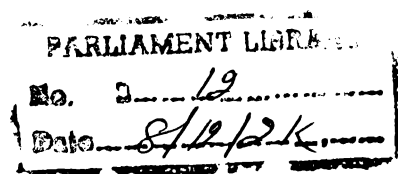


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 29, 2000/Phalgun 10, 1921 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Akhilesh Yadav (Kannauj)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh is very happy that his son is also following his footsteps.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 61—Shri Madhavrao Scindia

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have a problem. You have to listen to us...(Interruptions) There is a genuine feeling we have, and you are not allowing us to express it...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: (Tirunelveli): We want your ruling, Sir...(Interruptions)... You said yesterday that you would pass your orders today...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, you must seek the sense of the House...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am appealing to the hon. Members to please take their seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): A discussion under rule 184 should be held in this regard.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, before you appeal, please listen...(Interruptions) to our appeal...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you know, the matter is not listed in today's List of Business. In this regard the hon. Leaders had also met me yesterday, and I am looking into it. Now, please cooperate with the Chair. Let us continue with the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is not listed in today's List of Business.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, for the last four days we have been raising this issue, and you could have made this appeal three days before.

MR. SPEAKER: Because of the Budget presentation today, I am appealing to you all to continue with the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Budget presentation is not the point.

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is also not listed in today's List of Business. Please understand that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, till you clear, it will never be listed. And, they will never allow it to be listed. We have a genuine feeling about it. Sir, you are not caring for our feeling. We have a genuine feeling to express...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): No controversy will take place. You fix a date for it...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, on this issue, if you agree that Rule 184 is under your consideration, we will honour

your words. But by merely saying that the matter is under your consideration, or that the Budget is under consideration will not serve the purpose
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajesh Pilot, please understand that this matter is not listed in today's List of Business.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, if you say that Rule 184 is under your consideration then, we would agree. Please bear with us also...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you that I am looking into it. Please understand that we have the Budget presentation today.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, I had a very good meeting with the hon. Leaders.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: That is the story for the last seven days...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, we have also a genuine feeling to express. We moved an Adjournment Motion and you did not agree for it...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Today is the Budget presentation. I am appealing to you all to please cooperate with the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: The first question relates to lifting of ban on joining the RSS.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): You had been kind enough to refer to the meeting we had in your Chamber. You have been kind enough to call us yesterday and we expressed our views and made our submissions before you for your consideration. Since you are considering the matter, we take it that you are considering the date for fixing the discussion under Rule 184. Therefore, may I would request you to kindly indicate on which date the discussion under Rule 184 would be allowed?...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): We cannot accept anything except discussion under Rule 184.

Please tell us the date and time on which this discussion will start.

SHRI P. H. PANDIYAN: The first question relates to RSS. You take it up now itself.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am calling the hon. Member.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Yesterday you allowed me to initiate the discussion.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): The question of procedure is there. Today's bulletin contains that the discussion was initiated under Rule 193. That is not acceptable to us. You fix a date. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): We have said what we could say within the decorum of parliamentary democracy before us. You have seen the House for the last four days listening to every quarter of political circles. The issue has reached to that dimension that co-operation in the House, on one side, is required. At the same time, the nation desires to know the fate of the issue on which the entire Opposition is united. Therefore, I urge upon you to kindly convey to the House with all the authority at your disposal that you are considering discussion under Rule 184. But date and time can be fixed later. You simply say that. We will co-operate with you. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G.M. Banatwalla and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, kindly sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): We co-operate with the Chair in running the House. We are already doing that. But this is such an issue that the Chair should allow the Members belonging to this side. The whole nation is looking at us. We are responsible to the nation. Just fix a date that the discussion will be taken up under Rule 184 and then we shall sit down and co-operate.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand, Pal, I am again appealing to you and to all the Members to co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): These people do not want the House to be run.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): How can Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi say that he represents the nation?

How can the Congress party say that they represent the nation? They are having only 112 Members in the Lok Sabha and just recently they have been very badly mauled in the three Assembly elections which have been just concluded. The nation has discarded them. They are the defeated party. They do not represent the nation. It is we who represent the nation. The NDA represents the nation. They cannot say that the nation desires a discussion on RSS. I just want to know who runs the House, whether it is you, Mr. Speaker, or the Opposition. Just yesterday you had allowed Shri Kirit Somaiya to start the discussion under Rule 193. The discussion is inconclusive. How can you again start the discussion under Rule 184? The House has elected you. So, it is you who should direct us, not the Opposition. We do not want to take any directive from them....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain, please take your seat.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I want to answer this young friend of mine....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kharabela Swain you please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: They are saying that they are the representatives of the nation. What right have they got to speak like that after getting defeated?...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SNGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker Sir, he does not want that the House should run ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pilot, please co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Let me please submit.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our friends sitting on treasury benches are saying that they have come here after winning the elections. We accept that they have come after winning but how they have won, that only we want to tell you. You speak two languages. One which you speak here and the other one in Gujarat. You should recognise our sentiments and let us bring the truth before the country so that the people may come to know as to how the members of the ruling party speak two languages...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pradhan, please sit down.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Our contention is the same. Why should they speak in two languages: one in Delhi and one in Gujarat? Is it just to win elections?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Under the Rules of Procedure, rule 184 is available to us. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we thank you whole heartedly. You have respected our sentiments. Thank you very much. I want to say two things to you...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It cannot remain open, if it is under your consideration. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is not listed for today. I had a discussion with the hon. Leaders also. I am looking into it. Please co-operate with the Chair. I am appealing to you. Please understand. Q. No. 61— Shri Madhavrao Scindia.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I have just one question to ask. Have you got a notice under rule 184 under your consideration?...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into it.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you. Please understand.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not so that the Government has made such a decision only over this question. Instead I would like to say that the Government have its own hidden agenda and the Government is following the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: You have not told us.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): Sir, you have to tell us categorically that the notice under rule 184 is under your consideration and that you will be informing us of the date and time of the discussion later. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How can you say that? The matter is not listed for today.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is not listed for today. How can you compel me to give the time and date of the discussion?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: We are not asking you to give the date for the discussion now. But have you got a question of 184 under your consideration?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: We can be informed of the time of the discussion later. We must know if the notice under rule 184 is under your consideration. Just tell us if it is under your consideration and we will co-operate with you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Please confirm that the notice under rule 184 is under your consideration. We want a discussion under rule 184. We insist on a discussion under rule 184. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, this is the fourth consecutive day. Let the Question Hour be started. It is our privilege to request you to start the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want the House to run but I am being provoked. The

opposition has been provoked by the ruling party. I am not wrong when I say that the ruling party is not allowing the House to run at any cost and instead accusing the opposition that it is they who are not allowing the House to run. It is not a matter of being adamant. To be adamant is one thing but here it is the question of the country. The Government is stuck on its stand...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: It is most surprising. You are asking somebody to speak but somebody else is speaking. He is not asking the Question. You have asked Shri Scindia to ask the Question but it is Shri Mulayam Singh who is speaking. This is Question Hour and not discussion hour. This is happening every day. The Question Hour has become a discussion hour. How can this be allowed?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, today the entire country is on the verge of turning in a riots prone country. As you are preparing to hike the prices through the budget and you are left with no other option, hence you want to make Gujarat like governance prevalent in the entire country. It is an important issue. Hence we want and request the same that you should allow to hold a debate under the rule 184 on this subject and announce it today only as to when the debate shall take place in the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mulayam Singh, please co-operate with the Chair now.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Ban on Government Employees Joining RSS

*61. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some States have lifted the ban on the Government employees from participating in activities of Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (RSS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some States have submitted any proposal to the Union Government to lift the ban on attending Sangha's Shakhshas by the Government employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Only the Government of Gujarat *vide* their order dated 3.1.2000 have lifted the ban on their State Government employees from participating in the activities of the RSS.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Terrorist Activities

*62. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:
SHRI BHERULAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISI/terrorist activities including circulation of fake currency, drugs and explosives are increasing in the country particularly in bordering States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of bomb blasts/violent incidents carried out by terrorist organisations and number of civilians/soldiers killed/injured alongwith the compensation paid during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of ISI agents/terrorists identified/arrested/punished/killed, state-wise;

(e) the additional funds provided to States for curbing such activities;

(f) the efforts made to have better co-ordination among army, para-military forces, Intelligence Agencies and State police for curbing terrorism;

(g) whether the Government have sought foreign assistance to counter ISI/terrorist plans;

(h) if so, the response of the foreign countries in this regard; and

(i) the steps taken to curb ISI/terrorist activities and infiltration across the bordering States?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) Pak ISI is persisting with its efforts to foment terrorism in the country by smuggling in weapons, explosives, fake currency and drugs with a view to stepping up the activities of militant groups. There are also reports of concerted efforts being made by ISI to infiltrate foreign mercenaries on a large scale to step up violence in J&K. Militant groups in some of the North-Eastern states are also reported to be externally supported. Instances of recovery of fake Indian currency from various parts of the country, especially in the border areas, also indicate the efforts of Pak ISI to destabilise the economy.

(c) and (d) Details are being collected from State Governments and Union Territories.

(e) Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for modernisation of their Police forces in order to equip them to deal with terrorism more effectively. Details of financial assistance provided are given in enclosed Statement. In addition, under special schemes for reimbursement of security related expenditure, an amount of Rs. 381.18 crores has been released for the North-eastern States upto now. In respect of Jammu and Kashmir an amount of Rs. 1587.84 crores has so far been released.

(f) Government have taken several steps which include sensitising and gearing up of the intelligence machinery, sharing of intelligence and co-ordinated actions by concerned Central and State agencies including Army, para-military Forces, Intelligence agencies and State Police. Two unified Headquarters are working under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir for coordinating and sharing security related intelligence and methodology of working out strategies for countering terrorism and militancy in Jammu and Kashmir as also to coordinate operation and deployment of security forces. An operations group has also been set-up have a periodical review of security situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

(g) and (h) Joint Working Groups have been set up to discuss security related matters of mutual concern with neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar for combating trans-border crime and terrorism. Joint Working Groups have also been set up with Canada, Germany and USA for information sharing and joint cooperation in combating international crime and terrorism. For forging regional and international consensus on the need for international cooperation in combating the

menace of international terrorism, Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties in Criminal matters have been signed with UK, USA, Canada, Russia and UAE which provide for an inherent extradition mechanism and a duty upon Member States to either extradite or prosecute accused indulging in terrorist activities.

(i) Government have adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities

of militants which includes strengthening the border management, neutralizing plans of militants by coordinated intelligence action, setting up of outposts of security forces, modernization and upgradation of Police and Security Forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc. Steps taken in this regard have resulted in detection/neutralization of various Pak ISI backed modules.

Statement

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces—funds released and utilisation position for 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 and funds released during 1999-2000 (Position as on 21.2.2000)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Rel. in 1996-97	Amt. Spent	Rel. in 1997-98	Amt. Spent	Rel. in 1998-99	Amt. Spent	Alloc. 1999-2000	1st instl. released	2nd instl. released	Sp/addl. amt. rel.	Total Rel. 1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	709.56	709.56	1209.560	1100.000	709.560	—	349.260	104.780	—	—	104.780
Arunachal Pradesh	92.54	92.54	96.270	96.270	23.135	23.135	77.100	23.135	53.565	—	77.100
Assam	195.43	195.43	47.715	47.715	47.715	—	159.050	47.715	—	—	47.715
Bihar	333.12	333.12	783.120	783.120	633.120	583.120	388.530	116.560	—	—	116.560
Goa	79.48	50.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	98.260	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	150.18	62.92	150.180	147.430	75.090	—	250.300	250.300	—	—	250.300
Haryana	35.85	35.85	71.710	71.710	71.710	71.710	119.520	35.855	—	—	35.855
Himachal Pradesh	40.69	40.69	20.345	—	100.000	100.000	67.820	40.690	—	—	40.690
Jammu & Kashmir	119.77	119.77	81.540	81.540	581.540	—	135.900	40.770	—	—	40.770
Karnataka	350.80	350.80	200.800	200.800	250.800	250.800	251.300	75.400	75.400	—	150.800
Kerala	113.99	113.99	113.990	113.99	—	—	189.990	56.995	—	—	56.995
Madhya Pradesh	478.82	478.82	387.820	387.820	437.820	437.820	396.360	118.910	—	—	118.910
Maharashtra	251.29	238.71	—	—	324.915	324.258	418.820	251.290	—	—	251.290
Manipur	176.63	176.63	217.315	217.315	234.630	234.630	57.720	17.315	—	—	17.315

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Meghalaya	59.88	59.88	51.880	51.880	125.940	—	43.240	12.970	—	—	12.970
Mizoram	87.78	87.78	87.780	87.780	43.890	43.890	73.150	21.945	51.205	—	73.150
Nagaland	220.03	218.98	238.430	238.430	238.430	238.430	64.050	19.215	—	—	19.215
Orissa	200.00	200.00	164.610	164.610	104.610	—	174.350	52.305	—	—	52.305
Punjab	84.65	84.65	284.650	159.324	42.325	5.932	141.090	42.325	—	—	42.325
Rajasthan	154.92	154.92	154.920	18.310	77.460	—	258.200	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	8.61	8.61	43.015	43.015	8.610	—	28.700	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	598.37	567.20	296.750	276.450	321.750	205.830	327.920	—	—	—	—
Tripura	146.53	146.53	246.530	246.530	23.265	23.265	77.550	23.265	54.285	—	77.550
Uttar Pradesh	536.30	536.30	626.300	426.300	436.300	636.300	560.500	560.500	—	—	560.500
West Bengal	274.77	267.89	174.770	90.950	87.385	87.385	291.500	174.770	—	—	174.770
N.C.R.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1400.000*	1400.000
Total:	5500.00	—	5750.00	—	5000.000	—	5000.000	2087.010	234.855	1400.000	3721.865

Note: The Cabinet Committee on Security has approved an amount of Rs. 200 crores (Rs. 100 crores normal component and Rs. 100 crores special component) against an amount of Rs. 100 crores sought by this Ministry. However, it has been intimated that as the RE 1999-2000 is already over, the allocation for the current year is only 86 crores.

This amount (1400.000) has been issued to NCRB as 100% GIA for making the computers of CCIS Project Y2K compliant.

Balance amount: 8600 (minus) 3721.865 = 4878.135 (2439.0675 grant-in-aid and 2439.0675 loan).

Electrification of Jammu and Kashmir Border Fencing

*63. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to electrify the Jammu and Kashmir Border fencing;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor and the present status of the proposal;

(c) the estimated cost involved in getting this fencing electrified alongwith the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented;

(d) whether the Government propose to electrify the other borders of Indian Territory; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (e) A multi-modal approach for sealing the Jammu International Border has been planned which comprises of fencing/lighting/Intruder Alarm System at an estimated cost of Rs. 23 crores. This is being proposed with a view to prevent infiltration from across the border. Decision to start this work will be taken at an appropriate time.

Electrification of the International border in Punjab and Rajasthan has been completed, except for some riverine gaps/sand dune areas respectively. Similar work in the Gujarat sector has already been started and would be completed in about 5 years time.

There is no proposal to electrify any other international border at present.

Activities of ISI/Anti-Social Elements

*64. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether hijacking of IC-814 Indian Airlines plane has revealed that ISI/anti-social elements are using Nepal and UP-Nepal border as the launchpad for their anti-India activities since long;

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

(c) the reasons for not taking any action on the reports of intelligence agencies about escalation of activities of ISI/anti-social elements and Kashmiri militant outfits;

(d) whether the Government have taken up the matter with the Nepal Government to check such criminal activities across the Indo-Nepal border;

(e) if so, the response of the Nepal Government thereto;

(f) whether the Government propose to introduce passport system between India and Nepal to check the misuse of open border facility.

(g) if so, the reaction of the Nepal Government thereto; and

(h) the steps taken to deal firmly with the cross border activities and infiltration in the country;

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (h) ISI has been using Nepal as a launchpad for its anti-India activities. It is also using trans-border criminal and smuggling syndicates operating along the Indo-Nepal border for creating subversion in India. In view of this, the concerned agencies of His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMGN) and the Government of India are in regular touch, both directly and through bi-lateral institutional mechanisms.

The two sides have agreed not to permit the use of their respective territories for activities directed against the other, Intensified and coordinated patrolling at sensitive border points, including the deployment of Central and State Police forces on our side, with the objective of enhancing security and preventing misuse of the open Indo-Nepal border, is being considered. The possibility of introducing a passport regime, without the requirement of visa, for the purpose of identification of nationality of Indian and Nepalese citizens travelling by air between the two countries is also being examined.

All inputs from intelligence agencies regarding activities of militants/terrorists are promptly analyzed and the concerned agencies alerted immediately to thwart such activities and apprehend the culprits. This has resulted in neutralization of a number of terrorist conspiracies sponsored by Pakistan.

The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach comprising of deployment of Central Para Military Forces, setting up of Border Observation Posts, erection of fencing/flood lighting in vulnerable areas along Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh borders and provision of specialized equipments like Night Vision devices to the forces for greater vigilance along the International Borders of the country to check infiltration and other subversive activities. An Action Plan has been prepared in consultation with the concerned States for strengthening policing and intelligence collection along the Indo-Nepal border.

[Translation]

New National Sports Policy

*65. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out a new National Sports Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is in the process of formulating a new National Sports Policy with a view to lay stress upon broad-basing of sports and achieve excellence in performance. The aim is to integrate sports and physical education with the

educational curriculum. The following areas are likely to receive special attention.

- (i) up-gradation and development of infrastructure;
- (ii) support to the National Sports Federations and other appropriate bodies;
- (iii) strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports;
- (iv) incentives to sports persons;
- (v) enhanced participation of women, tribals and rural youth; and
- (vi) creation of greater awareness to promote sports mindedness in the public at large.

(c) The policy will be announced as soon as feasible, after consultation is completed with all concerned, including National Sports Federations, State Governments and Distinguished Sports persons.

Recruitment of Home Guards

*66. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment about the funding of Home Guards and other Civil Defence forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are complaints about violation of rules of recruitment to these forces in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) The expenditure on raising, training and equipping of Home Guards and Civil Defence is shared between the Centre and the States. As per the current financial policy, 50% of the expenditure is reimbursed to the North-Eastern States except Assam. The expenditure reimbursed in respect of other States is 25%. However, in respect of Border Wing Home Guards, the Central Government shares 100% expenditure in respect of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal and 75% in respect of Gujarat, Punjab and Rajasthan.

A Group of officers constituted to look into the Civil Defence preparedness in the country has, in its draft

report, recommended that Central assistance to the State Governments for Civil Defence should be enhanced.

(c) and (d) The eligibility criteria for recruitment of Home Guard volunteers have been laid down in the Delhi Home Guards Rules, 1959. According to information received from the Government of NCT of Delhi, there have been no complaints about the violation of the provisions of the Rules in this regard. However, some representations regarding corruption in the matter of enrolment, re-enrolment and discharge of Home Guard volunteers have been received. In order to bring about transparency in this regard, the Government of NCT of Delhi is in the process of formulating a policy.

[English]

Education Policy for Compulsory Education

*67. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
DR. SANJAY PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated an Education Policy for compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target fixed and achievements made so far,

(d) the reasons for not achieving the target fixed therefor; and

(e) the time by which the target is likely to be achieved fully?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) Article 45 of the Constitution of India provides for free and compulsory education for all, up to the age of 14 years. The National Policy on Education 1986, as revised in 1992, envisaged that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality will be provided to all children in the age group 6-14 years by the turn of the country.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in the Unni Krishnan case 1993, has declared education up to the age of 14 years to be fundamental right. 19 States/UTs already have compulsory education laws.

A National Committee of Education Ministers set up in 1997 under Shri Muhi Ram Saikia had recommended amendment to the Constitution to make elementary education a fundamental right. This has been reiterated in 1999 by a Committee of Education Ministers set up under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Human Resource Development Minister to suggest the structure for universalising elementary education in the mission mode. Based on recommendations of the committee the Government proposes to launch the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to bring every 6-14 age child in school/education guarantee centre/back to school camp by 2003 and to provide five years of primary schooling by 2007 and to provide eight years of elementary schooling by 2010.

Though significant improvement has taken place in the elementary education sector with regard to access, retention and quality, the target for universal elementary education has been elusive. The gigantic nature of the problem, ever increasing population, and non-availability of adequate financial resources are some of the major reasons for inability to universalise elementary education so far.

As per most surveys upto 1995-96, nearly 70% of the 6-14 age children are attending schools. The position would have further improved in the light of the efforts made under various programmes over the last four years like the National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education, Operation Blackboard, District Primary Education Programme, Non-Formal Education Programme, Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi Project and other state level initiatives.

Tapes of Azhar Masood

*68. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:
DR. S. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the circulation of tapes in Kanpur which have also been smuggled in Delhi containing the speeches of recently released militant Azhar Masood calling for Jihad against the country and circulation of hand bills showing the hijackers of the Indian Airlines Plane IC-814 as heroes; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to seize the tapes containing anti-India propaganda having dangerous/implications of communal conflicts?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports have been received about circulation of such cassettes in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Union Government immediately on receipt of information have sensitised the concerned State Governments to take appropriate action against the culprits as per the law.

Livelihood Schemes in Tribals

*69. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of special schemes and programmes being implemented for livelihood of tribals living in forest; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for providing alternative livelihood in view of shrinkage of forest?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) A special 100% Centrally Sponsored scheme namely "Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forest on Usufruct Sharing Basis" is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forest with an outlay of Rs. 1500.00 lakhs during IX Plan for covering an area of 15677 hectares of degraded forest area in 14 States. Details of funds released for the last 3 years is given in the statement attached. However, under Tribal Sub Plan strategy of this Ministry the entire tribal population, including those living in forests, are benefited through implementation of various schemes by the States/UT Administrations. Besides, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation and Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment are also implementing a number of schemes which cater to the overall development of the tribals, including those living in forests.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forest has formulated a 20 years perspective plan called the National Forestry Action Programme covering 26 States and Union Territories for sustainable development of forest/tree cover to 33% of the total geographical area of the country as stipulated in the National Forest Policy, 1988. With the current level of plantation undertaken by the State Forest Departments, the forest/tree cover in the country is bound to increase manifold.

Statement

Year-wise outlay and release for the last 3 years under the scheme of "Association of Scheduled Tribes and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forest on Usufruct Sharing Basis"

Sl.No.	Year	Outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Released (Rs. Lakhs)	Proposed target/achievement (ha.)
1.	1997-98	190	87.2	2240 (achieved)
2.	1998-99	210	183.3	3427 (preparatory work completed)
3.	1999-2000	305	223.96	3340 (work in progress)

[*Translation*]

Uniformity in Education

*70. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI BRIJ LAL KHABRI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating discussion with State Governments for bringing uniformity in primary/secondary education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 which has been formulated on the basis of a national consensus provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curricular framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education.

Maintenance of broad uniformity in schools in the country is sought to be achieved by making available to all schools a broadly uniform pattern of syllabi and textbooks for elementary and secondary education brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT); requiring affiliation of all schools sending their students for Board Examination to the

concerned State Boards, the Central Board of Secondary Education or the Council of the Indian School Certificate Examinations, as the case may be; and prescribing qualifications and training requirements for teachers on the lines suggested by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

Educational Development is a continuous process and constant efforts have been made to bring about desired uniformity in consultation with the State Governments.

[*English*]

Ban on State Lotteries

*71. SHRI VAIKO:
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to ban State lotteries by a legislation;

(b) if so, the time by which the said legislation is likely to be brought;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any resistance for the proposed ban on State lotteries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) Ye, Sir.

(b) The Lotteries (Prohibition) Bill, 1999, which seeks to prohibit the organisation, conduct and promotion of lotteries falling under entry 40 of List I—Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Some State Governments, Members of Parliament, etc. have opposed the proposed ban on lotteries. The Central Government perceives lotteries as a social evil which needs to be eliminated.

[Translation]

Sports Universities

*72. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of sports universities has gone up in the country during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of students getting higher education on Physical Education as on date; and

(d) the efforts made to include Physical Education subject in I.A.S. examination in view of increasing large number of sports students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) There is no University exclusively dedicated to promotion of sports in the country. Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIFE), Gwalior, which is a Deemed University, offers courses in various branches of Physical Education and Sports and Physical Education and 180 Colleges of Physical Education having an estimated enrolment of 28,075 students.

Appropriate decision regarding inclusion of Physical Education as one of the subjects in I.A.S. Examination is to be taken by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), in consultation with the concerned Ministry/Department. The matter is being referred to the Commission for appropriate consideration.

Crimes in Delhi

*73. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp increase in the incidents of crime in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of various crimes committed in the capital since November, 1999 till date, crime-wise;

(c) whether the police officials have been found involved in such crimes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check these incidents effectively?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The number of IPC related crimes reported during the period from November, 1999 to January, 2000 was 13,681 as against 14,127 such cases reported during the immediately preceding three months.

(b) and (d) During the period from November, 1999 to 31st January, 2000, criminal cases for offences under Indian Penal Code were registered against five police officials. Whereas the investigation in case of four of these officials is in progress, the challan in case of the fifth official has been prepared and sent to Prosecution Branch.

(e) The measures taken to effectively control the crime situation include deployment of additional manpower at Police Stations with high crime rate, active surveillance of known desperate criminals; revamping of beat system of patrolling; improved intelligence gathering; high visibility of police in the vulnerable areas etc.

[English]

Urban Wage-Employment Programme

*74. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to recast the existing urban wage-employment programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of urban residents benefited under the programme during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The Government propose to recast

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY), of which Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) is a component, by the way of revising the guidelines of SJSRY. For this purpose a Core Group under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (UEPA) has been constituted with the representatives to the Planning Commission and representatives of some State Governments.

(c) A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise details of mandays generated under Urban Wage Employment is attached.

Statement

No. of mandays of work generated under the Urban Wage Employment Component of SJSRY during the period 1997-98 to 1999-2000

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1.42	4.34	5.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1.04	1.04
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	0.10	4.55	4.65
5.	Goa	—	—	0.64	0.64
6.	Gujarat	—	0.63	1.34	1.97
7.	Haryana	—	0.14	0.30	0.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	3.99	3.99
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	0.15	0.15
10.	Karnataka	—	—	6.40	6.40
11.	Kerala	—	—	1.79	1.79

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1.74	7.00	5.84	14.58
13.	Maharashtra	0.20	0.85	5.74	6.79
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	0.22	0.03	0.25
16.	Mizoram	—	—	0.92	0.92
17.	Nagaland	—	—	0.27	0.27
18.	Orissa	—	6.79	7.99	14.78
19.	Punjab	—	0.40	2.16	2.56
20.	Rajasthan	1.55	1.25	0.80	3.60
21.	Sikkim	0.02	—	0.42	0.44
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	28.24	11.79	40.03
23.	Tripura	—	0.88	0.62	1.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.40	11.99	15.98	29.37
25.	West Bengal	—	5.42	6.18	11.60
26.	A&N Islands	—	0.39	—	0.39
27.	D&N Haveli	0.20	0.12	0.30	0.62
28.	Daman & Diu	—	0.04	—	0.04
29.	Pondicherry	—	0.002	0.148	0.15
Total		5.11	65.882	83.728	154.72

Note: This scheme is not in operation in Delhi & Chandigarh.

Attack on Cine Personalities

*75. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of cine personalities has submitted a memorandum to the Union Government urging to take immediate steps to nab the culprits behind the cases of extortions and attacks on cine personalities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of cases referred to in the memorandum; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to solve all the cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (d) Some leading film personalities met the Home Minister on 1st February 2000 and conveyed to him the acute feeling of insecurity in the film industry in the aftermath of the recent attempt on life of Shri Rakesh Roshan and other incidents.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, the registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Government of India has been advising the State Governments, from time to time, to give more focussed attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system to ensure effective prevention of crime.

A proposal for constituting a Task Force to deal with all aspects of organized extortion has been forwarded to the State Government of Maharashtra.

[*Translation*]

Grading System in CBSE Exams

*76. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated new policy for introducing grading system for class X and XII Board examinations being conducted by CBSE;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have studied the advantages and disadvantages of this system alongwith the infrastructure required for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there have been some protests against this system; and

(f) if so, the remedial steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the interest of the meritorious students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (f) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), which is an autonomous organisation currently follows a system of declaring examination results in terms of both marks and grades. The CBSE has now taken a decision, in principle, to issue subject wise grades without reference to marks in class X examination.

The use of grades in place of marks has been recommended by the National Policy on Education as one of the steps to recast the Examination System. Views have been expressed in media and in other quarters both in favour as well as against the use of Grade System. The superiority of the Grade System is supported by various research evidence in the field of evaluation. many developed countries follow such a Grade System in school examination. The Council of Boards of school Education (COBSE), of which all the State Boards are members, in its Annual Conference held in December, 1999 have also recommended introduction of Grading System for declaring results.

In order to implement the decision, discussions are being held by the CBSE and the NCERT with various Schools, Teaching Community, Parents Representatives, Universities and other Boards. The Grade System will not affect the meritorious students adversely since they would be placed in comparatively higher grades.

[*English*]

Eradication of Malaria

*77. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive programmes have been launched to eradicate Malaria, Encephalities and Hepatitis B and C throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the states where casualties by such diseases occurred beyond expectation; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to tackle these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) For control of malaria, a National Anti-Malaria Programme (NAMP) is being implemented as a Category-II Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State Governments. Initiatives for control of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) are common with the vector control components of NAMP.

To eliminate the risk of Hepatitis-B through contaminated blood, testing of blood for Hepatitis-B has been made mandatory. On account of paucity of resources, it has not been found possible to include vaccination against Hepatitis as a part of Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).

(c) and (d) The incidence of malaria in the country as a whole in 1999 has been lower than that in the previous year. However, significant focal outbreaks of this disease did occur in Assam, Bihar, Mizoram, Nagaland and West Bengal. Special teams were sent to Assam, Bihar and West Bengal to advise the local administration on the preventive steps to be taken.

The incidence of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in the country as a whole in 1999 has been somewhat higher than that in the previous years. Significant focal outbreaks have occurred in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Technical teams were sent to these areas to assist the State Governments in taking necessary preventive steps.

[Translation]

Research on AIDS

*78. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "AIDS" ke elaj ke liye garib desh ki aurato par prayog" appearing in the 'Danik Jagran' dated January 8, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) The Government is seized of the news report. The HIV prevalence rates amongst pregnant women attending public hospitals has shown a rising trend, particularly in the states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Manipur. The risk of HIV transmission from an infected mother to her new born child is approximately 30%. The transmission of HIV infection from mother to child can be reduced by giving anti-retroviral drug known as Zidovudine (AZT). This has been well demonstrated in various parts of the world, including Thailand. The drug, AZT, has been shown to be safe and capable of decreasing incidents of mother to child transmission. Hence, it is now an established treatment. The drug Zidovudine is now locally manufactured in Glaxo Laboratories and costs Rs. 18/- per tablet/capsule. The course of treatment including drug cost under this regimen costs Rs. 6,000/- per person. Zidovudine is a drug which is already registered by the Drug Controller General of India under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 for use in the country.

In order to reduce mother to child transmission of HIV, Government of India has decided to initiate feasibility study of administering short course regimen of AZT in HIV positive pregnant women. Eleven institutions, located in areas with high level of HIV prevalence in pregnant women, have been selected in the states of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur. The list of the institutions is given in enclosed Statement.

A comprehensive study protocol has been devised by Government of India in consultation with experts in the field and participating in institutions to cover the various aspects like enrolment criteria of the ante-natal women in this feasibility study, counselling, time to time evaluation and follow up of both mother and child. The entire study is purely voluntary and based on informed consent of the women who wish to be enrolled for treatment. The study has been cleared by the Ethical Committees of the participating institutions as well as National Ethical Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Based on the outcome of this feasibility study, Government of India would consider to enlarge the programme to cover other areas in these states and other

states in the long run. If successful, this will decrease the number of neonatal HIV infected children who are a major problem in the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which is an important strategy for prevention of HIV/AIDS from spreading into the general community

Statement

List of the Institutions for the Pilot Project "Feasibility Study of Administering Short-Term AZT Intervention amongst HIV infected mothers to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV in India"

Sl.No.	Name of the Institute/Address
--------	-------------------------------

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Govt. R.S.R.M. Lying-in Hospital,
Chennai-600 013 |
| 2. | Govt. Kasturba Gandhi Hospital
For Women & Children,
Chennai-600 005 |
| 3. | IOG & Govt. Hospital for
Women and Children,
Egmore,
Chennai-600 008 |
| 4. | Bangalore Medical College, Fort,
Bangalore-560 002 |
| 5. | Sir J.J. Group of Hospitals,
Mumbai-400 008 |
| 6. | BYL Nair Charitable Hospital,
Dr. A.L. Nair Road,
Mumbai-400 008 |
| 7. | KEM Hospital,
Mumbai |
| 8. | General Hospital,
Sangli-416 416
(Maharashtra) |
| 9. | B.J. Medical College,
Pune-411 001
(Maharashtra) |
| 10. | Osmania Medical College,
Koti, Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh-500 095 |
| 11. | Jawaharlal Nehru College,
Imphal. |
-

Health Facilities in Rural Areas

*79. SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL:
SHRI MANSINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding the Health care requirement facilities in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to provide better health facility in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) A Facility Survey is being conducted at district level to assess the availability of trained staff, equipments and supplies and their utilization at Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres, First Referral Units, District Hospitals, Post Partum Centres etc. Under this survey, one district from each large State, one sub-division of a district from each medium State and one block of a district from each small State/Union Territory is covered every month.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Detailed operational strategies and action plan for improving health services in rural areas have been enunciated in the 9th Five Year Plan documents and the National Population Policy 2000. Salient features of both are given in enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement I

Extract—9th Plan document: Action Plan to Provide Better Health Facilities

RURAL PRIMARY HEALTH CARE:

1. Ensure that geographically delineated rural areas are covered by the three tier primary health care institutions as per norms through integration of the existing hospitals/dispensaries in rural areas into the appropriate tier of the rural primary health care infrastructure.

2. Accord high priority to filling the reported large gap in the vital CHC/FRU by redesignating and appropriately strengthening of existing block level PHCs, Subdistrict/subdivisional hospitals, rural hospitals and subdistrict post partum centres.
3. In all FRUs:
 - (a) ensure that there are specialist/trained doctors in the following specialties: Medicine, surgery, obstetrics, paediatrics and anaesthesia;
 - (b) ensure that there are no vacancies (if necessary by providing for part time appointments) and that referred patients and those requiring emergency care do receive the treatment they need until such time that there are qualified PSM personnel to monitor progress in ongoing national programmes, the specialist available in the CHC may be given the additional responsibility of monitoring these programmes (e.g., paediatrician will monitor the immunization programme); enable the staff to stay and provide good quality services to the population by improving the service conditions and providing a conducive work environment to doctors (including specialist) and paramedical personnel.
4. Ensure that there are no vacancies in the critical para professional posts by skill development and redeployment of already available manpower; where absolutely necessary manpower gaps may be filled through part time appointments.
5. Available funds to be utilised on priority basis for purchase of equipment, consumables, drugs required for improving quality of services; funds may be provided for construction only when absolutely necessary.
6. Strengthen the referral services.

Statement II

National Population Policy 2000

Action Plan and operational strategy enunciated in National Population Policy 2000—Salient points:

1. Converge service delivery at village level.
2. Empowering women for improved health and nutrition.
3. Strengthen the referral network between the district Health Office, district hospital, the

Community Health Centre, the Primary Health Centre and Sub-centres in the management of obstetric and neonatal complications.

4. Strengthen community health centres to provide comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care.
5. Strengthen the capacity of primary health centres to provide basic emergency and obstetric and neonatal care;
6. Improve technical skills of maternal and child health providers.
7. Expand and improve facilities for safe abortion care.
8. Develop maternity hospitals at sub-district level and at Community Health Centres to function as First Referral Units.
9. Ensure 100% routine immunization for all vaccine preventable diseases.
10. Pursue Pulse Polio Campaign to eradicate polio.
11. Collaborate with and commitments from the Non-governmental sector and industry.
12. Provide for the older population.
13. Improve Information, Education and Communication.

[English]

Support to Terrorists by Neighbouring Countries

*80. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States affected by the terrorist/extremist activities with support from the neighbouring countries alongwith the names of terrorist outfits;

(b) whether any high power committee was set up to look into the affairs of these groups and help the affected States;

(c) if so, the details of help provided by the Union Government to various States to fight with these groups during the last three years till date; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to stop activities of these groups in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) The major concerns in this regard centre around Pakistan sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, and inter-linked and externally supported subversive activities of militant groups in some States of North East. There are also reports that some militant groups are under pressure to revive militancy in Punjab. As per available information, the following are the major terrorist outfits operating in the country and some of them are enjoying support of foreign countries:—

1. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen
2. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen
3. Lashker-e-Toiba
4. Al-Barq
5. Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front
6. Al-Jehad
7. Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen
8. Tehrik-ul-Mujahideen
9. Tehrik-e-Jehad
10. Al-Badar
11. Harkat-ul-Jehad-E-Islami
12. Al-Umar
13. Babbar Khalsa International
14. Dal Khalsa International
15. International Sikh Youth Federation (Rode)
16. International Sikh Youth Federation (Chaheru)
17. Khalistan Commando Force (Panjwar)
18. Khalistan Zindabad Force
19. Khalistan Liberation Force
20. Khalistan National Army
21. Kama Gata Maru Dal

22. United Liberation Front of Assam
23. National Democratic Front of Bodoland
24. National Liberation Front of Tripura
25. All Tripura Tiger Force
26. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (IM&K)
27. Naga National Council
28. Manipur Peoples Liberation Front
29. United National Liberation Front
30. Peoples Liberation Army.

(b) There are 2 Unified Headquarters working at Jammu and Kashmir with the Core Commanders of the XV and XVI Corps as Security Advisers, for coordinating and sharing security related intelligence and methodology of working out strategies for counter terrorism and militancy in the area as also to coordinate operation and deployment of security forces. Besides, the officers of the State Government, representatives of IB, BSF, CRPF, ITBP and Army are represented in the UHQ.

(c) A statement indicating the funds released to various State Governments, under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, during the period 1996-97 to 1999-2000 (as upto 21.2.2000) is attached.

The Central Government has been reimbursing Security Related Expenditure to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States. An amount of Rs. 392.48 crores has been reimbursed to Jammu and Kashmir upto 1999-2000. In the case of North Eastern States, an amount of Rs. 381.18 crores has been released till date.

(d) Government has been regularly sensitizing all State Governments and concerned agencies regarding the activities of terrorists/extremists. Intelligence is shared on continuous basis and support is provided by way of financial assistance for modernisation of State Police and deployment of Central Para-Military Forces. In order to prevent infiltration, border fencing and flood lighting has been undertaken along stretches of the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, besides patrolling. Diplomatic initiatives have also been taken with the concerned countries to curb cross-border terrorism.

Statement

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces—funds released and utilisation position for 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 and funds released during 1999-2000 (Position as on 21-2-2000)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Rel. in 1996-97	Amt. Spent	Rel. in 1997-98	Amt. Spent	Rel. in 1998-99	Amt. Spent	Alloc. 1999-2000	1st instl. released	2nd instl. released	Spl/addl. amt. rel.	Total Rel. 1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	709.56	709.56	1209.560	1100.000	709.560	—	349.260	104.780	—	—	104.780
Arunachal Pradesh	92.54	92.54	96.270	96.270	23.135	23.135	77.100	23.135	53.565	—	77.100
Assam	195.43	195.43	47.715	47.715	47.715	—	159.050	47.715	—	—	47.715
Bihar	333.12	333.12	783.120	783.120	633.120	583.120	388.530	116.560	—	—	116.560
Goa	79.48	50.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	98.260	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	150.18	62.92	150.180	147.430	75.090	—	250.300	250.300	—	—	250.300
Haryana	35.85	35.85	71.710	71.710	71.710	71.710	119.520	35.855	—	—	35.855
Himachal Pradesh	40.69	40.69	20.345	—	100.000	100.000	67.820	40.690	—	—	40.690
Jammu & Kashmir	119.77	119.77	81.540	81.540	581.540	—	135.900	40.770	—	—	40.770
Karnataka	350.80	350.80	200.800	200.800	250.800	250.800	251.300	75.400	75.400	—	150.800
Kerala	113.990	113.99	113.99	113.99	—	—	189.990	56.995	—	—	56.995
Madhya Pradesh	478.82	478.82	387.820	387.820	437.820	437.820	396.360	118.910	—	—	118.910
Maharashtra	251.29	238.71	—	—	324.915	324.258	418.820	251.290	—	—	251.290
Manipur	176.63	176.63	217.315	217.315	234.630	234.630	57.720	17.315	—	—	17.315
Meghalaya	59.88	59.88	51.880	51.880	125.940	—	43.240	12.970	—	—	12.970
Mizoram	87.78	87.78	87.780	87.780	43.890	43.890	73.150	21.945	51.205	—	73.150
Nagaland	220.03	218.98	238.430	238.430	238.430	238.430	64.050	19.215	—	—	19.215

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa	200.00	200.00	164.610	164.610	104.610	—	174.350	52.305	—	—	52.305
Punjab	84.65	84.65	284.650	159.324	42.325	5.932	141.090	42.325	—	—	42.325
Rajasthan	154.92	154.92	154.920	18.310	77.460	—	258.200	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	8.61	8.61	43.015	43.015	8.610	—	28.700	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	598.37	567.20	296.750	276.450	321.750	205.830	327.920	—	—	—	—
Trpura	146.53	146.53	246.530	246.530	23.265	23.265	77.550	23.265	54.285	—	77.550
Uttar Pradesh	536.30	536.30	626.300	626.300	436.300	436.300	560.500	560.500	—	—	560.500
West Bengal	274.77	267.89	174.770	90.950	87.385	87.385	291.500	174.770	—	—	174.770
N.C.R.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1400.000*	1400.000
Total:	5500.00	—	5750.00	—	5000.000	—	5000.000	2087.010	234.855	1400.000	3721.865

Note: The Cabinet Committee on Security has approved an amount of Rs. 200 crores (Rs. 100 crores normal component and Rs. 100 crores special component) against an amount of Rs. 100 crores sought by this Ministry. However, it has been intimated that as the RE 1999-2000 is already over, the allocation for the current year is only 86 crores.

*This amount (1400.000) has been issued to NCRB as 100% GIA for making the computers of CCIS Projects Y2K compliant.

Balance amount : 8600 (minus) 3721.865 = 4878.135 (2439.0675 grant-in-aid and 2439.0675 loan).

Growth of Squatters in Delhi

657. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unrestricted growth of squatters in the narrow lanes, main markets, footpaths leaving hardly any space for the people to move around in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken to remove the unauthorised encroachments in public land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The concerned local bodies including DDA have reported that there are such encroachments in some areas.

(b) Removal of encroachment is a continuous process. The concerned local bodies including DDA take frequent action to remove such encroachments. Ministry of Urban Development has also impressed upon these agencies not to allow encroachment on public lands.

ISI Activities in West Bengal

658. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check ISI activities in West Bengal;

(b) the number of Central forces deployed to West Bengal for curbing such activities; and

(c) the time by which the border area of West Bengal is likely to be fenced completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Central Government have sensitised the State Government of West Bengal on the need to be vigilant to tackle the ISI activities in the State. Both Governments remain in constant touch and share available information on ISI activities in the State.

Deployment of Central forces to State Governments depends upon the overall security scenario and the availability of these forces. Demand as and when received is accommodated by the Central Government to the extent possible.

(c) There is proposal for fencing the entire border area running through the State of West Bengal, except for the portion that is riverine or where fencing is not technically feasible. At this juncture, it will not be possible to indicate any timeframe for completion of the fencing work.

[Translation]

Upgradation of K.V. in Satna

659. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received in regard to upgrading the Kendriya Vidyalaya in Satna; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Rape of Women

660. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of incidents of rape of women in Delhi, Gujarat, Mumbai, Maharashtra and various other places of the country have been reported;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents occurred after October 1, 1999 till date, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the details of the inquiries instituted against each incident; and

(d) the stern measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Available information about the incidents of rape during the relevant period is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and as such prevention of crimes is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government is presently considering a proposal to provide death as one of the penalties for the offence of rape.

Statement

Month-wise Incidence of Rape during 1999

Sl.No.	State/U.T.	October	November	December	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54	67	N.A.	121
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Assam	47	51	N.A.	98
4.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Goa	0	2	0	2
6.	Gujarat	27	24	16	67

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Haryana	18	27	23	68
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7	9	7	23
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	5	N.A.	19
10.	Karnataka	27	30	28	85
11.	Kerala	N.A.	38	N.A.	38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	273	283	232	788
13.	Maharashtra	123	N.A.	95	218
14.	Manipur	1	2	0	3
15.	Meghalaya	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16.	Mizoram	5	5	6	16
17.	Nagaland	0	0	2	2
18.	Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Punjab	30	20	24	74
20.	Rajasthan	99	68	N.A.	167
21.	Sikkim	1	0	2	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	29	28	22	79
23.	Tripura	4	10	6	20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	141	109	N.A.	250
25.	West Bengal	64	N.A.	N.A.	64
Total (States)		964	778	463	2205

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	A&N Islands	0	2	0	2
27.	Chandigarh	1	0	2	3
28.	D&N Haveli	0	0	1	1
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	N.A.	0
30.	Delhi	35	27	19	81
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		36	29	22	87

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Note: Figures are provisional.

N.A. stands for Not Available.

[Translation]

Expenditure on Health Protection Services

661. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on each citizen under Health Protection Services Head;

(b) the yearly budget allocations being made for the purpose;

(c) the amount being provided to Madhya Pradesh every year under the said Head since, 1998;

(d) whether this amount has been utilised properly; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) There is no such head as Health Protection Services being operated by the Government.

However, as per information furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation, per capita Government expenditure on health at current prices for the period 1996-97 was Rs. 97.00.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Entry of Hijackers

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

(a) whether some of the hijackers of Indian airliners plane IC 814 are reported to have sneaked back into the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to apprehend them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

ICDS

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

(a) the total number of beneficiaries under the Kishore Balikas, State-wise;

(b) whether the integrated child development scheme, infant care and pre-school evaluation have not delivered the required result; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to review these schemes to make them more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir. Studies have revealed that areas which are covered by ICDS have better social indicators like higher nutrition levels, health status and school enrolment levels than those of Non-ICDS areas.

(c) It is proposed to enhance qualitative inputs.

Statement

*State-wise no. of beneficiaries under
Kishore Balika Yojana*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total no. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67810
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	—
4.	Bihar	11854
5.	Goa	416
6.	Gujarat	—
7.	Haryana	11491

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3651
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3150
10.	Karnataka	39866
11.	Kerala	15547
12.	Madhya Pradesh	65146
13.	Maharashtra	20208
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Meghalaya	3600
16.	Mizoram	1955
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	42614
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	3934
21.	Sikkim	240
22.	Tamil Nadu	23241
23.	Tripura	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—
25.	West Bengal	29388
26.	A&N Island	100
27.	Chandigarh	141

1	2	3
28.	D&N Haveli	500
29.	Daman & Diu	1280
30.	Delhi	2599
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	1359

Ranital Sports Complex in Jabalpur

664. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct Ranital Sports Complex in Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the latest position in this regard;

(c) the total amount and area of land required for constructing the sports complex of the standard level;

(d) whether the construction work of sports complex in Jabalpur is likely to be handed over to private or international business institution; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested Sports Authority of India (SAI) for opening of a Regional Centre of SAI at Ranital, Jabalpur. State Government is also willing to provide Rs. One Crore and 50 acres of land for the purpose. Since 100 acres of land is required for the development of Sports & other facilities for the Centre, SAI has requested Government of M.P. for considering allotment of 100 acres of land.

(d) and (e) Construction modalities will be decided after the project is approved.

Lok Jumbish Project

665. PROF. PASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Rajasthan for smooth functioning of the primary and high schools under 'Lok Jumbish' project in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan has requested for necessary approvals to implement Phase-III of Lok Jumbish Project. The proposal for Phase-III of the Lok Jumbish project with assistance from DFID has already been approved by Expenditure Finance Committee. The matter is being processed further for obtaining approval of the Cabinet.

Modernisation of Hospitals in Gujarat

666. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals modernised and expanded in Gujarat during the Eighth Five-Year Plan, location-wise;

(b) whether any proposal has been received from the State in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether new hospitals/dispensaries have been opened in the State with the assistance of the World Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Government of Gujarat has intimated that no hospital has been modernised and expanded in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

*[English]***Launching of Initiative Path Finder**

667. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Britain have agreed to launch an initiative path finder in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the period for which the scheme will be in operation;

(d) whether the IBP has chosen Andhra Pradesh for its pilot project and to explore and exploit the potential in health, environment and specialist training on education besides emphasis on cold chain technology; and

(e) if so, the time by which it is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Confederation of Indian Industry have informed that Andhra Pradesh is one of the States selected by Britain to launch the Pathfinder Initiative.

(b) UK had sent a team under Mr. John Wilby, International Emergency Medical Service Consultant to offer the expertise in setting up a Centralized Ambulance Service as part of their Emergency Medical Care. Confederation of Indian Industry arranged all leading hospitals in Hyderabad to interact with the team and few hospitals are expected to develop this scheme.

(c) No time limit has been stipulated.

(d) and (e) Confederation of Indian Industry has further informed that as part of the initiative to reduce pollution and improve technologies an initiative has been taken in the Foundry and Castings area. CII had facilitated an interaction between Indian Foundrymen, Hyderabad chapter and various Foundry and Castings Units with technical team from UK. They have now agreed to help them in improving their technologies to not only improve quality in production but also reduce pollution. They have also agreed to facilitate a tie up with leading Foundry and Castings Institutes in UK.

This initiative will be extended in other areas of mutual interest and expertise.

Science Education

668. SHRI R.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools covered under the centrally sponsored scheme of improvement of science education in Karnataka particularly in Gadag and Bagalkot districts; and

(b) the assistance provided to the State for improvement of science education during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) From 1967 till date 26,410 upper primary/secondary/sr. secondary schools including 15 schools in Gadag have been covered under the scheme of "Improvement of Science Education in Schools". Schools of Bagalkot district have not been covered under this scheme.

(b) So far no financial assistance has been provided to the State of Karnataka during the current financial year.

*[Translation]***Ban on Crackers**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to ban the crackers to checks the accidents due to fire-works every year in the country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Fireworks are traditionally associated with religious and social ceremonies of our country; a ban on crackers would interfere with their observance. Besides, it will result in unemployment of thousands of people who are associated with the manufacture and sale of fireworks.

*[English]***Amendment in the Constitution**

670. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vishwa Hindu Parishad has demanded suitable amendments in Constitution to ban religious conversions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to tackle this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Educational Programmes for Backward Classes

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

(a) whether any step has been taken by Government for the implementation of educational programmes for the backward classes in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The National Policy on Education lays special emphasis on removal of disparities and equalisation of educational opportunities of educationally backward social groups. All major programmes/schemes implemented by the Government including Operation Blackboard, Non-Formal Education, Teachers Education, National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education, District Primary Education Programme, Total Literacy Campaigns, Post Literacy Campaigns, Continuing Education, Vocationalisation of Secondary Education and area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities aim at universalising access, reducing drop out and improving learning achievement of educationally backward social groups.

