

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Third Session**  
**(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. VII contains Nos. 31 to 38)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 16, 2000/Vaisakha 26, 1922 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the Minister of Railways is making provocative speeches and inciting people to take up arms and indulge in violence in the State of West Bengal. She is creating a law and order problem. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not now please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 701 — absent.

Q. No. 702 — Shri Rashid Alvi.

11.01 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Pregnancy Related Deaths

\*702. SHRI RASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India tops in the pregnancy related deaths per year as per the WHO report;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the figures in this regard for the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

### Statement

(a) Although pregnancy related mortality in India is high, it is not the the highest in the world. The World Health Report 1999 published by WHO gives estimations of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in respect of various countries for the year 1990. According to this Report, MMR in India in 1990 was 570 per 100,000 live births. Among our neighbouring countries MMR in Bangladesh for the same period was 850, in Nepal 1500 and Bhutan it was 1600.

The National Family Health Survey 1992-93 estimated the then Maternal Mortality Ratio for India at 437 per 100,000 live births. The latest report of Registrar General of India 1997 places MMR at 408 per 100,000 live births.

(b) The main causes for such pregnancy related deaths are:

- Direct causes: haemorrhage, infection, abortion, eclampsia and obstructed labour;
- Indirect causes: anaemia, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis and Malaria;
- Socio-economic causes: early age of marriage; adolescent pregnancies; low status of women; low level of female; education; lack of access to health services; gender bias and economic dependency.

(c) The figures of MMR for the last three years are not available on an annual basis. The Statewise data for 15 major States as per the Registrar General of India Report 1997 is annexed.

(d) Maternal Health care is an integral part of the Family Welfare Programme. Certain vertical interventions like National Nutritional Anaemia Control Programme and Tetanus Immunisation Programme for pregnant mothers have been going on under the Family Welfare Programme. In 1992, the nationwide Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) [1992-97] was launched with World Bank support for integrating various vertical interventions in the area of maternal and child health. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme which was launched in 1997 for five years, continues by way of strengthening of the CSSM activities along with certain new programmes. The major RCH programmes are:

\* Not recorded.

1. Essential obstetric care.
2. Emergency obstetric care.
3. Provision of contractual or part-time appointment of Anaesthetists, Gynaecologists, Safe Motherhood consultants and technical staff like Laboratory Technician, Public Health, Nurses, etc.
4. Provision of drugs and equipment for Maternal Health at sub-centres, primary health centres, community health centres/first referral units.
5. A scheme for 24 hour delivery services at selected primary health centres and community health centres.
6. Additional ANMs for backward districts.
7. Referral transport for pregnant women for eight backward States.
8. Facilities and training for medical termination of pregnancies for safe abortions.
9. Prevention, management and control of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI)/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI).
10. Intensification of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Programmes for Maternal and Child Health through the mass media as also decentralised local specific activities at the grassroot level.
11. Involvement of NGOs in awareness generation and service delivery where Government services are not adequate.
12. Training of medical/paramedical and other service providers.
13. Training of Dais.

The need for bringing down MMR considerably and improving maternal health in general has been strongly stressed in the National Population Policy which has recently been approved by the Government. This Policy recommends a holistic strategy for bringing about total inter-sectoral coordination at the grassroot level and also for involving the NGOs, civil society, Panchayati Raj Institutions and women's groups in bringing down MMR and Infant Mortality Ratio.

### ANNEXURE

*Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births) India and bigger States, 1997*

Places	MMR
India	408
Andhra Pradesh	154
Assam	401
Bihar	451
Gujarat	29
Haryana	105
Karnataka	195
Kerala	195
Madhya Pradesh	498
Maharashtra	135
Orissa	361
Punjab	196
Rajasthan	677
Tamil Nadu	76
Uttar Pradesh	707
West Bengal	264

Source: SRS, RG India

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Sir, under 20 point programme the Government started Health For All Scheme. Under this scheme it was expected that by the year 2000 entire population of the country would be healthy. Through you, I would like to ask the Government that

[English]

according to the news item that has appeared in The Times of India dated the 14th March.