10% Payment Scheme

672. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of autonomous bodies having separate pool of accommodation are being denied to get the benefit of addition and alterations under 10% payment schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken up the matter with the concerned autonomous bodies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to give the benefit of this scheme to employees of autonomous bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. 10% payment scheme is applicable to allottees of General Pool Residential Accommodation. In case of employees of autonomous bodies, having separate pool of accommodation, CPWD undertake works on payment of 100% by autonomous bodies and it is for the autonomous to take appropriate contribution from the allottees as per their allotment Rules or on the pattern of 10% payment scheme applicable to General Pool Accommodation.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Yuva Utsav Celebrations

673. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for shifting the venue from Kerala to Gujarat for the celebration of "Yuva Utsav"; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred to conduct this festival and the funds provided by the Union Government to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The venue of the VI National Youth Festival was shifted from Kerala to Gujarat due to operational and logistic reasons.

(b) The total expenditure incurred to conduct the VI National Youth Festival at Ahmedabad in Gujarat during 12-16 January, 2000 was Rs. 138.00 lakh.

The funds provided to the State Government of Gujarat as Central assistance for the purpose was Rs. 50.00 lakh. Rs. 33.00 lakh were spent by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, on behalf of Government of India.

Acquisition of Land by NDMC

674. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land acquired by the New Delhi, Municipal Council so far;

(b) the area of land utilised so far;

(c) the area of NDMC land encroached upon unauthorisedly;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the official responsible for the unauthorised encroachment; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to retrieve the land from encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) NDMC has reported that it does not acquire any land. Lands allotted by the Land and Development Office, Ministry of Urban Development on lease basis for specific purpose and various utilities are at different stages of implementation.

(c) Six JJ Clusters exist on NDMC land namely (i) Maharishi Dayanand Camp, behind Chanakya Puri Police Station, (ii) Man Singh Road, (iii) Dhobi Ghat No. 15, South Avenue Market, (iv) Bengali Camp, East Kidwai Nagar, (v) Arjun Dass Camp, West Kidwai Nagar, (vi) Behind S.D. Mandir, Nauroji Nagar Market, in addition to this, there are two other unauthorised occupations on NDMC land, one at Sri Aurobindo Marg opposite Safdarjung Airport and second near Indian Coffee House between A&B Block, Emporium Building at Baba Khark Singh Marg.

(d) According to NDMC, the occupation of all above clusters are more than 10 years old. The clusters at Aurobindo Marg, Baba Khark Singh Marg and Dhobi Ghat No. 15, South Avenue Market are continuing because of stay order from the courts. Hence no official can be held responsible for these encroachments.

(e) To retrieve the land from encroachment at Man Singh Road, Dayanand Camp and Thyagaraja Marg, the NDMC has reported that it has taken up the matter with MCD and DDA for relocation of unauthorised clusters on

the land after depositing the requisite relocation cost with these agencies.

Marine Products

675. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the kind of marine products being used for life-saving drugs against AIDS, Hepatitis-B, Cancer etc.;

(b) whether any research unit has been established by the Government for furtherance of research activities for extracting marine products from the sea/ocean for drug production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Presently there are no marine products used as drugs for treatment of AIDS and Hepatitis-B. However, a large number of metabolites isolated from marine organisms are reported to have been tested for cytotoxic property against one or more tumor cell lines. Only a few have been tested against a panel of cell lines. It is yet to be confirmed as to whether those reported to be active against one type of cell line will also be active against others. Some of these drugs are on trial and yet to reach the clinical stage.

(b) and (c) A multi-institutional national project on "Drugs from Sea" is being implemented from 1990-91 onwards, involving 10 leading research Laboratories in the country with Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow as the nodal agency. The main objectives of the project are:

- (i) Collection of marine organisms and maintenance of the repository of different marine species.
- (ii) Biological screenign of marine extracts for various pharmacological and toxicological trials.
- (iii) Isolation and characterisation of active constituents from the active Fractions, and
- (iv) Drug development.

Under this project so far 800 marine organisms have been screened for bio-evaluation, of which 6 organisms possessing potent activity as anti-diorrhoeal-cum-anti-diabetic, anti-lipidaemic, anti-anxiety, anti-inflammatory and

larvicidal, have been identified for further studies. Pharmacological, toxicological and Phase-I clinical trials on anti-diorrhoeal-cum-anti-diabetic and anti-lipidaemic leads are in progress.

Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited

676. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India are being reimbursed telephone bills;

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

(c) the criteria laid down for reimbursing such bills;

(d) whether any complaints regarding non-compliance of criteria has been received and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to follow the criteria strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) In both Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC), need based reimbursement is made of telephone bills of employees who are required to be provided official telephones but are having their own telephones, at the residence. Currently, the facility is being extended to 69 officers and 3 other employees in HFC and 43 officers and 3 employees in FCI. The unit-wise details are given in the Statement attached.

(d) to (e) No complaint has been received in the Department about it. However, the Companies are reportedly reviewing the case of employees who are required to be given reimbursement periodically.

Statement

The category-wise details regarding number of employees being allowed reimbursement of telephone bills in Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited

S.No.	Unit/Division/Office	Officers	Others
1	2	3	4
1.	Namrup	Nil	Nil
2.	Durgapur	6	Nil

1	2	3	4
3.	Barauni	16	Nil
4.	Haldia	2	Nil
5.	Marketing	6	Nil
6.	CPLO Calcutta	1	Nil
7.	FP & ARD	7	Nil
8.	Corporate Office, N. Delhi	31	3
Total		69	3

Category-wise details regarding number of employees being allowed reimbursement of telephone bills in Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited

S.No.	Unit/Division/Office	Officers	Others
1.	Gorakhpur	8	2
2.	Talcher	Nil	1
3.	Jodhpur Mining Organisation	4	Nil
4.	Marketing Offices:		
	(i) Regional Marketing Office, Calcutta.	3	Nil
	(ii) Regional Marketing Office, Bhubaneswar.	3	Nil
	(iii) Regional Marketing Office, Patna.	6	Nil
	(iv) Regional Marketing Office, Hyderabad	1	Nil
5.	Central Office & Central Marketing	18	Nil
Total		43	3

Spreading of Communal Feelings

677. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the organisations which are spreading communal feelings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ban such organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The activities of all organisations having a bearing on maintenance of communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcement agencies and requisite legal action is taken, where necessary.

Ambedkar Awas Yojana

678. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flats under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana have not been allotted so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total number of flats allotted till date, category-wise;

(d) the time by which the remaining flats are likely to be allotted; and

(e) the extent to which the prices of these flats are to be realised in view of time over-run and cost over-run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Under the Ambedkar Awas Yojana, 1989, 20,000 applicants were registered against which 11,010 registrants have been allotted flats till date.

(c) The total number of flats allotted by the DDA category-wise are as under:

Category	Registrants	Allotments Made
Janta	3,000	2,988
LIG	10,000	4,712
MIG	7,000	3,310
Total:	20,000	11,010

(d) During 1999-2000, 1006 Nos. MIG flats and 552 LIG flats are likely to be completed. Under the tentative programme for 2000-01, work for construction of 2287 Nos. MIG flats and 1206 Nos. LIG flats is to be taken up.

As and when construction of flats is completed, 25% flats are allotted to AAY-1988 registrants and 75% to NPRS-1979 registrants by computerised draw of lots. No definite time-frame can be indicated as it depends on availability of inputs like developed land availability of basic amenities, etc.

(e) The disposal price of flats is fixed based on the actual cost of construction and the prevailing land prices at the time of allotment. However, pricing of flats as a whole is done on "No Profit No Loss" basis.

Census 2001

679. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Census Commission of India has conducted any study to find out the number of persons with disabilities in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to find out the number of persons with disabilities in the Census to be conducted by the Census Commission of India during 2001;

(d) whether the Government propose to involve individual Governmental Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations working in the field of disability in this endeavour;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Census of India has not conducted any special study to find out the number of persons with disabilities in India. It may, however, be stated that data on infirmities was collected in the earlier censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931. Subsequently, due to the serious doubts expressed by the then Census Commissioners about the authenticity and quality of data collected on

disabled population, the enumeration of physically handicapped persons was discontinued during 1941 Census. It was felt that questions on disabled population did not lend subsequent Censuses of 1951, 1961 & 1971 the question on disabilities was not canvassed.

1981 was proclaimed as the International year for the disabled. On a strong plea made by the then Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, a question on physically handicapped was canvassed during the House Listing Operations of 1981 Census in spite of serious reservations expressed by the then Census Commissioner on the ability of the census to collect reliable data on this characteristic. When the results of 1981 Census were finally available, it was felt that there was considerable under-enumeration of physically handicapped persons. The 1981 Census results also supported the views expressed by the earlier Census Commissioners that, by their sheer design and nature, the census operations do not lend themselves to the determination or identification of people with special and infrequent characteristics of this nature. It was felt that the enumeration of the physically handicapped continued to be beyond the scope and capacity of Census Operations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Since it is not proposed to canvass the question on disability at the Census of India 2001, the question of involving Government and Non-Government agencies does not arise.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya

680. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in different categories lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, subject-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up the posts and the time by which these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

[English]

Study on Medical Costs

681. SHRI MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the report made by the European Vegetarian Union on the Medical costs attributable to meat consumption;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to educate the masses in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any such report.

(c) Balanced Diet is emphasised in Nutrition and Health Education activities. Food Based Dietary Guidelines have been formulated to create awareness among the masses.

National Perspective Plan for Women

682. SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Governments have been asked to implement the recommendations made in the National Perspective Plan for Women;

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

(c) the extent to which these recommendations have been implemented in each State?

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

(b) and (c) A core Group was set up in January, 1987 under the Chairmanship of the then Minister of State for Women and Child Development to draft the National Perspective Plan for Women 1988-2000 A.D.

The Core Group presented the National Perspective Plan for Women to the Department of the October, 1988. The National Perspective Plan is a long term overall guiding policy document for the holistic development of the Indian Women guided by the Constitutional provisions, principles and directives relevant to the developmental process. The Plan aims at the overall development and integration of women into the mainstream of the economy ensuring equity and social justice for all women. The National Perspective Plan contains 353 recommendations dealing with rural development, agriculture, employment and training, supportive services, fuel fodder water, creche/day care center, housing, education, health and family welfare, legislation, political participation and the decision making, media and communication and voluntary action. Some of these recommendations have long term and short term policy and financial implications while some other recommendations deal with legislative issues. The implementation of these recommendations is a continuing process to bring women into the mainstream of national life.

2. The status of implementation of major recommendation of the National Perspective Plan for Women by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is given below:—

- (i) Separate Departments for Women and Child Development have already been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh by the respective State Governments.
- (ii) Women Development Corporations have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal by the respective State Governments to provide opportunities for employment of women and to develop women entrepreneurship.
- (iii) State Commissions for Women on the lines of National Commission for Women have been set up in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi by the respective State Governments.

- (iv) As per the Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992 and the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1992, one third of all elected seats and 1/3 of all posts of Chairpersons of the Committees in all the local bodies have been reserved for women.
- (v) The recommendation to issue joint pattas for lease of wasteland, ceiling, surplus land is being implemented by a number of State Governments.
- (vi) "Crime Against Women" Cells have been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and in the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Chandigarh by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.
- (vii) The reservation for women under Integrated Rural Development Programme has been increased from 30% to 40% w.e.f. 1 April, 1992. The IRDP and its allied programmes have been merged into a restructured Programme called Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) with effect from 1st April, 1999. Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment namely organization of rural poor into Self Help Groups and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. In Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana at least 40% of the total Swarozgaris should be women.
- (viii) Non-Governmental Organisations are being actively involved in the Women Development Programmes such as Working Women's Hostels, Short Stay Homes, Rehabilitation of Destitute Women, running of creches, promoting income generation projects such as Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Employment and Income Generating Production Units (NORAD), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, etc.

Vehicle Theft Cases

683. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicle theft cases reported during 1998 and 1999 in different police stations in Delhi;

(b) the number of cases out of them solved;

(c) whether the Government are aware that theft vehicles parts are sold in various parts of Delhi and also in neighbouring states;

(d) if so, whether the Government have made any inquiry against the persons engaged in such illegal trade;

(e) if so, the results thereof;

(f) the number of persons arrested during 1999 and the action taken against them; and

(g) the remedial measures taken to check such incidence in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During the year 1998, 8557 cases of vehicle theft were reported out of which 1309 cases were solved. In 1999, 8078 vehicle theft cases were reported out of which 1542 cases were solved.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The interrogation of the accused persons has revealed that in most cases the stolen vehicles are taken out of Delhi immediately after they are stolen by using forged number plates, forged papers or by altering the appearance of vehicles by repainting them or affecting minor body changes. The investigation of these cases have resulted in recovery of large number of stolen vehicles.

(f) During 1999, 2518 persons involved in theft of vehicles were arrested and action as per law was initiated against them.

(g) Delhi Police have set up auto theft units in every district to make all out efforts to prevent vehicle theft by gathering intelligence and detecting and apprehending organised gangs operating in and around Delhi. Check posts at the borders have also been briefed in this respect.

TADA Detainees

684. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons still detained under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act;

(b) the number of persons against whom no case has yet been filed;

(c) the number of persons tried till date;

(d) the matching alternative of TADA to deal with Terrorist and Disruptive Activities;

(e) whether the Government propose to contemplate the need to similar Act to deal with insurgency/terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern states; and

(f) if so, the number of cases of TADA has been misused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As per available information, 522 accused persons are under detention as on date.

(b) and (c) This information is not centrally maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) and (e) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 1995 which seeks to provide an alternate law for combating terrorism was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in May, 1995 when the erstwhile Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 was allowed to lapse. This Bill has remained pending and Law Commission has now taken up its study for formulating a requisite law for combating terrorism in the country.

(f) Law and Order is a State subject and provisions of the TADA (P) Act, 1987 were invoked by States/UTs keeping in view the public order and Internal Security conditions prevailing over there. The TADA (P) Act 1987 has already lapsed in May, 1995. Review Committees have been constituted both at the Centre and State level to review the pending cases.

Medical Equipments in Hospitals

685. SHRI A.K. MOORTHY:
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent on the import of medical equipments/machines for Government hospitals during each of the last three years till December, 1999, hospital-wise;

(b) whether all the equipments/machines have since been installed and being utilized;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the standard of hospitals in view of manpower and equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The details of amount spent on the import of medical equipments/machines in the last three years till December, 1999 by Central Government hospitals i.e. Lady Harding Medical College & Associated

Hospitals, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Training is provided to the Technical staff of the Hospital to update their knowledge. Hi-tech modern equipments are procured to provide better medical facilities.

Statement I

Lady Harding Medical College & S.K. Hospital

Sl.No.	Equipment	Year of Purchase	Equipment cost	Equipment Cost (INR) (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Multi Gas Monitor	2/97	Yen = 1,55,1,986.50	4,50,076.08
2.	Basic instrument-set (VCP, LC-VCP)	2/97	CHF= 1,437.20	22,458.00
3.	Wirelast Roomable set Ingraphic Case	2/97	CHF = 4,218.40	1,05,460.00
4.	70 mm Connected Screw Set instruments Ingraphic Case	2/97	CHF = 12,291.10	3,07,277.50
5.	Universal Operation Microscope PNP OSM 2010	3/97	DM = 31,664.45	6,67,803.25
6.	Multi Functional Electro Surgical Eat	3/97	DM = 14,299.40	3,00,098.04
7.	Electrosurgical ME 400 Relevant Action	3/97	DM = 10,594.47	2,23,437.37
8.	Accessories for Electrosurgical Unit ME 400	3/97	DM = 6,958.56	1,46,756.03
9.	Alternative Pressure Monitors	3/97	Yen = 1,83,920.00	53,336.80
10.	Portable Ventilator	3/97	DM = 19,000.00	4,00,710.00
11.	Pulse Oximeter with Forns & NBP	3/97	Yen = 6,72,918.00	1,95,146.22 Rs. 25,72,557.00 for 1997
12.	Section Operates with Accessories	3/98	Lira = 6015,240	1,36,545.94
13.	M..Machine	3/98	US\$ = 11,286.00	4,45,684.14

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Colposcope	3/98	DM = 17,622.00	3,92,794.38
15.	Birth Process	3/98	DM = 1,942.00	43,287.18
16.	E.N.T. Instruments	3/98	DM = 4,418.36	98,489.70
17.	RR Power Driving System	3/98	S.F = 22,897.00	6,33,788.06
18.	Accessories for Orthoscope	3/98	DM = 2,548.00	56,794.92
19.	Mobile Light for O.T.	3/98	DM = 5,005.55	18,573.70
20.	Lelco Croystate CH 3050	3/98	DM = 38,672.63	8,62,012.02
21.	Automatic MM	3/98	DM = 35,668.70	7,95,055.32
22.	Accessories for Sentinel	3/98	US\$ = 1,572.25	62,088.15
23.	Piofuge	3/98	DM = 17,965.45	4,00,449.588
(Approx. 40,38,558.00 for 1998)				
24.	Accessories for Cryotorotesthroscopy	3/99	DM = 31,831.46	8,07,882.45
25.	Uttro micro Balance	3/99	US\$ = 10,465.02	4,46,542.40
26.	Ambu Emergency Soft Dak	3/99	DKK = 29,317.00	1,96,130.73
27.	Electric Caw	3/99	US\$ = 6,290.00	26,839.30
28.	Multichannel Cardio Monitor	3/99	Yen = 7,80,900.30	2,91,431.99
29.	Accessories for Endoscopy	3/99	DM = 16,437.85	4,17,192.63
30.	Blood Collection Scale/Miker	3/99	US\$ = 31,390.00	1,71,320.40
31.	Automatic Projection Perimeter	3/99	US\$ = 12,825.00	5,47,242.75
32.	Data Paste JE	3/99	US\$ = 4,550.00	1,94,148.50
33.	Astotream IST 200	3/99	DM = 12,775.00	3,24,229.50
34.	Heavy Duty Automatic Blood Gas Tube Scaler	3/99	SEK = 44,640.00	2,44,180.80

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Complete Fibre Optic Metal Halide are Headlamps 24 Watts	3/99	US\$ = 3,001.60	1,28,078.27
36.	Slit Lamp	3/99	Yen = 673,350.86	2,51,368.86
37.	Medel	3/99	DM = 6713.96	1,70,400.30
38.	Ergometer	3/99	DM = 20,340.00	5,16,229.20
39.	X-Ray Tube (CISM)	11/99	US\$ = 54,340.00	23,68,137.20
40.	Spare Parts of Suction Apparatus	11/99	DM = 20,470.67	4,78,534.12
41.	Space of Stabroscope	11/99	DM = 2,269.15	67,080.72
42.	Electrode for D.E. 40 VER Machine	12/99	Yen = 4,49,958.00	1,60,949.78 (Approx. 80,49,965.00)

Statement II*Dr. R.M.L. Hospital**List of the Equipment Import during 1997-98*

Name of Equipment	Qty.	Amount
1	2	3

1997

1.	Head Lights	Four	DM 4428
2.	EEG Machine	One	US\$ 675.00
3.	U.V. Therapy System	One	DM 56548.75
4.	High Speed Pneumatic Drill	One	US\$ 27389

1998

1.	Magnetron	One	DM 2555
2.	Twin Beam Microbilimeter	One	Lira 12355400
3.	Microscope	Seven	Yen 781730

1	2	3
4. Cryofuge 6000	One	DM 43990
5. Phototherapy System	One	US\$ 3665
6. Platelet Agitator	One	US\$ 8760
1999		
1. Diamond Horn & stapping block	One	US\$ 1650
2. Upper G.I. Fibre-optic endoscope	One	US\$ 9886
3. Fibreoptic Colonoscope	One	US\$ 10662
4. H.T. Convertor Tank	One	US\$ 20412
5. Flexible Laryngopharynoscope	One	Yen 1219292
6. Laser Therapy unit	One	DM 16150
7. Ultrasound A/B scan system	One	US\$ 19500
8. Shin Nippon Autorefractometer	One	Yen 680000
9. Syringe Pump	Eleven	US\$ 8470
10. Jaundice meter	One	US\$ 5614
11. Facial Nurve Stimulation	One	Pound 3928
12. Phaceomulsification Unit	One	US\$ 17000
13. Respirator Horne	One	F. France 82000
14. VCR System	One	US\$ 17520
15. Tube for Whole Body C.T.	One	Euro 64934

Statement-III**Safdarjung Hospital**

List of Equipment/Machines showing the details of amount spent on the import of Medical Equipment/Machines for Safdarjung Hospital during each of the last three years till December, 1999

Year	Names of Equipment	Amount Spent
1	2	3
1997	Fully Automatic Blood Analyser	7,55,000
	Four Channel Cardiac Monitor	7,24,000
	ECG Monitor with NIVP with SAO2 temp.	8,87,950
	Pulse Oximeter with ECO	6,70,950
	Cysoscopic Oxomometer	2,00,000
	Elisa Reader	5,27,000
	Wasal Endoscopy Accessories	2,20,000
	Infusion Pump	1,15,000
	—do—	2,25,000
Total : 09 equipments		43,24,900
1998	Transport Ventilator	2,50,000
	Vital Sign Monitor	4,91,867
	Phase Emulsification	9,32,000
	Skin Craft Masher	10,00,000
Total: 04 equipments		26,73,867

1	2	3
1999	Syringe Infusion Pump	9,63,000
	Mobile Air Acceptoriser	6,34,000
	Ultra Violet Storage	8,00,000
	Fibreoptic Bronchoscope	9,00,000
	Pediatric O.T. Table	3,64,500
	O.T. Table	6,22,000
	Ventilator	4,37,000
	Haemodialysis Machine	8,00,000
Total: 08 equipments		55,20,500
Grand Total: 21 equipments		1,25,19,267

Tobacco firms target Teenagers

686. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Tobacco firms target teenagers" appearing in the *Times of India* dated January 24, 2000;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to bring out a legislation to ban involvement of children in promoting tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Tenth Lok Sabha) in its 22nd Report had made several recommendations primarily intended to discourage the use of tobacco and tobacco products. The Government is examining these recommendations and draft legislation is under consideration of the Government.

Medara Community

687. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any study of the Medara community for inclusion in the Scheduled Tribe community;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received a request from Medara community; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for its inclusion?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal is under process in the light of modalities approved by the Government.

[Translation]

CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi

688. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS dispensaries in Delhi location-wise;

(b) whether all the dispensaries have X-rays and Blood testing facilities;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the said facilities are likely to be provided in all the dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Out of 86 allopathic dispensaries functioning in Delhi, 38 laboratories are functioning in allopathic dispensaries. X-ray facilities are available only in 3 dispensaries/polyclinic.

(d) It is not feasible to provide X-ray and Blood testing facilities in all the dispensaries due to resource constraints and also due to avoid under utilisation of such facilities.

Statement

List of Allopathic Dispensaries functioning under CGHS Delhi

1. Gole Market
2. Pandara Road
3. Delhi Cantt.
4. Minto Road
5. Paharganj
6. Subzi Mandi
7. Timarpur
8. Chandni Chowk
9. Lodi Road I
10. Lodi Road II
11. Lajpat Nagar
12. Kidwai Nagar
13. Sarojini Nagar I
14. Sarojini Nagar II
15. Laxmibai Nagar
16. Moti Bagh
17. Karol Bagh
18. Pusa Road
19. Dev Nagar
20. Patel Nagar I
21. Netaji Nagar
22. Pul Bangash
23. Chankaya Puri

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 24. Kasturba Nagar I | 49. Chitra Gupta Road |
| 25. Tilak Nagar | 50. R.K. Puram IV |
| 26. President Estate | 51. Rajouri Garden |
| 27. Darya Ganj | 52. Shakurbasti |
| 28. Nanakpura | 53. Inderpuri |
| 29. Nauroji Nagar | 54. Naraina |
| 30. North Avenue | 55. G.K.G. |
| 31. South Avenue | 56. R.K. Puram V |
| 32. Constitution House | 57. Nangal Raya |
| 33. Telegraph Lane | 58. Rajpur Road |
| 34. Sarojini Nagar Market | 59. Kingsway Camp |
| 35. Srinivaspuri | 60. Janakpuri I |
| 36. Patel Nagar II | 61. Ashok Vihar |
| 37. Andrews Ganj | 62. Sadiq Nagar |
| 38. Jungpura | 63. Tri Nagar |
| 39. Malviya Nagar | 64. M.B. Road |
| 40. Kalkaji I | 65. Palam Colony |
| 41. R.K. Puram I | 66. Laxmi Nagar |
| 42. Dr. Z. H. Road | 67. Ghaziabad |
| 43. New Rajinder Nagar | 68. R.K. Puram VI |
| 44. R.K. Puram. II | 69. Faridabad |
| 45. Hauz Khas | 70. Munirka |
| 46. Hari Nagar | 71. Kasturba Nagar II |
| 47. Shahdara | 72. Gurgaon |
| 48. R.K. Puram III | 73. Janakpuri II |

74. Kalkaji II
75. Gole Market II
76. Mayur Vihar
77. Dakshinpuri
78. Vivek Vihar
79. Paschim Vihar
80. Pitampura
81. Sunder Vihar
82. Pragati Vihar
83. Yamuna Vihar
84. Noida
85. Dilshad Garden
86. Rohini
87. Moti Nagar (closed)

[English]

Proxy War by Pakistan

689. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the military take over of the Administration, Pakistan is determined to carry on the proxy war against India;

(b) if so, whether this proxy is likely to be carried in the form of disruptive activities through the ISI in West Bengal, UP, Kashmir and several North-eastern States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO):

(a) There is no noticeable change in Pakistan's policy of proxy war against India after the military take over of administration in Pakistan.

(b) The major concerns of internal security centre around Pak sponsored terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir and inter-linked and externally supported subversive activities of militant groups in the North-Eastern States. Some ISI backed modules were detected/neutralized recently in some other States as well.

(c) Government have adopted a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of militants which includes strengthening the border management, neutralizing plans of militants by coordinated intelligence action, setting up of outposts of security forces and modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance to DMRO

690. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI RIZWAN ZAHIR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned 'Delhi Metro Ko Milne Wala Japani Karj Bhi Pachade mein Fansa' and 'Metro-rail Delhi ke Saath Apshakan' appearing in the *Dainik Jagran* dated 6.2.2000 and 7.2.2000 respectively;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the cost escalation of the project;

(d) the details of officials responsible for the delay in the project; and

(e) the action taken against them?

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

(b) and (c) The contents of the newsitems are not based on facts. The JBIC loan agreement for first tranche amounting to about Rs. 470 crore was signed in Febryar, 1997. An appraisal of the progress of the project was conducted by JBIC in January/February 2000 for second tranche of loan. However, no commitment has been made by JBIC for second tranche of loan.

The Agreement for first tranche of loan or the appraisal done by the JBIC do not lay down any condition for awarding the contracts only to Japanese firms or any condition regarding the effect of cost over-run for the project. The contracts are being awarded on competitive bidding/local competitive bidding procedures to get the optimal price. The implementation of the project is on schedule with target date of completion as March, 2000 and is being closely monitored both by Govt. of India and Govt. of NCT of Delhi to avoid time and cost over-runs. A consortium of international firms, experienced in metro construction, has also been engaged to assist in avoiding time and cost over-runs.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Security to Film Stars

691. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of top stars of film industry who have been provided with Government security;

(b) whether these stars have paid service charges for their personal security;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a), 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects under the Constitution of India. Therefore, responsibility for providing security to persons including top film stars residing within their jurisdiction and expenditure thereon, is that of the concerned State Government/UT Administration.

(b) to (d) As per the policy of the Government of India security is provided at Govt. cost to individuals on the basis of perceived level of threat as per the assessment of the security agencies.

[Translation]

Circulation of Fake Currency

692. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy to check the circulation of fake currency;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the measures likely to be adopted to deal with this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) A Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Finance on 22nd February, 2000 for examining cases of counterfeit currency notes and to recommend remedial measures that should be taken by the note printing presses from time to time. The Committee has been asked to submit its report within two months.

It may be mentioned that the Reserve Bank of India issues press releases from time to time to enable the public to distinguish between genuine and fake currency notes. In order to combat counterfeiting, currency notes are also now printed with additional security features. The Central Bureau of Investigation has created a Special Unit for exclusive investigation of counterfeit currency notes. The Border Security Force has alerted its forward troops to be more vigilant so as to ensure that such currency notes are not smuggled into the country.

[English]

Ad-hoc Bonus

693. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the payment of ad-hoc bonus has been denied to post graduate teachers of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas who were getting it during the preceding years; and

(b) if so, the reasons and the justifications therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti adopted Government of India Order No. F. 14(3)/E. Coord.(1)/99 dated 8th October, 1999 and 12th October, 1999 regarding payment of ad-hoc bonus.

As per these orders, bonus is payable to Central Government employees in Groups 'C' and 'D' and all non-gazetted employees in Group 'B'. Both these organisations are registered societies and there is no classification of the posts as gazetted and non-gazetted. Accordingly, the Ministry of HRD in consultation with the Ministry of Finance clarified vide letter No. F. 5-16/98-UT. 1 dated 27th October, 1999 that the teachers/employees who were drawing pay in the scale of pay exceeding Rs. 1640-2900 (pre-revised) are not eligible for ad-hoc bonus. Since, the PGTs of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas are placed in the scale of Rs. 6500-200-10500 (pre-revised Rs. 2000-3500) and above, they are not eligible for payment of ad-hoc bonus as per these orders.

Bungling in Reproduction Child Health Project

694. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item Captioned "Bag borrow and Squander" appearing in the *Hindu*, dated December 20, 1999 on the alleged fraud in the execution of a World Bank Fund for Reproduction Child Health project in Punjab;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to probe into the reported deal; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the officials found guilty therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The news item refers to the misutilisation of funds allocated for the World Bank assisted Reproductive and Child Health Sub-Project in Sangrur district, Punjab. The report emphasizes the non-observance of proper procedures in the purchase of medicines and equipment.

(b) and (c) The State Government conducted an enquiry and cancelled the supply orders placed for equipment and supplies. No payments were ever made in respect of these supply orders. Further investigations are in progress by the Vigilance Bureau, State Govt. of Punjab.

[Translation]

Rajbhasha Golden Jubilee Celebrations

695. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajbhasha Golden jubilee Celebrations are being observed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the programmes proposed to be organised during this year; and

(d) whether any scheme has been formulated to promote the use of Hindi and discourage tendency of using English?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Golden Jubilee of Official Language Hindi is being celebrated by Ministries/Depts. of Govt. of India/Public sector Undertakings/Nationalised Banks/Indian Mission abroad etc. as per the guidelines issued by Department of Official Language vide its letter dated 7.6.1999. According to the details received, Golden Jubilee programmes include, organisation of workshops/conferences, holding of competitions, publications of special editions of Department periodicals, publication of books in Hindi on technical subjects, special effort to do original work in Hindi etc.

Inauguration ceremony of Golden Jubilee of Official Language Hindi was organised by Depts. Of Official Language on 14.09.99 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. On this occasion, Hon'ble President of India, has launched Leela Hindi Prabodh Software for learning Hindi through computers. Golden Jubilee Special issue of Rajbhasha Bharti Patrika was released by Hon'ble Vice-President of India on 24.12.1999. On 24.01.2000 alongwith the inauguration of website in Hindi, a souvenir containing the messages of eminent persons, Thinkers, Intellectuals etc. regarding Official Language Hindi was also released.

Department of Official Language, has participated in the 14th World Book Fair held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 5th to 13th Feb., 2000. During which Departmental periodicals of various offices of Central Govt. were displayed before the visitors.

(d) It has been a well considered policy of the Central Government to implement the use of official language Hindi in its offices through motivation incentives and goodwill. Accordingly, following steps have been taken to speed up the use of official language Hindi in official work:—

1. To impart training to Central Government employees in Hindi language, Hindi shorthand, Hindi typing and English-Hindi translation.
2. Convening the meetings of various committees related to official language and organising workshops, symposium.
3. Production and telecast of T.V. and Radio spots.
4. Publication and distribution of various publications and publicity material relating to official language.
5. To ensure the implementation of Annual Programme.
6. Inspection of Ministries/Depts./Offices.
7. Implementation of various incentives/awards schemes etc.

[English]

Unauthorised Weekly Bazars

696. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that due to unauthorised/illegal weekly bazars in Delhi, free flow of traffic is hampered and cause inconvenience to the Delhites;

(b) if so, the number of illegal weekly bazars being held in Delhi and the reasons for not taking any action by the police and corporation officials;

(c) whether the traders in Delhi use to spread their goods on the pavements and on roads congesting the roads and in the verandahs which is meant for public to use; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The New Delhi Municipal Council and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that there are 63

unauthorised weekly bazars in the area under their jurisdiction.

(c) and (d) Traders in Delhi do sometimes occupy pavements meant for pedestrian traffic which often result in inconvenience to the public. The municipal authorities take regular action with the assistance of police to remove such encroachments and seize articles/goods from such vendors.

Freedom Fighters Pension

697. DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Freedom Fighters receiving pension and railway concession during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount of pension released and Railway fare reimbursed during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of new cases of FF Pension sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the number of Freedom Fighters between 50 to 60 years of age applied for pension during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the number of cases out of total sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Information about the amount of pension released and the Railway fare reimbursed during the last three years is given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Amount of pension released	131.98	177.52	177.79
Amount of Railway fare reimbursed	54.73	51.37	55.00

State-wise information is not maintained in this regard.

(c) A Statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(d) and (e) No such information is maintained.

Statement

State-wise Details of cases in which Samman Pension has been sanctioned during 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99

Sl. No.	State	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91	28	47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	00
3.	Assam	16	00	90
4.	Bihar	45	168	39
5.	Goa	00	00	00
6.	Gujarat	05	00	01
7.	Haryana	25	06	05
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15	04	05
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	03	20	03
10.	Karnataka	24	08	05
11.	Kerala	06	06	27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	07	07	08
13.	Maharashtra	33	19	04
14.	Manipur	00	00	00
15.	Meghalaya	00	00	00
16.	Mizoram	00	00	00
17.	Nagaland	00	00	00
18.	Orissa	08	05	02

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	20	16	68
20.	Rajasthan	04	04	05
21.	Sikkim	00	00	00
22.	Tamil Nadu	06	06	05
23.	Tripura	00	00	00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	31	23	11
25.	West Bengal	05	10	28
26.	A & N Islands	00	00	01
27.	Chandigarh	00	00	00
28.	NCT of Delhi	01	06	02
29.	INA	121	152	175
30.	Pondicherry	00	00	02
Total:		466	488	533

Anti-Social Activities on UP-Nepal Border

698. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-social elements are active on UP-Nepal border; and

(b) if so, the measures taken up to flush out such elements and prevent misuse of educational institutions on border by such elements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Reports indicate that smuggling and criminal syndicates with trans-border linkages are active on UP-

Nepal border. In order to check the activities of trans-border smugglers, Pak ISI operatives, anti-social elements etc., the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has set-up Border Task Force. Government of India has also prepared an Action Plan in consultation with the States bordering Nepal including Uttar Pradesh for evolving a proper framework for better management of Indo-Nepal border by patrolling critical/vulnerable areas along the border and strengthening of policing/intelligence collection machinery along the border. State Government of Uttar Pradesh has also been advised to invoke the provisions of the religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988 to prevent the misuse of such institutions along the border by anti-national elements.

Subletting of Government Accommodation

699. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allottees of police colony of Saraswati Vihar Police Station, New Delhi have sub-let their Government accommodation for the last five years without obtaining prior permission of the Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted or likely to be conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) There was one case in which an allottee was noticed to have sublet the accommodation allotted to him. The allotment made to him was cancelled after conducting a formal inquiry.

Census 2001

700. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include the disability related item in the schedule for data collection for census 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Data on infirmities was collected in the earlier Censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931. Subsequently, due to the serious doubts expressed by the then Census Commissioners about the authenticity and quality of data collected on disabled population, the enumeration of physically handicapped persons was discontinued during 1941 Census. It was felt that questions on disabled population did not lend themselves to a census enquiry since these did not seem to provide accurate data. In subsequent Censuses of 1951, 1961 & 1971 the question on disabilities was not canvassed.

1981 was proclaimed as the International Year for the Disabled. On a strong plea made by the then Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, a question on physically handicapped was canvassed during the Houselisting Operations of 1981 Census in spite of serious reservations expressed by the then Census Commissioner on the ability of the census to collect reliable data on this characteristics. When the results of 1981 Census were finally available, it was felt that there was considerable under-enumeration of physically handicapped persons. The 1981 Census results also supported the views expressed by the earlier Census Commissioners that, by their sheer design and nature, the Census Operations do not lend themselves to the determination or identification of people with special and infrequent characteristics of this nature. It was felt that the enumeration of the physically handicapped continued to be beyond the scope and capacity of Census Operations.

Urea Industries

701. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restrict the number of urea industries in the country;

(b) if so, the present production thereof;

(c) the objective in reducing facilities for new urea units; and

(d) the names of existing units which are enjoying subsidy and other financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (c) Government have decided not to encourage new capacities for production of urea in the country over and above those covered by the projects for which an in principle approval, subject to investment appraisal by PIB has been accorded, till the year 2003-04. This is on account of the near self-sufficiency, which has been achieved in production of urea and also the assessment of the demand and supply scenario till the year 2003-04.

(b) The present production of urea for the period April, 1999 to January, 2000 is estimated at 168.37 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT). In the years 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 indigenous urea production was 156.20 LMT, 185.96 LMT and 192.91 LMT respectively.

(d) Names of existing urea units currently receiving subsidy and other financial assistance from the Government of India are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Names of existing urea units currently receiving subsidy and other financial assistance from the Government of India

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Unit
1	2	3
1.	FACT	Udyogamandal
2.	FCI	Sindri
3.	GNFC	Bharuch
4.	GSFC	Baroda
5.	HFC	Namrup III
6.	IFFCO	Aonla-I
		Aonla-II
		Kalol
		Phulpur-I
		Phulpur-II
7.	INDOGULF Fertilizers Ltd.	Jagdishpur
8.	KRIBHCO	Hazira
9.	Mangalore Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Mangalore
10.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Manali, Chennai
11.	NFL	Bhatinda
		Panipat
		Nangal
		Vijaipur-I
		Vijaipur-II

1	2	3
12.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	Neyveli
13.	RCF	Thal, Trombay-V
14.	Sriram Fertilizers Corporation	Kota
15.	SPIC	Tuticorin
16.	Zuari Industries Ltd.	Goa
17.	Nagarjuna Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd.	Kakinada-I
		Kakinada-II
18.	Chambal Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Gadepan-I
		Gadepan-II
19.	Duncan Industries Ltd.	Kanpur
20.	Tata Chemicals Ltd.	Babrala
21.	Oswal Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	Shahajahanpur

Infiltration through UP-Nepal Border

702. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh-Nepal border is sensitive prone and susceptible to infiltration; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to adequately equip Indo-Nepal Border Police Force to check infiltrations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Indo-Nepal border has historically been an open border with a Visa-Free Travel Regime. In view of the recent instances of misuse of this open border for staging terrorist activities directed against India, the concerned agencies of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India remained in regular touch, both directly and through the bi-lateral institutional mechanism,

such as, the Joint Working Group on Border Management and Home Secretary level talks. The need for intensified and coordinated patrolling at sensitive border points, including the deployment of Central and State Police Forces on our side, was discussed with HMGN authorities in the 3rd Meeting of India-Nepal Joint Working Group on Border Management which was held at Kathmandu from February 1-3, 2000. An Action Plan has also been prepared in consultation with the concerned States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim for strengthening of Policing and Intelligence collection along with the Indo-Nepal border including deployment of a Central Police Organisation in vulnerable stretches of the border.

Abduction of Villagers

703. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "BSF swaps detenus to free villagers" appearing in "The Hindustan Times", dated January 21, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the number of such incidents occurred during the last three years and the number of Bangladeshi criminals released so far; and

(e) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) On 11th January, 2000 BSF patrol party apprehended 7 Bangladeshi fisherman at BOP Sedepur, who had entered Indian territory while fishing. 10 Indian fisherman were apprehended by Bangladesh Rifles on 13th January, 2000. A flag meeting was held on 16th January, 2000 and the fisherman of both countries were exchanged. However, no Bangladesh criminal has been released to free the villagers, as reported in the news item.

(e) In order to check smuggling/infiltration/Border crime, vigilance and dominance by way of effective patrolling, naka etc. is being maintained on the border round the clock. In addition special operations are also conducted to check such activities.

Fake Currency

704. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Pakistani diplomat has been found involved in circulation of fake currency in the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against him;

(c) whether the officials of the Pakistani High Commission, New Delhi are in connivance with the ISI agents and trying to bring fake currency in circulation;

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

(e) whether Pakistani officials have also been arrested in Nepal involving in circulation of fake Indian currency;

(f) if so, whether the Government of Nepal has told that the seized Indian fake currency from the Pakistani officials was printed in Pakistan;

(g) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(h) whether the Government have imposed ban on carrying Indian currency worth of Rs. 500 denominations along the Indo-Nepal border;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) According to information received from the Delhi Police, a case, FIR No. 38 dated 13.1.2000, u/s 489B—IPC was registered based on the complaint by the Principal, Mount Carmel School, Anand Niketan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi that one Indian currency note in the denomination of Rs. 500/- had been returned by the State Bank of Patiala on the ground that it was a counterfeit currency. On verification, the School authorities found out that the currency note in question had been given by Shri Muzzafar Ali Khan, a staff member of the Pakistan High Commission (a Pakistani national), towards the school fee for his son. The case is being investigated by the local police.

(e) to (g) A UDC in the Pakistan Embassy in Kathmandu was caught red-handed while trying to exchange a consignment of fake Indian currency notes totalling Rs. 50,000 (in the denomination of Rs. 500/-) by the Nepalese Police on 3.1.2000. Since he claimed diplomatic immunity, he was detained by the Nepalese Government. On inquiry, the Nepalese Government found that his conduct and activities were not found to be compatible with his official status. He was, therefore, asked to leave Nepal.

(h) and (i) The Government has not banned circulation of Rs. 500/- notes in any part of the country and it continues to be legal tender at any place in India. However, the Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions permitting any person to bring with him from Nepal and to send or take out Indian currency notes in denominations upto Rs. 100/- only without any time on the total amount, to Nepal.

(j) A committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Finance on 22.2.2000 for examining cases of counterfeit currency notes and to recommend remedial measures that should be taken by the note printing presses from time to time. The Committee has been asked to submit its report within two months.

It may be mentioned that the Reserve Bank of India issues press release, from time to time, to enable the public to distinguish between genuine and fake currency notes. In order to combat counterfeiting, currency notes are also now printed with additional security features. The Central Bureau of Investigation has created a Special Unit for exclusive investigation of counterfeit currency notes. The Border Security troops to be more vigilant so as to ensure that such currency notes are not smuggled into the country.

[*Translation*]

Vacant Posts of Co-ordinators in Nehru Yuvak Kendras

705. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nehru Yuvak Kendras in the country are functioning properly and particularly in Bihar;

(b) if not, whether various posts of co-ordinators are lying vacant in these kendras at many places; and

(c) if so, the time by which these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of 50 kendras in Bihar, 17 are without Youth Coordinators which are being managed by existing Youth Coordinators holding additional charge. A proposal for the creation of posts of Youth Coordinators is under consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Review on National Malaria Eradication Scheme

706. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any latest review of the Centrally Sponsored National Malaria Eradication Scheme has been made to know the extent of the achievements of its objectives since its introduction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the light of the experience gained and the deficiencies identified in the implementation of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) CAG's performance appraisal of the National Anti-Malaria Programme (NAMP) for the period 1992-97 has recently been received in Government. The salient features of this Report are as under:—

(i) The incidence of malaria has shown an increase in the period 1992-97.

(ii) The index of surveillance as indicated through the Annual Blood Examination Rate, was found to be satisfactory.

(iii) A shortfall was observed in spraying operations required to control the parasites.

- (iv) Deficiencies were observed in rendering treatment in malaria cases.
- (v) Staffing of laboratories was deficient.

Independence of the CAG's evaluation, on the basis of in-house monitoring of the programme, the Government introduced a new Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) from September, 1997 onwards. This is a World Bank supported project; it covers 100 predominantly tribal districts which are malaria endemic in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. It also covers 19 cities/towns having high malaria endemicity from these States, as also in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The salient features of the EMCP are:—

- Early case Detection and Prompt Treatment (EDPT) through use of newer drugs and Rapid Diagnostic Kits.
- Selective Vector Control including use of Synthetic Prethroids in rural areas and Biolarvicides in urban areas.
- Promotion of personal protection methods by use of Medicated Mosquito Nets (MMNs).
- Early detection and containment of epidemics.
- Information, Education and Communication towards personal prevention and community participation.
- Institutional and Management capacity building, manpower development through intensive re-orientation training programmes at all levels and efficient Management Information System (MIS).

Annual Programme Development Review (APDR) is in integral part of the EMCP.

[Translation]

Closure of KVs

707. SHRI MANOJ SINHA:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to close down some of the Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan proposes to close some of the Kendriya Vidyalayas opened in Project Sector where the sponsoring authorities are unable to meet their committed liabilities on account of recurring and non recurring expenditure. In most of the cases sponsoring authorities have themselves requested for closure of the Vidyalayas.

[English]

Expansion of ICDS Project

708. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the fund allocated for the ICDS in Ninth-Five-Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal for the expansion of ICDS; and

(c) if so, the target set therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) An amount of Rs. 4980.00 crores has been allocated for the ICDS in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to operationalise ICDS Projects in at least 390 blocks during the Ninth Five Year Plan in phases. State-wise allocation of projects will be firmed up annually.

[Translation]

Staff in KVS

709. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas had been divided into six categories by fixing the number of section of classes last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some teachers and non-teaching staff belonging to various categories in different Kendriya Vidyalayas have become surplus due to this decision;

(d) if so, the number of such staff rendered surplus during 1999 and likely to become surplus during 2000, school-wise and category-wise; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had classified its Vidyalayas in various categories of one section school, two section school, three section school etc. depending upon the existing infrastructure, in order to manage their affairs within the available budgetary resources.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected.

(e) The surplus staff will be adjusted in other Kendriya Vidyalayas against vacant posts.

[English]

Autonomy for Jammu and Kashmir

710. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Jammu and Kashmir is demanding for greater autonomy for the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have submitted & recently endorsed the recommendations of the State Autonomy Committee which had been constituted by the State Government. The Report basically speaks of going back to pre-1953 status.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Detection of Drug Trafficking Cases

711. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of drug trafficking cases have been detected recently in Delhi by the Delhi Police/custom personnel;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected and drugs seized during 1999 and 2000 so far; and

(c) the details of effective preventive measures being taken by the Government to checks this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are indicated in the Statement attached.

(c) The measures taken by the Central Government to put an effective check on drug trafficking include maintenance of the utmost vigilance by the enforcement agencies; imparting training to enforcement staff to improve their effectiveness; strict watch on the activities of drug smugglers and peddlers as also on criminals released from jail; creation of a special Narcotics Cell by Customs Department at Indira Gandhi International Airport and creation of a Narcotics Cell in Delhi Police.

Statement

Details of Cases detected from January 1999 to 15th February, 2000

Year	Cases Registered Under NDPS Act	Persons Arrested	Charas (Kgs.)	Opium (Kgs.)	Ganja (Kgs.)	Smacks Heroin (Kgs.)	Poppy Head (Kgs.)	Bhang (Kgs.)	Acetic Anhydride (Chemical)
A. Delhi Police									
1999	676	745	73.347	12.805	222.940	58.625	581.675	13.000	—
2000 (Upto 15.2.2000)	136	147	156.020	—	20.900	5.558	—	21.000	96 Ltrs.

B: Customs

	No. of Cases Registered		Quantity	
	1999	2000 (Upto 15.2.2000)	1999	2000 (Upto 15.2.2000)
Heroin	07	13	9.086 Kgs.	9.71 Kgs.
Hashish	16	03	34.340 Kgs.	5.85 Kgs.
Lorazepam	03	—	692930 Tablets	—
Diazepam	01	—	5000 Tablets	—

C. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

	No. of Cases Registered		Quantity	
	1999	2000 (Upto 15.2.2000)	1999	2000 (Upto 15.2.2000)
	01	—	95 Kgs.	—

Privatisation of Cleanliness in Hospitals

712. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to lease out the cleanliness of Hospitals in Delhi especially the Safdarjung Hospital to private agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The cleanliness of the Central Government Hospitals are managed by the existing staff available in the respective hospitals.

Merger of Intelligence Agencies

713. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge various intelligence agencies into one as reported in various national leading newspaper; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Detection of Tunnel

714. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Protest over Pak tunnel across border" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated November 24, 1999;

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

(c) whether the Intelligence Agencies were failed to obtain any information about the digging of this tunnel early;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to investigate the matter and to take remedial measures to avoid such lapses in future; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) BSF patrol party discovered an underground tunnel near Border Out Post Chandigarh in Dera Baba Nanak Sector on 17th November, 1999. This tunnel was about 5 to 5-1/2 feet below the surface, 3 feet in diameter and 200 meters long of which 30 meters was inside the Pak territory. A joint verification of this tunnel was carried out by IG, BSF, Punjab Frontier (India) and DG, Punjab Rangers (Pakistan) on 23rd November, 1999. Subsequently, a protest was lodged by BSF with the Pak Rangers.

The area in which the tunnel was discovered is covered with thick sarkanda grass. Hence, it could not be detected immediately. However, it had not crossed the border fence on the Indian side and the other end of the mouth of the tunnel on the Indian side had not been opened. All the three attempts since March, 1997 to dig a tunnel under the border fencing in Punjab sector were detected by the BSF before any damage was done.

BSF is maintaining a strict vigil along the border to thwart such attempts in future. Steps taken include plugging of existing gaps in the riverine areas with proper/improvised fencing, conduct of surveillance operations, cleaning of sarkanda and other wild growth, upgrading the intelligence network, use of night vision devices etc.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate

715. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has made any remarks regarding literacy in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have urged upon the State Government to take necessary steps to examine the report and to improve the literacy rate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The World Bank in their Report of January 31, 2000 has *inter-alia* observed "There is significant rise in literacy rates within the last decade. From 1991 to 1997 the overall literacy rate increased from 52% to 64%, rising from 64% to 73% for males, and from 39% to 50% for

females, according to the NSS. Progress is still slow but the number of illiterates (aged seven years and above), which had actually risen from 1981 to 1991, appears to have begun to decline in the 1990s. Among the States, some of the poorest, for example Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, registered significant improvements in literacy albeit from low bases. In most of these States, female literacy rose even faster than overall literacy.

Although India has raised literacy rates, it still has a long way to go. Many countries, including China and Indonesia, have overtaken India in literacy rates. If India's literacy rate continues to grow at the current rate of 2.75% p.a., it will still take 16 years before India catches up with Sri Lanka's current literacy rate of 90%, and even then about 120 million persons will still be illiterate"

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Economic Grants to Kidney Patients

716. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 90,000 citizens of the country die due to kidney failure every year;

(b) whether 90% persons out of them remain deprived of medical facilities due to their inability to bear the expenditure being incurred on kidney transplantation,

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government have made any special arrangement for the poor people to provide medical facilities at cost within their reach;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) No reliable data is available with the Government. However, a National Illness Assistance Fund was set up by the Government in 1997 to provide necessary financial assistance to patients below the poverty line and suffering from major life threatening diseases which include kidney related diseases also to

receive medical treatment at any of the Super Speciality Hospital/Institute or other Government Hospital. The State Illness Assistance Funds/Societies are also empowered to sanction financial assistance upto Rs. 1.50 lakhs in each case. In case the assistance required is more than Rs. 1.50 lakhs, it is recommended to the Managing Committee of National Illness Assistance Fund for sanction, which is chaired by the Union Health Minister.

(f) In view of the position stated above, the question does not arise.

[English]

Committee on AIDS Control Programme

717. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to review the second phase of National AIDS Control Programme;

(b) if so, the Constituents of the Committee and the mode of its functioning in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations which are likely to be played a major role in the second phase of National AIDS Control Programme; and

(d) the grant-in-aid allocated to Non-Governmental Organisations during each of the last two years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government of India has formulated comprehensive guidelines for involvement of NGOs in various activities of the programme. The States have been directed to follow these guidelines in selection of NGOs and funding them for undertaking intervention programmes. Activities pertaining to prevention of HIV/AIDS have been decentralised and are generally being pursued by the State AIDS Control Societies. These Societies are, *inter alia*, allocating funds to NGOs within their jurisdiction.

NACO has, however, directly allocated grants-in-aid to some NGOs and amounts allocated during last 3 years are as under:

Year	Amount allocated
1997-98	1,71,69,031.00
1998-99	29,04,004.00
1999-2000 (till 20.2.2000)	77,13,425.00
Grand Total:	2,77,86,460.00

[Translation]

Security Forces in J&K

718. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to deploy some additional special battalions of the Central Security Forces to deal with Pak-supported terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir particularly on the international border;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Central Security Forces are made available to the State Government to assist them in maintaining public order and tackling militancy terrorism. The levels of deployment depends upon overall security scenario in the country and the availability of Central Security Forces. Accordingly, Central Security Forces are being made available to the Government of J&K keeping in view the availability of forces and the prevailing security situation which is reviewed from time to time. Within J&K the Unified Headquarters keep reviewing the deployment which has to be dynamic keeping in view the changing situations. This is continuing process.

[English]

Vacant Posts in Hospitals

719. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant under various categories as on November 15, 1999 in various hospitals in Delhi;

(b) the time since when these posts are lying vacant and the details of steps taken to fill them up;

(c) the time by which these posts are likely to be filled up;

(d) whether the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are getting the benefit of the reservation in all the hospitals of Delhi;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The total number of posts lying vacant from different dates in various hospitals as reported by the hospitals, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, MCD and NDMC is given in the Statement attached.

Steps are being taken to fill up the posts. However, no target date can be given to fill up the vacancies.

(d) to (f) Reserved seats for SC/ST are being filled in accordance with the instructions of the Government issued from time to time.

Statement

Post lying Vacant in various Hospitals

Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

Group 'A' (Medical) 26

Group 'A' (Non-Medical) 13

Group 'B' (Gazetted) 07

Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) 15

Group 'C' (Sr. Resident) 09

(Jr. Resident) 10

Group 'C' (Technical) 36

Group 'C' (Nursing) 56

Group 'C' (Clarical)

Group 'D'

Safdarjung Hospital

Group 'A' (Medical)

Group 'B' (Gazetted)

Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted)

Group 'C' (Nursing)

Group 'C'

Group 'C' (Sr. Resident)

Group 'D'

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

Group 'A'

Group 'B'

Group 'C'

Group 'D'

N.D.M.C.

Group 'A'

Group 'B'

Group 'C'

Group 'D'

M.C.D.

Group 'A'

Group 'B'

Group 'C'

Group 'D'

16

61

108

27

12

136

91

14

23

17

28

692

20

08

02

14

03

80

31

91

247

Lady Hardinge College & Smt. S.K. Hospital**L.H.M.C.**

Group 'A'	24
Group 'B'	11
Group 'C' (Nursing)	126
Group 'C' (Technical)	19
Group 'C' (Non-Ministerial)	14
Group 'D'	98

Smt. S.K. Hospital

Group 'A'	01
Group 'B'	03
Group 'C'	39
Group 'D'	04

Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi

Group 'A' & 'B'	260
Group 'C'	2780
Group 'D'	715

Inquiry of 1984 Riots

720. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a new Commission of inquiry to probe the riots which broke out in Delhi in the wake of the assassination of former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in October, 1984;

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

(c) the specific reasons for appointing the new Commission and the manner in which it is likely to be different from the earlier Commission; and

(d) the time by which the said Commission is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government have decided to appoint a Commission of Inquiry to inquire afresh into 1984 anti-Sikh riots. The terms of reference for the Commission are being notified.

(c) The decision to appoint the new Commission of Inquiry was taken in view of the widespread demand from different sections of the public, particularly, the Sikh community that the inquiry already made did not result in any effective action against those responsible for these riots.

(d) The Commission shall submit its report within six months from the date of publication of the notification.

[Translation]

Advertisement on AIDS

721. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking recourse to advertisements to check 'AIDS'; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent on such advertisements through Doordarshan, newspapers, magazines etc. separately during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Activities concerning prevention of HIV/AIDS have since been decentralised. Funds are made available from time to time to the various State/UT AIDS Control Societies for the purpose, including expenditure to be met on advertisements etc.

(b) The following funds were provided to Doordarshan/AIR/DAVP directly by NACO for meeting expenditure on advertisements etc. for AIDS:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Doordarshan	AIR	DAVP	Total
1997-98	134.87	10.00	400.00	544.87
1998-99	173.29	60.00	520.00	753.29

*[English]***Canteen Services to Central Para Military Forces**

722. MAJ. GEN (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facilities to serving and retired personnel of Canteen Para-Military forces including the Assam Rifles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Proposal to provide Canteen Stores Department (CSD) facilities to serving and retired personnel of Central Para-Military forces including the Assam Rifles is under examination.

Health Care Centres

723. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Government admits to HC health care is in bad way" appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated January 28, 2000;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the aid received from international bodies was provided to the North-Eastern States including Sikkim during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to provide better health care/services to the people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. To improve the health care facilities, it has been envisaged to optimise the coverage and quality of health care to meet the increasing health care needs of the people. Control of communicable

diseases such as malaria, Leprosy, T.B., AIDS etc. Continues to be a priority area. Steps have been taken to make effective and timely utilization of funds earmarked for various activities.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Out of the foreign aid received from international bodies, that provided to the North Eastern States including Sikkim in respect of major health programme during the last three years is as under:

	(Rs. in crore)
1996-97	14.72
1997-98	13.60
1998-99	20.43

In addition to above, substantial external aid has been provided to North Eastern States including Sikkim under Reproductive, Child Health and area projects.

(f) Government has been making every effort to augment the resources for the health and family welfare sectors by mobilising external assistance from various bilateral and multilateral agencies for implementing the National Programmes for AIDS, Malaria, T.B., Leprosy, Blindness and Reproductive Child Health Programme. Besides, for upgrading the rural hospitals in selected States, World Bank assistance has been availed of which would further improve delivery of health services.

Separatist Terrorist Activities in North-Eastern States

724. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the separatist/terrorist activities are increasing in North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of organisations directly or indirectly involved in such activities;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the terrorists are getting arms training and supply from outside India;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the steps being taken against them;

(g) whether the Government have received any proposal from any State Government for Central assistance;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether the Government are aware that people are subjected to harassment by the terrorist organisations which are resorting to extortions of money under threat of life; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Militant activities in Manipur and Tripura have shown an increase in recent past. The situation in rest of the North East, including Assam and Nagaland, has shown a distinct improvement.

(c) The major militant groups in the North Eastern States are as under:

(i) Assam:

1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
2. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

(ii) Manipur:

1. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
2. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
3. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
4. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
5. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
6. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)

(iii) Nagaland:

1. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak/Muivah) [NSCN (M)]
2. National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Khaplang) [NSCN (K)]

(iv) Tripura:

1. All Tripura Tiger Force
2. National Liberation Front of Tripura

In addition, there are numerous other militant groups like the Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC), Hynniewtre National Liberation Front of Meghalaya (PLFM), Dimas Halm Daogah (DHD), Bru National Liberation Front (BNLF) etc. A number of Muslim organisations have also come up.

(d) and (e) There are reports that some of the North-Eastern insurgent groups have developed trans-border linkages in Bangladesh, Myanmar and Bhutan. Our security concerns, including illegal migration, cross-border movements and cross-border crimes, have been taken up with these countries at appropriate levels.

Pak ISI has also been active in fomenting trouble in the North East.

(f) Steps taken by the Government to combat militancy in the North East include, *inter alia*, deployment of Central Para Military Forces and Army; improved coordination and sharing of intelligence between the security forces; modernisation/upgradation of State Police forces; reimbursement of security related expenditure; sanction of Special Central Assistance to the State Governments; declaration of the most seriously affected areas as 'disturbed areas' and notification of the major insurgent groups as unlawful associations'. The situations is also kept under watch and is reviewed from time to time for taking appropriate action.

(g) and (h) Proposals for assistance are received for reimbursement of security related expenditure; modernisation of State Police forces; modernisation of prison administration; rehabilitation of surrendered militants etc.

(i) and (j) Yes, Sir. Militancy in the North East has degenerated into a cottage industry of killings, extortions and kidnappings with the sole aim of making money.

Terrorist Outfits in J&K

725. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of terrorist outfits operating in Jammu and Kashmir which have been banned by the Union Government under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act;

(b) the names of other terrorist outfits operating in Jammu and Kashmir which have so far not been banned under the provisions of the said Act;

(c) whether the Government are considering a proposal to ban all the terrorist outfits in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) if so, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Lashkar-e-Toiba, Hizbul-ul-Mujahideen, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Tehreek-ul-Mujahideen, Harkat-e-Jehad-Islami and Al-Badar are among the significant militant/terrorist outfits operating in Jammu and Kashmir and none of them has been banned.

The matter is reviewed on a continuous basis and decisions regarding banning any particular outfit is taken as per assessment of the situation on the basis of reports received from various quarters.

The State Government has been advised to consider to take suitable necessary action in this regard.

Shelter by Criminals

726. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 200 India's most wanted criminals have taken shelter abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India have made any agreement with any foreign country to get them back;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(c) to (f) India has signed Extradition Treaties with eleven countries, namely, Belgium, Bhutan, Canada, Hong Kong, Nepal, Netherlands, Russian Federation, Switzerland, U.A.E., U.K. and U.S.A. In addition, it has initialled the text of Extradition Treaties at the official level with five countries, namely — France, Mongolia, Oman, Poland and Tunisia. India also has reciprocal extradition arrangements with nine countries — Australia, Fiji, Germany, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania and Thailand. Extradition requests made to these countries are governed by the extradition laws of the State concerned. Finalisation of the Extradition Treaties with 26 other countries is at various stages of consideration/negotiation.

Research and Development of Pharmaceutical

727. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to attract more investment in the Research and Development of Pharmaceutical and knowledge-based industry including its infrastructure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also propose to amend the Drug Price Control mechanism;

(d) if so, the decision taken to bring about a uniform maximum price for drugs throughout the country;

(e) whether the Government are considering to set up a special task force to function as a Core House for Research and Development Wing of the Drug Industry;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the All India Organisation of Druggists and Chemists has decided to oppose any move to do away with the drug price control mechanism; and

(h) if so, the measures taken by the Government to meet any such eventuality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) In March 1999, the Government had set up two committees namely, the Drug Price Control Review Committee, and the Pharmaceutical Research and Development Committee. The DPCRC was to review the current drug price control mechanism and to suggest alternative models, if any, with a view to reduce the

rigours of price control, where they had become counter productive. The PRDC was to recommend measures to strengthen the research and development capability of the pharmaceutical industry in the country and to identify the support required by the Indian pharmaceutical companies to undertake domestic R&D. Both these committees have submitted their reports to the Government.

(e) to (h) The Government has also set up a Task Force on Pharmaceuticals and Knowledge-based industries.

Indian Science Congress

728. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 87th Indian Science Congress was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the deliberations made therein;

(c) whether the Government have increased the investment on R&D from 0.82 per cent to 2 per cent of GDP;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to strengthen the cooperative network between different agencies involved in R&D; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) The 87th Session of Indian Science Congress was held in January 2000 at Pune University.

(b) The deliberations held during 87th Session of the Focal Theme—"Indian Science & Technology into the next millenium"...There were presentations on the current topics of research in different branches of science and engineering. Discussions were also held on the focal theme by various Sections, Committees and Fora of the Indian Science Congress Association.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Government of India have been active in strengthening the cooperative network between the

different agencies involved in R&D and also by the initiatives/programmes of DST, TIFAC, DSIR and R&D institutions and networking, by issuing orders from time to time.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

729. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the progress of implementation of centrally sponsored schemes in various States;

(b) if so, the details of achievement made during the last two years and the current year, Scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details the new centrally sponsored schemes finalised alongwith the allocation made and criteria for its selection and project guidelines during 2000-2001; and

(d) the details of monitoring agencies for centrally sponsored schemes, State-wise?

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

(b) The achievement under various scheme of Urban Development is as under:

(i) The infrastructure development schemes in Mega Cities which is being implemented in the five Mega Cities of Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore is given in Statement I

(ii) The Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) is given in Statement-II.

(iii) The details of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) is given in Statement-III.

(iv) Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) Scheme is given in Statement-IV.

(c) No new scheme has been finalised.

(d) (i) For the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of infrastructure Development in the five Mega Cities, a Steering Committee has been set up to monitor the implementation of the projects and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) is also conducting an impact Assessment Study.

(ii) For IDSMT Scheme, the nodal agencies for monitoring in different States/Union Territories is given in Statement-V.

(iii) The AUWSP Scheme and the LCS Scheme are reviewed through review meetings undertaken by the Ministry with the Heads of the States. If required, officers of the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) make site visit for AUWSP and hold discussions with the officials of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies. In respect of LCS scheme, the progress is monitored by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) through its regional offices.

Statement I

Progress of the Project Under Mega City Scheme in Five Mega Cities

Mumbai (Maharashtra)

No. of Projects sanctioned	55
Cost of the projects	Rs. 659.79 crores
No. of projects completed	7
No. of projects in progress	15
No. of projects yet to start	33
Expenditure as on 31.12.99	Rs. 272.49 crores

Calcutta (West Bengal)

No. of projects sanctioned	72
Cost of the projects	Rs. 598.45 crores
No. of projects completed	30
No. of projects in progress	42
No. of projects yet to start	Nil
Expenditure as on 31.12.99	Rs. 283.51 crores

Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

No. of projects sanctioned	97
Cost of the projects	Rs. 669.71 crores
No. of projects completed	31
No. of projects in progress	36
No. of projects yet to start	38
Expenditure as on 31.10.99	Rs. 293.56 crores

Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)

No. of projects sanctioned	126
Cost of the projects	Rs. 589.38 crores
No. of projects completed	5
No. of projects in progress	87
No. of projects yet to start	34
Expenditure as on 31.12.99	Rs. 153.41 crores

Bangalore (Karnataka)

No. of projects sanctioned	26
Cost of the projects	Rs. 572.45 crores
No. of projects completed	Nil
No. of projects in progress	13
No. of projects yet to start	12
Expenditure as on 31.12.99	Rs. 173.47 crores.

The above mentioned figures pertain to the progress from the start of the scheme in 1993-94. Separate figures for last two years are not available. These are infrastructure Projects whose work is continuous and therefore cannot be divided year-wise.

Statement II**Integrated Development of Small and Medium Town***Physical and Financial Achievement under IDSMT during 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 (till date)*

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
		Physi- cal No. Towns*	Finan- cial CA Rel.	Physi- cal No. Towns*	Finan- cial CA Rel.	Physi- cal No. Towns*	Finan- cial CA Rel.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	164.62	20	942.87	6	204.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	8.00	1	4.00	—	—
3.	Assam	4	51.86	1	15.00	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	2	20.00	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	12	362.55	9	167.95	6	311.69
7.	Haryana	2	22.00	4	128.00	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	15.00	2	26.00	2	47.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	19.00	1	70.00	—	—
10.	Karnataka	10	163.89	10	246.04	6	149.22
11.	Kerala	7	232.41	4	110.63	2	45.37
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13	207.94	15	416.42	7	145.35
13.	Maharashtra	34	556.23	13	446.84	16	345.74
14.	Manipur	2	20.00	1	10.50	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	1	19.60	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	2	24.00	1	34.40	—	—
17.	Nagaland	1	9.00	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	4	48.00	6	124.34	1	27.00
19.	Punjab	3	39.00	4	53.00	3	83.50
20.	Rajasthan	8	162.50	8	187.31	3	92.00
21.	Sikkim	1	12.00	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	8	149.40	13	172.73	12	155.53
23.	Tripura	2	42.00	2	46.00	1	16.56
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4	116.00	5	101.00	—	—
25.	West Bengal	24	146.50	11	191.97	9	156.99
26.	A&N Island	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	D&N Haveli	—	—	1	12.00	—	—
28.	Daman & Diu	1	10.00	1	8.00	—	—
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		157	2601.50	135	3535.00	74	1779.95

CA = Central Assistance Released.

* Town assisted include both ongoing and new towns.

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

Sl. No.	State	Annual Allocation 1999-2000 (Rs. in Lakhs)	DPR's approved so far						Population (1991 Census)	Range of per Capita Cost (in Rs.)
			upto 1998-99		1999-2000		Total			
			Nos.	Estt. Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Nos.	Estt. Cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Nos.	Estt. Cost (Rs. Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	203.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.08	2	2467.20	—	—	2	2467.00	34288	5394-8372
3.	Assam	324.26	8	1191.13	—	—	8	1191.13	88297	687-2397
4.	Bihar	313.21	8	812.09	8	1301.44	16	2113.53	210073	490-1246
5.	Goa	38.54	2	51.13	—	—	2	51.13	19254	202-306
6.	Gujarat	334.62	8	508.09	7	1395.28	15	1903.37	236801	109-1486
7.	Haryana	130.30	10	1153.35	4	512.82	14	1666.17	189249	473-1579
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.94	5	444.09	2	626.00	7	1070.00	24383	1035-17970
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.97	3	467.61	1	395.70	4	773.31	34223	1603-2587
10.	Karnataka	403.13	14	1902.26	7	1371.45	21	3273.71	293720	194-2457
11.	Kerala	114.37	3	712.82	—	—	3	712.82	47668	1167-2060
12.	Madhya Pradesh	936.56	63	4692.16	21	2033.69	84	6725.85	995252	171-2058
13.	Maharashtra	396.40	13	2346.52	1	258.33	14	2604.85	212564	132-2703
14.	Manipur	102.63	9	745.25	3	340.38	12	1086.13	114057	280-1876
15.	Meghalaya	19.34	1	195.63	—	—	1	195.63	11983	1633
16.	Mizoram	53.54	3	304.77	2	174.33	5	479.10	24442	839-3108
17.	Nagaland	25.29	1	219.70	1	683.00	2	902.70	24011	2605

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18.	Orissa	251.42	11	1665.71	3	520.48	14	2186.19	180698	368-2488
19.	Punjab	137.08	8	476.61	1	102.61	9	579.22	103433	370-789
20.	Rajasthan	384.17	26	2600.18	—	—	26	2600.18	362697	81-2586
21.	Sikkim	7.44	—	—	1	115.68	1	115.68	3880	2981
22.	Tamil Nadu	381.72	20	1617.30	6	1396.10	26	3013.40	337929	61-3178
23.	Tripura	68.42	1	133.35	1	288.14	2	421.49	17574	2171-3101
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1515.26	107	8982.74	22	2092.48	129	11075.22	1435337	232-5367
25.	West Bengal	200.65	4	413.28	—	—	4	413.28	48371	797-957
Total		6500.60	330	34102.68	91	13518.41	421	47621.99	5050189	

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released (Central share) (Rs. lakhs)					State share released (Rs. lakhs)	Exptr. Reported (Rs. lakhs)	Month up to which progress report has been received
		During VIII Plan	During 1997-98	During 1998-99	During 1999-2000	Total			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.29	21.16		149.08	253.53	446.10	543.00	12/99
3.	Assam	194.11	140.00	198.87	62.59	595.57	289.60	484.90	9/99
4.	Bihar	94.50	0.00	192.75	319.47	606.72	45.00	112.21	9/99
5.	Goa	25.58	0.00			25.58	25.85	51.41	12/97
6.	Gujarat	255.62	0.00		347.25	602.87	508.32	424.09	9/99
7.	Haryana	228.10	87.03	130.19	259.56	704.88	343.45	594.83	12/99

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	118.10	44.95	58.95	156.60	378.50	369.84	542.72	12/99
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	63.97	41.61	20.75	183.90	310.23	73.26	122.97	3/97
10.	Karnataka	237.35	179.96	298.08	465.91	1181.80	494.37	868.60	9/99
11.	Kerala	138.83	64.39	85.50	67.69	356.41	515.00	268.25	12/99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1084.94	417.98	626.72	559.87	2689.51	1565.19	2918.85	9/99
13.	Maharashtra	386.91	271.80	393.94	185.19	1237.84	1607.84	2869.57	12/99
14.	Manipur	143.19	90.99	63.16	160.51	457.85	118.15	362.31	9/99
15.	Meghalaya	58.90	38.92			97.82	84.01	167.83	3/99
16.	Mizoram	23.24	51.68	76.95	44.10	195.97	93.13	237.69	9/99
17.	Nagaland	52.33	34.36	17.51	175.80	280.00	445.43	555.08	12/99
18.	Orissa	289.73	156.62	258.00	258.62	962.97	694.87	1209.06	6/99
19.	Punjab	184.13	0.00		54.18	238.31	—	71.34	9/99
20.	Rajasthan	803.69	171.52	324.81		1300.02	1438.66	2322.29	3/99
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	28.92	28.92	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	195.95	205.46	234.91	521.36	1157.68	821.58	1262.62	12/99
23.	Tripura	5.16	0.00	42.11	91.44	138.71	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2031.34	776.57	932.83	1213.75	5014.49	4603.00	5746.22	12/99
25.	West Bengal	162.94	0.00	43.97		206.91	162.94	328.00	6/98
Total		6862.40	2795.00	4000.00	5365.69	19023.09	14745.59	22063.85	

Statement IV*Low Cost Sanitation (Integrated) schemes Sanctioned*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State Name	Year wise Release Detail of Loan and Subsidy					
		Loan Amount	Subsidy	Loan Amount	Subsidy	Loan Amount	Subsidy
		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	406.87	80.52	3985.10	794.27	4270.18	3569.26
2.	Goa	400.00	0.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	100.55	0.00	44.34	95.51
4.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.82	0.00	299.95
5.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.24
6.	Meghalaya	10.43	8.47	19.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Orissa	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	164.63	0.00	166.48	0.00	38.47
9.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	19.69	105.87	31.11	0.00	0.00
10.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.79	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	1244.92	972.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	602.19
12.	West Bengal	376.45	388.15	270.00	0.00	136.74	764.41

Statement V

1. Director
Town & Country Planning Deptt.
Government of Andhra Pradesh
640 A/C Gaurds
Hyderabad-500004
2. Director (UD & LSG)
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
Itanagar-791 111
Arunachal Pradesh
3. Director,
Town & Country Planning Deptt.
Government of Assam, Dispur,
Post Sachivalaya,
Guwahati-781 006
4. Chief Town Planner
Town & Country Planning Org.
Government of Bihar
Vikas Bhavan
Patna-800 015

5. Director, Municipal Admn.
Directorate of Municipal Admn.
Collectorate Building
Panaji, Goa
6. Chief Town Planner
Town Plan. & Valuation Deptt.
Government of Gujarat
Dr. Jeevraj Mahta Bhavan
Block No. 14 (2nd Floor)
Gandhi Nagar-380 006
7. Director Local Bodies
Government of Haryana
SCO No. 128-129,
Sector 8-C,
Chandigarh-160017
8. Director
Director of Urban Dev.
Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
Sri Tirath Niwas, Sec-II
Below B.C.S., New Shimla
Shimla-171 009
9. Director of Local Bodies
Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir
Old Secretariat
Jammu City-180 001
10. Director
Directorate of Municipal Admn.
V.V. Tower,
Dr. Ambedkar Veedhi
Bangalore-560 001
11. Chief Town Planner
Town & Country Plann. Deptt.
Govt. of Kerala
Trivandrum-695010
12. Executive Director
M.P. Vikas Pradhikaran Sangh
E-5, Arera Colony
Paryaravan Parisar, Bhopal
13. Director
Town Plan. & Valuation Deptt.
Govt. of Maharashtra
Central Office, Pune-411 001
Maharashtra
14. Director (MAHUD)
Govt. of Manipur
Imphal
15. Director
Urban Affairs Department
Govt. of Meghalaya
Raitong Building
Shillong-793 001
16. Senior Town & Country Planner
Town & Country Planning Wing,
Local Administration Deptt.
Govt. of Mizoram
Aizwal-796001
17. Chief Town Planner
Town & Country Plann. Deptt.
Govt. of Nagaland
Kohima-797001
18. Director
Directorate of Town Planning
Govt. of Orissa
Block IV/Unit 5
Bhubaneshwar-751 001
19. Director (Tech) SUDA
Govt. of Punjab
SCO No. 8-9, 3rd Floor
Sec. 17B, Near K.C. Theatre
Chandigarh-160 047
20. Chief Town Planner and
Town Planning Department
Govt. of Rajasthan
Opposite Birla Temple
Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg
Jaipur-302004
21. Jt. Secretary
Urban Dev. & Housing Deptt.
Govt. of Sikkim
Gangtok-737101
22. Chairman and Managing Director
Tamilandu Urban Finance and
Infrastructure Dev. Corp. Ltd.
No. 84, TTK Road, Tamilrasi
Building, Alwarpet,
Chennai-600 018

23. Town & Country Planner
Town & Country Plg. Orgn.
Govt. of Tripura
Agartala-799001
24. Chief Town & Country Planner
Town & Country Plg. Deptt.
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
7, Bandarria Bagh
Lucknow-226001
25. Chief Engineer,
Municipal Engineering Dte.
Local Govt. & Urban Dev. Deptt.
Govt. of West Bengal
Bikas Bhavan (1st Floor)
Salt Lake, Calcutta-700001
26. Associate Town Planner
Andaman Public Works Deptt.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Port Blair-744010
27. Associate Town Planner
P.O. Box No. 134
Town & Country Plg. Deptt.
Silvassa
UT Administration of Dadra &
Nagar Haveli, Silvassa
28. Chief Executive Officer
Union Territory of Lakshadweep
Pradesh Council Secretariat
Kavaratti-682555
29. Secretary
Deptt. of Local Administration
Chief Secretariat,
Govt. of Pondicherry
Housing Board Building
Anna Nagar
Pondicherry-605 005

Widows Rehabilitation

730. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that thousands of widows have migrated from West Bengal to various

places in U.P. due to failure of West Bengal Government to offer them rehabilitation scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken up the matter with the State Governments;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) the constructive steps taken by the Union Government for rehabilitation of these widows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) The West Bengal Commission for Women has submitted an Interim Report on the Survey of Bengali Women in Vrindavan to the State Government. The Interim Report forwarded to the Central Government on 24.2.2000 by the State Government of West Bengal reveals the following:

(1) The number of widows coming from West Bengal to Vrindaban has been reduced to a thin trickle in the last twenty years or so;

(2) While the majority are Bengali speaking, there are quite a few women from other States including U.P. who depend on "Bhajanashrams" for their livelihood;

(3) There are not only widows but women with husbands who find in the 'Bhajanashrams' a way of supplementing their income;

(4) The large majority of widows who settled here for partly economic and partly religious reason are not willing to go back.

(e) Central Government has set up a Committee under the Chairpersonship of Minister of State for Women and Child Development to co-ordinate the efforts of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal Governments and Central Government organisations for rehabilitation of the marginalised women of Vrindavan and to monitor flow of benefits of Central Schemes to the target group.

Besides, there are various Central Government Schemes for self employment for women such as Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generating Units for Women (NORAD), Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP), Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), Socio-Economic Programme (SEP), Condensed Courses of

Educational and Vocational Training for Women (CCE&VT) under which preference is given to such marginalised women in the matter of providing assistance. The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh is also implementing programmes, with special focus on marginalised women, under which financial assistance is provided for implementing self employment programmes through Non-Governmental Organisations. Other schemes such as National Old Age Pension Scheme and the Social Defence Schemes provide for pension and rehabilitation of such aged and marginalised women.

Border Area Development Scheme

731. SHRI NEPAL CHANDRA DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Lowairpoa Development Block under Karimganj District of Assam on Indo-Bangladesh Border area has been excluded from the Border Area Development Scheme; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken for inclusion of this Block under Border Area Development Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMY): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Literacy Campaigns

732. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total literacy campaign has been launched in the notified districts of the country;

(b) if so, the areas covered under this campaign in these areas of various States, State-wise;

(c) the targets fixed under this scheme in the Eighth Five Year Plan and the extent to which the targets were achieved; and

(d) the steps taken for effective implementation of this scheme in the notified areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) The total literacy campaigns are launched in a district, covering

the entire area including the notified areas. The campaigns are meant to cover the non-literate population of 15-35 years age-group.

The National Literacy Mission, which had the objective of covering 345 districts under total literacy campaigns by the end of 1995 and making 100 million non-literates, literate by 1997 has so far covered 457 districts and made 79.5 million non-literates, literate throughout the country.

Several steps have been taken to revamp and reorient the adult literacy programmes which include the enhanced focus on female literacy; greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Non-Governmental Organisations; strengthening of State Resource Centres; opening of Jan Shikshan Sansthan in rural areas; decentralisation of financial and administrative powers to State Literacy Mission Authorities; ensuring better follow up and consolidation through extending the programme of post literacy and continuing education; strengthening, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms etc.

[English]

Indian Medicine System

733. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage the medicine system like Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and others;

(b) whether there is a fool-proof administrative method to have all Indian medicine systems under the control of a single Department; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to provide conducive atmosphere for modern scientific research in these medical systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The Government is already taking a number of steps for systematic development of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy i.e. Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy systems and drugless therapies like yoga and naturopathy. A separate Department of ISM&H has been created in March, 1995 in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, for the development and promotion of these systems including conducting research with scientific parameters.

*[Translation]***Home Guards**

734. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have shared 50% expenditure incurred on the deputation of Home Guards during the elections of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies conducted in April-May, 1996;

(b) if so, whether the amount claimed by the State Government has been released; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has settled the reimbursement claims received from the State Governments in connection with the elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative assemblies held in April/May, 1996 as per details given in the enclosed statement

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

S.No.	State	Payment released/ adjusted (in Rupees)	Mode of release Provisional/Final
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,00,000/-	Provisional
2.	Goa	38,000/-	-do-
3.	Karnataka	19,00,000/-	-do-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	40,00,000/-	-do-
5.	Maharashtra	24,58,013/-	-do-
6.	Manipur	4,00,000/-	-do-
7.	Mizoram	50,000/-	-do-
8.	Nagaland	80,000/-	-do-

1	2	3	4
9.	Orissa	9,60,000/-	Provisional
10.	Sikkim	16,275/-	Final
11.	West Bengal	36,00,000/-	Provisional
12.	Assam	25,52,010/-	Final
13.	Bihar	40,00,000/-	Provisional
14.	Rajasthan	55,59,248/-	Final
15.	Tamil Nadu	10,00,000/-	Provisional
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2,00,44,310/-	Provisional (LS)
17.	Punjab	20,66,250/-	Final

*[English]***Re-Structuring of Counter-Insurgency Grid**

735. SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to restructure the counter-insurgency grid and raise more specialised battalions trained in counter insurgency;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard and the progress achieved so far;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up an additional headquarters at Zojila; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The restructuring of the Counter Insurgency Grid is a strategic exercise to deal with the insurgency situation prevailing in different parts of the country and the same is reviewed from time to time keeping in view the

operational requirements. There is a proposal to raise additional Battalions for counter insurgency operations in J&K.

(c) and (d) To coordinate the C.I. Operations in this area it has been decided to setup a unified Hqrs.

Non-Availability of Life Saving Drugs

736. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey on the availability of anti-venom medicines and life saving medicines in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some Government hospitals in the rural areas are without the life saving drugs and antidotes for snake bites;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure the availability of the said medicines in these hospitals;

(e) whether the CGHS dispensaries in Kerala are equipped with all prime requisites and adequate staff strength; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The facility survey being conducted by the Govt. in all the States/Union Territories strives to assess availability of supply of necessary medicines, trained staff, equipment etc. and their utilisation at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) First Referral Units (FRUs) and District Hospitals and Post Partum Centres (PPCs) etc. Under Facility Survey one district from each of large states and one Block of district from each small State/UT is to be covered every month.

(c) and (d) There is, generally no shortage of Life Saving Drugs and Anti-Snake venom Serums (ASVS). It is produced in the country in sufficient quantity. These medicines are supplied to the health centres by respective State Govts. who are regularly advised to see that adequate and regular supply of medicines is made to the health centres.

(e) and (f) There are some shortages of staff and equipment in some of the CGHS dispensaries in Kerala,

largely due to some of the posts being time barred and some others falling under ban orders on recruitment.

Seizure of Counterfeit Currency

737. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether counterfeit currency worth Rs. seven lakh has been seized in a raid conducted by the police in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any information about circulation of fake currency from other parts of the country;

(c) whether the Government are aware that ISI has set up a full fledged facility to print counterfeit Indian currency notes and supply it through persons condemned as 'savaris';

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the circulation of fake currency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Delhi Police in a raid conducted on 24th January, 2000 seized, inter-alia fake currency notes worth Rs. 50,000/- from a Pak national at a parking area near Karol Bagh. This eventually led to further seizure of fake currency notes worth Rs. 7,69,800/- from him and his other associates.

Similar seizures have been reported from other parts of the country also.

(c) to (e) Intelligence inputs do suggest that the PAK ISI is operating an organised racket for smuggling of fake Indian currency into the country. The disclosures made by the arrested persons also point to the possibility of extensive use of "repeater" passengers travelling between India and Pakistan for this purpose.

(f) The steps taken in the matter include:

(i) In order to combat counterfeiting, currency notes are now printed with additional security features;

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India issues press releases from time to time to enable the public to distinguish between genuine and fake currency notes;

- (iii) The Central Bureau of Investigation has created a Special Unit for exclusive investigation of cases of counterfeit currency;
- (iv) The Border Security Force has alerted its forward troops to be more vigilant so as to ensure that fake currency notes are not smuggled into the country; and
- (v) A committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Finance for examining cases of counterfeit currency and recommend remedial measure that should be taken by the note printing presses from time to time.

Allocation of Funds for Education

738. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether very little money is spent on education including on higher education;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether recommendations of Expert committee for increase in allocation for education to 6% of GDP have since been examined;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (e) Allocation for education in the 9th Five Year Plan registered an increase of 234.65% over the allocation in 8th Five Year Plan. The share of Higher Education has also increased from 9.42% to 10.04% during the period. It is the constant endeavour of Government to raise the allocation for education to 6% of the national income as provided for in successive National Policies on Education. It has not, however, been possible to reach this level due to overall constraint of resources and competing priorities.

Universalisation of Primary Education

739. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives for universalisation of primary education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided to States for implementation of the scheme particularly to Maharashtra, State-wise; and

(d) the number of children to be covered under the innovative scheme in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) Decision has been taken to launch Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to bring every child to school, education guarantee centre or "back to school camp" by 2003.

No financial assistance has been provided to states as yet.

Educationally Backward Districts

740. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of educationally backward districts in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the main cause of their backwardness; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Union Government to remove such backwardness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) 39 districts of Madhya Pradesh namely, Betul, Bilaspur, Chhatarpur, Dhar, Guna, Mandsaur, Panna, Raigarh, Raisen, Rajgarh, Rajnandgaon, Ratlam, Rewa, Surguja, Satna, Sehore, Shahdol, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Mandla, Seoni, Shivpuri, Bhind, Morena, Bastar, Vidisha, Jhabua, Datia, Khargone, Dewas, Shajapur, Raipur, Khandwa, Damoh, Chhindwara, Ujjain, Hoshangabad, Sagar and Balaghat have been identified as educationally backward districts based on the criteria of having female literacy rate lower than the national average, as per 1991 census.

(c) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) has been launched in the State in 34 of these districts with the objective of universalisation of access, reducing drop-out, improving learning achievement and reducing

disparities amongst social groups by adopting an area specific approach with district as the unit of planning. Besides, it is the constant endeavour of Government to give attention to such backward districts in implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Release of Terrorists

741. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some terrorists were released in lieu of passengers of hijacked Indian Airlines Plane;

(b) if so, the other names of terrorists whose release were demanded by those terrorists; and

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government to decide the release of the terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list is given in the Statement attached. Names of the 3 terrorists who were released have been starred in the attached list.

(c) In handling the situation arising from the hijacking, Government set for itself clear and consistent priorities. These were (a) the earliest termination of the hijacking (b) the safe return of the passengers, crew and aircraft and (c) the preservation of national security. The hijacking confronted Government and the nation with making a most difficult choice between two equally valid and significant moral imperatives : that of the preservation of innocent lives and that of combating terrorism. The struggle against terrorism — and there should be no doubt about our resolve and firm determination to crush this despicable menace—does not mean the sacrifice of innocent men, women and children. The manner in which the termination of the hijacking was secured satisfied in substantial measure the priorities that Government had set out.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name
1	2
1.	Maulana Masood Azhar
2.	Mohd. Arif Khan
3.	Saifullah Khalid

1	2
4.	Mohd. Sayeed Khan
5.	Mohd. Hassan Shafiq
6.	Mohd. Yousuf Khwaja
7.	Nisar Ahmed
8.	Sultan Ahmed Mayana
9.	Navid Iqbal Bhat
10.	Nasir Ikram
11.	Abdul Hai Malik
12.	Mohd. Ishfaq Rajput
13.	Shahid Latif
14.	Sohail Ahmad Kataria
15.	Mohd. Nazir Khan
16.	Nasir Mohd. Soudozi
17.	Ahmed Omar Sayed Sheikh
18.	Muzzamal Ahmad Dar
19.	Farooq Ahmad Raja
20.	Nasarullah Manzoor Langariyal
21.	Syed Sajid Sajjad Ali Bhukhari
22.	Salahuddin Quasmi
23.	Mustaq Zargar
24.	Zulfikar Ali Shah

1	2
25.	Basharat Ali
26.	Alam Khan
27.	Rahil Ahmad Hashmi
28.	Shahid Mohd. Mughal
29.	Syed Khalid Hussain Bukhari
30.	Nasir Ahmed Gujjar
31.	Sayed Waqar Shah
32.	Mohd. Ikram Balooch
33.	Mohd. Sofi Jamat
34.	Ghuila Mohd. Bhat
35.	Nashiullah
36.	Jafar Ali

[*Translation*]

Employment Opportunities for the Sports Persons

742. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government extend any assistance to the sports persons who represented the country in the sports at the national level for getting employment or being self employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such sports persons benefitted therefrom during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The Central Government does not provide any assistance to sports persons who

represent the country at the national level for being self employed. However, up to 5% vacancies in the Ministry/ Departments and Establishments of the Government are filled up by meritorious sports persons in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in relaxation of prescribed procedures/rules. The details regarding number of sports persons given jobs in all such organisations are not compiled.

[*English*]

VVIP Security

743. SHRI RIZWAN ZAHIR:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Committee to review the security arrangement for VVIPs;

(b) if so, the details of observations/recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the criteria laid down for providing the security cover to VIP and VVIPs;

(d) the number of Delhi Police personnel deployed for VIP and VVIP security in Delhi;

(e) the expenditure made on this account during each of the last three years; and

(f) the decision taken on the bungalows provided to VIPs on the ground of security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The security of VVIPs constantly remains under review.

(c) Security is provided to individuals on the basis of perceived level of threat as per the assessment of Security Agencies. In case of VVIPs, security is provided to them as per the guidelines contained in the 'Rules & Instructions' for their protection generally known as Blue Books.

(d) The number of Police personnel deployed for VIP & VVIP security in Delhi keeps on varying depending upon the number of protectees & the ground requirements.

(e) The Expenditure incurred by Delhi Police & SPG on security of VIPs VVIPs in Delhi during the last 3 years is as follows:

Year	(Expenditure in Crores)	
	Delhi Police	SPG
1996-97	34.23	37.49
1997-98	40.68	43.34
1998-99	46.99	75.78

(f) MHA have decided not to recommend allotment/retention of Government accommodation on security considerations in any case.

[Translation]

Drinking Water Schemes

744. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water supply augmentation schemes under the consideration of the Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of such schemes cleared out of these and allocation made during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are taking any specific action for early clearance of the pending schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The details are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In order to improve the performance of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme meant for towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census, review meetings with State Secretaries incharge of urban water supply are held from time to time in order to speed up the process of clearance of pending schemes and release of Central funds under the scheme. The last such meeting was held in the Ministry on 18.11.99.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the State	No. of Schemes received	Schemes approved alongwith cost (Rs. in Lakhs)						Schemes under Examination (24.2.2000)	Schemes returned to State Govt.	• Funds Released		
			1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000						
			Scheme	Cost	Scheme	Cost	Scheme	Cost			1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21.16	0.00	149.98
3.	Assam	13	3	365.50	2	323.78	—	—	4	4	140.00	198.87	62.59
4.	Bihar	33	—	—	4	496.27	8	1301.44	—	21	0.00	192.75	319.47
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	10	—	—	—	—	7	1395.28	—	3	0.00	0.00	347.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
7.	Haryana	11	1	122.91	4	523.10	4	512.82	—	2	87.03	130.19	259.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	—	—	1	117.90	2	626.00	—	8	44.95	58.95	156.50
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11	—	—	—	—	1	305.70	—	10	41.61	20.75	183.90
10.	Karnataka	13	4	737.56	2	689.00	7	1371.45	—	—	179.96	298.08	465.91
11.	Kerala	03	1	342.00	—	—	—	—	2	—	64.39	85.50	67.69
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47	3	282.59	9	804.67	25	2368.70	10	—	417.98	626.72	559.87
13.	Maharashtra	18	—	—	3	975.42	1	258.33	3	11	271.80	393.94	185.19
14.	Manipur	06	1	173.40	2	276.89	3	340.88	—	—	90.99	63.16	160.51
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38.92	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	04	1	103.35	1	154.94	2	174.33	—	—	51.68	76.95	44.10
17.	Nagaland	03	—	—	—	—	1	683.00	—	2	34.36	17.51	175.80
18.	Orissa	06	—	—	3	507.09	3	520.48	—	—	156.62	258.00	258.62
19.	Punjab	09	6	363.21	2	113.40	1	102.61	—	—	0.00	0.00	54.18
20.	Rajasthan	11	2	185.26	6	807.54	—	—	3	—	171.52	324.81	0.00
21.	Sikkim	02	—	—	—	—	1	115.68	—	1	0.00	0.00	28.92
22.	Tamil Nadu	15	4	465.10	4	703.65	6	1396.10	—	1	205.46	234.91	521.36
23.	Tripura	02	—	—	1	135.35	1	288.14	—	—	0.00	42.11	91.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	64	10	717.16	26	2204.21	22	2092.48	6	—	776.57	932.83	1273.75
25.	West Bengal	01	—	—	1	87.40	—	—	—	—	0.00	43.97	0.00
Total:		306	36	3658.04	71	8920.61	95	13853.42	28	76	2795.00	4000.00	5365.89

*[English]***Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Pandits**

745. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kashmiri Pandits living as refugees in the country;

(b) the steps taken to rehabilitate these Kashmiri Pandits;

(c) whether the objective of the militants is to force the migration of the Hindu families from the valley; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to curb insurgencies in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As per available information, 51,122 Kashmiri migrant families are living in different parts of the country. Out of these, 29074 and 1936 families are staying in Jammu and Delhi respectively.

(b) As per the policy of the Government, permanent rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants outside the Valley is not envisaged. Efforts have been made to minimise their difficulties and hardships while they are outside the State. The Government of J&K has informed that issue regarding return of Kashmiri migrants is on top of its agenda and it is contemplating an action plan for safe and early return of migrants to the Valley.

(c) and (d) Targeted attacks by the militants against innocent civilians including the members of the Kashmiri Pandit community forced a vast majority of Kashmiri Pandits to flee the Valley.

Necessary assistance including deployment of para-military forces, weapons and financial assistance is being provided to the State Government with a view to tackling the militancy/terrorism in J&K. Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, inter-alia, strengthening the border management protection of minorities neutralising plans of the militancy by proactive action against them in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through as institutional framework of Operations Groups and Intelligence Groups, etc.

Opening of Medical Colleges

746. SHRI M.O.H. FAROOK:
SHRI PUNNULAL MOHALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for setting up of Medical Colleges in various States pending with Government for clearance;

(b) whether permission of opening of Medical Colleges in Pondicherry, Karaikal and Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh has been accorded;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for its delay; and

(e) the time by which these proposals are likely to be given approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Twenty two such proposals are pending.

(b) to (d) On the recommendations of Medical Council of India, permission of Central Govt. was granted on 7.2.97 for starting of a new medical college at Karaikal, Pondicherry. The proposal for establishment of a new medical college at Pondicherry by TKVTSS Medical Educational and Charitable Trust, Salem, has not been recommended by the Medical Council of India in view of the infrastructural deficiencies noted during the inspection. The deficiencies have been brought to the notice of applicant for rectification.

No proposal, however, is pending for opening of new medical college at Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh.

(e) The clearance of proposals depend upon the availability of the infrastructural facilities as per Medical Council of India norms and recommendations of the Medical Council of India.

Cooperative House Building Societies

747. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing Cooperative House Building Societies, in Delhi alongwith its members in Group-I, II, III and IV types;

(b) the number of members which have not so far been given the plots/flats in each society;

(c) the number of plots approved but lying vacant and also encroached upon by unscrupulous persons;

(d) whether the Government propose to take over such plots and disposed of in the open market;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the irregularities in allotment of flats/plots by the office bearers of the societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As reported by the Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, there are 148 House Building Societies having 32,655 nos. as their members.

(b) The Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies forward the list of members of each such society after verification to the DDA for allotment of plots. The DDA has reported that 126 Cooperative House Building Societies have been allotted land in various parts of Delhi for plotted development. About 29,400 plots have been developed by these Societies and most of the plots barring a few, have already been allotted. The Office of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies has reported that 157 cases of members are pending to be forwarded to the DDA for allotment of plot.

As of now, there is a ban of allotment of land to the Cooperative House Building Societies after 1970.

(c) No such survey has been conducted by the DDA. However, as per policy, the possession of residential plots developed by the Society remains with the concerned Society till such time the allotment is made to individual members.

(d) to (f) As explained in part (b) above, the allotment of plot is made to the member of the Society after verification of their membership by the RCS. If, however, there are surplus plots with the Societies after making allotments to their members, the same revert to the DDA which in turn is free to dispose of in the manner as deemed fit. But, no such case is pending with DDA.

HUDCO Award to Chennai Corporation

748. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO has awarded The Best Maintained Award to Chennai Corporation in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the name of other Municipal Corporations being proposed/to be considered for this award?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir. HUDCO has awarded Corporation of Chennai, the "Clean City Award" for the year 1999.

(b) In general, the criteria for the Clean City Award is based on performance in areas such as: Pollution control, Cleanliness, Steps to liberate scavengers, Provision of community toilets, Good management of Solid Waste Disposal, Less crime.

(c) The award is given annually by HUDCO. The other corporations will come up for consideration for the year 2000.

[Translation]

Cases of Malaria in Tribal/Backward Areas

749. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of malaria are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the number of malaria cases detected during the first quarter of the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether all the steps taken to eradicate malaria are inadequate;

(d) if not, the reasons for spreading malaria;

(e) whether more cases of malaria are detected in tribal areas than other parts of the country;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government have formulated a separate action plan to eradicate malaria from the tribal/backward areas of the country;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the steps proposed to be taken for the eradication of malaria in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) The incidence of malaria in the country as a whole in 1999 has been lower than that in the previous year. However, focal outbreaks of this disease did occur in Assam, Bihar, Mizoram, Nagaland and West Bengal. Special teams were sent to Assam, Bihar and West Bengal to advise the local administration on the preventive steps to be taken.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The tribal areas are highly endemic to Malaria due to the following reasons:

- (1) The more potent Malaria vectors which are able to transmit the disease even in low density conditions are predominant in the tribal areas.
- (2) Most of these tribal belts are located in forests, forest fringes and inaccessible areas where the situation is conducive for mosquito breeding and transmission of Malaria throughout the year.
- (3) The social and cultural habits of tribals also contribute to Malaria problem in these areas.

(g) to (i) Under the National Anti-Malaria Programme (NAMP), an Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support, essentially covering 100 predominantly tribal highly malaria-endemic districts of 7 peninsular States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 19 cities/towns (having high endemicity of Malaria in these States and in the State of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal) is being implemented since September, 1997. This project aims at intensifying malaria control activities by way of additional inputs through a mix of interventions as under:

- Early case Detection and Prompt Treatment (EDPT) through use of newer drugs and Rapid Diagnostic Kits.
- Selective Vector Control including use of Synthetic Pyrethroids in rural areas and Bolarvicides in urban areas.
- Promotion of personal protection methods by use of Medicated Mosquito Nets (MMNs)
- Early detection and containment of epidemics.

- Information, Education and Communication towards personal prevention and Community participation.
- Institutional and Management capacity building, manpower development through intensive re-orientation training programmes at all levels and efficient Management Information System (MIS).

[English]

Government Accommodation to Political Parties

750. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allotted accommodation to politicians, their family members, political parties and social institutions in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for such allotments;

(d) whether the Government propose to review these allotments;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Govt. accommodation have been allotted to political parties and social institutions in Delhi. However Govt. accommodation is not allotted to politicians and their family members unless they are holding a public office. In some cases where the politicians have held public office in past, such as Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Prime Ministers, Govt. accommodation have been allotted and after their demise surviving spouse has also been allotted/allowed retention of Govt. accommodation. In an exceptional case, widow of a former Deputy Prime Minister and widow of an ex-Union Cabinet Minister have also been allotted Govt. accommodation. A total of 41 units have been allotted to political parties and 8 units have been allotted to social institutions.

(c) to (f) The criteria/guidelines for allotment of Govt. accommodation to Political Parties has been revised by the Government. A gist of the policy/guidelines is furnished in the Statement attached.