[Translation]

As far as pregnancy deaths in our country are concerned, where do we stand in the whole world and in Asia as well? Hon. Minister has provided Statewise data and has also mentioned that such deaths are more in

neighbouring country Bangladesh and Nepal as compared to our country. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to why do not we compare ourselves with Europe and America where rate of pregnancy deaths is low. In case of any administrative failure on our part, we quote the example of Bangladesh and Pakistan, the examples of Europe and America are not quoted. Why do we look down, why cannot we look up? Besides, I would like to know as to what is the rate of pregnancy deaths in rural area and urban areas separately?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: It is perfectly all right that the hon. Member has raised a question regarding Maternal Mortality Rate. In reply to that I have said that — you have asked whether it is a fact that India tops the countries in the world, where such mortality rate...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you taken any permission from the Chair to answer this Question?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: I am sorry. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Have you taken any permission to answer this Question on behalf of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: The Health Minister has written a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He has not taken any permission from the Chair.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: He has written a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am postponing this question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am postponing this question.

Q. No. 703. Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can the Minister be absent during Question Hour, without your permission? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a good practice. I am advising the Ministers also. This is not a good practice.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling them. What is this? It is not a good practice. The Ministers also should take the permission from the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is how the Government is functioning.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 703 Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora.

[Translation]

### **Educational Schemes**

\*703. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had constituted the Kothari Commission and the Rammurthi Committee to bring reforms in the field of education;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the said Committee and the Commission;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any schemes based on these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

The Education Commission chaired by Prof. D.S. Kothari was constituted in 1964 to suggest ways and means to reform the system of education in the country. The Commission submitted its report in 1966, which contained some far-reaching reforms in the field of education including eradication of illiteracy; uniform education structure of 10+2+3; vocationalisation of secondary education; compulsory teaching of science and mathematics during the first ten years of schooling; three language formula; expansion of facilities of higher education along with distance and part time education; promotion of centres of excellence; and increase in expenditure on education to six per cent of the national income. The report of the Commission became the basis for the First National Policy Resolution adopted by Parliament in 1968.

2. The Ramamurti Committee was constituted in May, 1990 to review the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986. It submitted its report in December, 1990. The Committee recommended some modifications in the NPE which included: making elementary education a Fundamental Right; enlarging the scope of Article 45 of the Constitution to include Early Childhood Care and Education; non-formalisation of formal education in schools; integration of vocationalisation in the core curriculum; setting up of Examination Reforms Commission; establishment of grievance redressal machinery for students and teachers; promotion of women's education; and strategies for educational development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Minorities. These recommendations were suitably incorporated in the National Policy on Education and Programme of Action, 1992.

3. In pursuance of the national policies on education, several Centrally Sponsored Schemes like Total Literacy Campaigns, Operation Blackboard, Mid-day Meals, Non-Formal Education, District Primary Education Programme and Vocationalisation of Secondary Education have been launched. Measures such as uniform education structure (10+2+3), national curricular framework, three language formula and stepping up of allocation for education have also been taken to implement the policy directives. Besides, a Constitutional Amendment Bill to make Elementary Education a Fundamental Right for all children of 6-14 years of age has been introduced in Parliament in 1997.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Today the importance of education cannot be neglected in the country. Education not only helps in character building of society but also helps in all round development of the country. Kothari Commission submitted its report in sixties wherein it was recommended that six per cent of Gross Domestic Product should be spent on education. In addition, Kothari Commission made many other recommendations. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether we are spending six per cent of GDP on education as recommended by Kothari Commission and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, it is true that not only Kothari Commission but all the Commissions on the subject have recommended that six per cent of GDP should be spent on education. I admit that today the Government is not spending six per cent. It is hovering around 3.8 per cent. But in addition to Government spending, if we add community spending to it then it comes to 5.8 per cent or you can say that we are near to six per cent. In fact there is a need to spend much more. Take the case of developed countries, where