Allotment made to the social institutions as per existing instructions are valid only upto the end of the current allotment period. The Non-Govt. Organization including social institutions will in future not be eligible for allotment of Govt. residential accommodation nor will any proposal for extension in present allotment period be considered except in national interest to meet international obligation with the approval of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation.

Statement

1. The existing guidelines dated 6.12.91 provide for allotment of Type-VII accommodation in Delhi to Ex-Vice-Presidents/Prime Ministers and their spouses and the spouses of the ex-Presidents for their lifetime. However, allotment of Type-VIII accommodation has also been permitted by the Govt. with the approval of the competent authority. The ex-President is, under the President's Pension Rules, eligible for allotment of Type-VIII accommodation.
2. Allotments made to the political parties in the past were governed as per provisions of OM dated 24.10.1985 and the relaxations made at the appropriate level.
3. The following revised guidelines have since been framed which are being notified shortly:—
 - (a) The National Political Parties which have been recognised as such by the Election Commission of India shall be allowed to retain/secure allotment of one house unit from the General Pool in Delhi for their office in Delhi on normal license fee.
 - (b) The said accommodation will be provided for a period of three years during which the party would acquire a plot of land in an institutional area and will construct its own accommodation for party office.
 - (c) One residential accommodation would be allotted/allowed to be retained by the party President of the recognised national party in case the party President does not have a house in Delhi, either of his/her own or

allotted by Govt. in any other capacity.

- (d) The facility of office will also be given to the State level political parties recognised by Election Commission of India provided it has in the opinion of the Accommodation Committee of the Cabinet adequate representation in Parliament and its case of allotment is approved by the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation on its merit.
- (e) The other buildings allotted or in occupation of any political parties stand cancelled. However, a period of six months or upto the time the allotment had been made, whichever is earlier, would be given to the party to made alternative arrangement and vacate the Govt. accommodation.

Decontrol of Fertilizer

751. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to lift distribution control on all fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) Currently, urea is the only fertilizer which is under distribution control of the Government of India. The distribution of phosphatic and potassic fertilizers has been decontrolled since 25.8.1992. The Government's intention is to ultimately decontrol all fertilizers including urea after taking into account its fiscal capacity so as to achieve an optimum ratio in the consumption of different types of nutrients on the one hand and making available fertilizers to the farmers at a reasonable price on the other. However, the time frame for decontrol and deregulation of distribution of urea is not firmed up as yet.

Alternative Medicine Systems

752. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to boost alternative medicine system like Reiki, acupuncture and touch-healing therapy;

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

(c) whether the Government also propose to evaluate the traditional medicine system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) A Standing Committee of experts has been set up by the Government to look into the merits of various streams of Alternative System of Medicine.

(c) and (d) Government is constantly carrying out evaluation of the Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy through the concerned Research Councils and the educational standard in the ISM&H colleges are evaluated through the Regulatory Councils.

Overhauling of Board for Control of Cricket in India

753. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representations about the functioning of Board for Control of Cricket in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government propose to overhaul the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There are, at present no statutory rules to regulate the functioning of BCCI and other National Sports Federations. The promotion of the game of cricket in the country is the responsibility of the Board of Control

for Cricket in India (BCCI) which is an autonomous organization.

Condition of Working Children

754. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a number of fresh policy initiatives to study the nature, complexity and magnitude of problems of children particularly working children in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of new strategies finalised and action plan drawn for speedy and effective and sustaining improvement in the socio-economic condition of working children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Women and Child Development has a National Policy for Children which was formulated in 1974 to provide adequate services to children and to ensure their full physical, mental and social development. Later on, in 1992, India acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and since then India is consistently ensuring that children are given their rights. In addition, the National Plan of Action for Children has also been formulated in 1992 which contain the objectives and goals to be achieved by the year 2000.

The Ministry of Labour have informed that they have been implementing two Schemes for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work, namely, the Scheme of National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) and the Scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation. These Schemes are continuing in the Ninth Plan. The Ministry of Labour relies on the decadal Census conducted by the Registrar General of Census for figures on the magnitude of child labour.

Review Phosphoric Acid Import Policy

755. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Review phosphoric acid import policy" appearing in 'Financial Express' dated 17.12.99;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein;

(c) the details of action taken/under consideration to meet short term and long term needs of the industry; and

(d) the total requirement of phosphoric acid alongwith the details of imports made during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In the case of phosphates, the paucity of domestic raw material constrains the attainment of any degree of self-sufficiency. Recognising this, a deliberate policy-mix has been adopted which involves the modulation of three options: (i) domestic production based on indigenous/imported rock phosphate and imported sulphur; (ii) domestic production based on imported intermediates, viz. ammonia and phosphoric acid; and (iii) import of finished fertilizer, viz. Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and very rarely, Mono-Ammonium Phosphate (MAP) and Nitrogen Phosphate Potash (NPK) complexes. Roughly 66% of the requirement of phosphatic fertilizers was met through the first two options in 1998-99. Since indigenous rock phosphate supplies meet only 5-10% of the total requirement of P2O5, phosphatic fertilizers produced in the country are essentially based on imported raw materials and intermediates.

Phosphoric Acid is a de-canalised item and anyone is free to import it as per requirement. However, the majority of users of imported phosphoric acid in the fertilizer sector have a consortium under the aegis of Fertilizer Association of India (FAI), which deals with the import of phosphoric acid from various sources. This system is reportedly working well and the fertilizer industry has not faced any difficulty with regard to its availability. Presently, the annual requirement of phosphoric acid is approximately 2.6 million tonnes. Out of this, 2.1 million tonnes is imported and the balance 0.5 million tonnes is available from domestic sources. The import of phosphoric acid during the last 3 years was as under:

Year	Quantity (‘000’ tonnes P2O5)
1996	1583
1997	2034
1998	2083

Basic Amenities in Unauthorised Colonies

756. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of basic amenities like water, sewer, schools, electricity etc. in the unauthorised colonies of Delhi, the life of residents of these colonies is becoming from bad to worse; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to provide these facilities in the unauthorised colonies on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) MCD has reported that electricity, water, road and drainage are being provided in the unauthorised colonies pursuant to the decision taken by the Government of NCT of Delhi in the matter.

Enquiry Commission on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

757. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any commission on Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's missing mystery; and

(b) if so, the time by which the enquiry commission is likely to be submitted its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The present term of the Commission is upto 14.5.2000.

National Book Trust

758. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published by the National Book Trust and the expenditure incurred thereon during 1998 and 1999;

(b) the number out of these books on agricultural science and social forestry published and distributed by the Trust;

(c) whether the trust propose to encourage the budding writers and writings on research books;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) During the financial year 1998-99, a total of 807 books were published in 19 languages. These include originals, translations and reprints. The total expenditure incurred on publication of these books was Rs. 302.10 lakhs.

(b) Out of these, five titles in various languages were on agricultural science and social forestry.

(c) to (e) (i) The Trust does not have any special scheme for encouraging budding writers. All books of information nature are written by experts in the field for the benefit of general readers. Literary works of eminent authors of a particular Indian language (already published and recognised as an important work in that language) and recommended by the language advisory panel are translated into other languages of the country. Sometimes, new translators are provided the opportunity to translate such books. In the case of children's books and books for neo-literate, new writers and illustrators are encouraged and published. Final decision is based on the merit of the work.

(ii) The Trust does not bring out research books on individual subjects. However, university level text books and reference books are considered for financial assistance under the Subsidy Scheme of the Trust.

Recruitment of Surrendered Militants

759. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a policy to recruit surrendered militants in the para-military/State Police Forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some surrendered militants have also been recruited;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the said policy has been an utter failure as it violates all the standard norms and stipulated procedures of recruitment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There is no policy for recruitment of surrendered militants in the Central Para Military Forces as such.

However, surrendered militants have been recruited in Central Para Military Forces under special circumstances.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The number of surrendered militants who joined the Central Para Military Forces is given below:

BSF	364
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CRPF	636
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(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Property Tax

760. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement 'Unit Area System' for assessment of property tax in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued from this system as compared to the previous system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development have issued guidelines to State Governments and Union Territories for the property tax reforms. These guidelines *inter alia* deals with the Area Based Property Tax Model. Under this method, tax on built up property (both residential and non-residential) is linked to the factors like (i) location of holding; (ii) use of a holding; (iii) type of a construction; (iv) carpet area of the building. Since property tax is a State subject it is for the concerned State Governments/Union Territories to adopt area based property tax model.

(c) The area based property tax model is considered to be more practiced and useful in comparison to other property tax model. Following are the main objectives of the Area Based Property Tax Model:—

- (1) Low rate of property Tax so as to make it acceptable by the public at large.
- (2) Minimise the discretion on the part of assessors in tax levy;
- (3) Make the process of assessment, levy and collection transparent and simple;
- (4) Ensure equity between different classes of tax payers/property owners;
- (5) Facilitate self assessment of property tax by property owners/occupiers.

Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.

761. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. is incurring losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Cochin Unit is earning profit or facing crisis;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Cochin Unit has submitted several expansion schemes to the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there is any proposal for disinvestment/ or merger of Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. with other concern; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) and (b) Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd. has incurred net losses during 1997-98 and 1998-99, the details of which are as under:—

Year	Net Loss (Rs. crore)
1997-98	5.09
1998-99	23.05

(c) and (d) Cochin Unit is making profit and is not facing any crisis.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) The Disinvestment Commission in its 12th report has recommended disinvestment of 33% of HOCL shares of the Company's equity out of Government of India holding of 59% to a strategic buyer while retaining 26% with Govt. of India.

National Policy for Children

762. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of National Policy for children in 1974;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have a proposal to revamp integrated child development services;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the welfare measures taken for the destitute and shelterless children in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The National Policy for Children was formulated in 1974. Its components are reviewed by the Department of Women and Child Development regularly.

(c) and (d) Efforts are being made to improve the service delivery under ICDS Scheme through enriched inputs, better training, empowerment of the functionaries and revised financial norms etc.

(e) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has sanctioned funds for setting up shelter homes for destitute children orphans, destitute aged affected by cyclone in Orissa.

[Translation]

Freedom Fighter Pension

763. CH. TEJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of husbands/wives getting freedom fighters pension in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of times their pension has been increased;

(c) whether all the freedom fighters are eligible for getting pension from Central and State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of cases pending for freedom fighter pension till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No such statistics are maintained by the Central Government.

(b) A statement indicating the amount of pension available to freedom fighters and their eligible dependents from time to time is enclosed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The State Governments have their own schemes for grant of pension to freedom fighters. The eligibility criteria for pension varies from State to State. The schemes being implemented by the Central Government has its own eligibility criteria.

(e) No case, complete in all respects and eligible for Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension, duly verified and recommended by the State Government, is pending. However, 1054 review applications from various States/ NCT of Delhi are pending in respect of cases which have been rejected once or more times in the past, State-wise details in this regard are as under:

1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	6.	Himachal Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	94	7.	Jammu & Kashmir	29
3.	Bihar	89	8.	Karnataka	148
4.	Gujarat	27	9.	Kerala	23
5.	Haryana	20	10.	Madhya Pradesh	9
			11.	Maharashtra	130
			12.	Orissa	44
			13.	Punjab	44
			14.	Rajasthan	9
			15.	Tamil Nadu	14
			16.	Uttar Pradesh	82
			17.	West Bengal	260
			18.	NCT Delhi	5
			Total		1,054

Statement

Amounts of Pension

The amount of pension paid to various categories of freedom fighters or their eligible dependents has been enhanced from time to time as follows:—

Category	1972	1980	1985	1988	1992	1994	1997
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) Ex-Andaman (w.e.f. 1996)	200/-	500/-	800/-	1000/-	1250/-	2000/-	4000/-
(b) Others	200/-	300/-	500/-	750/-	1000/-	1500/-	3000/-
(c) Spouse	100/-	200/-	500/-	750/-	1000/-	1500/-	3000/-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(d) Unmarried & Un-Employed-Daughters:							
(i) Eldest	50/-	50/-	200/-	300/-	300/-	300/-	600/-
(ii) Others	50/-	50/-	50/-	100/-	100/-	100/-	350/-
(e) Mother/Father	100/-	200/-	200/-	200/-	200/-	200/-	1000/-

Note: Pension has also been linked with the Price Index from 1st August, 1998. The first instalment of Dearness Relief @ 7% of the pension/family pension was released with effect from 01.08.1998. The second instalment of Dearness Relief @ 13% of pension/family pension has been released w.e.f. 01.08.1999. The Dearness Relief now available is 20% of pension/family pension.

[English]

Smuggling/Infiltration through Bordering States

764. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to curb smuggling of explosives, arms and infiltration by terrorists into India via West Bengal's long and porous borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan; and

(b) the vital clues found on curbing extremist activities and repeated seizures of arms and explosives and interrogation of those arrested in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Border Security Force on the Indo-Bangladesh border and the State Government of West Bengal have been alerted to maintain vigil for better policing and patrolling of Indo-Bangladesh, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders to prevent smuggling of explosives, arms and infiltration of terrorists into India. The neighbouring countries viz. Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan have been sensitised on our security concerns.

(b) The seizures of arms and explosives and interrogation of those arrested revealed the following:—

- (1) Smuggling of arms and explosives to sabotage vital installations;
- (2) Destabilisation of economy through circulation of fake currency notes; and

(3) Espionage activities with reference to Military establishments etc.

Area intensive programmes

765. SHRI E. AHMED:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether the Area Intensive Programme for educationally backward minorities has been launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the impact thereof in various States;

(c) the funds allocated during IX plan period under the programme for each State;

(d) the actual amount released and pending sanction to each State particularly to Kerala;

(e) the amount spent by each State for the purpose during the said period; and

(f) the time by which the balance amounts is likely to be provided to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The scheme aims at providing basic educational infrastructure and facilities in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities which do not have adequate provision for elementary and secondary

education. Initiated in 1994 and scheme identifies 325 blocks and 4 districts spread over 13 States and 3 Union Territories for interventions. So far the scheme has covered 229 Blocks and 4 Districts in 11 States.

(c) The scheme has an approved allocation of Rs. 65.00 crores for Ninth Plan Period. No separate allocation is made for each State. Allocation of funds to States depends upon receipt of viable proposals from State Governments and progress of utilisation of funds.

(d) and (e) A Statement is attached.

(f) Further releases of funds under the scheme to State Governments and contingent upon receipt of utilisation certificates and reports on physical progress of work in respect of grants released earlier

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the States	Grants released	Grants Utilised by States
Andhra Pradesh	42.91	42.91
Assam	87.85	—
Bihar	439.64	—
Haryana	41.51	2.08
Karnataka	290.98	207.45
Kerala	223.46	101.88
Madhya Pradesh	68.80	31.68
Rajasthan	273.875	143.63
Tamil Nadu	72.81	--
Uttar Pradesh	2245.275	908.125
West Bengal	552.51	94.50
Total	4339.62	1532.255

[Translation]

Bhar/Rajbhar Caste

766. SHRI BABBAN RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhar/Rajbhar caste has been deleted from the list of denotified tribes and included in the denotified castes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to include these tribals in the de-notified Scheduled Tribes List?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Dispute Between NBCC and IRCON

767. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the case pertaining to building ownership dispute between NBCC and IRCON;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to settle the dispute?

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

(b) and (c) In September, 1989, NBCC allotted office space in NBCC Tower at 15 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi to IRCON. As IRCON failed to clear dues towards the allotment as per the agreement between the two, the allotment was cancelled by NBCC. This has led to the present dispute between NBCC and IRCON. The Committee on Disputes, after hearing both the parties, referred the case to the PMA (Permanent Machinery of Arbitration) in DPE for adjudication. The sole arbitrator in the PMA passed an award inter alia upholding the cancellation of allotment by NBCC. IRCON preferred an appeal in Ministry of Law. The Appellate Authority substantially confirmed the award passed by the Arbitrator in the PMA. IRCON has filed a Review Petition against this order, which is pending with the Reviewing Authority in Ministry of Law.

*[English]***Rehabilitation of Refugees**

768. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:
SHRI RAVINDER KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the refugee families of 1947 partition have not been rehabilitated in the country, so far;

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

(c) the concrete measures being taken by the Government for their expeditious rehabilitation/resettlement and the time by which all such families are likely to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Rehabilitation of such refugee families has been completed except for a few residuary schemes, especially the ones pertaining to regularisation of Squatters Colonies in the State of West Bengal.

Park Project in Karnataka

769. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval to the Holenarasipura Municipality Park Project of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof; and

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

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

(b) does not arise.

(c) The project is already being implemented by the State Government.

*[Translation]***Vedic Education**

770. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to protect the vedic education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Gurukuls in the country, location-wise; and

(d) the amount spent thereon during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has established Rashtriya Veda Vidya Prathisthan in 1987 (its name was changed to Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Prathisthan in May, 1993) as an autonomous Organisation for preservation, conservation and development of Oral traditions of Vedic Studies, for study of Veda through Pathshala as well as through other means and institutions. The Prathisthan is engaged in carrying out a number of programmes and activities to achieve this objective.

(c) The number of Pathshalas/Vidyalayas/Gurukulas which are in receipt of assistance from the Prathisthan is twenty eight, list of which alongwith location is given in enclosed Statement.

(d) The expenditure incurred by the prathisthan during the last 3 years for Grant to Pathshalas/Vidyalayas/Gurukulas is as under:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
42.40	46.19	102.77

Statement**Pathshalas/Vidyalayas/Gurukulas for Vedic Studies with it's location**

1. Asom Veda Vidyalaya
Guwahati (Assam)
2. Sir Ahobila Muth Samskrita
Vidya Abhivardhini Sabha,
Chennai (Tamil Nadu)
3. Sri Swami Akhandanand
Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
Nasik (Maharashtra)

4. Bhartiya Chaturdham
Veda Bhawan Nyas,
Prayag (U.P.)
5. Bhartiya Chaturdham
Veda Bhawan Nyas, Puri, (Orissa)
6. Bhartiya Chaturdham
Veda Bhawan Nyas, Dwarka (Gujarat)
7. Shri Bhuvneshwari Charities Trust,
Pudukkottai (Tamil Nadu)
8. Sri Balram Veda
Pathshala, Sri Babaji Ki Kui,
Bassi, Jaipur (Rajasthan)
9. Sri Garudadhwa
Vasudeva Yagnavalkya Veda Pathshala,
Puri (Orissa)
10. Govindagudi Appakutty
Ayyar's Charities,
Kumbakonam (Tamil Nadu)
11. Sri Jankinath Veda Vidyalaya
Rewasa, Sikar (Rajasthan)
12. Kamakoti Yajurveda Pathshala
Brahmaswam Madhom, Trissur (Kerala)
13. Sir Munikul Brahmacharyashram
Veda Sansthan, Barundani,
Bhilwara (Rajasthan)
14. Shri Pattabhiram Shastri Veda Mimansa
Anusandhan Kendra, Varanasi (U.P.)
15. The Raja Veda Kavya Pathshala,
Kumbakonam (Tamil Nadu)
16. Shri Ramanandacharya
Kanya Veda Pathashala, Puri (Orissa)
17. Sri Ranganatha Paduka Vidyalaya,
Sirangam (Tamil Nadu)
18. Shri Sant Gyneshwar Veda Vidya Prathisthan,
Aurangabad (Maharashtra)
19. Shri Sankara
Vidyalayam Guntur (A.P.)
20. Sarvaraya Educational Trust,
Kakinada (A.P.)
21. Shri Shardapeetha Vidyasabha,
Dwarka (Gujarat)
22. Sri Shukla Yajurveda Sastra
Dharma Pathashala,
Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)
23. Sri Sri Sitaramdas Omkarnath Sanskrita
Siksha Samsad, Calcutta (W.B.)
24. Thanthra Vidyapeetham,
Alwaye (Kerala)
25. Vedakke Madham Brahmaswam
Trichur (Kerala)
26. The Vidyaranya Vidyapeeth
Trust Committee Hospet
(Karnataka)
27. Veda Parishat, Pattabhipuram
Guntur (A.P.)
28. Veda Rakshana Samithi,
Pallakad (Kerala).

[English]

Housing and Infrastructural Development

771. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given assistance to the Government of Maharashtra for housing and infrastructural development during 1999-2000; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) There is no Central Sector Scheme providing direct assistance for urban housing. However, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) a techno-financing Central PSE has provided loans to extent of Rs. 821.46 crore for various housing & urban infrastructure schemes in the State of Maharashtra as per details given in the Statement-I attached.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities (Mega City Scheme), Rs. 19.40 crore has been sanctioned as Central share for financing the sanctioned projects in Mumbai (Maharashtra) under this scheme as informed by Ministry of Urban Development.

Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) so far Rs. 345.74 lakh have been released to the Govt. of Maharashtra during the year 1999-2000 for 16 towns. Town-wise details of the Central assistance released is given in Statement-II attached. Besides, under the Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme (CUISS), Rs. 1.02 lakh have been released to two towns namely Gangakhed and Sillod (Rs. 0.51 lakh each) for preparation of IDSMT project reports, as informed by Ministry of Urban Development.

Statement I

*Loans sanctioned by HUDCO in the State of Maharashtra during the year 1999-2000
(as on 31.1.2000)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Type of Scheme	Loans sanctioned
1.	EWS (Urban)	2261.20
2.	LIG	53.43
3.	MIG	49.60
4.	HIG/others	5166.01
5.	Non-conventional	300.00
6.	Two Million Housing Programme	349.78
7.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation/ Basic Sanitation	923.07
8.	Urban Infrastructure	71043.41
Total		80146.49

Statement II

Central Assistance (CA) Released to Towns of Maharashtra State under IDSMT Scheme upto 23.2.2000

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Year of Coverage	CA Released
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
1.	Pachora	1993-94	24.00
2.	Warora	1993-94	24.00
3.	Bhusawal	1993-94	55.25
4.	Deglur	1993-94	24.00
5.	Mahad	1994-95	9.00
6.	Ausa	1994-95	12.00
7.	Georai	1994-95	18.00
8.	Sawantwadi	1994-95	10.70
9.	Alibagh	1994-95	14.00
10.	Pulgaon	1994-95	29.00
11.	Umred	1994-95	14.31
12.	Mehkar	1995-96	30.00
13.	Kalamb	1995-96	16.00
14.	Daryapur	1995-96	19.48
15.	Sangola	1996-97	30.00
16.	Ghatanji	1996-97	16.00
Total:			345.74

Privatisation of Hindustan Latex Ltd.

772. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to disinvest/privatise the Hindustan Latex Ltd.;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the likely effect on the availability of the contraceptives at subsidised rate for AIDS and other STD patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Report of the Disinvestment Commission, Government has decided to disinvest equity in Hindustan Latex Limited, to the extent of 49% equity. Therefore, 51% of the equity will continue to be held by the Government. HLL will remain a Public Sector Company.

The disinvestment would have no effect on the availability of the contraceptives at subsidised rate for AIDS and other STD patients.

Population Policy

773. SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have made a new population policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the role of N.G.O. Panchayats and Zila Parishad to play in the stabilization of population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The National Population Policy 2000 was recently approved by the Cabinet. The National Population Policy 2000 is being laid on the Table of the House. The Policy has the following objectives:—

- (i) The immediate objective of the National Population Policy is to address the unmet needs of contraception, health infrastructure, health personnel and to provide integrated service delivery for basic reproductive and child health care.

- (ii) The medium term objective is to bring the total fertility rates to replacement level by 2010, through vigorous implementation of inter-sectoral operational strategies.

- (iii) The long-term objective is to achieve a population stabilisation by 2045, at a level consistent with the requirements of sustainable economic growth, social development, and environmental protection.

(c) Under the National Population Policy 2000, Panchayats and Zilla Parishads have a predominant role in the effort to stabilize population. The Policy envisages decentralising of planning and programme implementation such that representative committees in the Panchayats will identify area specific, need based, demand driven, socio-demographic plans from village level upwards. Additionally, there is provision for the convergence of integrated service delivery at village levels. Similarly, NGOs and voluntary organisations are already involved in implementation of Family Welfare Programme. Under the NPP 2000, it is contemplated that a consortium be formed of the NGO sector, the voluntary sector, and the corporate private sector to aid Government in the provision and out-reach of basic reproductive and child health care services.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

774. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of teachers and other staff in Navodaya Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the arrangements made for supervision of teachings in these vidyalayas;
- (c) the number of vidyalayas are functioning in the State without school buildings; and
- (d) the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The staff

position in Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning in the State of Madhya Pradesh is as under:—

Posts	Sanctioned	Position	Vacant
PGTs	318	254	64
TGTs	392	347	45
Misc. Categories	248	229	19
Non-Teaching	742	441	301

Pending recruitment of regular candidates, vacancies of teachers are filled up by appointment of contract/part-time basis.

(c) and (d) Only Seven Navodaya Vidyalayas in the State are at present functioning in temporary buildings. Of these, buildings for six vidyalayas are under various stages of construction. For the remaining one Navodaya Vidyalaya, the State Government has not yet transferred the land.

Guru Ghasi Das University

775. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant received by Guru Ghasi Das University in Bilaspur, Madhya Pradesh every year from University Grants Commission;

(b) whether the Government propose to increase the grant for the development of this University;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) University Grants Commission (UGC) provides development grants to eligible State Universities, subject to the availability of funds. According to the information furnished by UGC, an amount of Rs. 205.00 lakhs has been allocated to Guru Ghasi Das University, Bilaspur for the 9th Plan.

The grants released to the University during the last three years are as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	59.56
1998-99	47.90
1999-2000 (upto 18.2.2000)	83.48

[English]

Separate Departments for CGHS Beneficiaries

776. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no separate arrangements for registration and examination of CGHS beneficiaries in Burn, Cardiology, Orthopaedic Departments in Safdarjung Hospital; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, as there are no separate CGHS sanctioned posts of specialist of Orthopaedician, Cardiologist and Skin specialist for Burn department in the Safdurjung Hospital. Due to financial restraints, the Government is not sanctioning any new post.

[Translation]

National Blindness Control Programmes in Bihar

777. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released under the National Blindness Control Programme to Bihar during 1999-2000 and likely to be allocated during 2000-2001;

(b) the percentage of blindness rate in Bihar; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to minimise the percentage of blindness in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Funds released to Bihar during 1999-2000 are Rs. 105 Lakhs and funds provisionally allocated for 2000-2001 is Rs. 132.50 Lakhs.

(b) Prevalence of blindness in Bihar, as estimated in National Survey (1986) was 1.28%.

(c) Steps taken to reduce the prevalence of blindness in Bihar include:—

1. Grant-in-Aid to District Blindness Control Societies;
2. Cash Grants to the State for salaries of Eye Care Personnel;
3. GIA to NGOs for performing Cataract Surgery;
4. Commodity Assistance from Government of India;
5. Training of Personnel and creation of Public awareness.

Freedom Fighters

778. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide Kendriya Samman Pension to Goa freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Goa freedom fighters living in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Those freedom fighters who had participated in the movement for the liberation of Goa and fulfill the eligibility criteria laid down in the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 are already entitled to pension under the said Scheme.

(c) The information sought is not available. No such information is maintained at Central level.

[English]

Shifting of SMPU

779. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has directed to shift the Survey of Medical Plants Unit (SMPU) to Regional Research Institute, Pune;

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

(c) whether the Government have received any representation in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Formal orders for shifting of Medicinal Plants Unit to Pune has not been issued so far.

(c) and (d) Representations have been received against proposed shifting.

Family Planning Operations

780. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Family Planning operations in Andhra Pradesh are being conducted on credit basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the incentives are likely to be provided to these families which have got operations on credit basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The payment of incentives in the family planning operations in Andhra Pradesh is not conducted on credit basis. However, there was some delay in drawing amount from State Population Stabilisation Funds used as incentive amount since the incentive funds were not readily available. Subsequently, the State Population Stabilisation Fund was reimbursed as amounts were released towards the incentive amounts. Due to the above adjustment, there might have been stray cases of delayed payment.

(c) Since more than adequate funds were made available under State Population Stabilisation and then under incentive head, this question is not applicable.

Shortcomings in Operation Black Board Scheme

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

(a) whether the Government have noticed shortcomings in the implementation of the Operation Black Board Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The scheme of Operation Black Board is being implemented by States/UTs. There have been some delays in appointments of teachers and procurement and distribution of teaching learning equipments by States.

(c) Quarterly progress reports are sought and reviews are undertaken periodically by officials of this Ministry with State Education Secretaries. Senior officers of this Ministry have also been nominated to act as Area Officers for different States/UTs to ensure effective implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, including Operation Black Board.

Commercialisation of Residential Accommodation

782. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the most of the residential accommodation allotted by DDA has been converted into commercial unit by the allottees in almost all the colonies;

(b) if so, whether the Government have set up any task force to stop conversion of residential accommodation into commercial unit;

(c) if so, the details of cases registered and demolition executed during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken against such allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU

DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that a random survey of residential accommodation allotted by it, was conducted in 1999. Out of 16,900 DDA flats spread in 14 colonies so surveyed, only 360 cases of misuse had been detected.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Enforcement Branch of the Housing Department of the DDA is looking after the work.

(c) and (d) Out of 360 cases of misuse detected as a result of random survey, action has been initiated in 20 cases.

Demolition, however is carried out in cases of unauthorised construction.

Operation Black Board

783. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States where the Operation Black Board Scheme has been launched;

(b) the time by when it was launched in Orissa and the achievements made under the scheme;

(c) whether the Scheme has been discontinued in Orissa; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The scheme of Operation Blackboard was launched in all States/UTs in 1987-98 including Orissa.

(b) Since its inception in Orissa, 34,176 i.e. all targetted primary schools have been released funds for teaching learning equipment and 14,112 posts of additional teachers have been sanctioned in single teacher primary schools. 5258 posts of third teacher have also been sanctioned for primary schools where enrolment exceeds 100. Similarly, funds have been released for 10023 upper primary schools for teaching learning equipment and 10023 posts of additional teachers have been sanctioned. 5430 additional rooms have been constructed under this scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Urea

784. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fertilizer import has been increased by more than 10% during 1999-2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to initiate for import of cheaper fertilizer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to reduce the over flow of foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) and (b) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price, movement and distribution control. The import of urea are made on Government account. The other major fertilizers DAP and MOP have been decontrolled since August, 1992 and were decanalized with effect from 17.9.1992 and 17.6.1993, respectively. Their imports are made on private trade account.

The imports of urea, DAP and MOP in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (upto January 2000) have been as under:

(Figure in lakh MTs)

Year	Urea	DAP*	MOP*	Total
1998-99	5.56	21.05	25.70	52.31
1999-2000	5.33	31.48	26.18	62.99

* According to the available information

Thus while imports of urea have decreased, the imports of DAP and MOP have increased by 49.55% and 1.87%, respectively. The decline of imports of urea in 1999-2000 has been due to the increase in domestic production. Against target of 175.27 lakh MTs, cumulative production of urea in the current financial year (upto 13th February) has been 175.54 lakh MTs.

(c) to (e) Imports of urea are made to bridge the gap between the indigenous availability and the demand.

They are made through three canalizing agencies, namely, MMTC, STC and Indian Potash Limited (IPL) who procure it at the internationally competitive prices. In regard to decontrolled fertilizers, their imports are free and are made looking to their requirement and affordability within the rates of concession and Maximum Retail Price, determined under the Concession Scheme of the Government.

[Translation]

Official Language

785. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any programme for promoting the use of Hindi during the Golden Jubilee year of official Language in the Supreme Court and high courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the programmes being implemented for promoting use of Hindi in all the departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) To promote the use of Hindi in the Courts during this Golden Jubilee Year of Official Language, efforts are being made to create a conducive atmosphere through periodicals and seminars and by translating standardized law books in Hindi.

(d) It has been a well considered policy of the Central Government to impart the use of official language Hindi in its offices through motivation, incentives and goodwill. Accordingly, following steps have been taken to speed up the use of official language Hindi in official work:—

1. To impart training to Central Government Employees in Hindi language. Hindi Shorthand, Hindi Typing and English-Hindi Translation.
2. Convening the meetings of various committees relating to official language and organising workshops, symposium.
3. Production and telecast of T.V. and Radio Spots.
4. Publication and distribution of various publications and publicity material relating to official language.

5. To ensure the implementation of Annual Programme.
6. Inspection of Ministries/Depts/Offices.
7. Implementation of various incentives/awards schemes etc.

[English]

Creation of Task Force

786. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
DR. V. SAROJA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Task Force or a Special Integrated Security Force group has been created to effectively deal with Naxalites, PWG and other militant and secessionist outfits operating in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of incidents thereof;

(d) whether any comprehensive study has been carried out into the genesis and cause of such militancy in different parts of the country;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such mass killings in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs has set up a Coordination Centre, headed by Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police of the States affected by left wing extremism, as its members, to review the steps taken to check the left wing extremist activities, monitor the plan of action in respect of each State and to make recommendations, both on development and security aspect of the problem. The Coordination Centre has had several meetings in this regard.

(c) The following major incidents took place in Madhya Pradesh:

- (i) On February 3, 1999, the PWG activities ambushed a police party on Ambedka-Narainpur

Road in Ambedka Police Station, district Kanker, In North Bastar, killing 3 police personnel including a Company Commander.

- (ii) On February 20,2000, the PWG activities exploded a landmine at Narainpur Kutul Road, Narainpur, Bastar district, resulting in the deaths of 23 persons (policemen-20, civilians-3).

(d) and (e) Ministry of Home Affairs had set up a Working Group on Left Wing Extremism, consisting of representatives of concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and State Governments, to suggest long and short term strategies, and action plans, for responding to the problem in the affected States. The report of the Working Group was forwarded to the concerned States requesting them to ensure better socio-economic development of the affected areas and also to introduce such steps as to combat the problem on the basis of a cohesive plan of action in diverse areas such as redressal of public grievances, adequate road linkages for better accessibility, thrust on employment generation programmes, strengthening of the Panchayat Raj system, adequate land reforms, restoration of tribal lands, removal of rural indebtedness, tailoring of development programmes to local requirements etc.

(f) Government has been regularly sensitizing all State Governments and concerned agencies regarding the activities of extremists. Intelligence is shared on continuous basis and support is provided by way of financial assistance for Modernisation of State Police and deployment of Central Para Military Forces.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects and hence it is for the concerned States to take effective of extremists. However, with a view to strengthening the State Police forces, a special scheme for reimbursement of security related expenditure incurred by the extremist affected States is being implemented by the Central Government.

Displaced Persons

787. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons whose land and houses had been acquired for Indo-Bangladesh Border Fencing and Road Project in West Bengal during the year 1997-98 and 1999;

(b) whether any screening Committee has been constituted for providing employment and other assistance to such evicted persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of persons to whom the Committee have recommended for employment and assistance during the said period and the number out of them provided assistance?

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

[Translation]

CGHS Dispensaries in Madhya Pradesh

788. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CGHS dispensaries in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are capable of meeting the demands of their beneficiaries/Government pensioners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to set up new CGHS dispensaries in the States particularly in the backward areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The CGHS dispensaries are capable of meeting the demands of CGHS beneficiaries/CGHS pensioner beneficiaries in the cities where they are functioning.

(b) The details may please be seen in the statement attached.

(c) and (d) The SIU report on CGHS allopathic dispensaries has been received, which is under examination by the Government. However, due to financial constraints, it is not possible to open any new dispensary at present.

Statement

Location of CGHS dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

City	Location	
1	2	
Allahabad	1. 41, Jawahar Lal Nehru Road, Allahabad.	Allopathic
	2. 2/6, Drumund Road, Allahabad	-do-
	3. 1130-1130A, Kalyani Devi, Allahabad.	-do-
	4. 9, Bank Road, Allahabad	-do-
	5. Kendranchal Colony, Dhumarganj, Allahabad.	-do-
	6. Bansidhar Market, Uncha Mandi, Allahabad.	-do-
	7. 7-97, Industrial Area Colony, NAINI, Allahabad	-do-
	8. Sangam Place, ADA Building No. 2 Clive Road, Allahabad	One Homeopathy & One Ayurvedic

1	2	
Lucknow	1. Mewa Nursery, 372/12, Nishat Ganj, Lucknow	Allopathic
	2. Skylark Building, N.K. Road, Lucknow	-do-
	3. 21, Patel Nagar, Alam Bagh, Lucknow	-do-
	4. Nakhas Market, Lucknow	One Allopathic and One Unani
	5. 70, Mall Avenue, Lucknow	One Allopathic and One Ayurvedic
	6. Sector 8, Aliganj, ESI/10, Sitapur Road Yogna, Lucknow	Allopathic
	7. Pratap Bagh, Lucknow	Homeopathic
	8. N.K. Road, Lucknow	Polyclinic
Kanpur	1. 126/T/9, Govind Nagar, Kanpur	Allopathic
	2. 110/58, R.K. Nagar, Kanpur	-do-
	3. 15/45, A&B Civil Lines, Kanpur	-do-
	4. E/15, Khapra Mahal, Kanpur	-do-
	5. 89, Gandhigram, Kanpur	-do-
	6. 128/123 H Block, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur	-do-
	7. 117/H-2/183, Pandu Nagar, Kanpur	-do-
	8. 2A/186, Azad Nagar, Kanpur	-do-
	9. 155/Z-1, Barra, Kanpur	-do-
	10. 126/T/9 Govind Nagar, Kanpur	One Homeopathic & One Ayurvedic
	11. 15/45 A&V, Civil Line, Kanpur	Homeopathic

1	2	
Meerut	1. 171/V Abu Lane, Meerut Cantt.	One Allopathic & One Ayurvedic
	2. 154 Wester Kutchery Road, Vijay Nagar, Meerut	One Allopathic & One Homeopathic
	3. 124 Avas Vikas Colony, Mohanpur, Meerut	Allopathic
	4. Lekha Nagar, Meerut	-do-
	5. Kanker Khera, Meerut	-do-
	6. S.K. Road, Meerut	-do-
Jabalpur	1. 323-Napier Town, Russel Chowk, Jabalpur	Allopathic
	2. Qtr. No. 9, 10, 11 & 12 Type II, Indian Bureau of Mines Colony, Garha Road, Jabalpur	-do-
	3. 1570 Civil Lines, Near Navyug College, Jabalpur	-do-

[English]

Development of Drugs and Liquid Formulations

789. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drugs and liquid formulations are being developed with modern techniques in India and in some other countries to deal with mosquito menace;

(b) if so, the whether this experiment has succeeded in the country;

(c) if so, whether these drugs and liquid formulations are being sold in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) The Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides/insecticides for import, manufacture, sale or use in the country. The following liquid formulations of

insecticides developed with modern techniques in India are registered under the said Act for use in the country to deal with mosquito menace:—

- (i) Allethrin 3.6% L, 0.5% aerosol
- (ii) Prallethrin 0.8% LV, 1.6% L
- (iii) Propoxur 2% aerosol, 1% aerosol

Under the National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP), following liquid formulations are procured and used for control of mosquito - borne diseases:—

Larvicides:

Fenthion and Temephos

Adulticides:

Malathion (Technical), Synthetic Pyrethroids.

Antimalarials:

Injection Quinine, Injectable forms of Artemisinin derivatives.

Militancy in J&K

790. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether considering the continuous increase in the acts of terrorism and militancy in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government have evolved any coherent policy to combat the cross border terrorism and to declare those States and organisations as sponsoring terrorists; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) With a view to tackling the problems of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening the border management, neutralising plans of the militants by proactive action against them in the hinterland, greater functional integration of anti-militancy efforts gearing up of intelligence machinery, galvanising development programmes and deepening of the democratic process etc.

Government have appropriately and effectively brought to the notice of the international community Pakistan's support to cross border terrorism against India. We have shared the facts regarding Pakistan's State sponsorship of terrorism at the highest levels with our interlocutors in the international Community and have also voiced them in international fora. We have maintained, clearly and unequivocally, that Pakistan is pursuing sponsorship of cross-border terrorism against India as a matter of State Policy. This point of view is beginning to have increasing resonance on the International Community. The International Community has now come to recognise Pakistan a State sponsored of terrorism.

[Translation]

Repairing Work in Government Quarters

791. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the fourth floor of multi storied flats at Gole Market, Kali Bari and Lodhi Complex areas have been declared dangerous by the CPWD;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to undertake the repair work of these flats; and

(d) the time by which the repair work of these flats is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No quarter has been declared dangerous in multi storied flats in Gole Market and Kali Bari. However, only 254 out of 2115 type-C flats, which are mostly on top floor in Lodhi Road Complex have been declared unsafe for living.

(c) and (d) Necessary action to repair these flats has been initiated and these flats are likely to be repaired by June, 2001.

Drinking Water Projects

792. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps for implementing drinking water supply and sewerage projects in Ranchi, Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to include these projects in the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the World Bank or any other agency has proposed to provide assistance for these projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Drinking water supply & sewerage being a State subject, is the responsibility of the State Government/urban local body to formulate necessary water supply and sewerage schemes. There is only one Centrally sponsored scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), which is meant for towns having population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. Population of Ranchi U.A. is 6,14,795 as per 1991 census and therefore, it is not eligible under the said Programme. As such, the question of inclusion of Ranchi in the Ninth Five Year Plan under the Centrally

sponsored scheme of AUWSP does not arise. There is no other proposal pending with this Ministry to include drinking water supply and sewerage projects for Ranchi in the Ninth Five Year Plan.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Role of Police

793. SHRI VAIKO:
DR. V. SAROJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel to evaluate the role of police has been set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the panel has submitted its recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) A Committee was constituted on the 5th January, 2000 to examine and specify the challenges the Police would face in the new millennium and to suggest ways and means to meet them adequately. The Committee has been requested to submit its report within a period of three months.

[Translation]

Sports Laws

794. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various laws governing different sports in the country, sports-wise;

(b) whether any comparative study of these laws have been undertaken with reference to the sports laws of other countries of the world; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The Government of India has not enacted any law for governing sports in the country.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Coordination Among Government Security Agencies

795. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI R.L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security system of Railway Stations in the country is in chaos due to lack of coordination among various Government security agencies;

(b) If so, whether due to inadequate security system in these railway stations the smuggling activities and fake currency business is on the increase and the economy of the country is in danger;

(c) if so, the number of cache of fake currency seized during the last three months;

(d) whether the Government are taking any remedial steps to improve the security system in the various railway stations keeping in mind the increasing terrorist and smuggling activities in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Shortage of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

796. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI:
SHRI U.V. KRISHNAMRAJU:
SHRI RIZWAN ZAHIR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of medicines in the CGHS dispensaries located in Delhi and Gurgaon;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to overcome the shortage of medicines in the said dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The commonly used CGHS Formulary medicines for day-to-day use are available in CGHS Dispensaries in Delhi and Gurgaon. The medicines prescribed by the Specialist that are not available in the dispensaries are procured from the authorised local chemist against individual prescription and supplies to the CGHS beneficiaries. In emergency cases, authority slip is issued to the beneficiaries for collecting the medicines directly from the authorised local chemist without payment.

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

[English]

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

797. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programme during the Eighth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the details of target fixed and achievement made during the said Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, the schemes of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) were in operation. The total amount spent on these programmes during the period State-wise is given in Statement I, II & III.

(b) Statement IV, V and VI indicating the details of targets fixed and achievements made under these programmes during the Eighth Five Year Plan are attached.

Statement I

*Central Funds Spent Under Nehru Rozgar Yojana during VIIIth Five Year Plan upto 30.11.1997
i.e. Date of Winding up of yojana
(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Spent
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2623.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	166.84
3.	Assam	713.31
4.	Bihar	2172.85
5.	Goa	85.49
6.	Gujarat	899.04
7.	Haryana	554.65
8.	Himachal Pradesh	311.54
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	388.24
10.	Karnataka	1748.40
11.	Kerala	1006.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2735.11
13.	Maharashtra	2994.48

1	2	3
14.	Manipur	261.16
15.	Meghalaya	144.92
16.	Mizoram	124.53
17.	Nagaland	60.35
18.	Orissa	826.55
19.	Punjab	814.69
20.	Rajasthan	1652.17
21.	Sikkim	144.19
22.	Tamil Nadu	3025.83
23.	Tripura	127.77
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6851.62
25.	West Bengal	1752.38
26.	A&N Islands	75.64
27.	Chandigarh	63.23
28.	D&N Haveli	45.52
29.	Daman & Diu	82.42
30.	Delhi	88.00
31.	Pondicherry	75.50
Total:		32615.75

Statement II

*Urban Basic Services for the poor (UBSP) Statement
Showing State-wise amount spent during Eighth
Five Year Plan*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Spent 1990-91 to 1996-97 (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1223.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.50
3.	Assam	106.35
4.	Bihar	819.13
5.	Goa	90.00
6.	Gujarat	486.60
7.	Haryana	157.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	79.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.00
10.	Karnataka	758.10
11.	Kerala	421.93
12.	Madhya Pradesh	962.35
13.	Maharashtra	1096.59
14.	Manipur	90.00
15.	Meghalaya	93.10
16.	Mizoram	96.60
17.	Nagaland	35.00
18.	Orissa	250.30

1	2	3
19.	Punjab	216.60
20.	Rajasthan	570.95
21.	Sikkim	73.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	1229.65
23.	Tripura	87.25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2070.03
25.	West Bengal	944.97
26.	A&N Islands	78.40
27.	Chandigarh	67.65
28.	D&N Haveli	92.10
29.	Daman & Diu	46.35
30.	Delhi	142.85
31.	Pondicherry	54.20
Total:		12527.50

Statement III

*Funds Spent Under PMI UPEP for the
Year 1995-96 to 1996-97*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share Spent
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1846.71
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.91
3.	Assam	580.73
4.	Bihar	1262.4

1	2	3
5.	Goa	148.56
6.	Gujarat	899.14
7.	Haryana	286.71
8.	Himachal Pradesh	170.21
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	264.77
10.	Karnataka	977.71
11.	Kerala	449.44
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1210.65
13.	Maharashtra	1461.51
14.	Manipur	117.08
15.	Meghalaya	81.55
16.	Mizoram	47.25
17.	Nagaland	231.83
18.	Orissa	414.71
19.	Punjab	576.85
20.	Rajasthan	953.45
21.	Sikkim	75.65
22.	Tamil Nadu	1693.38
23.	Tripura	46.82
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2469.06
25.	West Bengal	1069.92
26.	A&N Islands	80.00
27.	Pondicherry	60.00
Total		17640.00

Statement IV*Physical Targets and Achievements Under NRY During VIIIth Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	SUME No. of beneficiaries assisted		SUWE mandays of work generated (In lakhs)		SHASU Dwelling Units upgraded	
		(T)	(A)	(T)	(A)	(T)	(A)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5528	83224	14.10	12.60	59903	26060
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	611	853	0.67	2.20	2759	2750
3.	Assam	6095	16693	5.60	5.07	11070	6948
4.	Bihar	26374	16441	17.58	34.39	52505	22703
5.	Goa	336	450	1.74	0.73	1129	—
6.	Gujarat	1250	8054	5.65	6.01	27888	508
7.	Haryana	7427	10804	3.65	5.20	6267	2735
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2565	1632	1.72	2.96	6340	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3535	5661	2.06	4.57	8104	3641
10.	Karnataka	19573	36540	14.79	25.36	50129	8277
11.	Kerala	17388	14553	6.59	3.07	25445	80294
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53778	103081	17.24	22.94	51443	—
13.	Maharashtra	51030	67651	21.27	26.29	57235	6200
14.	Manipur	2234	4791	1.63	3.23	3984	385

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	773	1954	0.75	0.76	2873	203
16.	Mizoram	814	740	0.67	12.35	1744	2650
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	3736	—
18.	Orissa	11391	15791	6.98	8.58	15284	7735
19.	Punjab	11501	16650	7.01	5.80	13131	11751
20.	Rajasthan	22477	47518	13.92	11.61	30005	—
21.	Sikkim	1337	914	0.58	1.51	2356	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	71831	92740	18.57	18.24	60784	45142
23.	Tripura	1027	641	1.26	0.87	1744	1004
24.	Uttar Pradesh	120967	169492	51.52	77.69	125964	44540
25.	West Bengal	29256	40146	11.19	59.63	48551	37181
26.	A&N Islands	628	608	0.15	0.16	1143	—
27.	Chandigarh	145	398	0.82	0.36	1130	—
28.	D&N Haveli	95	187	0.11	0.13	813	—
29.	Daman & Diu	112	245	0.54	0.87	1243	—
30.	Delhi	2705	1930	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	337	1918	0.35	0.82	1625	—
Total:		473120	762301	228.62	354.02	676320	308002

T = Targets

A = Achievements

Statement V**Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP)****Statement Showing State-wise Beneficiaries during Eighth Five Year Plan (upto 31.3.97)**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of beneficiaries (in thousands)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	753
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	174
4.	Bihar	290
5.	Goa	31
6.	Gujarat	304
7.	Haryana	70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5
10.	Karnataka	279
11.	Kerala	549
12.	Madhya Pradesh	420
13.	Maharashtra	981
14.	Manipur	20
15.	Meghalaya	15

1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	100
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	109
19.	Punjab	223
20.	Rajasthan	433
21.	Sikkim	10
22.	Tamil Nadu	15
23.	Tripura	723
24.	Uttar Pradesh	906
25.	West Bengal	559
26.	A&N Islands	28
27.	Chandigarh	60
28.	D&N Haveli	12
29.	Daman & Diu	1
30.	Delhi	388
31.	Pondicherry	101
Total:		7572

Target:— During the period 70 lakhs (country as whole) Urban poor have been targeted for benefit under the programme while the achievement was 75.72 lakhs.

Statement VI*State-wise Physical Progress Report Under PMI UPEP 1995-96 to 1997-98*

Sl.	Name of State/UT	No. of beneficiaries under self employment component	No. of beneficiaries under shelter upgradation component	No. of beneficiaries given training for setting up micro enterprises
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1368	152	1157
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NR	NR	NR
3.	Assam	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR
5.	Goa	136	NIL	308
6.	Gujarat	NR	NR	NR
7.	Haryana	NR	1090	NR
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23	NIL	52
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	30	NIL	NIL
10.	Karnataka	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	Kerala	907	1650	1113
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4155	297	3618
13.	Maharashtra	415	625	NR
14.	Manipur	NR	NR	NR
15.	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL
16.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	100

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	NR	NR	NR
18.	Orissa	466	NR	273
19.	Punjab	481	91	208
20.	Rajasthan	1436	NIL	2295
21.	Sikkim	25	NIL	345
22.	Tamil Nadu	1144	NIL	1599
23.	Tripura	253	139	NIL
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1142	8469	444
25.	West Bengal	625	1183	1402
26.	A&N Islands	NIL	NIL	NIL
27.	Pondicherry	39	25	NR
Total:		12645	13721	12914

NR = Not reported

Target = 5 Million Urban Poor have been targetted to benefit under the programme during the 5 year period (1995-96 to 1999-2000).