literacy rate has touched 90 per cent and quality education is imparted there. 9-10 per cent of GDP is spent on education in these countries. Time and again I have been reiterating it in the House and today also I would like to say that there is need to spend more on education. Yet we are not even in a position to spend in proportion to our resources.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Why could it not be possible?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It has not been possible, not even in 50 years.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Please indicate the reasons therefor.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask second supplementary Question.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Let the first question be replied.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The country did not have resources. In simple terms the income of the country did not increase at the rate it should have been. The education was not given desired attention. Expenditure on education in successive plans kept on declining. Now after assuming power, it has been our endeavour to increase the spending on education. This task cannot be accomplished in two years.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: What steps the Government is taking today.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Today the Government is spending more on education. You would be glad to know that despite a cut in expenditure in all other Departments, we have increased the Budget for education by over 24 per cent.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the Constitution of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, he is asking the third supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No. This is his second supplementary.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Indora, what is this? Please ask your second supplementary.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my second supplementary and not third one. According to our Constitution, equal opportunity of education, be it poor or rich, is a fundamental right. And everyone should get equal opportunity of education. Hon. Minister has presented a uniform pattern of education i.e. 10+2+3 for all, be it rich or the poor. There are some schools where education is only for name-sake, on the other hand there are private schools such as D.P.S. where more money is being spent on education. In today's world of competition, there are different standard of education for the poor and the rich. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether they are going to make any policy or provision which provides for schools take DPS, where children from 10-12 kms. area can study irrespective of their economic status. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You ask supplementary.

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: I am asking supplementary only. Are you going to take a provision by which such a uniformity can be brought in education that the children residing in an area whether rich or poor can get the same education.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This is a very important question and since independence the country has considered this question all along. As far as the responsibility of Union Government is concerned, we do not run the schools. The children studying in central schools and Navodaya schools get the same level of education and so far it has not been possible to bring the primary schools run by the Government and the private schools at par. So far we have not been able to properly frame even the fundamental rights. We want that the right to education may become a fundamental right and in this connection the draft is under consideration. It is also under consideration that a central education Bill be drafted wherein different problems should be considered. We will consider these problems in the conference of education Ministers also. It is not only a complex problem but also a constitutional, economic and social problem. We cannot outrightly say that from tomorrow we will provide uniform system of education in all the schools.

SHRI SAHIB SINGH: MR. Speaker, Sir, since independence several commissions and committees have been constituted and they have given their recommendations also. Hon. Minister has expressed his concern and he has been saying that a radical change will be brought in it within a time bound period to achieve

the aim of uniform system of education. But in the budget the amount which is being spent on education is very less. Education is a very important subject therefore we should allocate more funds for education by somehow effecting a cut in other heads as we do in the case of defence budget. Like defence, education is also a very important subject hence there is a need to spend more money on education. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in pursuance of recommendation made by Kothari Commission that 6% should be spent on education, the Government will evolve any scheme to implement it in next session?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I agree with this and I have said it again and again that there is a need to spend 6% of the budget on education. We always try to increase this allocation for education as per the availability of our resources. This year also we have increased it by 24%. I have given this suggestion also that there is a need to levy a separate cess for education so that inequalities in education could be removed. There is no doubt that without 6% Government and community spending, development of education cannot be accomplished and also it cannot be of high quality, I am thankful to all hon. members because they are all supporting me over this question of increased budget allocation for education and I hope that this support will definitely bring good results.

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Kothari Commission has recommended examination reforms. Our education system is examination oriented and the marking pattern is often very subjective. In fact, university professors have been known to value the three hours papers in three minutes. I would like to know whether the Government is considering to change the marking system to either grades or credit system.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: CBSE had recommended to introduce grading system in all CBSE affiliated schools and it was proposed to introduce it for 12th class from the next year. We are writing to all the State education boards to introduce grading system in their respective States. The purpose of this new system is to abolish stress and feeling of inferiority arising out of fear of failure in the minds of children and to pressure the manpower and the labour force of the nation. We are supporter of this system.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Minister of Education has expressed his concern and had admitted that since independence the issue of uniform system of

education is being raised continuously. There are 3 types of public schools—one being run at Shimla, second the Doon School of Dehradun and third of Nainital—I alongwith the entire House would like to know as to what amount of money per student is being spent per month in these schools in regard to the students of 8th, 9th and 11th standard? I would like to know as to what amount is being spent for their counterparts in the central schools and I would like to know as to how much amount is spent per child in primary schools in the villages and in junior high schools or inter-college. If you present the figures here then the entire House will support you on the issue of enhancing the budgetary allocation for education. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, who is also sitting here, should also extend his support to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates to the recommendations of Kothari Commission.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: When do I raise more questions? My second question is whether you will contemplate doing away with the present three years graduation system. I and you have also completed our graduation in two years. Several prominent scholars and big leaders from President to Prime Minister and Home Ministers have also completed their graduation in two years then what is the logic behind making it 3 years? Why an additional one year and money is being wasted over it? I want to know whether you will reconsider the issue and will introduce 2 years graduation? If you do not have the figures with you right now then please send it to us.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I need notice to reply the first question and I will reply to it accordingly. But as regards the second question I would like to say that 10+2+3 system of education was recommended by Kothari Commission in view of the prevalence of this system worldwide. The horizons of knowledge were rapidly expanding and the quality of graduates was decreasing as the previous system of 2 years graduation offered a limited time to produce internationally competitive graduates and also keeping in view the fact that students from all corners of the country take admission in universities. Besides the level of education in secondary schools was also not satisfactory. On the basis of recommendation of Kothari Commission, the 10+2+3 system was accepted during the conference of the Chief Ministers and Education Ministers of all the States and the system is doing very fine at present. There is no proposal before the Government to change it to 10+2+3 system.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The course has not changed.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The course has changed in most of the universities.

*[English]*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the statement that has been placed on the Table of the House, is complete or not. He knows it pretty well. As has been rightly said, there were a number of Commissions, right from Mudhaliyar Commission to Kothari Commission. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi took over as the Prime Minister, he abolished this system of forming Commissions, though they had given good reports which helped the nation to a great extent. He formulated a National Policy on Education by involving every individual, every intellectual involved in education. He also mentioned that this has to be reviewed every five year. Without even completing the five years, as was recommended, the then Shri V.F. Singh Government appointed Ramamurthi Committee to review it. Of course, he is a Gandhian, a great man and nobody doubts his *bona fides*. But it was felt that the policy, as suggested by Shri Rajiv Gandhi in NPE, is going to be radically changed. So, another Committee was appointed.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Reddy, there are other Members also who wish to ask supplementaries.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: What are the recommendations of the final Committee? What are the items you are introducing in the country?

*[Translation]*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after Acharya Ramamurthi Committee, one Review Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Janardhana Reddy, the mention of which is not there in this reply because we have incorporated all that in the revised policy of 1992. When in 1992, the policy was amended then in that all the points made by Janardhana Reddy's Committee were incorporated. That Committee had also given important recommendations and it had not only accepted most of the recommendations of Acharya Ramamurthi Committee but had also given some more recommendations. Most of these recommendations have been accepted with regard to implementation of education policy.

*[English]*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: In his reply the Minister has said that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to make elementary education the fundamental right for all children



between the age of 6 years and 14 years of age has been introduced in Parliament in 1997. This is a statement of fact. But the NDA Government has been continuously advocating this outside the Parliament but not coming forth with it in the Parliament. This is the third BJP-Led Government but still it is not in a position to assure as to when the Constitution (Amendment) Bill to make elementary education the Fundamental Right will be introduced in the House. We would like to have a categorical reply from the Minister. Tomorrow is the last day of the Session. We would like to know whether in the next Session, the Government will bring this Bill and pass it also or not. We would like to have a categorical assurance from the Minister.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that in 1997, a bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha and later on the Standing Committee on Education gave its recommendations thereon. We have discussed these recommendations with various Ministries, States and Ministry of Law. Thereafter the draft of the Bill was presented before the Cabinet which is being studied by a group of Ministers at present. They will submit their report soon and after that a bill will be brought in the House.