[Translation]

Welfare of Tribal Women

798. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that girls and women of Beria Tribe living mainly in Murena, Datia of Madhya Pradesh are involved in prostitution; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the welfare of tribal women involved in prostitution?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The information is being collected

from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Youth Affairs and Sports in Rural Areas

799. SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have paid any attention to the development of youth affairs and sports in the rural areas on the pattern of urban areas;

(b) if so, the details of efforts made for the rural areas by the Government in this regard so far; and

(c) if not, the future plan of the Government to develop sports policy and to harness rural sports potentials in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There are number of Schemes of Department of Youth Affairs & Sports which are equally applicable both for rural areas and urban areas. Some of the important schemes in the Sports Division are the Scheme of Rural Sports Programme, Special Area Games, National Sports Talent Contest, Grants to Rural Schools for Development of Playfield and Purchase of Non-consumable Sports Equipment. Similarly in the Youth Affairs Division, the important Schemes are Promotion of Youth Activities Among the Youth of Backward Tribes, the National Service Scheme and the Schemes being implemented by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. Under the National Service Scheme, through a network of students, significant contribution has been made in rural areas in the fields of literacy, disaster management, health, nutrition, family welfare, pulse polio, Youth against dirt and disease. Similarly, the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, through its network of Kendras in each District of the country, providing avenues to the non-student rural youth in nation building activities besides affording opportunities for the development of their personality and skills.

[English]

Death Due to Malaria

800. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Malaria scheme: Tall claims, little results" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated December 23, 1999 and State;

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

(c) the amount spent on National Malaria Eradication Programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons died due to Malaria during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government have received any request from States for assistance to eradicate the Malaria;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to revamp the programme and to eradicate Malaria completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. CAGs Performance appraisal of the National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) for the period from 1992-1997 has recently been received in Government. The salient features of this Report are as under:—

- (i) The incidence of malaria has shown an increase in the period 1992-1997.
- (ii) The index of surveillance as indicated through the Annual Blood Examination Rate, was found to be satisfactory.
- (iii) A shortfall was observed in spraying operations required to control the parasites.
- (iv) Deficiencies were observed in rendering treatment in malaria cases.
- (v) Staffing of laboratories was deficient.

(c) Requisite information is given in the Statement I attached.

(d) Requisite information is given in the Statement II attached.

(e) to (g) National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) is a Category II Centrally sponsored Scheme on Cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State Governments. The Central assistance to the States is essentially in kind. However, 100% Central assistance is being provided to the North Eastern States since December, 1994. Further, an Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) with World Bank support essentially covering 100 tribal predominant highly malaria endemic districts of 7 peninsular States namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and 19 cities/towns having high endemicity of Malaria (in these States and in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal) is being implemented since September, 1997 to intensify malaria control activities by

way of additional inputs through a mix of interventions as under:

- Early case Detection and Prompt Treatment (EDPT) through use of newer drugs and Rapid Diagnostic Kits.
- Selective Vector Control including use of Synthetic Pyrethroids in rural areas and Biolarvicides in urban areas.
- Promotion of personal protection methods by use of Medicated Mosquito Nets (MMNs).

- Early detection and containment of epidemics.
- Information, Education and communication towards personal prevention and Community participation.
- Institutional and Management capacity building, manpower development through intensive re-orientation training programmes at all levels and efficient Management Information System (MIS).

Statement I

States/UTs wise Distribution of Central Assistance Provided During the Year (1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99) Under National Anti Malaria Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the States/UTs	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	634.63	617	482.93
Arunachal Pradesh	126.9	297.5	186.61
Assam	1660.83	2618	2170.42
Bihar	206.76	348.98	403.05
Goa	3.46	5.18	7.72
Gujarat	471.75	728.77	611.11
Haryana	327.77	291.08	260.39
Himachal Pradesh	118.33	90.84	51.47
Jammu & Kashmir	120.62	78.62	72.57
Karnataka	853.62	568.62	264.47
Kerala	53.65	63.6	102.73

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	769.35	1072.77	454.49
Maharashtra	2405.71	1028.44	260.26
Manipur	303.28	273.91	377.34
Meghalaya	222.93	196.96	231.55
Mizoram	106.07	132	172.53
Nagaland	122.45	212.62	183.34
Orissa	248.15	233.43	385.14
Punjab	282.79	183.26	290.67
Rajasthan	2025.35	1799.74	1994.15
Sikkim	39.34	1.77	8.47
Tamil Nadu	150.39	204.88	240.72
Tripura	300.67	414.05	356.97
Uttar Pradesh	941.71	505.73	1121.92
West Bengal	772.7	125.71	330.9
<i>Union Territories</i>			
A & N Islands	94.04	93.83	155.68
Chandigarh	46.33	48.53	44.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.73	24.75	24.9
Daman & Diu	8.8	12.37	10.08
Delhi	117.88	66.04	37.21
Lakshadweep	2.1	3.48	5.24
Pondicherry	16.12	12.48	6.15
Total	13567.21	12353.94	11305.5

*States/UTs-wise Distribution of Approved Budget
Estimates for 1999-2000 Under NAMP*

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	322.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	303.27
3.	Assam	2267.01
4.	Bihar	481.35
5.	Goa	10.93
6.	Gujarat	489.04
7.	Haryana	259.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	46.11
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	52.73
10.	Karnataka	662.66
11.	Kerala	117.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	893.40
13.	Maharashtra	282.97
14.	Manipur	403.05
15.	Meghalaya	306.70

1	2	3
16.	Mizoram	309.56
17.	Nagaland	240.83
18.	Orissa	329.67
19.	Punjab	288.96
20.	Rajasthan	1146.16
21.	Sikkim	11.65
22.	Tamil Nadu	392.31
23.	Tripura	375.89
24.	Uttar Pradesh	622.18
25.	West Bengal	296.36
<i>Union Territories</i>		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	116.46
27.	Chandigarh	47.25
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	25.94
29.	Daman & Diu	16.42
30.	Delhi	75.40
31.	Lakshadweep	5.81
32.	Pondicherry	10.32
Total		11210.00

Statement II*Number of deaths due to Malaria during the years 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999 (P)*

S.No.	State/U.T.	1996	1997	1998	1999 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	14	12	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	3	2	0
3.	Assam	58	27	34	107
4.	Bihar	100	37	34	32
5.	Goa	10	57	19	16
6.	Gujarat	6	37	3	6
7.	Haryana	26	—	—	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	0
10.	Karnataka	13	7	3	8
11.	Kerala	12	10	9	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55	58	26	16
13.	Maharashtra	111	98	62	18
14.	Manipur	3	1	1	8
15.	Meghalaya	45	11	2	0
16.	Mizoram	20	41	56	68
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	12
18.	Orissa	362	377	349	279

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	5	—	—	0
20.	Rajasthan	90	4	—	0
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	7	2	2	0
23.	Tripura	16	10	5	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	11	—	0
25.	West Bengal	56	74	77	136
<i>Union Territories</i>					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	2
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	0
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	0
4.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	0
5.	Delhi	—	—	—	0
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	0
7.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	0
Total		1010	879	696	726

P stands for Provisional

(Based on the reports received from the States & UTs upto 25-01-2000).

[Translation]

Dowry Complaints

801. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints received by Women Crime Cell of Delhi Police regarding dowry before marriage and after marriage, separately, during the last three years till date, year-wise;

(b) the number of complaints out of them in regard to which FIR has been registered after making

proper inquiry and investigations and ascertaining the reality;

(c) the number of complaints in regard to which FIR were registered without proper inquiry and investigations and without ascertaining the reality, separately, year-wise and police station-wise;

(d) the criteria fixed for registering FIR in regard to a complaint relating to dowry in Women Crime Cell;

(e) whether the said criteria is strictly adhered to; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The requisite details are given in statement attached.

(c) No FIR was registered without proper enquiry.

(d) to (f) The FIRs in such cases are registered only after the enquiry reveals commission of a cognizable offence and/or amicable settlement between the two parties is not achieved. These criteria are strictly adhered to.

Statement

Year	Before Marriage	After Marriage	Number of FIRs Registered
1997	16	12671	874
1998	19	13583	813
1999	17	12039	1017
2000 (upto 15.2.2000)	02	767	87

[English]

Deployment of Para Military Forces

802. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "India for paramilitary forces on Nepal border" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated February 05, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken by the Government to stop ISI activities in the border States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Indo-Nepal border has historically been an open border with a Visa-Free Travel Regime. In view of the recent instances of misuse of this open border for staging terrorist activities directed against India, the concerned agencies of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Government of India remained in regular touch, both directly and through the bi-lateral institutional mechanism, such as, the Joint Working Group on Border Management and Home Secretary level talks. The 3rd Meeting of the Indo-Nepal Joint Working Group on Border Management was held at Kathmandu from February 1-3, 2000. During this meeting the two sides reiterated their determination not to permit the use of their respective territories for activities directed against the other. The need for intensified and coordinated patrolling at sensitive border points, including the deployment of Central and State Police Forces on our side, was discussed with the objective of enhancing security and preventing misuse of the open India - Nepal border, while ensuring that the facility remained available for legitimate users.

(c) The Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach comprising of deployment of Central Para-Military Forces, setting up of Border Observation Posts, Erection of Fencing/Flood Lighting, in vulnerable areas along Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangladesh border and provision of specialised equipment like Night Vision Devices to the Forces for greater vigilance along the International Borders of the country to check subversive activities. As regards Indo-Nepal border, an Action Plan in consultation with the concerned States has been prepared for strengthening policing and intelligence collection along the border including deployment of a Central Police Organisation in vulnerable stretches of the border.

Compact Universities

803. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether any proposal to form a "Compact University" is under consideration of the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, whether any study group has been set up on this subject;

(c) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the said group in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to form a new and more compact Universities in urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Health Projects

804. SHRI R.S. PATIL:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken under the National TB Control Programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Leprosy Control Programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Leprosy Control Programme and National Programme for Control of Blindness;

(b) the extent to which success has been achieved under each of the said projects in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the implementation of these projects successfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) National TB Control Programme has been under implementation in the country in 1962, integrated with primary Health care through a network of 447 District TB Centres and 330 TB clinics which provides diagnosis and treatment free of cost, including free drug supply of anti-TB drugs to patients. Short Term Chemotherapy Course (SCC) which seeks to reduce the duration of treatment has been introduced in 292 districts.

Since 1997 the revised strategy of DOTS with the objective of 70% detection and 85% cure under the RNTCP is under implementation, to cover 271.1 million population in a phased manner by March, 2002. In addition 203 districts implementing SSC will also be strengthened to prepare them to adopt revised strategy at a later date. World Bank assistance of US \$ 142.4 million is available for the implementation of the RNTCP. In addition DANIDA assistance to the extent of DKK 58.8 m (approx. Rs. 31.95 crores) as grant is being provided for implementation of RNTCP in 14 tribal districts of Orissa. DFID assistance to the extent of Rs. 109.93 crores is also being obtained from DFID for support of the RNTCP in AP; and also to strengthen the Central TB Division and training activities.

World Bank supported project for NLEP has been under implementation from 1993-94 for a period of 6 years to extend free MDT facilities in all the districts of the country.

Enhanced Malaria Control Project with the assistance of World Bank covers 1045 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in 100 districts of seven States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan and 19 Cities/Towns having high endemicity of Malaria in these States and States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Project aims at intensifying the existing Malaria Control activities in the above mentioned areas. The components of training, Information, Education, Communication (IEC) and Management Information System (MIS) are being implemented throughout the country. The total financial implications for the Project for 5 years duration is Rs. 891.04 crores.

Under the National Programme for control of Blindness, two projects are currently being undertaken viz.

- (i) World Bank Assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project; being implemented in Seven States namely Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which aims at reducing Cataract Blindness and developing infrastructure for Eye care services.
- (ii) Danish Assistance under National Programme for Control of Blindness in Karnataka State.

(b) During 1998, 85% of new infectious patients were documented to have become non-infectious within 3 months of starting treatment. In 1998 the All India cure rate was 83% as per details given state-wise in Statement I.

In the case of the National Leprosy Programme, MDT facilities have been extended in all districts of the country. 31.39 lakh new leprosy cases have been detected and 38.66 lakh cases cured till March, 1999. Comparative position of case load is given in Statement II

A statement III of positive cases of Malaria Statewise is enclosed.

Under the Blindness Control Programme, in 1998, 21,34,362 Cataract operations were performed in the country at the rate of 388 cases/lakh population as against the target of 400 cases/lakh population. Statewise details in this regard are given in Statement IV.

(c) Following steps are being taken to implement these programmes successfully:

1. Implementation through District Societies. Funds are released to them directly.
2. Strengthening, Monitoring and Supervision.
3. Providing commodity assistance to States in the form of drugs, equipments, consumables etc.
4. Regular and intensive training.
5. Public awareness Programmes and Campaigns.

Statement I

New Smear Positive Cure Rate for India Registrations From '98 under RNTCP

/ Key:

Cure = Patients cured

Complete = Patients completed

REG Total = Total registrations

Curerate = Percentage of patients Cured

Summary by State :

State	Cure	REG Total	Curerate
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1071	1386	77.3
Assam	0	0	—
Bihar	193	219	88.1
Delhi	1901	2348	81.0
Gujarat	783	978	80.1
Himachal Pradesh	285	329	86.6
Karnataka	123	165	74.5
Kerala	1020	1225	83.5
Madhya Pradesh	86	113	76.1

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	1076	1280	84.1
Manipur	69	76	90.8
Orissa	1476	1745	84.6
Rajasthan	493	560	88.0
Tamil Nadu	71	81	87.7
Uttar Pradesh	505	572	88.3
West Bengal	928	1054	88.0
India	10080	12131	83.1

Statement II

*Caseload by States at the End of March, 1999 in
Comparison to Position in 1981*

S.No.	State/UT	PR Per 1000 Population	
		1981	1999
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.72	0.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.59	0.38
3.	Assam	0.75	0.20
4.	Bihar	5.43	1.66
5.	Goa	0.16	0.34
6.	Gujarat	2.93	0.16
7.	Haryana	0.07	0.05

1	2	3	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.64	0.10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	0.14
10.	Karnataka	5.98	0.25
11.	Kerala	2.95	0.13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.30	0.44
13.	Maharashtra	6.37	0.34
14.	Manipur	4.23	0.21
15.	Meghalaya	4.56	0.21
16.	Mizoram	2.04	0.11
17.	Nagaland	6.49	0.04
18.	Orissa	12.14	0.97

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
19.	Punjab	1.19	0.08	Assam	75136	109418	
20.	Rajasthan	0.29	0.19	Bihar	20014	25979	
21.	Sikkim	5.00	0.20	Goa	22766	13236	
22.	Tamil Nadu	15.14	0.53	Gujarat	94927	57289	
23.	Tripura	4.88	0.16	Haryana	11877	2563	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3.79	0.46	Himachal Pradesh	1404	669	
25.	West Bengal	7.88	0.67	Jammu & Kashmir	5157	3166	
<i>Union Territories</i>				Karnataka	111144	86666	
26.	A&N Islands	5.26	0.24	Kerala	6726	4651	
27.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.68	Madhya Pradesh	388408	417284	
28.	D & N Haveli	1.00	1.40	Maharashtra	150366	128458	
29.	Daman & Diu	3.50	3.34	Manipur	1113	2421	
30.	Delhi	0.16	0.18	Meghalaya	16186	12913	
31.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.17	Mizoram	9293	13705	
32.	Pondicherry	12.50	0.26	Nagaland	1700	288	
Total:				Orissa	333246	273266	
				Punjab	5200	1092	
				Rajasthan	70934	48780	
				Sikkim	12	11	
				Tamil Nadu	59161	50334	
				Tripura	10140	11465	

Statement III**Statement of Statewise Positive Malaria Cases**

States/U.T.	1998	1999
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	106574	117728
Arunachal Pradesh	36105	43774

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh		103746	86048
West Bengal		115929	180377
A&N Island		742	875
Chandigarh		1644	455
D&N Haveli		5882	3175
Daman & Diu		599	342
Delhi		3994	2698
Lakshadweep		0	1
Pondicherry		158	129
Total		1770283	1699256

Statement IV*State-wise Cataract Surgery Rate during 1998-99*

Target: Cataract per lakh population - 400

State/UTs	Estimated Population (1998)	CATOPS performed	Cataract Surgery Rate/ Lakh Population
<i>World Bank Project States</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	75819129	340478	449
Madhya Pradesh	75446534	287201	381
Maharashtra	89988393	404738	450
Orissa	36092099	79271	220
Rajasthan	50157709	176955	353
Tamil Nadu	63679198	373690	587
Uttar Pradesh	158588007	472029	298
Sub-total	549771069	2134362	388

Arrest of Accomplices of Hijackers of IA Craft

805. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:
SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether four key accomplices connected with the hijacking of Indian Airlines Craft on December 24, 1999 have been arrested in Mumbai by the investigating agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have been interrogated; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Mumbai Police have arrested four persons in Mumbai on 30.12.1999.

(b) The arrested persons are:—

1. Mohd. Rehna (Pak)
2. Mohd. Iqbal Kokar (Pak)
3. Abdul Latif @ Patel (Indian)
4. Yusuf Nepali (Nepali)

(c) CBI has interrogated only two of them, namely, Abdul Latif @ Patel and Yusuf Nepali. Their involvement is prima facie indicated but no opinion has been formed about the other two.

(d) Interrogation of the arrested persons has revealed that Abdul Latif @ Patel was an important nodal point of ISI activities in Mumbai and he was one of the main conspirators in the hijacking. Yusuf Nepali had also played a role in as much as he procured arms and ammunitions from Kalimpong (West Bengal) a few days before the hijacking and delivered the same to the hijackers. The premises of the arrested persons were searched during which a cache of arms and ammunitions and certain passports purported to have been issued by RPO Mumbai were recovered. During searches passport No. B-0646681 dated 18.8.99 in the name of Javed Ahmed Siddiqui (real name Ibrahim Akhtar) and passport No. B-0723176 dated 7.9.99 in the name of Farooque Abdul Aziz Siddiqui were recovered. Both these persons were hijackers and they were code named "Chief" and "Shankar" respectively.

*[Translation]***Jhuggis in Delhi**

806. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jhuggis removed from the Government land in Delhi till 1999;

(b) whether the Government are aware that a large number of jhuggis still exist on the Government land in New Delhi creating hurdle in the beautification of New Delhi; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remove the remaining jhuggis on Government land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Slum & JJ Department (Municipal Corporation of Delhi) has reported that 21696 jhuggi families have been shifted upto December, 1999.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, NDMC has reported that vigorous steps have been taken to remove the JJ clusters from its land.

(c) The relocation of Slum & JJ dwellers is done by Government of NCT of Delhi through Slum & JJ Department (MCD). As per policy, it relocates only those jhuggi clusters where encroached land pockets are required by the concerned land owning agency for project implementation of public importance and also agree to bear their share towards the cost of resettlement, which at present is Rs. 29,000/- per eligible squatter family. The eligibility criteria is the possession of Ration Card with the cut-off date of 31.1.1990 and holding of Indian nationality. During the year 1999-2000 (as on January, 2000), 4016 jhuggis have been relocated at Narela, Rohini and Molarbandh.

Spread of Kala-Azar in Bihar

807. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Kala-Azar disease is spreading in Bihar especially, in Purnia and Kosi districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of deaths reported by Kala-Azar disease during the last year;

(c) whether the Bihar had sought the help of the Central Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the eradication of this disease in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) 251 deaths due to Kala-Azar disease have been reported in Bihar State in 1999. The incidence of Kala-Azar disease has not shown any increased trend during the last few years in Purnia district, or in Bihar State as a whole.

(c) to (e) Under the Kala-Azar Control Programme, the Central Government provided anti Kala-Azar drugs and insecticides to the State during the last two years as follows:—

Anti Kala-Azar drugs	1997-98	1998-99
SSG injection	39,070 vials	50,000 vials
Pentamidine Insecticide	3,000 vials	7,000 vials
DDT	1,053 MT	800 MT

The steps taken for containment of Kala-azar include:

- Supply of anti Kala-azar drug free of cost through the State Governments.
- Interruption of transmission through vector control by undertaking residual spray of DDT in affected areas.
- Early diagnosis and complete treatment through Primary Health Care System.
- Health education and community participation.
- Organisation of Orientation Training for the Officers involved in implementation of the Kala-azar Control Programme.

*[English]***World Bank Aid for AIDS Project**

808. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual amount of aid from World Bank received by the Government for the National AIDS Control Project so far and the actual amount spent in the implementation of the programme, State-wise;

(b) whether any appraisal of the AIDS Project has been made by the Government recently to know the success and the strategies adopted to control the disease;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons contemplated by the Government to contain the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Assistance received by the Union Government for the implementation of National AIDS Control Programme is given below:

- (i) US\$ 84 million (Rs. 370.82 crores) from International Development Agency (IDA) for the Phase I of the National AIDS Control Project (1992-1999).
- (ii) US\$ 10 million (Rs. 30 crores) from US AIDS for AIDS Prevention and Control (APAC) project in the State of Tamil Nadu for 7 years (1995-2002). An expenditure of Rs. 9.87 crores has been incurred so far.
- (iii) US\$ 191 million (Rs. 1155 crores) from International Development Agency (IDA) for the Phase II of National AIDS Control Project (1999-2004).

State-wise expenditure statement of amount spent upto March, 1999 is attached.

(b) and (c) A joint evaluation of the project was undertaken by the World Bank and NACO after completion of the NACP-I and found the implementation of the project as satisfactory and the desired goals have largely been achieved.

(d) On the basis of the experience gained from National AIDS Control Programme — Phase I, Government of India is implementing Phase II of NACP. The project would support five key policy and institutional reforms as given below:

- (i) the programme would shift the focus from raising awareness of changing behaviour.
- (ii) the project would support decentralization of

service delivery to the States and municipalities, programme delivery would be flexible, evidence based and participatory;

- (iii) help to protect human rights by encouraging the voluntary counselling and testing and discouraging mandatory testing.
- (iv) Support structured and evidence based annual review and ongoing operational research; and
- (v) Encourage management reforms such as better managed State level AIDS Control Societies and improved drug procurement practices.

Statement

National AIDS Control Programme new line Utilisation of Funds of States and Union Territories from April 1992-March 1999

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Total Grants Released	Total Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2321.56	2361.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	241.87	210.13
3.	Assam	490.33	493.84
4.	Bihar	358.94	143.68
5.	Goa	186.60	136.10
6.	Gujarat	1169.79	1253.70
7.	Haryana	500.61	330.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	804.70	694.99
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	127.47	0.00
10.	Karnataka	1260.65	1103.62

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	744.47	879.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1382.13	1007.66
13.	Maharashtra	3608.96	2886.89
14.	Manipur	822.33	532.27
15.	Meghalaya	172.27	115.62
16.	Mizoram	532.91	503.45
17.	Nagaland	808.03	829.31
18.	Orissa	423.19	189.32
19.	Punjab	647.24	684.27
20.	Rajasthan	1014.34	748.58
21.	Sikkim	215.50	141.33
22.	Tamil Nadu	5726.11	5611.02
23.	Tripura	221.19	200.53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1401.33	1091.24
25.	West Bengal	1648.36	1114.77
26.	Pondicherry	140.11	98.94
27.	A & N Islands	218.17	83.69
28.	Chandigarh	252.23	219.36

1	2	3	4
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	129.10	74.97
30.	Daman & Diu	150.37	140.38
31.	Delhi	872.87	736.81
32.	Lakshadweep	138.67	20.81
Total		28732.40	24638.60

Poverty Alleviation Programme

809. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:
SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:

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

(a) the details of poverty alleviation schemes launched and budgetary allocation made by the Government during each of the last three years till date;

(b) the number of persons benefited under these schemes during the said period in each State;

(c) whether the target fixed by the States in this regard have been achieved;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the effective implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched by the Government on all India basis with effect from 1.12.97 with a view to benefit urban poor. The scheme has three main components; namely, Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) and Community

Structure. The budgetary allocation made by the Government under this programme is as under:—

1997-98	Rs. 102.54 crores
1998-99	Rs. 162.28 crores
1999-2000	Rs. 126.35 crores (RE)

(b) The statement showing the number of persons benefitted under different components of SJSRY as reported by the States is attached.

(c) and (d) Under SJSRY, no targets are fixed by the Central Government. The matter pertaining to the targets under the scheme has been left to be decided by the State Governments in conformity with the guidelines of the scheme and result of beneficiary surveys. This has been done to ensure adequate flexibility in the operation of the scheme.

(e) For the effective implementation of the programme, this Ministry is monitoring the scheme through the quarterly progressive reports and through regular review meetings at the level of Minister/Secretary with the Secretaries of States/UTs.

Statement

Number of Persons Benefitted Under Different Components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana During the period 1997-2000 (7.2.2000)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries Assisted Under self-Employment Programme (USEP)	No. of Mandays Generated Under Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) (In lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries Covered Under Community Structures (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10201	5.76	34.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	1.04	—
3.	Assam	NIL	—	0.25
4.	Bihar	590	4.65	4.28
5.	Goa	132	0.64	—
6.	Gujarat	5647	1.97	8.89
7.	Haryana	1365	0.44	0.80
8.	Himachal Pradesh	263	3.99	0.12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1709	0.15	0.07
10.	Karnataka	641	6.40	8.35

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	17029	1.79	10.26
12.	Madhya Pradesh	39064	14.58	7.23
13.	Maharashtra	12654	6.79	14.44
14.	Manipur	NIL	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	414	0.25	—
16.	Mizoram	688	0.92	0.40
17.	Nagaland	NIL	0.27	—
18.	Orissa	4778	14.78	12.07
19.	Punjab	2762	2.56	9.25
20.	Rajasthan	9216	3.60	9.46
21.	Sikkim	33	0.44	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1110	40.03	8.97
23.	Tripura	38	1.50	0.60
24.	Uttar Pradesh	50415	29.37	56.23
25.	West Bengal	548	11.60	50.41
26.	A&N Islands	NIL	0.39	—
27.	Chandigarh	50	*	—
28.	D&N Haveli	NIL	0.62	—
29.	Daman & Diu	39	0.04	0.005
30.	Delhi	100	*	6.33
31.	Pondicherry	199	0.15	2.00
Total		159685	154.72	244.81

* Not Applicable.

VVIP Security

810. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "VVIP Security highly obtrusive, says 'S.P.G.'" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 21 January, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news-item refers to the observations of SPG and suggestions of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on VVIP/VIP security. However, SPG had not sent any secret note to Cabinet Committee on Security Affairs (CCSA) as mentioned in the news-item. The issues mentioned by the Journalist were reflected in the Working Paper prepared by SPG on the subject "VIP Security in a Developing Country" on the occasion of the SPG Raising Day Seminar, 1999. The Working Paper was circulated among the opinion-makers from various fields including top journalists who were invited for participating in the Seminar.

(c) The suggestions/observations on the subject of security which are received by the Government are considered and appropriate decisions are taken, wherever considered necessary. Government have recently taken some steps to make security less obtrusive.

Homes for AIDS Patients

811. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to construct homes for AIDS patients who are abandoned by families/society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Government is providing health and counselling services to HIV/AIDS patients and their family members through the existing Government health care system. Government has also established two community care centres in Delhi and Bangalore to take care of such patients. These centres are being managed by Non-Government Organisation.

[Translation]

Constitution of Committee in KVs

812. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governing body of the Kendriya Vidyalayas has decided to constitute a committee to consider the number of sections in each class of the Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has been constituted;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the committee; and

(d) the details of recommendations adopted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) An eight member committee under the chairmanship of a former Commissioner of KVS was constituted on 01.12.99 to take up the issues relating to the freezing of the staff strength of Kendriya Vidyalayas. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

[English]

Supply of Explosives

813. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturers of explosive, and dealers are supplying explosives to fictitious persons/buyers;

(b) if so, whether the explosive manufacturers and dealers are required to maintain account of explosives manufactured and sold to the dealers;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government to monitor the stock of explosives including those of cracker and fire works manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Under the Explosives Act, 1884 and Explosives Rules, 1983, it is obligatory for all the licensed manufacturers and dealers to supply explosives to the valid licence holders only and maintain their proper account. Monthly returns indicating details of transactions are being submitted regularly to the Department of Explosives.

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

(d) Under the Explosives Rules, 1983, officers of the Department of Explosives carry out regular inspections of premises licensed by the Department of Explosives and all transactions of explosives including physical checking and verification of all stocks. Inspections are also carried out by District Magistrates, Executive Magistrates, Commissioners of Police and Police Officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police and the Officers of the Director General of Mines Safety.

[Translation]

Fake Universities

814. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fake universities are functioning in the country in which students are being exploited;

(b) if so, whether the Government had constituted a group of experts in 1998 to suggest measures against these fake institutions;

(c) if so, whether the said group has submitted its report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) Presently, University Grants Commission (UGC) has identified 15 Universities as fake which are functioning in violation of the UGC Act of 1956. The Government of India constituted a Task Force in 1998 to examine, *inter-alia*, the relevant provisions of the UGC Act and to suggest measures to provide suitable safeguards against the incidence of fake Universities. The Task Force has since submitted its report proposing amendments to various provisions of UGC Act to tackle the problems of fake Universities effectively. Meanwhile, Malpractices Prevention Cell have been set up in the Government and under various apex bodies of education at the national level to keep a vigilant eye on various Malpractices in education including fake institutions/Universities.

[English]

Primary Health Centres

815. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of shortage of primary health centres and hospitals in Rajasthan especially in Thar, Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalore districts;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide health facilities to all citizens;

(c) if so, the time by which its target is likely to be achieved;

(d) whether the Government propose to open more health centres and encourage private health centres, hospitals and nursing homes at village level in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalore districts; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The State Government has reported that the demographic norms for establishment of Primary

Health Centres in rural areas have been achieved in the districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jalore. The State has established one Community Health Centre/Referral Hospital in each Community Development Block; still there is a deficiency of four Community Health Centres in Barmer, and 3 CHCs in Jalore.

(b) The infrastructure so far created as per National Health Policy, 1983 is providing health care facilities to the citizens in rural areas.

(c) The State Government has reported that due to financial constraints no new Community Health Centres are proposed to be established during the current year as well as in the next financial year.

(d) and (e) The State Government is expected to use funds provided in the State Plan Sector under the Basic Minimum Services Programme and also the Additional Central Assistance to BMS for strengthening of Primary Health Care Services. The State Government has reported that a policy for encouraging the Private Sector for establishing hospitals and Nursing Homes in rural areas is under consideration.

National Human Rights Commission

816. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring armed forces within the ambit of National Human Rights Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Section 19 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 provides for the procedure with respect to the Armed Forces. Under this provision, the National Human Rights Commission may seek a report from the Central Government. After the receipt of the report, the Commission may, either not proceed with the complaint or, as the case may be, make its recommendations to the Government.

[Translation]

Complaints Against Traffic

817. DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of traffic related complaints received in Delhi during the last three years and till date alongwith the nature of complaints and the action taken thereon;

(b) the steps taken to bring improvement in traffic control on the roads of Delhi; and

(c) the number of deaths in road accidents in Delhi till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The requisite information is given in the statement attached. The action taken to reduce the number of traffic related complaints includes improvement in the condition of roads, better street lighting, provision of road marking and signs, construction of speed breakers, etc.

(b) Delhi Traffic Police has drawn up a comprehensive action plan which envisages enforcement of traffic rules and Supreme Court directions on flow of traffic; creating awareness about road safety measures and traffic regulations; installation of traffic signals, road dividers, road markings, etc. The Government also recently strengthened Traffic Unit of Delhi Police by creating additional 1255 posts for deployment at traffic points which were hitherto unmanned and in traffic zones for mobile patrolling on open stretches of roads.

(c) The number of persons who were killed in road accidents in Delhi during the last three years was as follows:

Year	Number of persons killed
1997	2342
1998	2182
1999	2040
2000 (Upto 15.2.2000)	222

Statement*Details Regarding Traffic Related Complaints*

Year	Parking Problem	Encroachment	Traffic Bottle-necks, Holdups etc.	Speed Breakers	Corruption	Harassment/ Misbehaving/ Beating
1997	478	43	1079	101	105	438
1998	456	82	738	104	116	376
1999	502	43	1210	90	80	303
2000 (up to 15.2.2000)	75	10	258	22	11	51

Dwelling Units in Cities

818. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the availability of dwelling units in urban areas is less than actual requirement;

(b) if so, the total shortage of dwelling units noticed by the Government during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any time bound plan has been formulated to overcome the said shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds required to meet the target of houses for all?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the 1991 Census figures, the projected housing shortage in Urban

areas of the country for the last three years were as follows:

1997	7.57 million
1998	7.36 million
1999	7.18 million

(c) and (d) The Government, through the National Agenda for Governance have declared "Housing for All" as a priority area and have decided to focus on the housing needs of citizens in general and that of the poor and the deprived in particular. Towards this end, the Agenda sets a target of construction of additional 2 million houses (7 lakh in Urban areas and 13 lakh in Rural areas) every year with emphasis on the poor and deprived.

(e) It has been estimated by the Working Group on Housing on 9th Plan that an investment of Rs. 1,51,000 crore would be needed to provide shelter for all.

[English]

Support to Militants

819. SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from travel agents and others with dubious credentials, officials and employees in the Passport Office, Regional Transport Offices and the police department have been actively helping militants from Pakistan, Afghanistan and other Asian countries;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested by the police in this connection and the revelations made by them; and

(c) the action taken against the Government officials involved in anti-national activities and others?

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

Bio-Resource Development Board

820. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up the National Bio-resource Development Board to implement certain "green channel" projects;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof;

(c) the details of projects to be undertaken as bio-resource development programmes and the funds allocated for the implementation of these programmes;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to preserve the bio-resources of Tamil Nadu;

(e) whether the Government have received any reports on the bio-resource development projects from the Government of Tamil Nadu; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) The Government has set up the National Bioresource Development Board with the following objectives: to decide the broad policy framework for effective application of biotechnological and related scientific approaches for research and development and sustainable utilization of bioresources especially for the development of new products and process, to develop scientific plan of action for contributing to the economic prosperity of the nation through accelerated research and development using the modern tools of biosciences. The scientific programmes to be undertaken under the guidance of the Board would be inter-disciplinary, inter-institutional and time bound with clear-cut milestones.

(c) Preparation of inventories of important bioresources, bioresource development programmes for special areas, and preparation of databases of bioresources of the country have been undertaken by experts. Technical and financial details are under finalization.

(d) to (f) The National Bioresource Development Board aims to develop programmes for the different ecogeographic regions of the country as a whole including those of Tamil Nadu. No specific report has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu in this regard.

Non-Availability of Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

821. DR. SANJAY PASWAN:
SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "CGHS dispensary remains without medicines stocks" appearing in the *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi dated January 24, 2000;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken for smooth functioning of CGHS dispensaries all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The commonly used CGHS formulary medicines for day to day care are generally available in the dispensaries. However, if any medicine prescribed by the Specialist is not available in the dispensary, the same is procured against the individual prescription from the authorised local chemist and supplies to the beneficiaries. In emergency cases, authority slip is issued to the beneficiaries for collecting the medicines directly from the authorised local chemist without payment. If the indented medicines are also not supplied by the authorised local chemist, the beneficiaries are advised to purchase the same from any chemist and get the expenditure reimbursed from the authorised local chemist.

All the medicines supplied to the beneficiaries are pretested.

Due to shortage of CGHS Specialists, it is not possible to depute a specialist to the CGHS dispensary at Shakurbasti and such facilities are available at Dr. RML Hospital.

KRIBHCO

822. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in different categories lying vacant in the KRIBHCO in various States till date;

(b) the time since when these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the time by which all the vacant posts are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) 15 posts are lying vacant in KRIBHCO. These posts are in the Hazira Plant of the Society at Surat, Gujarat. Category-wise details are as under:

Designation	No. of Posts
Medical Officer	02
Asstt. Engineer (Civil)	01
Computer Engineer	01
Asstt. Security Officer	04
Steno-Typist	02
Asstt. Security Guard	05

(b) These posts have fallen vacant during the current financial year.

(c) The recruitment process for filling these vacant posts will take some time but efforts are to complete it within this calendar year.

Alternative System of Medical Care

823. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any study on the cheap and simple medical treatment as an Alternative Method of Treatment;

(b) if so, the findings and results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for getting this system examined for its usefulness in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) No such study has been carried out by the Government so far. However, it has set up a Standing Committee of experts on alternative System of Medicine to look into the merits of different streams of alternative System of Medicine.

Autonomy to Local Bodies

824. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide financial and administrative autonomy to local bodies to improve the functioning of municipal services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) As per Entry 5 of the State List of the Constitution, municipality is a State subject. In view of this, it is for the concerned State Governments to take steps for improving the financial and administrative autonomy of urban local bodies. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 provides that the State Legislature may endow the municipalities with requisite financial and functional powers to enable them to function as an effective unit of local-self-government. 12th Schedule of the Constitution inserted by the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, also provides an illustrative list of functions which may devolve upon municipalities. The municipal legislations enacted by the State legislatures in pursuance of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act provide for functional and financial powers of municipalities.

In order that the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act are implemented in letter and spirit and urban local bodies function effectively, Ministry of Urban

Development has recently convened a series of Regional Meets of the elected representatives of urban local bodies and State Governments. A Conference of Ministers of Local Self Government and Urban Development of all States and Union Territories was held at New Delhi on 17-18 January, 2000 in which the devolution of functional, financial and administrative powers to urban local bodies was also stressed upon to State Governments.

Opening of CGHS Hospitals/ Dispensaries in Kerala

825. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from the Government of Kerala and non-Governmental organisation to start CGHS Hospital/Dispensary of alternative systems of Indian medicine in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) No request in this regard has been received from Government of Kerala. However, some requests have been received from different Associations to recognise private hospitals under CGHS and to open dispensaries of alternative system of Indian medicine in Kerala.

(c) Due to financial constraints, it is not possible to open any new dispensary at present.

[Translation]

Maintaining of Citizenship Register

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

(a) whether the Government have maintained citizenship register;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any national policy to check intrusion; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government are taking all possible steps to check intrusion from across the borders. State Governments have been sensitised, from time to time, to take effective steps. The various measures taken include augmentation of border management forces and border out posts, strengthening of the water wing of BSF, construction of border roads and fencing, provision of lighting and night vision devices, etc.

[English]

Review of New Urea Projects

827. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the implementation of new/on going projects/joint ventures including Indo-Oman urea project for their execution during the current year;

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

(c) the target fixed and achieved, cost escalation due to delays in implementation alongwith the present status of the projects; and

(d) the details of new projects kept pending for consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (d) At present only two major urea projects are under implementation as per details and targetted date of completion given in the Statement attached. Both these projects are scheduled for commissioning in May 2001 and as such, the question of cost escalation due to delays in implementation can be known only at a later date. Implementation of these projects is reviewed regularly by the Department of Fertilizers and monitored on a regular basis by the Department of Programme Implementation also. Indo Oman Urea Project has yet to reach the stage of execution. The following 4 major fertilizer projects posed for investment approval of the Government by PSUs/Cooperative Societies have been given 'in principle' approval by the Government subject

to investment appraisal by the Public Investment Board (PIB):—

- (i) Expansion of Hazira plant of KRIBHCO in Gujarat.
- (ii) A new urea plant to be set up by KRIBHCO at the existing site of FCI's Gorakhpur Plant in Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) Expansion of Thal Plant of RCF in Maharashtra.

- (iv) A grassroots urea plant to be set up by IFFCO at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.

Investment appraisal of these projects has been undertaken by the PIB in its meeting held on 9.7.99. A proposal for taking a final investment decision on these proposals taking into account observations of the PIB regarding the implications of subsidy outgo from the Government as well as the larger issue of food security of the country and the need for limited additions to indigenous capacity through phased implementation of these projects is being processed.

Statement

Details of Major Urea Projects Under Implementation in the Country

Sl. No.	Name of the project, location and Company/ Cooperative	Estimated capital cost (Rs. crore)	Addl. Production capacity envisaged (in lakh MTPA)	Zero date	Scheduled date of commissioning	Cumulative Physical Progress as on 31.1.2000	
						Target (%)	Actual (%)
1.	Revamp of Namrup Plants of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Namrup, Assam	350.00	3.28	2.11.98	1.5.2001	59.60	49.90
2.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) (urea plant expansion project), Nangal, Punjab	135.13	1.48	11.5.99	11.5.2001	25.40	37.70

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

828. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government have failed to extend the medical facilities to the Victims of Union Carbide gas disaster;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to provide full medical facilities to the victims;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):
(a) and (b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has affirmed that it is extending all possible medical facilities to the victims of the Union Carbide Gas Disaster.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 25.1.2000 has directed the State Government to complete the remaining work and make the Kamla Nehru Hospital and Indira Gandhi Mahila Evam Bal Chikitsalaya fully operational within a period of four months from the date of order. The Court has also directed the Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh to place Rs. 11.00 crore at the disposal of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation Department to enable them to fully equip these two hospitals.

(e) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has stated that Gastroenterology, Dialysis and Pathology units have started in Kamla Nehru Hospital with effect from 14th January 2000. Indira Gandhi Hospital has started functioning with effect from 30.09.1998 with 50 bed capacity facilities as against the original plan of 150 beds from 15.03.1999.

[Translation]

Autonomy to Colleges

829. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant autonomy to some selected colleges;

(b) if so, the names of colleges selected from Delhi and other Universities, University-wise;

(c) the terms and conditions laid down for providing autonomy to colleges;

(d) whether some teachers Associations have opposed the autonomy issue;

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the present position in regard to granting autonomy to colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (f) The National Policy on Education, 1986 and its accompanying Plan of Action for Education, 1992 provide for grant of autonomous status to colleges. In pursuance of this policy the UGC has started a scheme of autonomous colleges in 1998. The scheme provides that an autonomous college will enjoy autonomy in devising its curriculum, pedagogy, admission criteria and in prescribing standards of excellence. The parent university will award degrees to the students evaluated and recommended by the autonomous colleges. The Act and Statutes of the Universities should have provision of granting autonomy to colleges and before granting autonomy the University will scrutinize such colleges. However, the parent

University will confer such status only with the concurrence of State Government and the UGC. So far 130 colleges have been conferred autonomy by the UGC. The conferment of autonomy will cover only degree (under-graduate and post-graduate) programmes in colleges. List of autonomous colleges in India under the UGC scheme is given in enclosed Statement.

There have been certain apprehensions amongst teachers associations on the issue of autonomy. The Government has initiated a dialogue on this with such associations so as to allay those unfounded fears.

Statement

List of Autonomous Colleges in India Under the UGC Scheme on 'Autonomous Colleges' as on 30th December 1999

Andhra Pradesh Andhra University

1. Chintelepatri Satyavati Devi
St. Theresa's College for Women,
Eluru (A.P.)
2. D.N.R. College
Bhimavaram (A.P.)
3. Maharajah's College for Men,
Vizianagram (A.P.)
4. Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy College,
Eluru (A.P.)-534 007
5. Shri Durga Prasad Saraf College
Of Arts & Applied Sciences,
Sheeramnagar (A.P.)
6. S.R.V.B.S.J.B. Maharanee College,
Peddapuram (E.G. Distt.) (A.P.)
7. St. Joseph's College for Women,
Waltair (R.S. Visakhapatnam) (A.P.)
8. Govt. Degree College, Rajah Mundry, East
Godavari Distt.
9. P.R. Govt. Degree College (Men),
Kakinada East, Godavari Distt.

Nagarjuna University

1. Andhra Loyla College,
Vijayawada-520 008
2. P.B. Siddartha College of
Arts & Science,
Vijayawada-520 010

Osmania University

1. Anwar-ul-Uloom College,
New Mallepally,
Hyderabad-500 001.
2. A. V. College of Arts, Commerce & Science,
Hyderabad
3. Loyola Academy, Alwal,
Secunderabad-500 010
4. Nizam College, Gunboundry,
Hyderabad-500 001
5. Pragati Mahavidyalaya (Not implemented)
Degree College of Commerce & Science,
Hanuman Tekdi, Kavoda Swamy Lane,
Hyderabad-500 195 (A.P.)
6. R.B.V.R.R. Women's College,
Narayanguda,
Hyderabad-500 029
7. S.S.R. Jyothi Arts & Science College,
Khammam (A.P.)
8. St. Ann's College,
Hyderabad (A.P.)
9. St. Francis College for Women's
Hyderabad, Begumpet-500 016
10. University College for Women,
Koti,
Hyderabad (A.P.)

Gujarat Gujarat University

1. Lok Bharati Lok Seva Mahavidyalaya,
Sanesra - 364230
Gujarat

Himachal Pradesh Himachal Pradesh University

1. Govt. College,
Dharamshala (Kangra),
Himachal Pradesh-176 215
2. Govt. College,
Solan,
Himachal Pradesh-173 212
3. Govt. College, Bilaspur,
Distt. Bilaspur-174 001
4. G.B. Pant Memorial Govt. College,
Rampur Bhushaher,
Shimla-172 001
5. Vallabh Govt. College,
Mandi, Distt. Mandi,
Himachal Pradesh-175 001

Madhya Pradesh A.P. Singh University

1. Govt. Science College,
Rewa (MP)
2. Govt. College,
Satna (MP)
3. Govt. P.G. College,
Shahdol (MP)
4. Sanjay Gandhi Samriti
Shaskiya Mahavidyalaya,
Sidhi (MP)
5. Thakur Ranmat Singh Arts College,
Rewa (MP)

Barkatullah University

1. Govt. Motilal Vigyan College, Revoked
(Ref. Letter No. 506/Academy)
1999 dated 21.9.99. (Dy. Reg.)
Bhopal (MP)

2. Govt. Girls Degree College,
T.T. Nagar,
Bhopal (MP)
3. Govt. Maharani Laxmibai Girls College,
Bhopal (MP)

Devi Ahilya University

1. Holkar Science College,
Indore (MP)-452 017
2. Kasturbagram Rural Institute,
Kasturbagram, Indore-452 020 (MP)
3. Sri G.S. Institute of Technology & Science,
23, Park Road, Indore (MP)
4. Govt. Girls P.G. College,
Moti Tabeta, Indore (MP)
5. Govt. Arts & Commerce College,
Indore (MP)
6. Govt. P.G. College,
Mhow (MP)

Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University

1. A.E.C. Training College & Science
Panchamarhi,
Barkatullah University (MP)-461 881
2. Govt. S.N. Post-graduate College,
Khandawa (MP)
3. Govt. Post-graduate College,
Chhindwara (MP)

Guru Ghasidas University

1. Govt. Model P.G. Science College,
Bilaspur (MP)
2. Govt. P.G. College,
Ambikapur (MP)-497 001
3. K.G. Arts & Science College,
Raigarh (MP)

4. Govt. Girls P.G. College,
Bilaspur (MP)

Jiwaji University

1. Ambah P.G. College,
Ambah (Morena), MP
2. Govt. Science College,
Gwalior (MP)
3. Govt. College,
Shivpuri (MP)
4. Govt. College,
Datia (MP)
5. Kamla Raja Girls Degree College,
Gwalior (MP)
6. M.L.B. Arts & Commerce College,
Gwalior (MP)

Rani Durgawati University

1. College of Material Management,
Jabalpur (MP)-482 001.
2. Govt. Science College,
Jabalpur (MP)
3. Govt. M.H. College of Home
Science for Women,
Jabalpur (MP)
4. Govt. Mahakoshal Arts & Commerce College,
Jabalpur (MP)
5. M.K.B. Arts & Commerce
College for Women,
Jabalpur (MP)

Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla University

1. Durga Mahavidyalaya,
Raipur (MP)

2. Govt. Science College,
Raipur (M.P.)-492 010
3. Govt. Arts & Science College,
Durg (MP)-491 001
4. Govt. D.B. Girls College,
Raipur (MP)-492 001
5. Govt. Digvijai Mahavidyalaya,
Rajnandgaon (MP)-491 441
6. Govt. Degree College
Jagdalpur, Bastar (MP)
7. Kalyan Arts & Commerce College,
Bhilai Nagar (Durg), MP

Vikram University

1. Madhav Vigyan Mahavidyalaya,
Ujjain (MP)-456 010

Maharashtra S.N.D.T. Women's University

1. S.V.T. College of Home Science,
Juhu, Bombay (Maharashtra)

Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University

1. Govt. College of Arts & Science,
Aurangabad-431 001 (Maharashtra)

Shivaji University

1. Chhatrapati Shahu Central
Institute of Business Education & Research,
Kolhapur (Maharashtra)

Orissa Berhampur University

1. Khalikote College,
Berhampur (Orissa)

Sambalpur University

1. Gangadhar Maher College,
Sambalpur,
Dist. Sambalpur-768 004

2. Regional Engg. College,
Rourkela (Orissa)
Sundargarh-769 008

3. University College of Engg.,
Burla (Sambalpur),
Orissa-768 018

Utkal University

1. Ravenshaw College,
Cuttack (Orissa)
2. Samanta Chandra Sekhar College,
Puri (Orissa)
3. B.J.B. College,
Bhubaneswar (Puri),
Orissa
4. Ramadevi Women's College,
Bhubaneswar (Puri),
Orissa
5. Narasingh Choudhry College,
Jajpur
6. Maharaja Purnachandra,
Baripada
7. F.M. College,
Balasore

Tamil Nadu Bharthiyar University

1. Coimbatore Institute of Tech.
Civil Aerodrome Post,
Coimbatore-641 014 (TN)
2. Erode Arts College,
Rangampalayam,
Erode-638 009 (TN)
3. Gobi Arts College,
Gobi Chettipalayam-638 453 (TN)
4. Govt. Arts College,
Arts College Road,
Coimbatore-641 018 (TN)

5. Nallamuthu Gunder Mahalingam College,
Pollachi-642 001 (TN)
6. P.S.G. College of Technology,
Peelamedu,
Coimbatore-641 004 (TN)
7. P.S.G. College of Arts & Science,
Civil Aerodrome,
Post Coimbatore-641 014 (TN)
8. Sri Ramakrishana Mission Vidyalaya
Arts & Science College,
Coimbatore (TN)
9. Sri Ramakrishana Mission
Vidyalaya College of Education,
Perianaickenpalayam,
Coimbatore-641 020 (TN)
10. Govt. College of Technology,
Coimbatore-641013 (TN)
11. G.V.G. Visalakshmi College for Women,
Sri Venkatesa Mills Post,
Udulmatpet-642 128 (TN)

Bharathidasan University

1. A.V.C. College,
Mayiladuthurai-609 305
Mannampandal
2. A.V.V.M. Sri Pushpam College,
P.O. Pondi-613 503, Tanjavur Distt. (TN)
3. Govt. College for Men,
Khumbakonam-612 001 (TN)
4. Holy Cross College,
Tiruchirapalli-620 002 (TN)
5. Regional Engg. College,
Tiruchirapalli-620 015 (TN)
6. St. Joseph's College,
Tiruchirapalli-620 002 (TN)

7. Seta Lakshmi Ramaswami College,
Tiruchirapalli-620 002 (TN)
8. Periyar EVR Govt. Arts College,
Tiruchirapalli-620 023
9. H.H. The Raja's College,
Pudukottai-622 001

Madras University

1. Loyola College,
Nungambakkam,
Madras-600 059 (TN)
2. Madras Christian College,
Tambaram East,
Madras-600 059 (TN)
3. Women's Christian College,
College Road,
Madras-600 006 (TN)
4. Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education,
Nandanam,
Madras-600 035 (TN)
5. Stella Maris College,
17, Cathedral Road,
Madras-600 086 (TN)
6. Presidency College,
Triplicane,
Madras-600 005 (TN)
7. Queen Mary's College,
Mylapore,
Madras-600 004 (TN)
8. Sacred Heart College,
Tirupattur-635 601 (TN)
9. N.K.T. National College
of Education for Women,
Triplicane, Madras-600 005 (TN)
10. St. Christopher's College of Education,
63, E.V.K. Sampath Road,
Madras-600 007 (TN)

11. Technical Teacher's Training Institute,
Madras-600 113 (TN)

12. Bharathi Women's College,
North Madras,
Madras-600 108

Madurai Kamraj University

1. Lady Doak College,
Madurai-625 001 (TN)
2. Madura College,
Madurai-625 011 (TN)
3. The American College,
Tallakulam,
Madurai-625 002 (TN)
4. Arul Anandar College,
Karamathur, Madurai-626 514 (TN)
5. G.T.N. Arts College,
Karur Road,
Dindigul Dist.-624 005 (TN)
6. Thiagarajar College,
Madurai-625 009 (TN)
7. Vivekanand College,
Thiruvadakam West,
P.O. (Via) Sholavandan,
Dist. Madurai-624 217
8. Ayya Nadar Janaki Ammal College,
Sivakasi-626 124 (TN)
9. Fatima College,
Madurai-625 018 (TN)
10. Thiagarajar College of Engg.,
Madurai-625 015 (TN)
11. Sree Meenakshi Govt. College for Women,
Madurai-625 002

Manonmaniam Sundaranar University

1. St. Xavier's College,
Palayankottai (TN),
Tirunelveli-627 002
2. S.P. College for Women,
Courtallaim-627 402
(Tirunelveli)

Periyar University

1. Sri Sarda College for Women,
Salem-636 016 (TN)
2. Sri Sarada College of Education,
Alagapuram,
Salem-636 016 (TN)

Uttar Pradesh Allahabad University

1. Ewing Christian College,
Allahabad-211 003 (UP)

Kanpur University

1. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute,
Kanpur-208 002 (UP)

Purvanchal University

1. Udai Pratap College,
Varanasi (UP)

[English]

Increase in Extortion Cases

830. SHRI BHIM DAHAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in extortion cases in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases reported from January 1999 till-date;

(d) the number of cases out of the total cases solved so far; and

(e) the remedial steps taken to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) A statement of month-wise figures of extortion cases reported in Delhi from January, 1999 upto 15th February,

2000 is attached. It would indicate that there has been no increase in extortion cases in Delhi in the recent months.

(d) Out of 133 extortion cases reported in the year 1999, 65 cases have been solved and out of 10 cases reported in the year 2000 (upto) 15th February, 2000, 5 cases have been solved.

(e) An Anti-extortion cell has been constituted by the Delhi Police to deal exclusively with extortion related cases. Several gangs involved in extortion cases have been busted and many prominent gangsters arrested by Delhi Police in the past few months.

Statement

Year/Month	No. of Extortion Cases Reported
1	2
1999	
January	15
February	12
March	13
April	09
May	16
June	12
July	04
August	02
September	05
October	09
November	08
December	08
Total	113
2000	
January	07
February (upto 15.2.2000)	03
Total	10

[Translation]

Corruption in Delhi Police

831. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:
SHRI VIJAY GOEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Delhi Police found involved in corruption cases during 1999-2000 till date and the action taken against them; and

(b) the efforts made to remove corruption from the Delhi police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The number of Delhi Police personnel against whom cases of corruption were registered during the period under reference upto 15th February, 2000 was 25 which included three gazetted officers. Whereas the investigation in these cases is in progress, 21 of these officials have been placed under suspension.

(b) The steps taken to remove corruption include close watch over police personnel suspected of doubtful integrity; and imposition of exemplary punishment on those found guilty so as to act as a deterrent against corrupt practices.

[English]

Globalisation of Indian System of Medicines

832. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to globalise the traditional Indian system of medicine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) Government is already taking many steps to propagate the Indian Systems of Medicines, namely, Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha and drugless

therapies like Yoga and Naturopathy overseas. The following steps have been taken in this regard:—

- (i) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between India and Government of Russian Federation to collaborate in Research and Development of Ayurveda, Siddha and Homoeopathy Systems.
- (ii) Experts of Ayurveda and other systems, representatives of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy) and representatives of industry have been participating in International Conferences, exhibitions and fairs.
- (iii) Foreign students are given opportunity to undertake graduate and postgraduate course in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy in India.
- (iv) International Conference are being organized which are attended by the representatives/delegates from foreign countries.

Brain Drain

833. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken fresh initiatives to reorient the new policy for promoting and developing science and technology and research and arrest increasing volume of brain drain from the country;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and observations made by the expert committee in this regard; and

(c) the details of on-going new schemes formulated for development and promotion of applied science, technology and research in various States particularly in Maharashtra during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) and (b) The Government has been taking various steps from time to time to arrest the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologists settled abroad to return to India. Some of the initiatives taken in this regard are:

- Setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in universities and academic institutions.

- S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Manpower development training/retraining programmes through associateships/fellowships/courses.
- Provisions for temporary placement of Scientists and Technocrats under the scheme of Scientist Pool.
- Invitation to distinguished persons of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignment to assist in frontier and emerging areas of S&T.
- Special initiatives for assisting non-resident Indians for setting up of industrial units in this country.
- Provisions of facilities for import of equipment for professional returning from abroad.
- R&D Projects for Young Scientists.
- BOYSCAST Fellowships for visiting international laboratories and institutions.
- Swarnajayanti Fellowships.
- Contact Programmes to attract and motivate brilliant young scientists to take up R&D as a career.
- Scientists are given financial assistance to participate in international conferences and training programmes abroad.

(c) A number of programmes/schemes are supported by various Central Ministries/Departments by funding Research and Development (R&D) projects. According to available official statistics, the number of R&D projects funded during the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 in various States is 1710, 1795 and 1780 respectively. It includes 207, 166 and 172 R&D projects supported in Maharashtra during the respective years.

Special Package for Karnataka

834. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to formulate a special package for the overall development of the naxal prone border areas of the country particularly in Raichur Taluka of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also received a special package proposal from Karnataka for improving the basic facilities in border villages of Raichur taluka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be considered and the allocation to be made available to the State Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) In order to take a holistic view of the left wing extremist problem the affected States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, were requested to prepare Plans of Action incorporation security as well as development aspects in respect of the affected areas. There is no proposal to include Karnataka in this regard.

(c) to (e) Under the scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, a perspective plan amounting to Rs. 3054.104 lakhs has been received from the Government of Karnataka. However, there is no specific mention in the said proposal regarding improving the basic facilities in the border areas of Raichur taluka.

Alliance among Secessionist/Terrorist Groups

835. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether secessionist and terrorist groups operating in North-East are trying to forge an alliance to aggravate their activities;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Much of the Militancy in the North East has degenerated into a cottage industry of killings. Extortions and kidnappings with the sole aim of making money, and is largely bereft of any ideology. The militant groups in the North East, in pursuance of their aforesaid objective, do occasionally form opportunistic alliances.

Steps taken by the Government to combat militancy in the North East include, *inter alia*, deployment of Central Para Military Forces and Army; improved coordination and

sharing of intelligence between the security forces; modernisation/upgradation of State Police forces; reimbursement of security related expenditure; sanction of Special Central Assistance to the State Governments; declaration of the most seriously affected areas as 'disturbed areas' and notification of the major insurgent groups as unlawful associations. The situation is also kept under watch and is reviewed from time to time for taking appropriate action. Government is also committed to restoration of peace and has extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the paths of togetherness to come forward for talks within the four corners of our Constitution.

Creation of New States

836. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are unmanageable due to their big size;

(b) if so, the Government propose to create new States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Government is not contemplating any general re-organisation of States on the ground that some of them are unmanageable due to their big size. However, the Government has decided to re-organise the existing States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh so as to provide for the creation of new States of Vananchal, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh re-organisation Bill, 2000, which provides for the creation of the proposed State of Uttaranchal, has been referred by the President to the State Legislature of Uttar Pradesh for expressing its views thereon as required under article 3 of the Constitution of India. The Bills for the re-organisation of the existing States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be referred to the respective State Legislatures shortly for their views.

[Translation]

Female Drop Out

837. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of female drop outs in education is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make improvement in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) The rate of female drop out has come down from 65% in 1960-61 to 39.74% in 1998-99 in primary classes and from 78% in 1960-61 to 56.82% in 1998-99 in upper primary classes.

(c) The Central and State Governments have taken several steps to promote education of girls. These include micro-planning and community mobilisation; greater involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions; improvement of school infrastructure through Operation Black Board Scheme; establishment of separate schools for girls; provision of attendance scholarships; free text books and uniforms; exemption from tuition fees; appointment of more women teachers and provision of separate toilets for girls. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Non-Formal Education, there is a special focus on girls. The introduction of the Mid-day Meals programmes has also had a positive effect on enrolment and retention of girls in primary schools.

[English]

Drugs Resistant of Malaria/Tuberculosis

838. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study conducted by Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai has revealed that Malaria and Tuberculosis are becoming drug-resistant;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to counter this new phenomenon effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) In the case of TB, Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai have stated that no evidence of an increase is observed in the prevalence of primary resistance over the year in patients with no history of previous treatment. But, there is a low level of prevalence of MDR-TB to the extent of 2-3% among such patients both in urban as well as in rural areas.

Reports on higher prevalence of acquired resistance is usually seen only among patients with irregular treatment.

The only effective means of stopping the increase in drug-resistant tuberculosis is to improve treatment of patients so that drug-resistant tuberculosis is not created.

The Government of India has introduced a Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme using regimes which have proved to be very effective with low rate of emergence of resistance. The drugs are given under direct observation to ensure drugs intake by the patients till cure. The programme is covering 140 million people and is expected to cover about 250 million during this year. The programme will cover the whole country in phases. This will ensure that the detected cases are effectively cured and drug resistance is stopped at its origin.

In the case of Malaria, no information about drug resistance is available with the Department. However, following steps have been taken for the containment of drug resistance problem in the country:—

- (i) 13 Pf monitoring teams of National Anti Malaria Programme located in different Regional Offices for Health & F.W., Govt. of India are conducting drug sensitivity test in *P. Falciparum* cases regularly.
- (ii) Alternate drug is being provided to Pf. Resistance cases and the areas showing significant level of resistance are being covered under alternative drug for the treatment of Pf. cases.
- (iii) Drug policy has been changed and radical treatment is being adopted in the high-risk areas under revised drug policy.
- (iv) Vector control measures are intensified in the high-risk areas which covers drug resistant foci too.
- (v) IEC has been strengthened for enlisting community participation.

Indo-Oman Urea Project

839. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-Oman Urea project is being delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) It has not been possible to take an early decision with regard to Oman India Fertilizer Project on account of the need to restructure the project in the wake of the fall in international urea prices and the consequent stiff conditions imposed by the foreign lenders which were not acceptable to Indian sponsors of the project, namely KRIBHCO & RCF. The project can be finalised only after

the approval of the restructured project which is under consideration of the Government of India, is obtained. The project will be completed within 35 months from the date of financial close.

Committee on Police Reforms

840. SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a new committee on police reforms;

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

(c) the difference between this Committee and previous police reforms committee;

(d) whether all the recommendations made by the previous committees have been examined and implemented; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) A committee was constituted on the 5th January, 2000 to examine and specify the challenges the Police would face in the new millennium and to suggest ways and means to meet them adequately.

(c) to (e) The previous Committee was constituted on the 25th May, 1998 in compliance with the directions of Supreme Court on a pending PIL to review action on the recommendation of National Police Commission, Law Commission and Vohra Committee. The Reports of the committee were required to be filed in the Supreme Court which has been done.

[Translation]

Official Language

841. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complaint has been lodged with the Raj Bhasha Wing of Ministry of Home Affairs that NCERT has violated the official language policy in its economics and other books by not using the standard Hindi synonyms;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Department of Official Language in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken for the implementation of official language policy strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes Sir, Deptt. of Official Language has received a complaint on 14th Feb., 2000 from "Matribhasa Vikas Parishad" New Delhi, in which it has been alleged that N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi has not used standard Hindi terms in their books on economic.

(b) As the work relating to standardisation of Hindi in Books is monitored by N.C.E.R.T. and work relating to standardization of Hindi is monitored by the commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, the complaint has been sent to the Director, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi for taking appropriate action. Both these organisations are under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) Official Language Policy of the Union is based on motivation and incentives. Generally the officers/employees of Central Govt. follow the Official Language Policy. It is the responsibility of the Heads of the Deptt./institutions to ensure implementation of Official Language Policy like other rules etc. of the Government of India.

[English]

All India Women Conference

842. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) the main observations and recommendations made at the 68th Annual Conference of the All India Women Conference held in New Delhi on January 17, 2000 regarding the status of women, increasing crime against women and for imparting due rights and status to women and girls;

(b) whether any action plan has been drawn out in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The Government has not

received the observations and recommendations made at the 68th Annual Conference of the All India Women's Conference held in New Delhi during 17th January, 2000.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Modernisation of Madarsas

843. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned financial assistance to Kerala for Modernisation of Madarsas;

(b) if so, the amount provided to the State during the last three years and current year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 12,76,800/- was sanctioned to Kerala Government for Modernisation of Madarsas during 1995-96.

(b) and (c) No amount was released during the last three years and the current year as the State Government has not sent any proposal. Recurring grant could also not be given as the State Government did not utilise and furnish the utilisation certificate for the amount of Rs. 12,76,800/- sanctioned in 1995-96.

[*Translation*]

Economic Exploitation in CBSE Recognised Schools

844. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutional schools in the country recognised by C.B.S.E., State-wise;

(b) the terms and conditions adopted for giving recognition to such schools;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to protect the rights of teachers and employees working in these institutions against economic exploitation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) As per information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), 5456 schools in the country are affiliated to the Board as on 17.2.2000 as per list attached as Statement.

(b) The schools are recognised by the concerned State/UT as per their respective Rules & Regulations. The CBSE grants affiliation to the schools who fulfil various conditions prescribed in the Affiliation Bye-laws of the Board which *inter alia* prescribe minimum requirements in terms of land, building, management, teaching staff, salaries, syllabus etc. and a no objection certificate from the concerned State Government/UT Administration. However, the condition regarding submission of no objection certificate is not applicable in the case of certain categories of schools like the schools run by the Government or managed by Public Sector Undertaking etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Number of Schools in the Country Affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Schools
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215
2.	Assam	82
3.	Bihar	297
4.	Gujarat	85
5.	Haryana	335
6.	Himachal Pradesh	84
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	62
8.	Karnataka	116

1	2	3
9.	Kerala	303
10.	Madhya Pradesh	286
11.	Maharashtra	126
12.	Manipur	21
13.	Meghalaya	16
14.	Nagaland	09
15.	Orissa	98
16.	Punjab	227
17.	Rajasthan	202
18.	Sikkim	116
19.	Tamil Nadu	152
20.	Tripura	11
21.	Uttar Pradesh	658
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	161
23.	Mizoram	5
24.	West Bengal	105
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80
26.	Chandigarh	113
27.	Goa	9
28.	Pondicherry	5

1	2	3
29.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2
30.	Daman & Diu	3
31.	Lakshadweep	3
32.	Delhi	1469
Total:		5456

[English]

**Unauthorised Encroachment Around
Jama Masjid**

845. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of encroachments around Jama Masjid and in its parks and paths have come to the notice of DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove such unauthorised structures?

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

(b) DDA has reported that there are some encroachments around Jama Masjid in the form of semi-pucca/pucca structures and commercial encroachments by motor parts sellers and Kabaris, etc.

(c) DDA has filed complaints with the police to get these encroachments stopped and removed. The matter is also before the High Court of Delhi. Some clearance was done to remove encroachments from pavements but these encroachments being of non-permanent nature, come back. However one structure being attempted recently was removed by the Jama Masjid Trust itself on the court orders.

Smuggling in Gujarat

846. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is on the international map for drug and explosives trafficking and dumping of fake Rs. 500 currency notes;

(b) if so, the number of incidents including cases of fake passports, degrees, ration cards, fake postal stamps, revenue stamps etc. took place during the last one year, month-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of Pakistanis arrested in this connection and action taken against them; and

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

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

Amendments in Food Safety Legislations

847. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that most of the legislations regarding food safety/security are outdated and need to be suitably updated to meet the present and perspective requirements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps initiated/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Food safety requirements are stipulated in the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 and the rules framed thereunder. These are reviewed from time to time. Amendment of the statute is an on-going process, which is resorted to for making the provisions of the law more effective in providing pure and wholesome food to the consumers.

(c) A Departmental group of officers has been appointed to examine the need for making amendments in the PFA Act, 1954 keeping in view the recommendations received from various sources such as the Task Force on Food laws headed by Justice E.S. Venkataramiah, Retd. Chief Justice of India, the Commission to review administrative laws, etc.

Infiltration

848. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Six lakh militants ready for war: Azhar" appearing in the *Times of India* dated January 28, 2000;

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

(c) the concrete steps taken to check the activities of militants on the border?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per available information, Maulana Masood Azhar while addressing a series of meetings and press conferences in Pakistan vowed to recruit 6,00,000 'Mujahideens' for launching 'Jehad'. He also announced formation of a new terrorist tanzim, 'Lashkar-e-Muhammadi'.

(c) The Government has adopted a multi pronged approach to tackle militants in J&K which includes, inter-alia strengthening border management, neutralising plans of the militants by pro active action against them in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces etc.

Steps have also been taken afresh to flush out militants, check infiltration and curb militant activities including closer vigil on the border, by intensive patrolling and extensive search operations.

Master Plan for Delhi

849. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to prepare a new master plan for the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the salient features thereof; and

(d) the time by which the revised master plan is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At present the National Capital Regional Plan 2001 is in operation. Section 15(1) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 provides for review and revision of the Regional Plan. As per the statutory requirement, the review of the National Capital Region Plan 2001 was taken up on 23.12.96 and was completed in February, 1999 and it was approved by the Board on 23rd March, 1999.

(c) Section 10(2) of the NCRPB Act, 1985 provides that the Regional Plan shall include the following elements to promote the balanced development of the National Capital Region:

- (i) The Policy in relation to land-use and the allocation of land for different uses;
- (ii) The proposals for major urban settlement pattern;
- (iii) The proposals for providing suitable economic base for future growth;
- (iv) The proposals regarding transport and communications including railways and arterial roads serving the National Capital Region;
- (v) The proposals for the supply of drinking water and for drainage;
- (vi) Indication of the areas which require immediate development as "priority areas"; and
- (vii) Such other matters as may be included by the Board with the concurrence of the participating States and the Union territory for the proper planning of the growth and balanced development of the National Capital Region.

The NCR Planning Board proposes to prepare the Regional Plan 2021 on the above lines in consultation with the participating States.

(d) NCR Planning Board has reported that the preparation of Regional Plan 2021 is still at preliminary stage and it will not be possible to give a time frame at this stage.

[Translation]

Summit on Women and Child Development

850. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Summit on Women and Child Development Secretaries of States and Union Territory was held recently on 9-10 January, 2000; and

(b) if so, the points discussed and the points on which consensus has been reached/not reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A Conference of Ministers and Secretaries in charge of women and child development of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations was held on 9-10 February, 2000.

(b) During the Conference, the existing programmes for development of women and children were reviewed along with the plan of action for future. Most of the States recommended amalgamation of some of the schemes having common objectives. There was a demand for more funds to be made available by the Government of India for various schemes. The State Governments were requested to ensure that the schemes of women and children get a fair share of the State budget.

[English]

Use of Solar Technology in Government Buildings

851. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce model code/building bye-laws to make use of solar water/air heaters mandatory in Government buildings, Hotels, Hospitals and Community Centres etc.;

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take for seeking the assistance and involvement of solar-efficient design; and

(c) the details of the pilot projects, if any, for achievement and promotion of solar thermal technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Draft model regulations and

bye-laws for installation of Solar Assisted Water Heater (SAWH) in functional buildings had been prepared by the Government and sent to all the State Governments and Union Territories for circulation to all the urban local bodies so that the same could be incorporated in their buildings bye-laws.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have made installation of solar water heaters mandatory in functional buildings in the State sector.

(b) and (c) A programme to promote energy efficient building designs in the country with optimum use of available solar energy is being implemented by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. Under the programme, the Ministry provides financial assistance for designing and constructing solar buildings in the Government and semi-government sectors. A number of design concepts have been evolved, several demonstration buildings designed, and a few research groups and groups of architects practising in this area have been established.

A soft loan upto 85% upto the extent of the cost are being provide to consumers through IREDA and selected commercial banks for installing solar water heating system. Besides, fiscal incentive in the form of 100% depreciation allowance is also available to commercial organisations for installation of such systems.

Mega City Projects

852. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infrastructural development projects approved, total cost of the projects, number of projects completed, number of on going projects and number of projects yet to commence under the centrally sponsored Mega Cities Scheme in Calcutta;

(b) the details of release of Central share, State share and Institutional mobilisation so far under the project;

(c) whether the ongoing projects are likely to be completed on schedule; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

(c) and (d) The projects under the Mega City Scheme are implemented through the Nodal Agency which in the

case of Calcutta is the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA). These are infrastructure projects which are generally of long gestation and, therefore, fixing a definite time frame for completion is difficult. However, based on the information furnished by CMDA, a number of projects are nearing completion.

Statement

(a) The information as on 31.12.99 is as under:

No. of infrastructural Development projects approved	72
Total cost of the projects	Rs. 598.45 crores
No. of projects completed	30
No. of ongoing projects	42
No. of projects yet to commence	Nil

(b) The information as on 31.12.99 is as under:

Amount of Central Share released (as on February 2000)	Rs. 115.76 crores
Amount of State Share released	Rs. 203.65 crores
Amount of Institutional Finance mobilised	Rs. 186.61 crores.

[Translation]

Population Explosion

853. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Desh Jansankhya Visfot Ke Muhane Par, Niti Nitanta Neend Mein" appeared in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated February 14, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check this situation of population explosion at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Population Policy, 2000 has been approved by the Government. It seeks to put in place a comprehensive multi-sectoral agenda for population stabilisation which includes increasing out-reach and coverage of reproductive and child health care services, strengthening of health infrastructure, meeting the unmet needs of contraceptive services, and converging of integrated service delivery at village and house-hold levels.

[English]

World Bank Aided Projects

854. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank Aided Projects pertaining to Health and Family Welfare have been launched during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount sanctioned for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) State Health Systems Development Projects with World Bank assistance aiming at improving/upgrading the secondary level Health system are under implementation in the following States as per details below:

Name of the State	Project Period	Project Outlay (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	w.e.f. 1.3.95 for 6½ years	608.00
West Bengal	w.e.f. 27.6.96 for 5-1/2 years	698.00
Karnataka	w.e.f. 27.6.96 for 5-1/2 years	546.00
Punjab	w.e.f. 27.6.96 for 5-1/2 years	425.00

1	2	3
Orissa	w.e.f. Sept. 98 for 5 years	415.57
Maharashtra	w.e.f. 14.2.99 for 5-1/2 years	727.00

World Bank Assisted IPP-VIII Project:

A World Bank assisted IPP-VIII Project under implementation in the Metropolitan Cities of Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi and Hyderabad w.e.f. 6th August, 1993, has been extended in January, 2000, to the additional 94 Cities/Towns in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal and two States of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for the logistic Projects at a revised cost from Rs. 276.01 crores to Rs. 422.01 crores up to June, 2001. The Projects provides for integrated family welfare and primary health care services (including maternal and child health) to urban slum population of the Project area to achieve reduction in fertility, maternal and infant mortality and morbidity levels.

World Bank Assisted IPP-IX Project:

The World Bank assisted IPP-IX Project is being implemented in the entire State of Assam, ten backward districts of Rajasthan namely Pali, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Churu, Jodhpur, Jalore, Nagaur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, and Barmer and thirteen backward districts of Karnataka namely Bellary, Chitradurga, Dakshin Kannad, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya, Shimoga, Uttar Kannad, Chikmagalur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore for a period of seven years w.e.f. 16th June, 1994 at a total cost Rs. 335.00 crore. The Project aims to provide area specific health and family welfare services to the rural population in the Project area.

RCH Sub Projects:

Department of Family Welfare has launched the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme during 1997-98 with support from World Bank. This Programme integrates the existing maternal and child care services with those of fertility regulation with additional inputs for care and management of Reproductive Tract Infectious/ Sexually Transmitted Infection. The Programme is being implemented in all the districts of the country. An approved outlay for the RCH Programme is Rs. 5112.53 crore during the 9th Plan period. The World Bank has committed an amount of Rs. 876.45 crores (SDR 179.05 million) for the first phase of assistance for the RCH Programme.

Urban RCH

Urban RCH Project is in discussion stage with the World Bank and European Commission and Experts. This is likely to cover urban slums in major States after finalisation of the consultation process.

Enhanced Malaria Control Project:

Enhanced Malaria Control Project (EMCP) has been launched w.e.f. 30.9.1997. The EMCP covers 100 districts in the States of A.P., Bihar, Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan and 19 Urban Towns, of 10 States. The total outlays for EMCP for five years duration is Rs. 891.04 crores, out of which 15% is Government of India share i.e. Rs. 164.75 crores.

Cataract Blindness Control Programme:

A seven year World Bank assisted Cataract Blindness Control Project is being implemented since 1994-95. The project is operation in seven States of the country namely Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. It aims to reduce the prevalence of Cataract Blindness and develop infrastructure for eye care. The Project was sanctioned for an amount of Rs. 554.36 crores.

National AIDS Control Programme:

The second National AIDS Control Project has become effective from 9th November, 1999. The total amount approved for this project is Rs. 1425 crores.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme:

The National Leprosy Eradication Programme is supported by World Bank assistance from 1993-94 onwards for a periods of six years for extending free multi drug therapy facilities in all districts of the country. Total amount of assistance sanctioned for 6 years period is Rs. 302 crores.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme:

For implementation of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is 102 districts of the country covering a population of 271.2 million in a phased manner, World Bank agreed to give an assistance of US\$ 142.4 million. The project was launched in March, 1997. About 140 million population has already been covered under the programme and it is expected that in another 2-3 months, the coverage would be 200 million population. It has recently been decided to cover a population of 400 million with the same provision of World Bank assistance by the year 2002.

Development Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

855. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for the development of various cities of Andhra Pradesh received by the Union Government and the allocation made during each of the last three years;

(b) whether World Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Details of schemes in Andhra Pradesh is as under:—

(i) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT): Scheme provides for development of towns having a population upto 5 lakhs. Details of allocation made are given in the Statement attached.

(ii) Mega City Scheme:

Scheme provides for financial assistance to cities having a population of more than 40 lakhs. The assistance provided to Hyderabad Mega City for Infrastructure development during the last three years is as under:

Year	Amount
1997-98	12.22 crores
1998-99	13.90 crores
1999-2000	15.66 crores

(iii) Low Cost Sanitation Scheme:

Scheme provides for construction of dry latrines into pour flush toilets and construction of sanitary toilets where none exists. 78 schemes have been approved in Andhra Pradesh at a project cost of Rs. 231.37 crores and Government of India subsidy of Rs. 51.66 crores has been released till 31.1.2000.

(iv) Urban Infrastructure Schemes Financed by HUDCO:

HUDCO has sanctioned 84 urban infrastructure schemes in Andhra Pradesh for a total project cost of Rs. 1563.08 crores with a loan amount of Rs. 913.86 crores. Rs. 467.30 crores have already been released for these schemes.

Allocation made during each of the last three years is as under:—

1997-98:

24 schemes were financed involving total project cost of Rs. 213.92 crores with a loan amount of Rs. 143.87 crores. Rs. 84.69 crores were released during this period.

1998-99:

4 schemes were sanctioned for a project cost of Rs. 219.06 crores with a loan amount of Rs. 123.20 crores. Rs. 77.23 crores were released during this period.

1999-2000 (upto 31.1.2000):

5 schemes have been sanctioned involving project cost of Rs. 477.70 crores with a loan component of Rs. 222.78 crores. Rs. 15.91 crores have been released till date.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

Central Assistance Released Under IDSMT and CUISS during 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 (Till 31.1.2000) for Andhra Pradesh

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Central Assistance Released					
		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000 (Till 31.1.2000)	
		CUISS	IDSMT	CUISS	IDSMT	CUISS	IDSMT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Wanaparthy	—	20.48	—	—	—	—
2.	Kakinada	—	14.50	—	—	—	—
3.	Kurnool	—	34.00	—	8.51	—	—
4.	Chittoor	—	41.00	—	24.00	—	66.00
5.	Nellore	—	4.00	—	—	—	—
6.	Gadwal	—	2.00	—	—	—	—
7.	Bhongir	—	8.00	—	—	—	—
8.	Ruppam	—	6.00	1.80	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Eluru	—	12.00	—	—	—	—
10.	Bobili	—	8.00	1.80	—	—	—
11.	Machilipatnam	—	14.64	3.00	43.36	—	—
12.	Jaggayyapeta	—	—	—	23.00	—	—
13.	Cuddapah	—	—	—	70.00	—	—
14.	Rapalle	—	—	—	18.00	—	—
15.	Srikalahasti	—	—	—	40.00	—	—
16.	Nizamabad	—	—	—	60.00	—	—
17.	Anantpur	—	—	—	47.00	—	—
18.	Vikarabad	—	—	—	24.00	—	—
19.	Miryalaguda	—	—	—	29.00	—	—
20.	Adoni	—	—	—	23.00	—	—
21.	Hindupur	—	—	—	32.00	—	—
22.	Amudalavalsa	—	—	—	58.00	—	—
23.	Vizianagaram	—	—	—	100.00	—	—
24.	Rajahmundry	—	—	—	90.00	—	—
25.	Guntur	—	—	—	100.00	—	—
26.	Warangal	—	—	—	90.00	—	—
27.	Kareemnagar	—	—	1.44	43.00	1.56	—
28.	Macherla	—	—	1.29	20.00	0.51	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Narayanpet	—	—	—	—	—	24.00
30.	Jagitial	—	—	—	—	—	37.00
31.	Chilakaluripet	—	—	—	—	—	26.00
32.	Amalapuram	—	—	—	—	—	24.50
33.	Sangareddy	—	—	—	—	—	26.50
Total		—	164.62	9.33	942.87	2.07	204.00

[Translation]

**Awareness of Environment Conservation
among Students**

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to create awareness about environment conservation among the students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Environmental Orientation to School Education" was launched in 1988-89 with the objective to create environmental consciousness among the students. Under this Scheme, assistance is provided to educational institutions, registered societies, public trusts and non-profit making companies for undertaking innovative and experimental programmes aimed at achieving the objectives of the Scheme.

[English]

Central Aid to States

857. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to increase the Central aid to States for the development

of cities and provisions of basic civic facilities under identified schemes;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to devise support pattern of Central grants for smaller States with lesser resources; and

(c) if so, the total grants agreed to provide by the States to meet the basic facilities in the development of cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Central assistance to States (budgeted) for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, Mega City Project, Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme and Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers has increased.

(b) 10% of the plan allocation is earmarked for the North Eastern States.

(c) The total grants for the States under various schemes of urban development is as follows:—

Scheme	Ninth Plan	1999-2000
1. Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT)	275.00	50.00
2. Mega City Scheme	500.00	86.47
3. Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme	370.00	65.00
4. Low Cost Sanitation	200.00	34.65

Militancy in Jammu and Kashmir

858. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
 SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:
 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
 SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:
 SHRI R.L. BHATIA:
 SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:
 SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK:
 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
 SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL:
 SHRI RAMSAGAR RAWAT:
 SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:
 DR. SANJAY PASWAN:
 SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
 SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
 SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the release of dreaded Pakistani terrorists, including the hijackers for securing release of IC 814 hostages from Kandhar Airport, terrorism has been intensified by militants in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the main terrorists activities including outrageous attacks on Indian security camps; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Task Force for Population

859. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any special Task Force to check the rise in population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) A Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary reviews once every quarter, the performance of the Family Welfare Programme in the four slow performing States of U.P., Bihar, M.P. and Rajasthan. In addition, Department of Family Welfare have constituted a Departmental Task Force which monitors the implementation of the Family Welfare Programme and efforts to stabilise population in seven States, namely, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This Task Force reviews the progress at regular intervals.

(c) The question does not arise.

Arresting of Terrorists

860. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of terrorists have been arrested in Delhi, Gujarat and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken and schemes formulated to root out terrorism from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, Central Government does not maintain such records. However it is a fact that a large number of terrorists have reportedly been arrested in militancy affected areas such as Jammu and Kashmir and North East. Some terrorists have also been arrested in Delhi and Gujarat.

(c) Government have been regularly sensitizing all State Governments and concerned agencies regarding the activities of terrorists. Intelligence is shared on continuous basis and support is provided by way of financial assistance under Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces and deployment of Central Para Military Forces. In order to prevent infiltration, border fencing and flood lighting has been undertaken along stretches of Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, besides patrolling. Diplomatic initiatives have also been taken with the concerned countries to curb cross-border terrorism.

Donation Charges by Private Schools

861. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
 DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the private schools are charging donations arbitrarily at the time of admission of children inspite of the directions issued by Directorate of Education in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) All public schools and private aided/un-aided schools are under the administrative control of the respective State/UT Governments depending on their location. These schools require recognition by the respective State or UT Government. The recognition conditions prescribed under the Education Acts or Rules of the concerned State or UT usually prohibit acceptance of donations. The States/UT Governments take action to derecognise the schools violating the provisions regulating acceptance of donations, as contained in their respective Education Act or Rules. There is no Central Act of school education and, therefore, it is for State/UT Governments to take appropriate action under their statutes to deal with such matters.

[English]

Task Force on Pharmaceuticals

862. SHRI VAIKO:
SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN:
SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE:

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

(a) whether the Government have constituted Task Force on Pharmaceuticals and knowledge-based industries to identify strategies for strengthening the traditional medicine segment;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its composition and functions of the Task Force;

(c) the time by which the report of the Task Force is likely to be available; and

(d) the details of major policy decisions taken to make Indian Pharma Industry, a global leader?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) to (d) Government have constituted a Task Force on Pharmaceuticals and Knowledge-based Industries. The composition and the Terms of Reference are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Composition of the Task Force:

1.	Shri Murl Manohar Joshi HRD Minister	Chairman
2.	Shri Yaswant Sinha Finance Minister	Member
3.	Shri Suresh Prabhu Minister for Chemicals & Fertilizers	Member
4.	Shri Pramod Mahajan, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs	Member
5.	Shri Ajay Piramal	Member
6.	Shri D.S. Brar	Member
7.	Dr. Anji Reddy	Member
8.	Shri N.R. Narayana Murthy	Member
9.	President, IDMA	Member
10.	Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, DG, CSIR	Member
11.	Shri N.K. Singh, Secretary to PM	Member
12.	Shri Arvind Verma, Secretary, Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals	Member Secretary

Terms of Reference

1. To evaluate the status of the pharmaceutical industry in India and to identify the strategy required for each of its sectors in order to enable this industry to become a world leader.

2. To suggest the steps and any policy modification required for implementing the strategy expeditiously.
3. To recommend an enabling policy framework which is conducive for increased domestic and foreign investment in India R&D and achieve quantum growth in production and exports of bulk drugs and formulations.
4. To oversee expeditious implementation of the recommendations of the Report of the Pharmaceutical Research & Development Committee set up by the Government of India as the recommendations of the "Group of Knowledge Based Industries" set up the Prime Minister's Council on Trade & Industry.
5. To suggest measures for strengthening the development and growth of traditional medicines such as Ayurveda and natural products for significantly augmenting their production and exports.

Eradication of Leprosy

863. SHRI RAMSHEETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:
SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of leprosy patients in India are higher as compared to other countries;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of leprosy cases detected during each of the last three years, State/Union territory-wise;
- (d) the reasons for increase in the leprosy patients, particularly in Raigarh district of Maharashtra and Orissa;
- (e) whether anti-leprosy efforts have not achieved full success so far;
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor and the target fixed for elimination of leprosy;

(g) whether all the States have undertaken campaign for leprosy detection during the current year;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the funds allocated to States for the eradication of leprosy and for their rehabilitation during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The reasons in this regard are:

- Presence of a large number of leprosy cases before Multi Drug Treatment was introduced and non-availability of effective treatment before MDT was introduced in 1981.
- Hot humid tropical climate.
- Higher population density with poor socio-economic status, including overcrowding.

(c) State-wise position of number of leprosy cases detected during the last three years is given in the Statement I attached.

(d) The increase in leprosy cases is due to the detection of a large number of hidden cases during the intensive case detection drive undertaken during the modified leprosy elimination campaigns in these States, including Raigarh district of Maharashtra. However, there is no increase in incidence of new cases.

(e) and (f) There are still many hidden cases due to stigma and weak health infrastructure in some areas. The target now fixed for leprosy elimination is to reduce case load to less than 1/10,000 population by the end of 2003.

(g) and (h) Active case detection drive has been undertaken during the current year in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It will be undertaken in March in Bihar. In the remaining States case detection has been undertaken through passive approach by encouraging patients to report at Health Centres.

(i) Details of State-wise funds allocated for eradication of leprosy during the current year are given in the Statement II attached.

Statement I**National Leprosy Eradication Programme***Statewise Number of Patients on Record during the last 3 years*

Sl.No.	State/UT	As on 3/97	As on 3/98	As on 3/99
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45573	40497	35052
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	518	303	440
3.	Assam	7865	6531	5227
4.	Bihar	104114	102272	162848
5.	Goa	361	417	533
6.	Gujarat	15795	13348	7473
7.	Haryana	555	541	1021
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1770	1260	625
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1998	1519	1403
10.	Karnataka	17250	13780	12639
11.	Kerala	6483	4576	4208
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50072	32994	34385
13.	Maharashtra	33446	44690	30977
14.	Manipur	668	519	522
15.	Meghalaya	918	779	492
16.	Mizoram	107	114	106
17.	Nagaland	502	117	61
18.	Orissa	43570	85270	34452

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	1493	1441	1752
20.	Rajasthan	10315	10604	9863
21.	Sikkim	110	98	110
22.	Tamil Nadu	49707	36151	32713
23.	Tripura	682	402	579
24.	Uttar Pradesh	76967	69277	75992
25.	West Bengal	59517	37452	52012
26.	A&N Islands	151	121	89
27.	Chandigarh	479	414	582
28.	D&N Haveli	264	181	258
29.	Daman & Diu	195	141	46
30.	Delhi	9940	12173	2352
31.	Lakshadweep	26	26	12
32.	Pondicherry	398	233	284
Total:		541809	518241	509108

Statement II*National Leprosy Eradication Programme**Budget Estimates 1999-2000 (Proposed)*

State-wise, Sector-wise Breakup of Central Assistance

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/Sector	T.S. Plan			S.C. Plan		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.20	6.00	16.20	46.00	30.31	76.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.00	4.00	16.00	—	—	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	1.00	3.00	4.00	1.00	2.31	3.31
4.	Bihar	10.57	30.00	40.57	26.00	45.45	71.45
5.	Goa	—	—	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.10
6.	Gujarat	2.00	18.63	20.63	2.00	12.22	14.22
7.	Haryana	—	—	0.00	0.25	2.11	2.36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.30	0.60	3.00	2.92	5.92
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	0.00	4.00	0.50	4.50
10.	Karnataka	2.00	2.02	4.02	16.00	31.30	47.30
11.	Kerala	1.00	0.55	1.55	2.00	15.40	17.40
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.27	47.00	76.27	30.00	44.74	74.74
13.	Maharashtra	2.00	12.38	14.38	4.00	20.81	24.81
14.	Manipur	0.50	1.33	1.83	0.50	0.10	0.60
15.	Meghalaya	1.50	2.56	4.06	—	—	0.00
16.	Mizoram	12.00	2.56	14.56	—	—	0.00
17.	Nagaland	3.00	2.56	5.56	—	—	0.00
18.	Orissa	50.58	54.06	104.64	35.00	35.08	73.08
19.	Punjab	—	—	0.00	10.00	1.00	11.00
20.	Rajasthan	3.99	2.93	6.92	8.00	5.70	13.70
21.	Sikkim	3.39	0.45	3.84	1.21	0.30	1.51
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.61	0.76	1.37	30.47	31.88	62.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura	4.46	1.26	5.72	3.50	1.00	4.50
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.39	0.51	0.90	50.69	64.04	114.73
25.	West Bengal	3.37	5.34	8.71	30.55	46.18	76.73
	Sub Total	154.13	198.20	352.33	304.22	396.40	700.62
B.	UT with Legislatures						
	Pondicherry	—	—	0.00	0.60	2.00	2.60
27.	Delhi	—	—	0.00	0.20	0.40	0.60
28.	Sub Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	2.40	3.20
C.	UT without Legislatures						
28.	A&N Islands	1.12	0.16	1.36	—	—	0.00
29.	Chandigarh	—	—	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.28
30.	D & N Haveli	2.00	2.00	3.00	—	—	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	2.00	1.00	3.00	—	—	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.24	0.05	0.29	0.19	0.04	0.23
	Sub Total	4.46	3.21	7.64	0.33	0.18	0.51
	Total (A+B+C)	169.93	201.41	371.34	332.13	398.98	731.11
D.	Central Sector						
1.	Grant-in-aid to MDTDs Societies	415.29	0.00	415.20	610.30	0.00	610.30
2.	Leprosy Control Centres	5.00	0.00	5.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
3.	RLTRIs	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.15	0.00	0.15
4.	Grant-in-aid to VCs	12.00	0.00	12.00	13.00	0.00	18.00
	Sub-Total	432.30	0.50	432.30	633.45	0.00	633.45
	Grand Total	602.23	201.41	303.64	970.53	398.98	1369.56

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Other than TS/SC Plan			Total B.E. 1999-2000		
		Cash	Kind	Total	Cash	Kind	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.80	93.69	209.49	172.00	130.00	302.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	3.00	12.00	21.00	7.00	28.00
3.	Assam	3.00	15.69	18.69	5.00	21.00	26.00
4.	Bihar	163.43	189.55	352.98	200.00	265.00	465.00
5.	Goa	0.45	0.95	1.40	0.50	1.00	1.50
6.	Gujarat	15.00	84.15	99.15	19.00	115.00	134.09
7.	Haryana	0.75	3.89	4.64	1.00	6.00	7.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.70	4.78	11.48	10.00	8.00	18.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.00	3.50	19.50	20.00	4.00	24.00
10.	Karnataka	53.00	104.68	157.68	71.00	138.00	209.00
11.	Kerala	7.00	88.05	95.05	10.00	104.00	114.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	88.73	138.26	226.99	148.00	230.00	378.00
13.	Maharashtra	29.00	201.81	230.81	35.00	235.00	270.00
14.	Manipur	1.00	2.57	3.57	2.00	4.00	6.00
15.	Meghalaya	0.50	1.44	1.94	2.00	4.00	6.00
16.	Mizoram	18.00	1.44	19.44	30.00	4.00	34.00
17.	Nagaland	5.00	1.44	6.44	8.00	4.00	12.00
18.	Orissa	84.42	108.86	193.28	170.00	201.00	371.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Punjab	20.00	1.00	21.00	30.00	2.00	32.00
20.	Rajasthan	49.01	13.37	62.38	61.00	22.00	83.00
21.	Sikkim	17.40	2.25	19.65	22.00	3.00	25.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	93.92	119.36	213.28	125.00	152.00	277.00
23.	Tripura	16.04	1.74	17.78	24.00	4.00	28.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	113.42	189.45	302.87	164.50	254.00	418.50
25.	West Bengal	72.08	112.48	184.56	106.00	164.00	270.00
Sub Total		998.65	1487.40	2486.05	1457.00	2082.00	3539.00
B. UT with Legislatures							
26.	Pondicherry	1.40	8.80	10.20	2.00	10.80	12.80
27.	Delhi	1.80	0.80	2.60	2.00	1.80	3.20
Sub Total		3.20	9.60	12.80	4.00	12.60	16.00
C. UT without Legislatures							
28.	A&N Islands	5.31	0.84	6.15	6.50	1.00	7.60
29.	Chandigarh	0.36	0.96	1.72	1.00	1.00	2.00
30.	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	3.00
32.	Daman & Diu	9.07	0.91	9.98	9.50	1.00	10.50
Sub Total		15.24	2.61	17.85	20.00	6.00	26.00
Total (A+B+C)		1176.94	1399.61	2576.55	1679.00	2000.00	3679.00

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
D. Central Sector							
1.	Grant-in-aid to MDT Ds Societies	3024.50	0.00	3024.50	4060.00	0.00	4060.00
2.	Leprosy Control Centre	35.00	0.00	35.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
3.	RLTRIs	0.75	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.00	1.00
4.	Grant-in-aid to VCs	90.00	0.00	90.00	120.00	0.00	120.00
Sub Total		3150.25	0.00	3150.25	4221.00	0.00	4221.00
Grand Total		4327.19	1399.61	5726.80	5900.00	2000.00	7900.00

Fake Currency

864. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
 SHRI R.S. PATIL:
 SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
 SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:
 SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
 COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:
 SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
 SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
 SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
 SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:
 SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
 SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL (YATNAL):
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI G.S. BASVARAJ:
 SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:
 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
 SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER:
 DR. SANJAY PASWAN:
 SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
 SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:
 SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:
 SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
 SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:
 SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:
 SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBAI CHAUDHARI:
 SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
 SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
 SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
 SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
 SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake currency is being circulated by some foreign agencies/officials of foreign high commission ISI to destroy the economy of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount of counterfeit currency seized;

(c) the details of persons arrested/punished during the last two years, State-wise;

(d) whether the cases of smuggling of narcotics, fake currency and explosives through Nepal and Samjhauta Express are increasing continuously;

(e) if so, the number of incidents took place and the number of passengers arrested/punished;

(f) whether there is a lack of coordination among the Government agencies deployed at Attari Railway Station;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against such guilty officers;

(h) whether the Government propose to cancel the Samjhauta Express train;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

(j) the steps taken to stop the circulation of fake currency notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Delhi Police, a case, FIR No. 38 dated 13.1.2000, u/s 489B-IPC was registered based on the complaint by the Principal, Mount Carmel School, Anand Niketan, R.K. Puram, New Delhi that one Indian currency note in the denomination of Rs. 500/- had been returned by the State bank of Patiala on the ground that it was a counterfeit currency. On verification, the School authorities found out that the currency note in question had been given by Shri Muzzafar Ali Khan a staff member of the Pakistan High Commission (Pakistani national) towards the school fee for his son.

In another case, a UDC in the Pakistan Embassy in Kathmandu was caught red-handed while trying to exchange a consignment of fake Indian currency notes totalling Rs. 50,000 (in the denomination of Rs. 500/-) by the Nepalese Police on 3.1.2000. Since he claimed diplomatic immunity, he was detained by the Nepalese Government. On inquiry, the Nepalese Government found that his conduct and activities were not found to be compatible with his official status. He was therefor, asked to leave Nepal.

(c) to (i) Information is being collected.

(j) A Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Finance on 22.2.2000 for examining cases of counterfeit currency notes and to recommend remedial measures that should be taken by the note printing presses from time to time. The committee has been asked to submit its report within two months.

It may be mentioned that the Reserve Bank of India issues press releases, from time to time, to enable the public to distinguish between genuine and fake currency notes. In order to combat counterfeiting, currency notes are also now printed with additional security features. The Central Bureau of Investigation has created a Special Unit for exclusive investigation of counterfeit currency notes. The Border Security Force has alerted its forward troops to be more vigilant so as to ensure that such currency notes are not smuggled into the country.

Legislation on Tobacco

865. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a legislation to reduce the use of tobacco and its products in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the States thereto;

(e) whether any International Conference was organised in Delhi recently in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details and the outcome of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation (Tenth Lok Sabha) in its 22nd Report had made several recommendations primarily intended to discourage the use of tobacco and tobacco products. Government is examining these recommendations and a draft legislation is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

(e) and (f) The Government of India and the World Health Organisation jointly hosted an International Conference on "Global Tobacco Control Law: Towards a WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control" at New Delhi from 7th to 9th January, 2000. The conference considered various issues related to tobacco control especially from the point of view of developing countries and *inter-alia* suggested implementation of multi sectoral national tobacco control activities and support of the Governments for implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC).

Oral Anti-Hepatitis B Drug

866. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons afflicted with Hepatitis B
in the country, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether any survey has been made to meet the
requirement of drugs for these patients;

(c) if so, whether the Government have any proposal
to supply free Oral anti-Hepatitis B drug as recommended
by the World Health Organisation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent
this disease in the country especially in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T.
SHANMUGAM): (a) India is considered to have
intermediate endemicity of Hepatitis B. The prevalence of
Hepatitis B carriers is estimated to be between 2-7%.
Accordingly, number of Hepatitis B carriers in the country
is estimated to be about 45 million. The Central Bureau
of Health Intelligence has furnished a statement of
reported cases of viral hepatitis in India during 1998,
which is attached.

(b) to (d) Since Health is a State subject, it is
primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to
take measures for prevention and control of all diseases.
However, the inclusion of Hepatitis B in the Universal
Immunisation Programme was considered by Department
of Family Welfare while formulating Plan of Action for the
9th Plan but was not found feasible on account of the
prohibitive cost involved (over Rs. 500 crores per annum).

(e) The steps being taken to prevent the disease in
the country *inter-alia* including Bihar are:—

- (i) Central Government hospital personnel at high
risk are being immunised against Hepatitis B.
State Governments have also been advised to
take similar steps;
- (ii) Guidelines have been issued for mandatory
testing of blood in all blood banks;
- (iii) Promotion of safe sex under National AIDS
Control Programme;

(iv) Health awareness campaigns regarding the
danger of using unsterile syringes and needles
under National AIDS Control Programme are
being undertaken; and

(v) Guidelines have been issued to State authorities
for use of separate sterile syringes and needles
for each injection.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases of Viral Hepatitis in India—1998
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19309
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	15519
4.	Bihar	—
5.	Goa	157
6.	Gujarat	2928
7.	Haryana	1034
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1606
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1658
10.	Karnataka	6353
11.	Kerala	14993
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5291
13.	Maharashtra	11057
14.	Manipur	1625

1	2	21
15.	Meghalaya	496
16.	Mizoram	243
17.	Nagaland	435
18.	Orissa	18145
19.	Punjab	1624
20.	Rajasthan	1152
21.	Sikkim	264
22.	Tamil Nadu	528
23.	Tripura	317
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2779
25.	West Bengal	—
26.	A&N Islands	230
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76
29.	Daman & Diu	124
30.	Delhi	2972
31.	Lakshadweep	120
32.	Pondicherry	203
Total (All India)		111210

[Translation]

Development of Tribal Areas

867. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated by the Government for the sponsored programmes for tribal area of the country particularly in Bihar as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of welfare programmes being implemented for the development of tribal areas especially for eradication of illiteracy and electrification of remote tribal areas, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have stipulated any target for the development of tribal areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) A Statement I showing the funds released under Central & Centrally sponsored schemes to the States/UTs. including Bihar during current financial year so far is attached.