#### Consumption of DDT

\*704. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual consumption of DDT in our country at present;

(b) whether the Government have studied the impact of residual of DDT on human body, foods and other nutrients;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the foreign countries have banned the use of DDT; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to safeguard the health of the people in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) Use of DDT in Agriculture is banned in the country since 1989. However, a limited quantity of DDT is being used under Public Health Programme for Malaria & Kala-azar Control. The quantity of DDT 50% wdp used under National Anti Malaria Programme the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity (In MT)
1997-98	8542
1998-99	8800
1999-2000	7500

(b) and (c) As per information received from Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), residues of pesticides including that of DDT have been identified in raw food commodities, vegetables, bovine milk etc. in India. However, no report has been received mentioning the incidence of disease following the intake of such food. No studies have been conducted by the ICMR on effect of DDT on human health and food nutrients.

(d) and (e) As per information available, DDT is still used under Public Health sector for vector borne disease control in at least 23 countries in the world.

As per WHO Press Release dated 17.3.2000, "a premature shift to less effective or more costly alternatives to DDT is likely to be unsustainable. Countries need time and resource to evaluate and select alternatives that are locally appropriate and sustainable. In the meantime, they require the reassurance that DDT can be used, if needed to protect human lives."

In India, DDT is used for control of Malaria and Kala-azar in the country by undertaking indoor residua spray. Till any other efficacious and cost effective alternative to DDT is available, limited quantity of DDT will have to be used for control of the disease in areas where the vector is still susceptible to DDT. To determine the quantity to be used for Malaria & Kala-azar control, a Group under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary has been constituted in 1997 with representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Department of Biotechnology and Planning Commission.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have just received a letter from the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare, authorising Shri Suresh Prabhu, the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers to answer this question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Since this is an important question, I am allowing the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If Members do not want it, we can postpone it. We have no problem.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is an important question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during this session the Minister of Health and Family Welfare has not replied to a single question. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Is it not an important question?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand. Is it not an important question?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, this is not right. This is not a light matter. Let us not take it lightly... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an important question, the hon'ble Member wanted to know about the impact of DDT on vegetables and other commodities used by human beings. The hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that no studies have been conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research on impact of DDT on human health and food nutrients. I would like to know

whether any such proposal is under consideration with the Government. It has been stated that it adversely affects the vegetables consumed by human beings. If so, what were the reasons for not conducting study on it. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, in the year 1989, the use of DDT was banned from spraying as pesticide on agricultural crop. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand, I have allowed the Minister according to the procedure only.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, since 1989, the use of DDT has been banned in terms of its application outside the areas where the agricultural production takes place. However, the use of DDT is restricted only within the four walls of the house where infection of mosquitoes is very high. That is where it has been used in a great manner. Therefore, the ill-effects of DDT on the public health are minimised to a great extent. However, as recommended by the hon. Member, we will also consider commissioning a study by Indian Council of Medical Research to find out its effects on foodgrains and other items... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As per the procedure, I have allowed the Minister.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is that several countries of the world have banned the use of DDT. You have written in the reply that it is being used in 23 countries. I would like to know the names of the countries who have banned its use. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, you please listen to the points of hon'ble Members. If you do that they will be pacified. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

\* Not recorded.

\* Not recorded.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Sir, whether in view of its effectiveness on disease carriers, its alternative has been identified which may be cheaper and equally effective...*(Interruptions)* As you have stated that it is being used to control malaria and kala-azar, whether you propose to use an alternative for this purpose? You have stated that a study group was constituted in 1997 under the Chairmanship of Union Health Secretary. I want to know whether this group has made any recommendations or submitted its report regarding the use of its alternative to control disease carrier as is done in other countries as DDT has been banned completely there? I would like to know whether any such proposal is before the Government?

[English]

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, the World Health Organisation has already recommended in areas and such countries where the infection of malaria is very high, there is a real necessity to make use of DDT. The World Health Organisation has also said that there is no need to ban it completely.

However, considering the fact that there are some cases which have been noticed, we have already minimised its use and now we are going to make it in such a way that it will not damage the public health.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, this is too much. As per the procedure only I have allowed the Minister to answer the questions.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a study group was constituted in 1997 whether any recommendations or report of this group has been received by the Government and if so, the details thereof.