(b) The schemes for eradication of illiteracy, electrification of remote tribal areas & other Plan schemes are being implemented by States/UTs having tribal population. Educational development schemes such as construction of Boys & Girls Hostels, Ashram School, Educational Complex in Low Literacy pockets are being implemented to eradicate illiteracy in States/UTs under central & centrally sponsored schemes. The State-wise details of above schemes are indicated in the table. The details of these Schemes are given in Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Though specific targets are not fixed for all schemes efforts are made to give maximum benefit to tribal population & tribal areas for their development.

Statement I*(Rs. in Lakhs)*

S. No.	State/ UT	Girls Hostel	Boys Hostel	Ashram Schools	Vocational Training Centres	Educational Complex
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178.88	87.30	225.86	47.25	23.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	1.35
3.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	4.63
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	6.25	3.00	83.17	—	7.28
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Kerala	14.70	22.05	116.50	—	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	16.85	55.46
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	7.17
13.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	—	—	—	—	27.50
18.	Rajasthan	—	319.21	—	—	6.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	1.00	50.00	53.75	—	—
21.	Tripura	—	40.00	50.00	—	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	11.17
23.	West Bengal	—	—	—	28.92	—
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Delhi	—	—	—	—	—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	NGOs	Research & Trg.	SCA to TSP	Article 275 (1)	1999-2000		
						STDCs	PTGs	Grain Bank
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52.00	3.74	1456.12	409.24	300.00	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	180.00	—	—	53.64	—	—	—
3.	Assam	5.82	8.65	816.34	280.12	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	114.00	0.87	2566.84	644.82	—	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	5.32	1.15	2094.50	600.46	150.00	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.50	—	514.05	21.28	—	—	—

1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8.	Karnataka	22.14	—	410.99	186.68	—	—	—
9.	Kerala	34.08	0.43	145.84	31.28	30.00	—	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	29.69	—	776.38	82.74	—	—	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	32.50	2.61	6472.72	500.64	—	—	—
12.	Maharashtra	1.24	0.87	1984.16	713.16	—	—	—
13.	Manipur	26.44	28.12	608.65	61.62	—	9.74	—
14.	Meghalaya	90.24	—	—	147.92	—	—	—
15.	Mizoram	20.82	—	—	63.68	—	—	—
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	103.38	—	—	—
17.	Orissa	95.95	4.85	5548.28	685.28	200.00	28.81	100.00
18.	Rajasthan	19.09	1.70	1944.59	533.52	25.00	—	—
19.	Sikkim	—	—	42.03	8.86	—	—	—
20.	Tamil Nadu	33.66	0.87	172.27	55.96	—	—	—
21.	Tripura	1.00	22.50	289.18	83.16	—	—	—
22.	Uttar Pradesh	20.02	1.40	—	28.06	—	—	—
23.	West Bengal	78.70	0.92	1017.77	371.16	50.00	—	—
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	123.91	—	—	—	—
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Daman & Diu	—	—	44.60	—	—	—	—
27.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Delhi	25.92	—	—	—	—	—	—

Statement II**Boys Hostels for Scheduled Tribes**

The scheme aims at construction of hostels for boys belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The scheme is implemented by respective States/UTs to which the Central Assistance is provided on 50:50 basis (100% to UTs). The scheme is intended to enable ST boys to continue education even though the educational institutions are away from their home. The cost of construction is based on State PWD schedule of rates or local CPWD schedule of rates, whichever is less.

There is an allocation of Rs. 12.00 crore for 1999-2000.

Girls Hostels for Scheduled Tribes

The scheme aims at construction of hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The scheme is implemented by respective States/UTs to which the Central Assistance is provided on 50:50 basis (100% to UTs). The scheme is intended to enable ST girls to continue education even though the educational institutions are away from their home. The cost of construction is based on State PWD schedule of rates or local CPWD schedule of rates, whichever is less.

There is an allocation of Rs. 12.00 crores for 1999-2000.

Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas

The scheme was launched in 1990-91 with an objective to extend education facilities through residential schools for ST students. The funding under the scheme is done on matching basis i.e. 50:50 for the States and cent percent for the UTs for the construction of Ashram Schools. The scheme covers primary, secondary and senior secondary levels of education. Under the scheme teaching material and other facilities are provided by the States and UTs.

There is an allocation of Rs. 12.00 crores for 1999-2000.

Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Girls Literacy in Tribal Areas

The scheme when introduced in 1993-94 and implemented through non-governmental organisations, was covering 48 districts in the country where the ST female literacy rate was less than 2% as per 1981 census. The scheme has been revised in 1998 and now covers 136

such districts in 11 States where the literacy rates amongst ST females is upto 10% as per 1991 census. The scheme also covers primitive tribal groups. Each complex is meant for 30 girls studying in classes I to V with a provision for training in crafts/vocational education. The girls residing in the complex are provided free board and lodging besides uniforms, incentives to parents, etc. The complex also functions as adult education centre in the evening.

There is an allocation of Rs. 9.00 crores for 1999-2000.

[English]

Urban Transport Strategy

868. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to plan urban transport strategies;

(b) if so, the details of cities identified;

(c) the name of cities which are likely to cross three million population in the near future; and

(d) the steps taken to develop satellite townships for such growing cities?

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

(b) No specific cities have been identified in this respect.

(c) No specific figures are available in this respect. However as per Census of India-1991, there are 23 cities having population of more than one million list is given in the Statement attached. As per the list there are seven cities having more than three million population, and two cities having more than two million population.

(d) A scheme for New Township Development was posed to the Planning Commission for an allocation of Rs. 100 crores as seed money in the 9th Plan. The scheme aims at developing 100 model New Townships during the 9th and 10th Plans to decongest metropolitan/ large cities and create satellite towns as engines of economic growth. The scheme has not yet been cleared by the Planning Commission due to paucity of funds. Therefore, at present no such scheme is in operation.

Statement*Urban Agglomerations/Cities having population of more than 1 million in 1991*

Rank n 1991	Urban Agglomeration/ City	Population (in million)		
		1951	1971	1991
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Greater Bombay	2.97	5.97	12.57
2.	Calcutta	4.67	7.72	10.92
3.	Delhi	1.44	3.65	8.38
4.	Madras	1.54	3.17	5.36
5.	Hyderabad	1.13	1.80	4.28
6.	Bangalore	0.79	1.66	4.09
7.	Ahmedabad	0.88	1.75	3.30
8.	Pune	0.61	1.14	2.49
9.	Kanpur	0.71	1.28	2.11
10.	Nagpur	0.48	0.93	1.66
11.	Lucknow	0.50	0.81	1.64
12.	Surat	0.24	0.49	1.52
13.	Jaipur	0.30	0.64	1.52
14.	Kochi	0.18	0.51	1.14
15.	Coimbatore	0.29	0.74	1.14
16.	Vadodara	0.21	0.47	1.12
17.	Indore	0.31	0.56	1.10

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Patna	0.32	0.55	1.10
19.	Madurai	0.37	0.71	1.09
20.	Bhopal	0.10	0.38	1.06
21.	Visakhapatnam	0.11	0.36	1.05
22.	Varanasi	0.37	0.64	1.03
23.	Ludhiana	0.15	0.40	1.01
Total		18.67	36.03	70.58

Source:— Census of India 1991.

Foreign Investment in Tobacco

869. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow foreign investment in tobacco industries in the presence of declaration made "Health for all in the 2000";

(b) the number of persons suffering from T.B., Cholera, Malaria, AIDS, Polio, Cancer and Leprosy, disease-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken for treatment of these diseases and to fulfil the target "Health for all in 2000"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The issues relating to Foreign Direct Investment in tobacco sector is presently under consideration of the Government in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Health being a State subject, State Governments are primarily responsible for providing health facilities to the people. Accordingly, to achieve

the goal of 'Health for All' by 2000 AD, a network of Rural Health Infrastructure comprising 1,36,815 sub-centres, 22,962 Primary Health Centres and 2,708 Community Health Centres has been established throughout the country under the Basic Minimum Services to provide preventive, promotive and curative health care in rural areas. In addition, the Central Government assists States both technically and financially under the National Health Programmes for prevention and control of Malaria, T.B., Leprosy, Blindness, HIV-AIDS, Cancer, Iodine Deficiency disorders, Mental Health problems etc. The Family Welfare programmes are entirely centrally sponsored. Schemes are separately under implementation for strengthening the drug quality control and food safety administration in the Centre and States. Steps are also being taken for strengthening disease surveillance and epidemic response systems at district and State levels to prevent outbreak of infectious diseases.

India is committed to eradicate polio incidence by the end of 2000 AD. To meet this objective, Pulse Polio Immunization programmes have been further intensified during 1999-2000. Development of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy are being encouraged to widen the network of health services to people, especially those living in remote and rural areas.

Statement

State/Union	No. of Reported Cases Suffering From						
Territory	T.B. (1998)	Cholera (1996)	Malaria (1999)	AIDS (2000)	Polio (1999)	Cancer (1997)	Leprosy (3/1999)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A&N Islands	657	0	875	0	0	—	89
Andhra Pradesh	104896	172	117728	48	59	NR	35052
Arunachal Pradesh	—	0	43774	0	0	—	440
Assam	13478	0	109418	33	19	1235	5227
Bihar	—	—	25979	3	347	NR	162848
Chandigarh	—	0	455	137	3	—	582
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	723	0	3175	0	0	—	258
Daman & Diu	1493	0	342	1	0	—	46
Delhi	28086	512	2698	219	177	—	2352
Goa	8919	0	13236	19	1	—	533
Gujarat	14119	200	57289	137	74	NR	7473
Haryana	107749	12	2563	1	60	—	1021
Himachal Pradesh	17559	0	669	25	3	265	625
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	3166	2	6	—	1403
Karnataka	66786	657	86666	234	56	9541	12639
Kerala	39771	152	4651	106	11	6682	4208
Lakshadweep	23	0	1	0	0	—	12
Madhya Pradesh	53357	0	417284	354	120	6360	34383

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	78772	2098	128458	3379	101	13355	30977
Manipur	923	0	2421	446	1	—	522
Meghalaya	1940	0	12913	8	0	—	492
Mizoram	482	0	13705	12	0	—	106
Nagaland*	1919	—	288	29	2	—	61
Orissa	32567	85	273266	2	25	1478	34452
Pondicherry	19138	0	129	141	0	—	284
Punjab	134794	0	1092	100	27	—	1752
Rajasthan	20610	25	48780	106	157	—	9863
Sikkim	870	0	11	2	1	—	110
Tamil Nadu	13302	453	50334	4354	26	9923	32713
Tripura	25	0	11465	0	2	984	579
Uttar Pradesh	63853	59	86048	168	1332	2283	75992
West Bengal	—	—	180377	57	88	NR	52012

NR = Not received.

* Data for August 1998 not received.

AIDS Control Programmes

870. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the second phase of AIDS control programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the women organisations are opposing the review of second AIDS control programmes;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) A few women's organisations have expressed some reservations on the strategy of Targeted

Interventions being adopted in the National AIDS Control Programme-II. Extensive discussions have been held with them and other women's groups and their concerns have been noted.

Prevention of T.B.

871. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI SAHIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.B. is detected in some sections of the society;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the spread of T.B. in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) T.B. is detected in all sections of society.

(c) To control TB, National TB Control Programme was launched in the country in 1962. The programme is integrated with primary Health Care and implemented through a network of 447 District TB Centres and 330 TB Clinics which provide diagnosis and treatment facilities free of cost including free supply of Anti TB drugs to TB patients. To reduce the duration of treatment, Short Course Chemotherapy has also been introduced in 292 districts of which another 203 districts having a population of 447 million are being strengthened to prepare them to adopt revised strategy at a later date. This revised strategy of DOTS under the Revised National Tuberculosis Programme (RNTCP) with the objectives of 70% detection and 85% cure is covering around 140 million population today and is to be extended to 250 million during this year.

[Translation]

Employees Strength of KVS

872. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the norms for determining employees strength approved by the Governing Body of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have been changed during 1999; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had classified its Vidyalayas in various categories of one section school, two section school and three section school etc. depending upon the existing infrastructure and with a view to manage within the available budgetary resources.

[English]

States Involvement in Higher Education

873. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some educationists have claimed that the involvement of States in higher education has gone down;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGPAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No such claim/observations have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Grants Given to Medicines Systems

874. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of system of medicines being practised in the country at present for the treatment of the people;

(b) the amount allocated in the budget for promotion of Ayurvedic, Homoeopathy and Unani systems during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 separately, State-wise;

(c) whether the Indian Ayurvedic system of medicine has been allocated less amount in the budget;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to enhance the allocation in this system by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Siddha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy & Allopathy (modern medicine) are the recognised systems being practised in the country.

(b) The allocation made for the Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy is given in the Statement attached. Allocations are not being made State-wise.

(c) No, Sir. The allocation for Ayurvedic system has been increased from year to year in the past few years.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The budgetary allocation for this department has been raised.

Statement

(Rupees in crores)

	1998-99	1999-2000
Plan	49.00	56.13
Non-Plan	36.60	41.83
Total	85.60	97.96

[English]

National Institute for Tribal Affairs

875. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Institute for research and training in Tribal Affairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its constitution and mode of functioning thereof;

(c) the performance of the State Level Tribal Research Institutes in the development schemes during the last two years; and

(d) the total funds allocated to implement various schemes as well as for the special central assistance to tribal sub-plan?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are not finalised.

(c) The performance of States' Tribal Research Institutes for the last two years is reported to be satisfactory. These Institutes undertake research, evaluation and monitoring of various programmes/schemes related to tribal development. These Institutes also organise training, seminars/workshops and publish books related to tribal development.

(d) Under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, an allocation of Rs. 630.00 crores has been made for various programmes for Scheduled Tribes in States/UTs. Out of this allocation, a sum of Rs. 400.00 crores has been provided under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan during the current financial year.

Central Assistance to States

876. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ISI trained abductors and gangsters have better arms than the Police Forces;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have decided to provide more central assistance and better facilities to States for modernisation of State Police Forces to face the threat from anti-social and ISI sponsored terrorist activities in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Some sophisticated arms have been recovered from criminals suspected to have ISI links.

(b) and (c) "Police" is a State Subject as per Entry 2 of List-II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. As such, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to train, equip and modernise their police forces to face the threat from anti-social and ISI sponsored terrorist activities in the country. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Non-plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces since 1969-70. The annual allocation for this scheme is

being enhanced from the existing level of Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 200 crores. Statement showing the funds released to the State Governments under this Scheme from 1980-81 to 1998-99 is attached.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Total funds released
1	2
(From 1980-81 to 1998-99)	
Andhra Pradesh	4184.592
Arunachal Pradesh	592.695
Assam	1372.930
Bihar	4499.617
Goa	295.590
Gujarat	1369.900
Haryana	771.380
Himachal Pradesh	582.325
Jammu & Kashmir	1443.690
Karnataka	2051.170
Kerala	1299.890
Madhya Pradesh	3763.810
Maharashtra	2392.505
Manipur	960.925
Meghalaya	682.110
Mizoram	624.815

1	2
Nagaland	1143.650
Orissa	1494.791
Punjab	1458.727
Rajasthan	1799.116
Sikkim	276.899
Tamil Nadu	3236.817
Tripura	876.615
Uttar Pradesh	3230.781
West Bengal	1949.250
Total	41250.000

*[Translation]***Dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh**

877. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Allopathic dispensaries under CGHS functioning in Uttar Pradesh at present, location-wise;

(b) whether medicines are available in all these dispensaries;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any proposal to open more such dispensaries in the State during the next two years;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Information is available in attached statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise, in view of (b) above.

(d) to (f) Due to financial/resource constraints, it is not possible to open any new dispensary at present.

Statement

Location of CGHS dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh

City	Location		
1	2		
Allahabad	1.	41, Jawahar Lal Nehru Road, Allahabad.	Allopathic
	2.	2/6, Drumund Road, Allahabad	-do-
	3.	1130-1130A, Kalyani Devi, Allahabad.	-do-
	4.	9, Bank Road, Allahabad	-do-
	5.	Kendranchal Cology, Dhumarganj, Allahabad	-do-
	6.	Bansidhar Market, Uncha Mandi, Allahabad	-do-
	7.	7-97, Industrial Area Colony, Naini, Allahabad	-do-
	8.	Sangam Place, ADA Building No. 2, Clive Road, Allahabad	One Homoeopathy & One Ayurvedic
Lucknow	1.	Mewa Nursery, 372/12, Nishat Ganj, Lucknow	Allopathic
	2.	Skylark Building, N.K. Road, Lucknow	-do-
	3.	21, Patel Nagar, Alam Bagh, Lucknow	-do-
	4.	Nakhas Market, Lucknow	One Allopathic and One Unani
	5.	70, Mall Avenue, Lucknow	One Allopathic and One Ayurvedic

1	2	
	6. Sector 8, Aliganj, ESI/10, Sitapur Road Yogna, Lucknow	Allopathic
	7. Pratap Bagh, Lucknow	Homoeopathic
	8. N.K. Road, Lucknow	Polyclinic
Kanpur	1. 126/T/9, Govind Nagar, Kanpur	Allopathic
	2. 110/58, R.K. Nagar, Kanpur	-do-
	3. 15/45, A&B Civil Lines, Kanpur	-do-
	4. E/15, Khapra Mahal, Kanpur	-do-
	5. 89, Gandhigram, Kanpur	-do-
	6. 128/123, H-Block, Kidwai Nagar, Kanpur	-do-
	7. 117/H-2/183, Pandu Nagar, Kanpur	-do-
	8. 2A/186, Azad Nagar, Kanpur	-do-
	9. 155/Z-1, Barra, Kanpur	-do-
	10. 126/T/9 Govind Nagar, Kanpur	One Homoeopathic & One Ayurvedic
	11. 15/45 A&V, Civil Line, Kanpur	Homoeopathic
Meerut	1. 171/V Abu Lane, Meerut Cantt.	One Allopathic & One Ayurvedic
	2. 154, Wester Kutchery Road, Vijay Nagar, Meerut	One Allopathic & One Homoeopathic
	3. 124, Avas Vikas Colony, Mohanpur, Meerut	Allopathic
	4. Lukha Nagar, Meerut	-do-
	5. Kanker Khera, Meerut	-do-
	6. S.K. Road, Meerut	-do-

*[English]***Kashmiri Pandits**

878. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts for the return of the Kashmiri Pandits in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated number of Kashmiri Pandits displaced;

(d) the number of Kashmiri Pandits killed during the militancy in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) the financial assistance provided by the Government to them for their employment and rehabilitation; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of Kashmiri Pandits in Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Government of J&K has informed that issue regarding return of Kashmiri migrants is on top of its agenda and they are contemplating an action plan for early and safe return of the migrants to the Valley. Separately, a social interaction programme has been initiated by the State Government under which the migrants have visited the Valley so as to pave the way for their early return to the Valley.

(c) and (d) As per available information, 51,122 Kashmiri migrant families are living in different parts of the country. Majority of these are staying in Jammu (29074 families) and Delhi (19338 families).

As per information provided by the State Government, the number of civilians of various communities killed by militants in J&K during 1997, 1998 and 1999 are 938, 867 and 821 respectively.

(e) While the policy of the Government is to minimise the hardships of the migrants temporarily staying outside the State, all possible financial assistance is also provided. Apart from cash relief & dry ration temporary accommodation is being provided to the needy migrants. Government of J&K has extended the benefits of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and State Self-Employment Scheme to the migrants living in J&K. The Government of India have also requested other States to

extend similar benefits to the migrants staying in their States.

(f) The Government of J&K has adopted a multi-pronged approach which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening the border management, neutralising plans of the militants by proactive action against them in the hinterland, gearing up intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through an institutional framework of Operations Groups, etc. for safety of J&K citizens including the Kashmiri Pandits. Necessary steps have also been taken to flush out militants, check infiltration and curb militant activities by intensive patrolling including of areas inhabited by minorities.

*[Translation]***Promotion of Youth Affairs and Sports in Rajasthan**

879. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to promote the youth affairs and sports in Rajasthan during the last two years;

(b) the number of proposals pending with regard to the development of sports and construction of stadia and youth hostels in Rajasthan;

(c) the time by which necessary action will be taken in this regard and also the procedure adopted by the Government to provide grants for the sports and youth welfare activities;

(d) the action plan of the Government to strengthen State Sports Council and District Level Sports Councils and also to make them effective; and

(e) the reasons for not constructing youth hostels in Ajmer for which proposal has already been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) The Department implements a number of Schemes on Sports and Youth Affairs under which the State Government of Rajasthan, alongwith other States/UTs, can avail benefits.

(b) Under the Scheme of Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure, as revised in 1999, the Department has received twelve proposals from the Government of Rajasthan. Out of these, only one proposal was found viable. A sum of Rs. 5,59,150/- and Rs. 5,21,800/- has been released during 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. Deficiencies observed in the other eleven proposals have

been intimated to the Government of Rajasthan. Government of Rajasthan also sent four proposals for construction of Youth Hostels, one each in Ajmer, Kota, Jaisalmer and Udaipur. Three proposals of Kota, Udaipur and Ajmer have been approved in principle.

(c) As soon as a proposal received under any Scheme is found to fulfil the provisions of the Scheme, it is cleared within the shortest possible time after completing the necessary procedure.

(d) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned to strengthen the State Sports Council and District Level Sports Councils to make them effective.

(e) Government of Rajasthan have not sent the drawings and estimates in respect of construction of Youth Hostel at Ajmer. However, the proposal has been approved in principle.

[English]

Review of Chemicals and Fertilizers Units

880. SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the performance of PSU in Chemicals and Fertilizers sector

during the current year in terms of the target set and achieved during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action plan has been finalised for revival of sick PSUs in Chemicals and Fertilizers segments and MoU signed for 2000-2001; and

(d) if so, the details of action plan, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) and (b) The Government regularly monitors performance of PSUs in Chemicals and Fertilizer Sectors through periodical reports for analysing their performance with reference to the targets. The variance, if any, is analysed and the concerned PSU is advised to take corrective action. In respect of the companies signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs), a rigorous analysis is also undertaken by the Ad-hoc Task Force (ATF) comprising of high level independent experts set up by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for performance evaluation. Production target in the last two years of the PSUs in Chemicals & Fertilizer Sectors is given below:

('000 MT)

Name of PSU	1998-99		1999-2000 (April-Dec. 1999)	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	22.5	15.7	14.1	11.3
Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	264.0	271.8	190.4	193.7
National Fertilizers Ltd.	1450.3	1502.0	1077.4	1129.0
Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	425.8	417.1	317.1	346.5
Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	1075.6	980.1	800.3	816.7
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	350.7	377.6	325.7	331.1
Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	462.4	500.1	384.2	335.7
Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.	36.5	20.2	19.4	1.2
Fertilizer Corporation of India	209.3	176.4	109.3	101.8
Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	119.6	64.4	50.8	36.6

Note: Target and production of fertilizers are in nutrient terms.

(c) and (d) Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. and Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., the two PSUs in Chemicals Sector are not sick under the Provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The rehabilitation proposals for the sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of Department of Fertilizers are formulated based on the unit-wise viability taking into consideration the updated financial analysis and the legal and administrative dimensions of these multi-unit companies. Generally, the PSUs that have not been referred to BIFR and are significant in size are expected to sign MOU.

Reproduction Child Health Project

881. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation has launched 'Reproduction Child Health' project for the welfare of urban slums;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the fund sanctioned by the WHO for the purpose;

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be commenced; and

(e) the extent to which the said project is likely to create awareness among families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) A project for providing Reproductive and Child Health Services in urban slum areas in certain cities in major States has been under discussion with the World Bank. Certain proposals have been received from the States and the same are under examination. This project is proposed to be included in the Phase-II of the RCH which will be negotiated with the World Bank later. In the mean time the possibility of getting one or two pilot projects executed with the funding of the European Commission is being explored.

When taken up this project will improve both awareness RCH service delivery in the urban areas. Under the World Bank aided India Population Project VIII similar activities have started in a number of cities in States of Karnataka, West Bengal, Delhi and Andhra Pradesh.

Basic Amenities in KV's/NV's

882. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas running without proper building and other basic amenities in each State;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to provide proper buildings and other basic amenities to these Vidyalayas; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and released for construction of building for these Vidyalayas in each State, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) **Navodaya Vidyalayas**

Initially, a Navodaya Vidyalaya is established in a temporary building offered by the State Government till date Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti constructs its own permanent building. Out of 408 NVs sanctioned up to 1998-99 construction has been sanctioned in 365 Vidyalayas where land has been made available by the State Governments. 264 Vidyalayas are functioning in permanent buildings. Construction work is in progress in respect of 101 Vidyalayas. Construction could not be sanctioned for 43 Vidyalayas due to non-availability of land. State-wise details are given in Statement-I attached.

Kendriya Vidyalayas:

The information is being collected.

(b) Navodaya Vidyalayas:

The matter is being pursued with concerned State Governments for transfer of land for construction of permanent Vidyalaya buildings. Construction works are being entrusted to reputed Central/State Government agencies and are being closely monitored to ensure timely completion.

Kendriya Vidyalayas:

Enhanced plan outlay has been made by the Government to provide proper buildings and other basic amenities.

(c) Information in respect of Navodaya Vidyalayas is given in Statement II attached. Information in respect of Kendriya Vidyalayas is being collected.

Statement I**State-wise Details of JNVs which are running without permanent buildings**

S.No.	State/ UT	No. of JNVs where Const. Works are in progress	No. of JNVs where Const. Works are yet to be Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1
2.	Assam	17	1
3.	Bihar	10	15
4.	Gujarat	6	3
5.	Haryana	3	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2
7.	Karnataka	1	2
8.	Meghalaya	3	3
9.	Orissa	3	2
10.	Rajasthan	5	—
11.	Sikkim	—	2
12.	Tripura	1	1
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7	9
14.	A&N Islands	1	—
15.	Andhra Pradesh	0	—
16.	Goa	2	—
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	—

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	2	—
19.	Lakshdweep	1	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7	—
21.	Maharashtra	7	—
22.	Manipur	3	—
23.	Mizoram	2	—
24.	Nagaland	4	—
25.	Pondicherry	2	—
26.	Punjab	1	—
Total		101	43

Statement II**State-wise Details of Works Sanctioned and Funds Released as on 31.1.2000 in respect of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

State/UT	Works Sanctioned	Funds Released
1	2	3
A&N Islands	1,009.29	601.18
Andhra Pradesh	7,036.99	6,510.80
Arunachal Pradesh	2,349.59	914.84
Assam	7,768.47	2,393.72
Bihar	12,236.97	9,501.86

1	2	3
Chandigarh	480.94	538.89
D&N Haveli	224.21	233.95
Daman & Diu	523.88	533.26
Delhi	852.62	845.25
Goa	520.56	280.40
Gujarat	4,573.43	3,623.25
Himachal Pradesh	3,995.80	3,607.98
Haryana	4,257.21	3422.08
Jammu & Kashmir	4,537.56	2,381.70
Karnataka	7,826.46	7,358.76
Kerala	4,381.30	3,997.92
Lakshdweep	717.79	395.19
Madhya Pradesh	15,270.32	13,025.32
Maharashtra	10,177.87	8,103.98
Manipur	3,102.94	1,917.20
Meghalaya	1,306.81	262.30
Mizoram	681.63	285.33
Nagaland	1,040.95	382.15
Orissa	5,474.56	5,146.81
Pondicherry	1,314.11	1,183.21
Punjab	3,966.04	3,321.32

1	2	3
Rajasthan	9,473.85	7,639.34
Sikkim	377.91	418.82
Tripura	1,072.68	901.42
Uttar Pradesh	16,368.71	13,430.23
Total	132,921.45	103,158.46

[Translation]

VVIP Security

883. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ZY and Z+ category security has been reviewed recently;

(b) if so, the number of persons included in such category;

(c) the total expenditure incurred during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per the Security Scheme the need for security and scale of security arrangements are reviewed periodically based on latest threat perception in each case and necessary changes in security are made as warranted. This is a continuing process.

(c) As per available information, the total expenditure incurred during the last three years by Delhi Police on security of protectees is as follows:—

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1996-97	23.78
1997-98	27.85
1998-99	28.83

(d) The Security of the protectees is reviewed periodically by the Government and wherever possible security is withdrawn/reduced based on latest threat perception.

[English]

Foreign Direct Investment

884. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to boost the foreign direct investment in research & development in pharmaceutical sector;

(b) if so, the funds likely to be mobilized therefrom;

(c) whether there are some obstacles in bringing foreign direct investment in pharmaceutical sector;

(d) if so, the steps taken to resolve the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (e) In order to promote foreign direct investment in the pharmaceutical sector, the Government has decided to permit up to 74% foreign equity under the automatic route.

Mahajan Committee

885. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahajan Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government have not taken any decision to implement the report of the Committee;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the State Government of Karnataka has urged the Union Government to implement the Mahajan Committee report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (f) The Mahajan Commission had submitted its report in August, 1967. The Commission recommended transfer of 267 villages, along with the towns of Nipani, Khanapur and Nandgad from Karnataka to Maharashtra. The Commission also recommended transfer of 227 villages from Maharashtra to Karnataka.

The Government of Karnataka accepted the recommendations of the Commission in toto and asked the Government of India to implement the same through Parliamentary legislation. However, the Government of Maharashtra did not accept the Commission's recommendations.

The Government of India is of the view that the dispute is to be resolved primarily by the State Government concerned through discussions and mutual accommodation.

Formation of New State

886. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make Chhatisgarh a new State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken to form a new State?

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

(b) and (c) The Madhya Pradesh Re-organisation Bill, 2000, which provides for the creation of the proposed State of Chhattisgarh, has been prepared. The Bill is proposed to be referred to the State Legislature of Madhya Pradesh shortly for expressing its views thereon as required under article 3 of the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.15 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hours

*(The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Twelve of the Clock)*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj): Sir, Mr. Deputy Speaker, discussion on this subject should be held under Rule 184...(*Interruptions*) The Bharatiya Janata Party is trying to disintegrate the country through Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh in Gujarat...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Sir, have you allowed them to raise this issue during 'Zero Hour'? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Some discussion was going on in the hon. Speaker's Chamber. Therefore, I request you to have the Papers laid on the Table of the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Presentation of Budget is also there today.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Dausa): Sir, let them accept to have a discussion under Rule 184. Let them have their point of view; we will have our point of view...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): On behalf of Shri L.K. Advani, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Border Security Force [Air Wing, Non-Gazetted (Combatised) Group 'C' Posts] Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1999 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1999 under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1311/2000]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

- (i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Engineering Cadre, (Group 'A' Posts) Recruitment Rules, 1999 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 817 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1999.
- (ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police, Veterinary Cadre (Group 'A') Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 62 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 2000.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1312/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954:—

- (i) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (4th Amendment) Rules, 1998 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 175 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1998 alongwith the extracts of the Existing Rules.
- (ii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (3rd Amendment) Rules, 1998 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 177(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1998 together with extracts of the Original Rules.
- (iii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (1st Amendment) Rules, 1998 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 64(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February 1998 together with extracts of Existing PFA Rules.

- (2) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1313/2000]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the International Copyright Order, 1999 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 228 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1999, under sub-section (3) of section 78 of the Copyright Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1314/2000]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1315/2000]

- (3) (a)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Adult Education, New Delhi for the years 1991-92 to 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Adult Education, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Adult Education, New Delhi, for the year 1994-95, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1316/2000]

- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Adult Education, New Delhi, for the year 1995-96, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (v) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Adult Education, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (vi) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Adult Education, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1317/2000]

- (b) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Adult Education, New Delhi, for the years 1991-92 to 1994-95.
- (c) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Adult Education, New Delhi, for the years 1995-96 to 1997-98.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1318/2000]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 1997-98.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1998-99.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1319/2000]

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1320/2000]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1998-99.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working for North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1321/2000]

- (10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1322/2000]

- (12) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1323/2000]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): On behalf of Shri Tapan Sikdar, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Telematics, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1324/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Special Order (Hindi and English versions) made by the President increasing the amount

in respect of 'Tour Expenses' relating to the Governor of Nagaland for the financial year 1998-99, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1325/2000]

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Budget is an important item. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajan): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the confidentiality of this Budget has already been breached. ...(Interruptions) The budget has been leaked out. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seat, please.

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave a notice. The Budget is presented under Rule 204 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct

of Business in Lok Sabha. It is sacrosanct and secret. It is the prerogative of this House only to know the details of the Budget. I submitted a copy of the Notice to the Finance Minister along with a copy of the proposals that are leaked. The proposals of taxation, concessions and all other things have been leaked item-wise long before the Budget is presented. *...(Interruptions)* I did call the attention of the Speaker...*(Interruptions)*

• MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): You speak to the Speaker. You are arising a very serious issue. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave a copy to you. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, please take your sit.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, you have given a notice just ten minutes before. I received your notice. I am examining the notice. We have to ascertain the facts.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only said that if the corresponding proposals reported here are found to be true, then the Government should resign. *...(Interruptions)* Please take it up.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. Shri Dasmunsi, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Finance Minister may start. The notice is under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Budget is an important item. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that the notice is under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Khammam): Sir, I may be allowed to mention a few of the salient features of the Budget...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, this is not the way to raise a matter. There is a procedure. Please understand that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except the Finance Minister's speech.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): For no fault, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is losing his temper. All that my colleague is saying is that there is a set of proposals which is circulated on the website and which may correspond with the Budget proposals...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Not only the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs but everybody is losing temper in the House. That is the unfortunate thing that is happening in this House. I am very sorry to say that everybody is losing temper in the House.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: All that he is saying is that there is a convention in the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): We came to know the Budget proposals yesterday itself...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: First, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The House is being deceived in the name of presenting the

* Not recorded.

budget...(Interruptions) The interests of 100 crores of people have been neglected through it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, you are forgetting that you are also on the Panel of Chairmen.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The entire proceeding is being telecast live. The entire nation is watching as to what is going on in the House.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: All that my colleague is saying is that there is a set of papers circulated...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): You should apologise over it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Otherwise Shri Mulayam Singhji will present the budget...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri): He has made a mockery of the House. Is this the way? You too were in the ruling party at one time...(Interruptions)

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): What use of this budget is when it has already been leaked.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the presentation of Budget. Shri Geete, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: All that my colleague is saying is that there is an oath of secrecy taken by the Cabinet. There is a Budget which is kept secret, even from the Cabinet, till half-an-hour earlier before its presentation. There is a set of paper, which is circulating, which purports to be a part of the Budget proposals. If they do correspond with the final Budget proposals, I think the Chair should examine it because it is a very serious matter and serious enough to ask for the resignation of the Government...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said in the beginning also, I have received the notice just 10 minutes before coming

to the Chair. I have categorically said that it is under my observation.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Please, do not treat it lightly and examine whether they correspond with the Budget proposals...(Interruptions).

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: It is a serious matter...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Once the Chair has said that it is under his observation, it is not proper to raise the matter again.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Finance Minister.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is an established rule. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: The proceedings of the House are going on in such a way, it seems as if he has made mockery of the House. It is the House representing the entire country...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is the system. It is very difficult for me to run the House. Budget is an important item and you are obstructing the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is contempt of the House ...(Interruptions) The income of Rs. 100 crores is being suppressed...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will take action against you, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. Please understand it.

...(Interruptions)

14.10 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—2000-2001*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I rise to present the first Budget of this millennium.

PART A

This budget for 2000-2001 has some other firsts to its credit also. It is the first budget of the new Government which took office in October 1999 under the visionary leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. It is also the first budget of the second half century of our Republic and the first budget of the new century. I hope it will add many more firsts to its credit as time goes by. I thank the Hon'ble Prime Minister of entrusting me with this historic responsibility which I stand here to discharge in all humility.

The year 1999-2000 has been a year of many challenges: the 50 day war in Kashmir, the super cyclone in Orissa, long months of political uncertainty before the general elections, a somewhat weak monsoon, a near tripling of world oil prices and the continued fragility in world economic recovery. Nevertheless, we have met these challenges resolutely, accomplished a great deal and the nation is stronger as a result.

The economy's performance is described in detail in the Economic Survey I laid before the House yesterday. Let me just touch a few highlights. A broad-based industrial recovery is under way. Despite lower growth of agriculture due to inclement weather, overall economic growth this year is expected to be nearly 6%. The infrastructure sector is performing much better. For the first time in 17 years the inflation rate has stayed below 4% for 42 consecutive weeks. Even more remarkable, the Consumer Price Index (Industrial Workers) in November 1999 showed zero increase over the previous November. This is an enormous boon for the weakest sections of our society. Public food stocks are at record levels. Exports have achieved a remarkable turn around from negative growth last year to nearly 13% growth in dollar terms in April-December, 1999. Our software exports are also booming. Although surging international oil prices have increased our oil import bill by more than \$6 billion, our foreign exchange reserves have nevertheless attained

new record levels. With the return of investor confidence our stock markets have also soared to new heights.

In my last two budgets I have addressed the accumulated shortcomings in our policies and freed our companies to compete globally. We have strengthened our agricultural sector, energised our financial markets and laid the foundations of an exciting new economy. With this, my third budget, I propose to put India on a sustained, equitable and job-creating growth path of 7 to 8% per year in order to banish the scourge of poverty from our land within a decade. The next 10 years will be India's decade of development. To achieve this objective our strategy must encompass the following elements.

- Strengthen the foundations of growth of our rural economy, especially agriculture and allied activities.
- Nurture the revolutionary potential of the new knowledge-based industries such as infotech, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals.
- Strengthen and modernise traditional industries such as textiles, leather, agro processing and the SSI sector.
- Mount a sustained assault on infrastructure bottlenecks in power, roads, ports, telecom, railways and airways.
- Accord the highest priority to human resource development through programmes and policies in education, health and other social services, with special emphasis on the poorest and weakest sections of society.
- Strengthen our role in the world economy through rapid growth of exports, higher foreign investment and prudent external debt management.
- Establish a credible framework of fiscal discipline, without which the other elements of our strategy can fail.

In all these areas we must pursue thorough-going economic reforms to unlock the creative energies of our people and thus reap the gains of productivity growth. But our reforms must also be guided by compassion and justice. In his Address to Parliament in October 1999 the President has set out the broad outlines of our programme of second generation reforms. This budget carries forward the process of implementation.

*Placed in Library. See No. LT 1326/2000.

Fiscal Management

Today, we must squarely confront and overcome the critical challenge posed by a weakening fiscal situation. A long history of high fiscal deficits has left us with a legacy of a huge public debt and an ever-growing bill of interest payments. This year we have incurred unanticipated expenditure on national defence, elections and the super cyclone in Orissa. The residual impact of the Fifth Pay Commission and the need for special fiscal assistance to the States have added to our burden. All this, combined with shortfalls in receipts from disinvestment and revenue, has raised our net borrowing requirements (our fiscal deficit) to over Rs. 1,00,000 crore. This will add about Rs. 10,000 crore to our interest bill next year. We must also find additional resources for Plan, Defence and for additional transfers to States under the interim award of the Eleventh Finance Commission. If we do not raise the resources and instead take recourse to even higher borrowing next year, then we will jeopardise our prospects for growth, reignite the flames of inflation, sow the seeds of another balance of payments crisis and place an unfair burden on the next generation.

We must put our fiscal house in order. This means hard decisions and sacrifices. *Tkaza hai Waqt ka ke Toofano se Jhujho Kahan Tak Chaloge Kinare Kinare*. At the same time we must preserve the intrinsic dynamism of our economy, which alone can deliver sustained growth with social justice. For this reason, despite the severe fiscal strain, the budget support to the plan is being increased by Rs. 11,100 crore to a level of Rs. 88,100 crore compared to Rs. 77,000 crore in B.E. 1999-2000.

Similarly, there cannot be any compromise on Defence. Our forces have once again demonstrated in Operation Vijay that they are second to none in the world. Government is committed to enhance the quality of our defence preparedness and to modernise our forces. In this budget I have made a provision of Rs. 58,587 crore for defence, which is nearly Rs. 13,000 crore more than in B.E. for the current year. This represents the largest ever increase in the defence budget in any single year. More will be provided whenever needed. We shall not shrink from making any sacrifice to guard and protect every inch of our beloved motherland.

Over the years the composition of Central Government expenditure has become highly rigid and prone to large, pre-committed increases. More than half of the annual budget outlays are transfer payments. Interest payments, Defence, Internal Security, Major Subsidies, Salaries, Allowances and Pensions and non-plan grants to States account for about 95% of non-plan expenditure and about 70% of total expenditure. To curb

built-in expenditure growth and bring about structural changes in the composition of our expenditure, I am introducing the following initiatives.

- All ongoing schemes will be subjected to rigorous zero base budgeting scrutiny. I had announced this initiative last year and I am glad that this exercise has been completed in 8 Departments. As a result 69 schemes are to be discontinued or merged. This process will be completed in a timebound manner in the remaining Departments.
- The manpower requirements of Government departments will be reassessed by reviewing the norms for creation of posts.
- Fresh recruitment in Government departments and institutions will be limited to minimum essential needs.
- The scheme for redeployment of surplus staff will be made more effective and will provide facilities for retraining. A VRS scheme will also be introduced for staff in the surplus pool.
- All subsidies will be reviewed with a view to bringing in cost-based user charges wherever feasible.
- No new autonomous institutions will be created without the approval of Cabinet. Budgetary support to autonomous institutions will be reviewed and they will be encouraged to maximise generation of internal resources.
- In order to align with the overall interest rate structure, the interest rate on General Provident Funds is being reduced by 1% to 11% from 14.2000.
- Excessive domestic borrowings to finance current expenditure has resulted in debt service payments approaching unsustainable levels. To reduce expenditure on this account, a portion of the disinvestment proceeds will be earmarked for retiring Government debt. An initial provision of Rs. 1,000 crore has been made in the budget for this purpose.

Sir, I will have something more to say on major subsidies a little later.

These measures are necessary and are only a beginning. We shall pursue resolutely the objective of

downsizing Government and prepare a roadmap for the purpose. For medium-term management of the fiscal deficit we also need the support of a strong institutional mechanism embodied in a Fiscal Responsibility Act. This had been suggested in the Agenda for Governance of the National Democratic Alliance. I have set up a Committee to examine this issue and make suitable recommendations. I hope to bring the necessary legislative proposals to the House during the course of the year.

The challenge of fiscal management is not confined to the Central Government. The financial position of the State Governments has deteriorated sharply in the last few years. Revenue deficits have widened and borrowings are being increasingly used to meet revenue expenditure. Fiscal reform at the State level has acquired great urgency. While we have gone out of our way to help State Governments, the determination shown by some States to deal with these issues has also helped enormously. It will be my endeavour to take further collective measures in the next year for promoting fiscal reforms in the States. The final report of the Eleventh Finance Commission will provide valuable inputs for taking policy initiatives in this direction.

Agriculture and Rural Development

It is my firm belief that sustained and broad-based growth of agriculture is essential for alleviating poverty, generating incomes and employment, assuring food security and sustaining a buoyant domestic market for industry and services.

We must take all necessary measures to strengthen the rural economy. Credit flow to agriculture through institutional channels of commercial banks, cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks is estimated at about Rs. 41,800 crore this year. It is expected to increase by over 20 per cent to a level of Rs. 51,500 crore in 2000-2001. In my last two budgets we have launched a wide array of initiatives to promote the flow of rural credit. In this budget I propose to strengthen the earlier programmes and launch further initiatives:

- The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) managed by NABARD has emerged as a popular and effective scheme for financing rural infrastructure projects. Last year I had announced an enhanced allocation of Rs. 3,500 crore from the banking sector for RIDF V and extended the repayment period of loans to 7 years. The scope of RIDF was also widened to allow lending to Gram Panchayats, Self Help Groups, NGOs and other eligible organisations for implementing village level infrastructure

projects. This year the corpus of RIDF VI will be increased to Rs. 4,500 crore and the interest charged on this lending will be reduced by half a percent.

Micro finance has emerged as an effective tool for alleviating poverty in many countries. In my last budget I had asked NABARD and SIDBI to cover 50,000 Self Help Groups to develop micro enterprises. NABARD by itself is likely to link 50,000 such Groups to banks during the current year. NABARD and SIDBI will cover an additional one lakh Groups during 2000-2001. To give a further boost to this programme a Micro Finance Development Fund will be created in NABARD with a start up capital of Rs. 100 crore from RBI, NABARD, banks and others. This Fund will provide start up funds to micro finance institutions and infrastructure support for training and systems management and data building. Special emphasis will be placed on promotion of micro enterprises in rural areas set up by vulnerable sections including women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

- The cooperative system is a crucial channel for credit in rural areas. However, over time, problems have developed, mainly because of excessive bureaucratization and the overlapping jurisdiction of State Governments and NABARD. Some State Governments have already taken legislative action to promote genuinely cooperative institutions. For rural credit, clear delineation of the supervisory role of RBI/NABARD on banking matters is also essential. To promote these two prerequisites for a more vibrant rural cooperative credit system I propose to establish a Fund in NABARD. The details will be worked out in the light of the forthcoming recommendations of the Capoor Committee earlier constituted by the Government. In the meantime, RBI is advising the banks to accord priority to the credit needs of those cooperatives which are entirely controlled by user-members and managed by them prudently.
- The programme of Kisan Credit Cards is progressing very well. Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Commercial Banks together have so far issued more than 50 lakh cards and card-cum-pass books to the farmers. I am asking NABARD and Commercial Banks to redouble their promotional efforts so as to issue an additional 75 lakh Kisan Credit Cards by March 2001.

Due to our efforts at recapitalizing RRBs, 158 RRBs are posting operating profits. Out of these, 48 RRBs have been able to wipe out their accumulated losses. In view of the importance of the RRBs in rural financing, we will continue with this programme of strengthening the RRBs.

The Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture have worked out modalities to integrate 28 ongoing separate Centrally Sponsored Schemes of agricultural development into one comprehensive programme. This will weed out duplication, enhance the productivity of the support programme and accord greater flexibility to State Governments to develop and pursue activities on the basis of regional priorities. This is a major step forward towards the goals of convergence and decentralisation that I had outlined in my budget last year.

There is urgent need to review and coordinate our long-term strategy at the National and the State levels on the pattern of land use in the country, development of agriculture in relation to the agro-climatic conditions in the different regions and preservation of our forest resources. We need to adopt an integrated approach to a number of related subjects such as preservation and development of the forest wealth, optimum utilisation of the wasteland, watershed development, safeguarding bio-diversity etc. In view of the complexity of the issues involved, a National Commission on Land Use Policy comprising experts in the relevant fields will be set up to examine the various aspects and make appropriate recommendations to Government.

Our Government stands fully committed to ensure that the fruits of economic reforms are shared by all sections of society, especially those living in rural areas and more particularly the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Five elements of social and economic infrastructure are critical to the quality of life specially in rural areas: These are health, education, drinking water, housing and roads.

Even after 52 years of Independence the provision of basic services in rural areas remains very unsatisfactory. Forty per cent of our villages are without proper roads; 1.8 lakh villages do not have a primary school within 1 km; 4.5 lakh villages have drinking water problems; some estimates indicate a shortage of 140 lakh rural dwelling units; rural health infrastructure suffers from large deficiencies. These large gaps in basic services in rural areas are not acceptable and Government is committed to removing them rapidly.

Universalisation of elementary education is one of our key objectives. A new Department of Elementary Education and Literacy has already been created under the Ministry of Human Resource Development to give a new thrust and focus to these efforts. Some new initiatives include a scheme for universalisation of elementary education called "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" which would enable all children to enroll by 2003 and expansion of the District Primary Education Programme to cover the remaining districts in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Gujarat. On the literacy front the National Literacy Mission would be revamped so that the literacy rate can be raised to 75% by the year 2005. The plan allocation for elementary education has been increased from Rs. 2,931 crore to Rs. 3,729 crore next year. A new Department of Drinking Water Supply in the Ministry of Rural Development has been set up to intensify the efforts and accelerate the pace of coverage. Rahim has said:

Rahiman Paani Raakheye Bin Paani Sab Soon Paani Gaye Ne Ubarye, Moti Manas Hoon. Our objective is to provide drinking water facilities in all rural habitations in the next five years. It is proposed to cover around 60,000 habitations and 30,000 schools in the next year. The outlay of the Department is being enhanced to Rs. 2,100 crore from Rs. 1,807 crore this year. The Reproductive and Child Health programme will receive Rs. 1,051 crore as against an allocation of Rs. 695 crore in 1999-2000. For rural housing schemes a provision of Rs. 1,710 crore has been made in this Budget.

To impart greater momentum to these efforts I am announcing the launching of a new scheme, the "Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana" with the objective of undertaking time bound programmes to fulfil these critical needs of the rural people. I am providing a sum of Rs. 5,000 crore separately for this Scheme in the budget. Out of this a sum of Rs. 2,500 crore will be earmarked for launching a nationwide programme of constructing rural roads and improving rural connectivity. Under the Scheme, Central assistance will be provided to States for implementing specific projects in these sectors. The concerned Ministries in the Central Government will lay down the guidelines and monitor the implementation of these programmes. The erstwhile Basic Minimum Services Scheme will be merged with the new Scheme. Thus the overall provision in the budget for schemes concerning the five basic needs of the rural population is more than Rs. 13,000 crore.

Rural Housing

"Housing for All" has been identified as a priority area in the Agenda for Governance. For the coming financial year, a goal of providing 25 lakh dwelling units

in rural areas has been fixed. Schemes for meeting the needs of different sections of society have been prepared.

- (i) Under Indira Awas Yojana, it is proposed to provide more than 12 lakh houses for the people below poverty line. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 1,501 crore is being provided in the budget.
- (ii) For families with an annual income of below Rs. 32,000 per annum, assistance will be provided for construction of 1 lakh houses under credit-cum-subsidy Scheme. An amount of Rs. 92 crore is being provided in the budget for this scheme.
- (iii) The National Housing Bank will provide refinance to banks and housing finance companies for construction of 1.5 lakh houses under Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Finance Scheme.
- (iv) To further improve the availability of housing finance in rural areas, Government have decided to provide equity support of Rs. 350 crore to HUDCO during the Ninth Plan period. Of this, Rs. 200 crore have already been released and it is proposed to release a further amount of Rs. 100 crore in the next year. With this enhanced equity support, HUDCO will be able to leverage these funds and raise further resources to facilitate and provide finance for the construction of about 9 lakh houses in the rural areas in the coming financial year.
- (v) The cooperative sector and voluntary agencies etc. will support the construction of another 1.5 lakh houses.

Social Security for the Poor

More than one third of our population still lives below the poverty line. There is an imperative need to extend some social security cover to the poorest sections of our society. I have decided to introduce a new scheme of group insurance, "Janashree Bima Yojana", under which beneficiaries will have insurance cover of Rs. 20,000 in case of natural death, Rs. 50,000 in case of accidental death or total permanent disability and Rs. 25,000 for partial permanent disability due to accident. Premia will be fixed on an actuarial basis. Below poverty line participants in this Scheme will pay only half the premium, with the remainder being contributed from earnings of LIC's existing Social Security Fund, suitably augmented by Government. On this basis, the monthly premium to

be paid by the beneficiary is expected to be Rs. 10 or less. This scheme will lay a firm foundation for insurance cover to the poorest in our country.

Empowerment of Women

There is an urgent need for improving the access of women to national resources and for ensuring their rightful place in the mainstream of economic development. Towards this objective, the Government will set up a Task Force under an eminent person to review all existing legislation and Government schemes pertaining to the role of women in the national economy. This Task Force will help us chalk out specific programmes for observing 2001 as "Women's Empowerment Year".

Population, Health and Environment

Government have recently announced a new National Population Policy a key objective of which is to bring down total fertility rates to replacement levels by 2010. To operationalise this objective, the plan allocation of the Department of Family Welfare has been increased from Rs. 2,290 crore in B.E. 1999-2000 to Rs. 3,520 crore next year.

Recognising the role of the Indian systems of medicine and homoeopathy in our health care, the plan allocation for the concerned Department is being doubled. Emphasis will be placed on drug standardisation, quality control, modernising the colleges, drug testing laboratories and formulations. This will also help in boosting exports of herbal formulations.

We must preserve and nurture our forests and environment for future generations. Funds are being provided for regeneration of mangroves and creation of shelterbelts along the coastal line, bamboo regeneration and afforestation programme, encouragement of medicinal plants and eco-tourism. Preservation of the rural environment will raise the living standards of millions belonging to the weakest sections of our society.

Small Scale Industry

The SSI sector plays a vital role in industrial production, employment generation and exports. In the context of growing domestic and international competition, our strategy is to support this sector through promotional policies of credit and technology. For improving credit flow to SSI units, I propose the following:

- The requirement of providing collateral security is a major bottleneck to the flow of bank credit to very small units. RBI has recently issued

instructions to dispense with the collateral requirement for loans up to Rs. 1 lakh. The limit is being further increased for the tiny sector from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh.

- The existing composite loan scheme of SIDBI and banks helps small borrowers by providing working capital and term loans through a single window. To promote credit flow to small borrowers, the composite loan limit is being increased from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs. 10 lakh.
- I am asking the public sector banks to accelerate their programme of SSI branches to ensure that every district and SSI clusters within districts are served by at least one specialised SSI bank branch. Furthermore, to improve the quality of banking services, SSI branches are being asked to obtain ISO certification.
- Last year, I had announced that a credit guarantee scheme for SSI will be launched. I am glad to inform the House that a new Central Scheme for this purpose has been formulated and a provision for Rs. 100 crore has been made in the budget. The Scheme will be implemented through SIDBI and will cover loans upto Rs. 10 lakhs from the banking sector. The guaranteed loans will be securitised and will be tradeable in the secondary debt market.

SIDBI operates the National Equity Fund Scheme under which equity support is provided for projects up to Rs. 15 lakh. To further help SSI entrepreneurs, this limit will be raised from Rs. 15 lakh to 25 lakh.

SIDBI is presently administering the Technology Development Modernisation Fund Scheme for assisting technology development and modernisation of SSI units. The Scheme has certain concessional features including interest at prime lending rate for direct assistance and refinancing at 2% below prime rate for indirect finance. The operation of this scheme is being extended by another 3 years.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been playing a very important role as an instrument to generate large scale employment in the rural areas with low per capita investment. Government will continue to encourage the Khadi and Village Industry Sector so that its products can become more competitive. For intensifying marketing efforts, the KVIC will introduce a common brand name for its products and also set up a professionally managed marketing company for domestic as well as export marketing.

Industry and Capital Market

In earlier millennia, India led the world on the basis of knowledge. Today history is repeating itself. Young Indian entrepreneurs are at the forefront of the infotech revolution, whether in Silicon Valley, Bangalore or Hyderabad. They have shown us how ideas, knowledge, entrepreneurship and technology can combine to yield unprecedented growth of incomes, employment and wealth. Companies unknown 5 years ago have become world leaders. We must do everything possible to promote this flowering of knowledge-based enterprise and job creation.

A key ingredient for future success lies in Venture Capital Finance. After a thorough review, I am proposing a major liberalisation of the tax treatment for venture capital funds. I will describe the details later. To simplify the procedures, SEBI will be the single point nodal agency for registration and regulation of both domestic and overseas venture capital funds. Venture activity is not limited to dot.com companies! Ideas and entrepreneurship, which merit venture finance, can be found in all sectors of the economy. The tax laws and SEBI guidelines are being formulated accordingly. I should add that this liberalisation will give a strong boost for Non Resident Indians in Silicon Valley and elsewhere to invest some of their capital, knowledge and enterprise in ventures in their motherland.

In recent months stock markets have been buoyant all over the world, including India. Experience has however taught us that there can be hard times as well. It is in such difficult times that institutions like investor protection funds of stock exchanges become really important. I will have something to say on this in part B of my speech.

Thanks to our prudent macro-economic management and calibrated approach to currency convertibility, we have successfully weathered the East Asian crisis of the past two years. But we must not confuse caution with timidity. We must encourage Indian firms and businesses to grow into strong, India-based multinationals. To promote this trend, it is necessary to accord our firms increasing flexibility to undertake capital account transactions, especially for acquisitions of businesses abroad. Last month, Government had announced a policy to allow Indian companies to raise funds for investments through issue of ADRs/GDRs without prior Government approval. Up to 50% of these proceeds can be used by them to acquire companies in overseas market. We had also announced on 27th December, 1999, a liberalized mechanism for acquisition of software companies in the overseas market through stock swap options up to US\$ 100 million on an automatic basis. I plan to further

liberalize this policy for acquisition of companies abroad to enable Indian corporates, in knowledge-based sectors to grow rapidly and lay the foundation for Indian multinationals in areas where we have comparative economic advantage. For acquisition in other sectors too, I propose to increase the ceiling under the automatic route from the existing US\$ 15 million to US\$ 50 million for Indian corporates and beyond this, through the approval by the Committee on Overseas Investment.

Under existing policy on portfolio investment, Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) are permitted to invest in a company, upto an aggregate of 24% of equity shares, which can be increased to 30% subject to approval by the Board of Directors and a Special Resolution of the General Body of the Company. To give our best companies greater access to foreign portfolio investment, I am increasing this limit from 30% to 40%.

Science and Technology

The sustained growth of our knowledge-based industries will ultimately depend on the quality and extent of scientific and technological progress and training in our society. We must harness our potential in science and technology to realise the dream of modern India envisioned by the Prime Minister in his address to the Indian Science Congress last month. For taking up relevant technology vision projects and for increasing cooperation between our Universities and R&D institutions, I am making an additional provision of Rs. 50 crore in the budget of the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council under the Department of Science and Technology. I am also making a provision of Rs. 50 crore in the budget of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for launching a New Millennium Indian Technology Leadership Initiative. It will focus on areas which fulfil national objectives and will be based on partnership between the Government and the private sector.

To fully benefit from the new intellectual property rights regime, we need to encourage our scientists and R&D institutions to maximise their patenting efforts. Government have decided to allow Universities and Research Institutions to retain the revenue generated from intellectual property rights through publicly funded research and also share a part of the revenue with the inventor.

Modernisation of the Patent Office and the Trade Mark Register is long overdue. Government have sanctioned a modernisation project of Rs. 75 crore for the Patent Office and we will strive to remove all impediments for early implementation of this project.

Banking and Finance

The recent East Asian crisis has underlined the critical importance of undertaking reforms to strengthen the banking sector. In recent years, RBI has been prescribing prudential norms for banks broadly consistent with international practice. To meet the minimum capital adequacy norms set by RBI and to enable the banks to expand their operations, public sector banks will need more capital. With the Government budget under severe strain, such capital has to be raised from the public which will result in reduction in Government shareholding. To facilitate this process, Government have decided to accept the recommendations of the Narasimham Committee on Banking Sector Reforms for reducing the requirement of minimum shareholding by Government in nationalised banks to 33%. This will be done without changing the public sector character of banks and while ensuring that fresh issue of shares is widely held by the public. The Committee had also expressed the view that the Boards of the banks should have sufficient autonomy to take decisions on corporate strategy and all aspects of business management and be responsible to the stakeholders, that is, the shareholders, the customers, the employees and the public at large. In particular, the interests of the employees of the nationalised Banks will be fully safeguarded. It is proposed to bring about necessary changes in the legislative provisions to accord necessary flexibility and autonomy to the Boards of the banks.

As Honourable Members are aware, the Report of the Working Group on Restructuring Weak Public Sector Banks had suggested the constitution of a Financial Restructuring Authority (FRA). It has been decided to have a modified version of the FRA. Thus, in respect of any bank which is considered to be weak or potentially weak, the statutes governing public sector banks would be amended to provide for supersession of the Board of Directors on the basis of recommendations of the RBI and constitution of a FRA for such a bank, comprising experts and professionals. The amendments would also enable the FRA to exercise special powers including all the powers of the Board of the bank.

Government will not close down any public sector bank. As responsible owner of the banks, Government have decided to consider recapitalisation of the weak banks to achieve the prescribed capital adequacy norms, provided a viable restructuring programme acceptable to the Government as the owner and the RBI as the regulator is made available by the concerned banks.

The high level of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in our public sector banks is a cause for continued concern.

Efficient and effective mechanisms for recovery of bank dues are critically important for reducing NPAs. I am happy to inform the House that comprehensive amendments have been carried out to the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 by issue of an Ordinance. Five more Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT) and four more Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunals have been set up or are in advanced stage of being set up. I further propose to set up four more DRTs at Mumbai and one more DRT each at Calcutta, Delhi and Chennai to facilitate expeditious adjudication and recovery of dues of banks and financial institutions.

The growth of fresh NPAs can also be curbed through better institutional mechanisms for sharing of credit related information on borrowers and potential borrowers among banks and financial institutions. A working Group constituted by RBI to examine modalities for setting up a Credit Information Bureau has recently submitted its report. Based on its recommendation a Credit Information Bureau will soon be established.

In the fast changing world of modern finance it has become necessary to accord greater operational flexibility to the RBI for conduct of monetary policy and regulation of the financial system. Accordingly, I intend to bring to Parliament proposals for amending the relevant legislation.

Similarly, to facilitate development of the Government debt market the legislative framework needs to be strengthened and modernised through a Government Securities Act, which I propose to bring to replace the old Public Debt Act, 1944.

The Industrial Investment Bank of India is the only Calcutta-based development financial institution. To enable it to improve its viability and profitability by diversifying and extending its business, Government will subscribe to the preference capital of this bank.

NBFCs perform a significant role as financial intermediaries and in promoting growth of industry and services. Over the past 3 years RBI has taken a number of measures for strengthening the regulation of this sector with a view to ensuring that only financially sound and well run NBFCs are permitted to accept public deposits. I propose to bring a new bill which will strengthen the hands of depositors in situations of malafide or fraudulent actions of NBFCs.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure services remain a key bottleneck to rapid and sustained growth of our economy. We have made substantial progress in encouraging private

infrastructure service providers and in establishing independent regulatory frameworks in most infrastructure sectors. We have also sought to give greater operation and commercial autonomy to existing public entities in these sectors. We will be moving ahead with programmes for corporatisation of public sector service providers in the areas of telecommunications, ports and airports during the course of the coming year.

The Prime Minister has announced a major initiative for road development, the National Highways Development Project (NHDP). The cost of the project is estimated at around Rs. 54,000 crore. In my earlier budgets, I had announced the levy of cess of one rupee per litre on petrol and diesel and a substantial part of this is expected to be available for funding the NHDP. To further augment resources, for commercially viable components of this project, I shall have something more to say in Part B of my speech.

The plan outlay for the Central PSUs in the power sector has been increased from Rs. 7,626 crore to Rs. 9,194 crore. Increased budgetary support has been provided for the Tehri Hydro and the Nathpa Jakhari Hydro projects so that both these projects can be commissioned by March 2002. For commissioning of high priority projects by SEBs/State generating companies, a provision of Rs. 300 crore has also been made for subsidizing interest on loans from Power Finance Corporation.

In order to give a fillip to the reform process in the power sector and for undertaking investments on renovation and modernisation of old and inefficient plants and for strengthening the distribution system, a new scheme for providing assistance to State utilities will be introduced. Under this scheme, additional Central Plan assistance of Rs. 1,000 crore will be provided to State and Union Territory Governments.

The State Electricity Boards have large overdues to the Central Sector Power and Coal utilities. A Scheme for securitisation of these dues with the support of Central Government has been finalized to assist the SEBs to clear these dues. Central Government support will be linked to reforms in the operation of SEBs.

Hon'ble members are aware that the Sethu Samudram Ship Canal Project has the potential of providing a shorter route between the East and West Coast Ports. I am glad to inform that Government have approved the undertaking of a detailed feasibility study and environmental impact assessment of the project at a total cost of Rs. 4.8 crore. I have made necessary provision for this in the budget.

Disinvestment/Privatisation/Public Sector Restructuring

Government's policy towards the public sector is clear and unambiguous. Its main elements are:—

- Restructure and revive potentially viable PSUs;
- Close down PSUs which cannot be revived;
- Bring down Government equity in all non-strategic PSUs to 26% or lower, if necessary; and
- Fully protect the interests of workers.

In line with this policy during the last two years financial restructuring of 20 PSUs has been approved by Government. As a result, many PSUs have been able to restructure their operations, improve productivity and achieve a turn around in performance. Hon'ble members are aware that Government have recently approved a comprehensive package for restructuring of SAIL, one of our Navaratna PSUs.

There are many PSUs which are sick and not capable of being revived. The only remaining option is to close down these undertakings after providing an acceptable safety net for the employees and workers. Resources under the National Renewal Fund have not been sufficient to meet the cost of Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) for such PSUs. At the same time, these PSUs have assets, which if unbundled and realised, can be used for funding VSS. Government will put in place mechanisms to raise resources from the market against the security of these assets and use these funds to provide an adequate safety-net to workers and employees.

Government have recently established a new Department for Disinvestment to establish a systematic policy approach to disinvestment and privatisation and to give a fresh impetus to this programme, which will emphasize increasingly on strategic sales of identified PSUs. Government equity in all non-strategic PSUs will be reduced to 26% or less and the interests of the workers will be fully protected. The entire receipt from disinvestment and privatisation will be used for meeting expenditure in social sectors, restructuring of PSUs and retiring public debt.

The North-East Region

Government is committed to the speedy economic development of the North-Eastern States and Sikkim. Priority is being given for development of infrastructure, specially airports, railways, power and national highways

so as to remove the sense of isolation perceived in many parts of the North-East. To provide more facilities for vocational education, 50 more Industrial Training Institutes and 446 Computer Information Centres would be established in the North-Eastern States within the next two years.

For realizing the potential for agricultural and horticultural development in the North-East, schemes for minor irrigation and horticulture will be encouraged. A Technology Mission for horticultural development in the North-Eastern States will also be launched.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

To promote literacy and to improve the education standards of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, a new thrust will be given to the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme. The budgetary provision for this Scheme is being increased from Rs. 72 crore to Rs. 130 crore. Emphasis under this Scheme will be on female literacy. Our Prime Minister has announced that it will be our national goal to liberate and rehabilitate around 6 lakh Scavengers in the country. A new strategy will be devised under which Scavengers will be organized into self-help cooperatives and provided assistance from the Government and the concerned Finance Development Corporations. To give a greater focus to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, a new Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been set up. The plan allocation of Tribal welfare has been substantially stepped up from Rs. 684 crore to Rs. 810 crore.

Revised Estimates for 1999-2000

This has been a difficult year for the budget marked by expenditure over-runs and some deceleration in tax collection. The increase in budgeted expenditure has been 7% whereas shortfall in budgeted tax collection is estimated to be 4%. The non-plan expenditure has increased by Rs. 17,461 crore (8.4% over budget estimate of Rs. 2,06,882 crore) and the plan expenditure by Rs. 2,395 crore (3.1% over budget estimate of Rs. 77,000 crore). Major increases in non-plan expenditure are on account of pension payments (Rs. 4,173 crore), interest payments (Rs. 3,425 crore), Extended Ways and Means Advances to States (Rs. 3,000 crore), Defence (Rs. 2,810 crore), Interest subsidies (Rs. 1,304 crore), food subsidy (Rs. 1,000 crore), postal deficit (Rs. 848 crore) and assistance to States from the National Calamity Relief Fund (Rs. 1,064 crore). On the plan side, main increases are on account of National Highway Development (Rs. 1,900 crore), State roads (Rs. 1,000 crore), Railway safety (Rs. 200 crore), special assistance to Jammu and Kashmir and enhanced assistance to States for externally aided projects. About Rs. 500 crore are expected to be released

for projects/schemes in the North Eastern Region and Sikkim out of the savings from the budget of different Central Ministries.

Net tax revenues for the Centre are estimated at Rs. 1,26,469 crore against Rs. 1,32,365 crore budgeted, reflecting a shortfall of about Rs. 5,900 crore. The shortfall is mainly due to lower customs revenue because of very low growth in the dollar value of non-oil imports and lower excise revenue resulting from low inflation in manufactured products for most of the year. Disinvestment receipts are expected to be Rs. 2,600 crore against Rs. 10,000 crore budgeted.

The fiscal deficit is thus likely to increase to 5.6% of GDP from the budget target of 4.0%.

Budget Estimates for 2000-2001

In the budget estimates for 2000-2001, the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 3,38,487 crore, of which Rs. 88,100 crore is for plan and Rs. 2,50,387 crore for non-plan.

Plan Expenditure

The budget support for Central, State and UT Plans has been placed at Rs. 88,100 crore, marking an increase of Rs. 8,705 crore over the revised estimates 1999-2000. Gross budgetary support for the Central Plan is being enhanced from Rs. 43,661 crore in the revised estimates 1999-2000 to Rs. 51,276 crore. Total Central Plan outlay at Rs. 1,17,334 crore will be more by Rs. 21,024 crore from the last year's level of Rs. 96,310 crore, a hefty 22% increase. The plan for 2000-2001 focuses on basic infrastructure with energy, transport and communications accounting for 60% of total Central Plan Outlay. The Outlay for Social Services marks an increase of 21.5% over 1999-2000 R.E.

Central Plan assistance to States and Union Territories in 2000-2001 is placed at Rs. 36,824 crore as compared to Rs. 35,735 crore in the revised estimates for 1999-2000.

Non Plan Expenditure

Non Plan expenditure in 2000-2001 is estimated to be Rs. 2,50,387 crore compared to Rs. 2,24,343 crore in Revised estimates for 1999-2000, showing an increase of Rs. 26,044 crore. The increase in non-Plan expenditure is mainly in defence (Rs. 10,083 crore), interest payments (Rs. 9,841 crore) and in grants to States (Rs. 9,392 crore). However, this increase is sought to be partially offset by reduction in outgo on account of food and fertiliser subsidies.

Major subsidies, on food and fertilizer, constitute a significant portion of our non-plan expenditure. The rate at which these subsidy payments are growing is not sustainable. We need to target the subsidies to those who are poor and needy, whereas others should pay for what they consume. Indeed, we want to expand the access to subsidised food by Below Poverty Line (BPL) families so that they can meet their basic nutritional needs. Accordingly, from next year, we are doubling the allocation of foodgrains to BPL families, under the Targetted PDS, from 10 Kg. to 20 kg. This will result in an enormous gain in food security for our poorest families. The issue price of foodgrains of BPL families is being fixed at 50% of economic cost in line with the decision taken by Government in December, 1996. The net effect of these measures will be to improve the monetary food budget of BPL families and vastly enhance their food security. This achievement is possible only by simultaneously fixing the PDS issue price for APL families at the economic cost. In respect of sugar, no allocation will be made under PDS for income tax assesseees. For others, keeping in view the increase in the levy price of sugar, the issue price under PDS is being fixed at Rs. 13 per kg. As a result of these measures I expect to keep the expenditure on food and sugar subsidy at Rs. 8,210 crore in 2000-2001.

In the case of Fertilizer Subsidy, Members are aware that our present Retention Price Scheme suffers from many shortcomings. Much of the subsidy goes to producers and not to farmers. To encourage greater efficiency of our fertilizer units, some rationalisation of the Retention Price Scheme, including capping of capital related charges, will be implemented from next year. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers will also bring out soon a road map for phasing out the Retention Price Scheme in the medium-term. Separately, to take into account the rising cost of inputs, the maximum retail price of Urea is being raised by 15%. The rate of concession in the case of decontrolled fertilizer is also being reduced. However, to moderate the impact on prices the MRP of DAP and MOP is being raised only by 7% and 15% respectively. I expect that, because of these changes and some rationalisation of Retention Price Scheme, the expenditure on fertilizer subsidy will be Rs. 12,651 crore in 2000-2001.

The Eleventh Finance Commission has since submitted its interim report for making provisional arrangements of tax devolution and grants to States for 2000-2001. Government have accepted the devolution formula and quantum of grants to States, as recommended by the Commission in its interim report. I have made provisions in the budget accordingly.

PART B

Sir, I now present my tax proposals. But before that, I take a glass of water. I take up indirect taxes first.

Hon'ble Members are aware that both the Centre and the States depend heavily on indirect taxes. While I did carry out a major restructuring of the excise rates last year, the process needs to be taken further. We need to overhaul the rate structure, rationalise and simplify the procedures to reduce the compliance cost for the tax payer. We must ensure that we concentrate our energies on increasing production and absorbing new technologies rather than frittering away our energies on tax disputes.

Sir, my proposals in excise intend to establish a single rate Central Value Added Tax (CENVAT) at the Centre. I am convinced that nothing short of this can provide long term stability, remove uncertainties in the mind of industry, and eliminate disputes of classification. This will also encourage the States to implement their agreed programme for converting their sales taxes into VAT by 1.4.2001.

The House may recall that in my last budget, I had introduced three ad-valorem rates of basic excise duty, viz., 8%, 16% and 24%. I propose to converge these three ad-valorem rates to a single rate of 16% CENVAT.

The 8% excise rate is therefore being abolished and most of the items at this rate are being moved to 16%. However, certain items, essentially covering medicare and items of use by the common man, are being exempted from the excise duty. These are:

Medical Items:

- Medicinal grade oxygen
- Medicinal grade hydrogen peroxide
- Anaesthetics
- Potassium iodate
- Medical and surgical gloves; and

Items of common use:

- Cutlery and knives
- House hold glassware, including glassware produced by mouth blown process
- Electric bulbs of MRP up to Rs. 20 per bulb

- Clocks and watches of MRP up to Rs. 500 per piece
- Tooth powder
- Sanitary towels, napkins for babies, etc, and
- Soap for distribution through PDS

I am including roasted chicory in the list of exempted items as coffee itself is free from excise duty.

I have also decided to exempt specified cold chain equipment, which had been provided a low rate of 8% in the last budget, from excise duty in the larger public interest.

Some items, on account of their exceptional nature and sensitivity to price increases, deserve special treatment, at least for the present. These are Kerosene, LPG, Laundry soap, Cotton yarn, including cotton sewing thread, and some other varieties of yarns and Diesel engines up to 10 HP. The rate structure for these is, therefore, being so designed that there is no increase in the incidence of excise from the current level of 8%, and thus there will be no price increase on this account.

I have not made any change in the list of items that are currently charged to 16% excise duty.

In addition to the 16% CENVAT rate, I propose to have three rates of special excise of 8%, 16% and 24%. Unlike the CENVAT rate, the special excise duties will not generally be modvatable, that is, users will not be able to avail of MODVAT credit of these duties.

For the items that are mainly in the nature of raw materials or intermediates, the 16% CENVAT rate is appropriate. I, therefore, propose to include items like plastic materials, films and sheets of plastic, tread rubber, cellular rubber, articles of rubber, nylon filament yarn, transmission and conveyor belts of textile materials, and sacks and bags made of synthetic textile materials in the list of 16% CENVAT, from the current level of 24%. I am also including tyres for OE supplies and parts of air conditioning and refrigerating machinery in the list of 16% CENVAT, without subjecting them to any special excise duty, since they are intermediate goods in the chain of production.

In addition, I am reducing the duty burden on a few other products that are also currently charged to 24% duty. These items are sterile contact lens solution, shikakai powder without additives, and cars for physically handicapped persons. I feel that these items should not be loaded with a duty burden of more than 16% CENVAT.

Ambulances purchased by registered hospitals are currently charged to a concessional rate of excise duty of 16%. I am extending the same treatment to ambulances purchased by Indian Red Cross Society.

The other items that are currently charged to 24% duty shall continue to bear the same incidence, comprising 16% CENVAT and 8% special excise duty.

In my new design of excise duty structure, the items that are now charged to a total duty of 30% would be subjected to a total duty of 32%, composed of 16% CENVAT and 16% special excise duty. This is only a marginal increase of 2%, which, I am sure, the consumers of these commodities can afford to bear.

Items presently charged to a total duty of 40% will now be composed of 16% CENVAT and 24% special excise duty. However, soft drink concentrate supplied to bottlers will be charged to CENVAT at 16% only, being modvatable.

Let me now take up the MODVAT scheme and the changes that I plan to bring about. MODVAT scheme shall now be known as CENVAT scheme.

Over the years, disputes between the department and assesseees on the interpretation of MODVAT rules and procedures have plagued the system. I propose to put an end to this situation. With effect from 1st April 2000, the plethora of existing rules will be replaced by a small set of simple and transparent rules, which, I am sure, shall reduce disputes to a minimum.

I also propose to expand and rationalize the scope of the MODVAT scheme. All inputs and all capital goods are now included in the eligible list of MODVAT scheme. The only exception will be High Speed Diesel Oil and Petrol. However, I propose that the availability of MODVAT credit on capital goods will be spread over a period of two years, with effect from 1st April 2000.

My proposals include full extension of MODVAT scheme to cigarettes for the first time, which should cheer the industry. However, the good news for the cigarette manufacturers ends here. I propose to enhance the rates of excise duty on all categories of cigarettes by 5%.

At present, MODVAT credit of CVD paid on project imports is restricted to the extent of 75%. This has been an irritant. This credit shall now be available for 100% of the CVD. I have also decided to do away with the condition of installation as a pre-requisite for taking credit on capital goods.

Now I shall deal with some sector specific proposals. I take up steel first.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an ad-valorem structure of taxation is largely free from distortions, equitable and automatically buoyant. For the present, I propose to restore ad-valorem excise duty structure on steel produced by re-rollers and also to steel produced by induction furnaces. These goods would be subjected to CENVAT of 16%, with MODVAT benefit, from 1st April 2000. I may add that capacity based tax applicable to re-rollers and induction furnaces has created more problems than it has solved.

Under the existing law, excise duty on goods sold from the depots is charged on the basis of depot price and not the factory gate price. I have received representations that this has caused distortion in the marketability and distribution of steel. Deliveries of steel by integrated steel plants, whether from the plant or stockyard, will henceforth be assessed to duty at the factory gate price.

Sir, now I turn to the textile industry.

I had introduced a compounded levy scheme for independent textile processors in December 1998. This has not worked as well as expected and has led to leakages and revenue losses; still, I do not wish to disturb the scheme abruptly. However, to rectify the situation, I propose to raise the rates of compounded levy from the existing Rs. 1.5 lakhs per chamber per month to Rs. 2 lakhs per chamber per month and from Rs. 2 lakhs per chamber per month to Rs. 2.5 lakhs per chamber per month. My proposals also include some modifications in the scheme in order to plug the loopholes.

Units engaged in the texturing of duty paid polyester yarn would henceforth pay specific rate of excise duty. This should reduce the valuation disputes in respect of these units.

Small scale units enjoy duty free exemption on clearances upto Rs. 50 lakhs a year. I am unable to raise this limit. However, with effect from 1st April 2000, I propose to rationalize the special schemes prevalent for cosmetics and toilet preparations, air-conditioning and refrigerating machinery and their parts, tread rubber and articles of plastics to fall in line with the general scheme of exemption for small scale units.

Sir, I now come to the next part of my proposals which relate to streamlining and simplification of the system. These are aimed at unshackling the excise procedures from the slavery of complexities and rigidities, and making them simple and user-friendly. I may add

that like my rate-related proposals, these also go much beyond minor adjustments and mark a fundamental and even a dramatic departure from the current practices.

With effect from 1st July 2000, all statutory records in excise would be dispensed with. Excise department would rely upon the manufacturer's records. This completes the process initiated by me in my last budget in this regard.

From 1st April 2000, excise assessees would be allowed to pay the excise dues in fortnightly instalments. With this proposal I am putting an end to the age-old practice of day-to-day payment system of excise duties. For the small scale sector, the monthly payment scheme, that I had introduced last year, would continue.

Next, I want to make the valuation mechanism simple, user-friendly and along commercially acceptable lines. From 1st July, 2000, propose to replace the existing section 4 of Central Excise Act which is based on the concept of "normal price" by a new section based on "transaction value" for assessment. This is a path breaking departure from the traditional approach.

The House is aware that several items are assessed to excise duty on the basis of Maximum Retail Price. This system is largely free from disputes and has been generally welcomed by the industry. I propose to extend MRP based assessment to about two dozen new items. I also propose to extend this scheme to more items during the course of the year.

I also propose to rationalize the rates of duties applicable to medicines and toilet preparations under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act. The MRP-based assessment provisions are also being extended for assessment under this Act. These measures would considerably simplify the collection of excise duty by the States and improve their revenues from these duties. These changes will come into force from a notified date.

In addition to the above I am rationalizing the provisions relating to payment of interest and penalty on default. The details are contained in the Finance Bill.

This completes my package of restructuring and rationalisation on the excise side. Trade and Industry should now be able to breathe easy.

I shall now deal with my proposals relating to customs duties.

I am conscious that in this area, I face serious constraints. We have to maintain a judicious balance between the need for providing adequate protection and growth impulses to the domestic industry and calibrating tariffs to international levels. We also need to carry the reform and rationalization process further.

Taking all factors into consideration, I propose to reduce the peak rate of basic customs duty from 40% to 35%, thereby reducing the total number of customs duty rates from 5 to 4, i.e. 35%, 25%, 15% and 5%.

The surcharge of 10%, which I am constrained to continue on revenue considerations, will also apply to the new peak rate of 35%. Crude oil and petroleum products, certain WTO bound items and gold and silver would continue to be exempt.

The House may recall that I had imposed a special additional duty (SAD) of customs in my budget proposals for 1998-99. This had made manufacturer-importers quite sad. But traders were glad because they were exempted. I am correcting the discrimination by withdrawing this exemption. Now all importers would pay this duty. SAD would, however, not apply to petroleum products.

Consequent to our international trade treaty obligations, several hundred items will be placed on the free list for imports effective from 1.4.2000. Most of these are consumer goods and a number of them are agricultural products. To accord adequate tariff protection for these items, they are being placed at the peak rate (35% plus surcharge), except for a few items like capital goods. A number of agricultural and horticultural products placed on the free list of import in earlier years are also being brought to the peak rate to ensure adequate protection to our farmers.

Furthermore, for a handful of sensitive agricultural products like (wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils), in which our experience with supply management has underlined the importance of occasional tariff adjustments, I am making suitable enabling provisions to fix the statutory tariff rates at appropriately high levels. This will give the necessary flexibility for adjusting the applied rates.

Customs is not all about raising revenues. It is also a powerful tool for building our industrial capabilities and improving our international competitiveness. I propose to take several measures in this regard, picking up three sectors for special attention. These are integral parts of the "convergence revolution" which is fast becoming a reality.

First, and foremost, the Information Technology (IT) sector, which leads the current excitement. I propose to

reduce the customs duty on several items for the IT sector. These include:

- Computers, from 20% to 15%;
- Mother boards, from 20% to 15%;
- Floppy diskettes, from 20% to 15%;
- Specified capital goods for manufacture of semi conductors and ICs, from 15% to 5%;
- Microprocessor for computers, from 5% to Nil;
- Memory storage devices, from 5% to Nil;
- CD Roms, from 50% to Nil;
- Integrated circuits and microassemblies from 5% to Nil; and
- Data graphic display tubes for colour monitors for computers from 5% to Nil.

Telecommunications is equally important. To become an economic superpower we must get connected, domestically and globally. I, therefore, propose to reduce the basic customs duty on specified raw materials for manufacture of optical fibres from 15% to 5%. I also propose to reduce the duty on cellular phones from 25% to 5% to improve their availability through proper channels and to curb the menace of the grey market, and on their battery packs from 40% to 15%. I am extending the concessional rate of 5% basic duty applicable to specified telecom equipment to internet service providers also.

The third is the entertainment industry, which is also an area of great promise. To reduce the cost of cinematography for the film industry and provide access to the latest technology, I propose to reduce duty on cinematographic cameras, and other related equipment from 40% to 25%. I also propose to reduce the basic customs duty on colour positive films in jumbo rolls and colour negative films in rolls of certain sizes from 15% to 5%. They shall also be exempt from CVD.

I would like to cover one more sector in this context.

India can be a world leader in jewellery exports, as it is for gems. I propose to reduce the basic customs duty on platinum and non-industrial diamonds from 40% to 15% in order to encourage production of quality jewellery and the provide a fillip to jewellery exports.

To give effect to our agreements with the European Union and the United States, I propose to adjust the customs duties on fibres, yarns, textile fabrics and

garments. As a result, several varieties of fabrics and garments would henceforth be subjected to the higher of ad-valorem or specific rates of duties prescribed for them.

As far as the petroleum sector is concerned, the international prices of crude oil and petroleum products prevalent over some time now have been putting considerable strain on our refineries and distorting the oil pool account. This is accentuated by the fact that prices of petroleum products have not been fully decontrolled so far. I, therefore, propose to reduce the basic customs duty on crude oil from 20% to 15% and on petroleum products from 30% to 25%, except on kerosene for parallel marketing, the basic duty on which is being raised to 35%, from 30%.

In several cases the bound rates are to be reduced as part of our international commitment. I do not wish to take the time of the House by going into details. But they do have some revenue implications.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year, I had proposed the abolition of the Finance Minister's discretionary power to grant ad hoc exemptions of customs and excise duties except for goods of strategic nature, or for charitable purposes. I am pleased to inform the House that this self-denying rule has helped the Government save about Rs. 500 crore in this year.

I shall now mention a few small, but significant, measures for procedural improvements and redressal of the problems of taxpayers. To curtail the so called "show cause notice *Raf*" in customs and central excise, I have decided that henceforth, show cause notices involving duty amount of more than Rs. 1 crore would be issued only with the approval of the Chief Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise. Other show cause notices would require approval of the Commissioner of Customs and Central Excise.

It cannot be disputed that the tax due from a defaulter should flow to the exchequer at the earliest in public interest. At present, penalty equal to 100% of the duty evaded is payable, and this is mandatory, even if someone makes the payment immediately after the adjudication order is passed. With a view to encouraging payment of tax due, I have now proposed that if the amount of tax evaded is paid along with interest within 30 days of the communication of the order, a penalty equal to only 25% of the duty evaded would be payable. I hope that this carrot will be found preferable to the stick, which is bound to follow if tax is not paid in time.

Service tax is emerging as an area of promise as well as problems. Many experts advise me that the best

way to deal with this tax is to make it applicable to all services in one go. However, some others have suggested basic changes in the very structure of the service tax. I have decided not to make any changes for the present. I am setting up an Expert Group to go into all aspects of the matter, review the experience so far, and give me its considered advice.

My proposals on the excise side are estimated to result in revenue gain of Rs. 3,252 crore in a year. On the customs side, my proposals are estimated to result in a revenue loss of Rs. 1,428 crore.

Copies of the notifications issued to give effect to the changes in excise and customs duties shall be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

I now turn to my Direct Tax proposals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my edifice of Direct Tax proposals rests on four pillars of stability, economic growth, rationalisation and simplification.

Our existing rates of personal taxation at 10%, 20% and 30% are only three in number and quite moderate. Although the basic exemption limit is Rs. 50,000, the real exemption limit goes much higher when the other exemptions and deductions are taken into account. For example, salaried person start paying tax only on crossing Rs. 75,000 per year because of the standard deduction. If the tax rebates and deductions available for savings are taken into account, the effective limit of exemption gets close to Rs. 1 lakh. Thus I feel that the present rates of taxation as well as the exemption limit are reasonable. I do not propose to change them.

Although the 10% surcharge imposed last year was meant to be temporary, I am constrained to continue with it, in view of the heavy and unexpected expenditure burden, mainly on account of defence requirements and transfer to states mandated by the Finance Commission.

Having restrained myself from imposing any additional taxes during the course of the year when there was much talk of a Kargil tax, I now propose increasing the surcharge moderately from 10% to 15% on non-corporate tax payers having total taxable income above Rs. 1,50,000 per year. This will slightly increase their marginal rate from 33% to 34.5%. I trust that these relatively better-off sections of society would bear this additional burden cheerfully.

Lest it is felt that I am being discriminatory in not increasing the surcharge on corporates, let me clarify

that they would also get their opportunity to contribute to the national effort in other ways a little later.

Despite the financial constraints, I would like to propose some positive measures on personal taxation.

As an expression of our gratitude to the contribution made by senior citizens during their active years and taking into account the possible hardships that they face in the advanced years of their life, I propose to raise the tax rebate available to them from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000. At the marginal tax rate of 30%, this translates into an exemption of an additional Rs. 15,000 from their gross income, or substitutes the need to save an additional Rs. 25,000 to avail of a similar exemption under section 88.

I have always maintained that despite all the challenges, my job as Finance Minister in making a budget is easier than that of an average house-wife struggling to balance the family budget. As a token of appreciation and recognition of women as productive contributors to the economy, I propose an additional rebate of Rs. 5,000 for women tax-payers from their tax liability. This would be subject to the overall ceiling of Rs. 15,000 if they also happen to be senior citizens.

With a view to acknowledging the services rendered by the members of defence forces and in token of our gratitude for their exceptional courage and valour, I had provided exemption from tax for the pension and family pension of gallantry award winners of these services last year. I now propose to extend similar benefits to gallantry award winners of para military forces and other forces engaged in national and civil defence.

I now turn to the role of taxation as a facilitator of economic growth. Knowledge-based industries are fast emerging as the front-runners of the Indian economy. To accelerate their growth, and encourage investment in them as mentioned in Part A of my speech, I propose to introduce a new regime for venture capital funds. The highlights of this would be:

- (i) No approval of Venture Capital Funds by tax authorities would be required.
- (ii) The principle of "pass through" would be applied in tax treatment of Venture Capital Funds, whose income would be free of tax, except when not distributed within the period that may be prescribed in the guidelines of SEBI. Income in the hands of its investors, which would otherwise be taxable, would also be kept tax free, and there would only be a one-time

payment of tax by the Venture Capital Fund at the rate of 20%, when the Fund distributes its income to the investors. The same rate would apply to undistributed incomes also.

I hope these incentives will facilitate the coming together of *Saraswati* (i.e. knowledge) and *Laxmi* (i.e. wealth) to bless entrepreneurs and investors.

Various tax benefits are already available for the infrastructure sector. I propose to extend these benefits to two additional and essential sectors of urban infrastructure, viz. water treatment and solid waste management. I also propose to include investments in public companies providing long term finance for urban infrastructure as approved investments for charitable trusts. This will enable more investment in projects for development of urban infrastructure.

To provide a more focussed incentive for infrastructure development, I propose to delete the existing provisions 54EA and 54EB and replace them with a new provision, whereby tax exemption from capital gains would be available only if investment is made in bonds to be issued by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). These bonds will have a lock-in period of five years and their proceeds will be used for providing finance to the agricultural sector and for the National Highway Development Project (NHDP).

I propose to continue the thrust given to the housing sector last year and extend the benefits already available for two more years, i.e. for houses or projects which are completed by 31st March 2003. I hope this will sustain and accelerate house construction activity.

To supplement the package of incentives of this sector, I also propose that the 20% rebate of tax under section 88 of the Income-tax Act would now be available for repayment of housing loans up to Rs. 20,000 per year as against Rs. 10,000 earlier.

Presently, the exemption from tax on long-term capital gains is not available if the capital gain from transfer of capital assets is invested in a house, if one house is already owned. I am removing this restriction. Even if they own one house, taxpayers can make an investment in a new house and claim exemption from capital gains tax on sale of capital assets.

Last year I had provided for 100% exemption on export profits to the entertainment industry. However, this benefit was limited to corporate entities only. I propose to extend the benefits available to corporates to non-

corporate assesseees as well with effect from Financial Year 1999-2000. This will remove the perceived discrimination to the non-corporate film makers, but I do hope that this industry will move towards corporatisation and modernization rapidly which is possible without in any way curbing individual creativity.

To address a long-standing demand of the entertainment industry and with a view to streamlining the procedures, I also propose to increase the limit of reporting of payments made by a film producer, during production of a film, to the tax authorities to Rs. 50,000 from the present level of Rs. 25,000.

I hope these concessions combined with what I have already done on the indirect tax side, will reassure the entertainment industry that "*Hum Saath Saath Hain*".

Shipping provides the transportation sinews to our international trade, and has a strategic relevance also. To enable the Indian Shipping Industry, which is facing serious challenges, to generate resources for strengthening and modernising its fleet, I propose to allow deduction of their entire profits, against 50% as at present, if these are kept in a reserve to be used for purchase of new ships. This 100% deduction would be available for five years beginning from the next year.

Investment in human resources is an essential precursor for sustainable economic development. To enable meritorious students, especially those from not so affluent families; to avail of opportunities for higher education, I propose to increase the maximum amount of repayment of loan for higher education from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 40,000 as an allowable deduction. This would translate into loan amounts exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs, which would help such students to defray the increasing cost of higher education, especially in management and professional courses.

Availability of vocational training can go a long way in mitigating the problem of unemployment. It can also bridge the paradoxical mismatch between wide spread unemployment on the one hand and a shortage of properly trained manpower on the other. In order to remedy the situation I propose to allow 100% deduction of payments made for the establishment and running of institutions for vocational education and training by the private sector in rural areas and small towns.

Barring some significant but scattered achievements, we are not a major force in the international sports arena. Like many other activities, modern sports and athletics need money and infrastructure for their development. While some sports have access to abundant funding, most

ners suffer for want of adequate support. To rectify this situation, I propose that 100% deduction would be available for donations made by corporate entities to the Indian Olympic Association for the development of infrastructure and for the sponsorship of games and sports. I hope that with this concession, IOC would be better equipped to promote sports in the country.

Last year, my proposals on corporate restructuring were widely welcomed by Indian industry. However, there have been persistent demands to clarify and rationalise some of the provisions. I, therefore, propose to remove ambiguities in this regard by making suitable changes in the provisions of the Income-tax Act. I also propose that resulting companies as a consequence of splitting of statutory bodies like SEBs will enjoy the benefits of demerger if they fulfil the conditions notified by the Central Government.

Last year, I had dispensed with the condition of continuity of the same business for carry forward and set off of loss. I propose to liberalise the provisions relating to carry forward and set off of unabsorbed depreciation on the same lines. The condition of continuity of the same business will be dispensed with and unabsorbed depreciation may be carried forward and set-off even if the same business is not continued.

To give greater restructuring flexibility and freedom to the corporates, including PSUs, I propose to make the conditions for tax exemption of voluntary retirement benefits of employees more liberal and to simplify the procedure for tax exemption of benefits given to employees of Public companies and Co-operative Societies. It will not be necessary any longer to obtain the approval of the tax authorities for their voluntary retirement schemes if these are formulated in accordance with the prescribed guidelines.

The various exemptions currently available while calculating Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and the credit system has undermined the efficacy of the existing provision and has also led to legal complications. To address these issues, I propose that the Minimum Alternate Tax be now levied at the revised rate of 7.5% of the "book profits" as determined under the Companies Act instead of the existing rate of 10.5%. However, this will now be uniformly applied - barring one exception that I will mention later. There will also be no credit for Minimum Alternate Tax paid. This should bring all zero tax companies within the tax-net, which is also the basic purpose of this tax. The new system has the virtue of a lowered rate of tax, a simple method of computation, and an equitable spread.

To promote industrialization in less developed areas, I propose to extend the tax holiday available for new units set up in industrially backward States and industrially backward Districts for another two years. Similarly, I also propose to extend the existing tax benefit for new Small Scale industrial units for another two years, i.e., till 31st March, 2002.

To strengthen our capital market, I propose to provide 100% exemption to the income of Investor Protection Funds of Stock Exchanges to give them incentives for setting up of such funds.

At present, no tax is payable in the hands of shareholders on the dividend income received from a domestic company, only the company pays additional income-tax at the rate of 10% on the amount of dividends distributed by them. The large gap in the tax treatment of dividend income and interest income has been widely criticized. To reduce this anomaly, I propose to increase the rate of tax on dividends distributed by domestic companies from 10% to 20%. I would clarify that dividend income in the hands of share holders will continue to remain tax free.

In a similar vein, to reduce the distortions arising out of the differing tax treatment for interest incomes from mutual funds and other instruments, like bank deposits and corporate deposits, I propose to increase the rate of tax on income distributed by debt oriented Mutual Funds and UTI from 10% to 20%. However, I would like to clarify that the income distributed under the US-64 and other open-ended equity oriented schemes of UTI and Mutual Funds will continue to be exempt from this tax, as at present.

Currently, banks and financial institutions pay an interest tax of 2%, which adds to their cost. To remove this impediment to financial transactions, I propose to abolish this tax. This is a significant measure which will benefit the financial sector, and consequently the depositors and users of the products and services of the banks and financial institutions.

The life insurance sector is now opened up and would no longer remain a public sector monopoly. It is currently taxed at a special rate which is likely to need a revision in the altered scenario. I would like to undertake such revision on the basis of expert advice and in the light of international practice. I propose to constitute an Expert Committee for this purpose and I hope to bring necessary amendments based on its recommendations during the course of the year.

One of the major initiatives towards better tax compliance has been the introduction of the one-by-six scheme. This, along with other measures, has contributed substantially to increasing the number of tax-payers, which had languished at the level of just over a crore till 1996-1997, but has now crossed the two crore mark, with the biggest boost coming during the last two years. The momentum generated by this and other measures to widen the tax base needs to be sustained. I, therefore, propose to extend the one-by-six scheme from the existing 54 cities to an additional 79 cities in the country. With this, all the cities having a population of two lakh and more on the basis of the 1991 Census would stand covered.

In keeping with international practice, it is proposed to promote a common Business Identification Number to be used by different agencies and departments. In our context, the Permanent Account Number of income-tax would be that instrument. To begin with, the CBEC and DGFT will use PAN for their assesseees, importers and exporters. I hope that in the near future, the PAN card will replace the ration card as the primary identification document for a sizeable number of people.

With a view to intensifying the drive for PAN allotment, I propose to open special counters in all cities where the one-by-six scheme will be in operation (including 79 cities where the scheme is being extended) to issue PAN cards to the taxpayers within 30 days of their filing the application. This facility will become operational with effect from the 1st of July, 2000.

A large number of farmhouses have come up in the vicinity of metropolitan and big cities. Many of these generate commercial income from being hired out for residential accommodation and for holding functions and events. No tax is paid on this income, which is mis-declared as agricultural. This blatant and visible misuse of an exemption originally intended only for genuine farmers cannot be condoned and should not be allowed to continue. I, therefore, propose to make suitable changes in the law to ensure that the income from farmhouse from anything other than genuine agricultural operations will be brought within the tax net.

It is my earnest desire to make the system of tax collection as user friendly and efficient as possible. The tax payer should be able to pay taxes with speed, convenience and dignity. With this in view, I propose to expand and revamp the presently available facilities of tax collection to provide that taxpayers would be able to pay their tax in any branch of nationalised banks where they maintain an account. This facility would be available in all towns and cities covered under the one-by-six scheme with effect from 1st August, 2000. For operational

reasons, this facility would initially be offered in computerised branches only, but would be expanded continuously.

I also propose to further streamline the system of refunds. While the present practice of sending the refund cheques to the tax payers under advice to their banks would continue, the Tax Department would also offer the facility of issuing refunds directly on the bank accounts of assesseees if the tax payers so desire. For operational reasons, this facility would also initially be started from computerised branches of banks, with continuous expansion as the banks get progressively computerised.

With almost every sector of the economy expecting a special treatment, our Income-tax Act has become a vast compilation of exemptions. Income is income and should be taxed. There should be no permanent exemptions. With this in view, I want to make a beginning towards rationalising the existing system of concessions and exemptions. Export earnings of various kinds presently enjoy exemptions from income-tax ranging from 50% to 100% of income. I have, therefore, decided to phase out these concessions over a period of five years. To begin with, I am withdrawing these concessions by 20% from the financial year 2000-2001, and by 20% each subsequent year till they reach a zero level. I would add that exporters would continue to enjoy exemption from MAT till the full phase out. The revenues garnered from this rationalization measure will help us to finance universalization of primary education and other investments in human resources.

My rationalisation measures also include the following:

- Trusts running educational institutions and hospitals will not be denied exemption even if their trustees avail medical and educational facilities from them. Such benefit alone will be taxed.
- Investments made by trusts in public sector companies will continue to be eligible investments for a certain period, even after they cease to be PSUs following disinvestment.
- Interest for delayed payment of dividend tax and tax on distributed profits by mutual funds and UTI will be reduced from 2% per month to 1.5% per month.
- Exemption of allowances received by employees will be raised in conformity with the recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission.

- Limit of gross receipts for compulsory maintenance of books by professionals will be enhanced from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 1,50,000.
- Advisory limit for disposal of departmental appeals by Appellate Tribunal will be provided for in law.

To sum up, Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a result of various proposals made in this budget on the direct taxes, the estimated revenue in 2000-2001 would be Rs. 72,105 crore, including the component of additional resource mobilisation of Rs. 5,080 crore.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these proposals I estimate total tax revenue receipts for the Centre at Rs. 1,46,209 crore and the fiscal deficit at Rs. 1,11,275 crore or 5.1% of GDP. I could have sought a deeper cut in the fiscal deficit, but a substantially higher level of revenue mobilization would have hurt the industrial recovery under way at present. Thus, in the short-run, I had to carefully balance the need for fiscal consolidation with the need to nurture the recovery phase of a growth cycle. I hope this august House will support the balance I have struck in this budget.

Growth is not just an end in itself. It is the critical vehicle for increasing employment and raising the living standards of our people, especially of the poorest. Sustained, broad-based growth, combined with all our programmes for accelerating rural development, building roads, promoting housing, boosting knowledge-based industries and enhancing the quality of human resources, will impart a strong impetus to employment expansion. There can be no better cure for the problem of poverty than this in our country.

Sir, the millennium has heralded the arrival of the Indian economy on the global stage. In two short years, we have shown that Indian talent and Indian effort is second to none. In two short years we have ensured that "made in India" is a compliment for any product or service. In two short years we have sent notice to the world that India will be an economic superpower in the 21st century. The world's eyes are now upon us, and we will deliver.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words, I commend the budget to this August House.

15.55 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 2000*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2000-2001.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2000-2001."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Bill, 2000 has been introduced.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 1st March 2000, at 11 a.m.

15.57 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 1, 2000/
Phalgun 11, 1921 (Saka).*

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 29.2.2000.

** Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

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