[English]

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: We are taking action to get this Report.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: In 1997 you have appointed a Study Group. What is its report? So far there is no report from them. Is there any report or not? Please answer ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Kunwar Akhilesh Singh, this is too much. What is this?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I can appreciate that the hon. Minister for Health may not perhaps be knowing as to what DDT is and therefore rightly Shri Suresh Prabhu, whose competence to answer in the House I do acknowledge, has been asked to answer this question. I only hope that in the next Session when we meet we will have a person as the Minister for Health who can answer the questions satisfactorily in the House.

I would only like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are the substitutes which the Government has put in use in place of DDT and steps to ensure that the different agencies do go from house to house to make the necessary spray. What is the amount which the Government of India is putting at the disposal of the local bodies, particularly the *Panchayats* to ensure that the spraying work is carried out in the villages?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: DDT is used in India to cover a population of 40 million people only. Malathion, which is another substitute for DDT is used for the population which covers 38 million people. Synthetic Pyrethroid which is also another substitute is used to cover a population of about 48 million people. There are several alternative methods which are tried and tested in India. They are used to cover 35 million people to make a total 161 million people get the cover where infection of malaria is very high. It has been estimated that 161 million people of India are likely to be affected by malaria and there the Malaria Control Programme needs to be carried out. Various options that I have just now mentioned are used in different parts of the country.

I will not be able to give off-hand the information about the amount of money that is placed at the disposal of *Panchayats* for spraying operation. I will not be able to give this information off-hand because this is not arising out of the main question. However, as the hon. Member has raised a very important question, I will definitely make sure that the information is transmitted to him in the shortest possible time.

#### Infiltration

\*708. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite various measures taken by the Government, infiltration into India by illegal immigrants including militants from the neighbouring countries is increasing;

(b) if so, whether the Government have any precise estimate of such infiltrators;

(c) whether these illegal immigrants are creating several social and economic problems in the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the effective steps being taken by the Government to deal with the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) There is no information available to indicate that infiltration into India by illegal immigrants is increasing.

(b) It is difficult to make a realistic estimate of the number of infiltrators because they enter surreptitiously and are able to mingle easily with the local population due to ethnic and linguistic similarities.

(c) Illegal infiltration can and does lead to various problems related to internal security and also creates several socio-economic difficulties.

(d) Various measures have been taken to prevent infiltration. These include, inter alia, construction of border roads/border fencing, raising of additional battalions of the Border Security Force, reducing gaps between border outposts, intensification of patrolling on land as well as in riverine and coastal areas, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipment and night vision devices to the troops posted at the border and flood lighting in the sensitive stretches on the Indo-Pak border. Standing instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to detect and deport foreigners staying illegally. Several diplomatic initiatives have also been taken. The situation is monitored on a regular basis.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: After the fantastic answer to part (a) of the question, there is no information available to indicate that infiltration into India by illegal immigrants is increasing. My first question would be, whether it is increasing or decreasing.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as to today, of course, it indicates that there is infiltration into India. It is continuing. But there is no available information to indicate that the infiltration into India by illegal immigrants is increasing.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: I could not understand the answer. Mine was a specific question. Is it increasing or decreasing? Does he have any information?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: It is continuing. There is no significant information saying that the illegal immigrants are increasing now a days...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora, I have called Shri Singh Deo, not you. Please take your seat.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Now I put my second supplementary. Since the hon. Minister is not aware of the fact whether it is increasing or decreasing, I would like to know one thing. In part (d) of the answer, it has been stated that various measures have been taken to prevent infiltration. On what these various measures are dependent? Without any dependable information, how can you have any planning? So, what is the basis of these measures that they have taken to prevent infiltration?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all are aware of the fact that our border is porous at several places and illegal migrants keep on infiltrating especially from the side of Bangladesh. Estimates made in this regard does not give exact figure, as these are based on information given by BSF as to how many persons had been sent back and how many entered the country. If I reply on this basis then I should say that as per the concrete information, infiltration has declined during the last 2-3 years, whereas I cannot make my such claim. Government cannot claim that infiltration has declined or increased but it can be said that it is still continuing. Measures are to be taken to tackle this situation. In the reply given by the hon'ble Minister, the action plan of the Government in this regard has been mentioned. To say that it is not known whether infiltration has increased or declined raises question mark on the action plan. Therefore, to say so is not a correct thing. We admit that infiltration is continuing and action should be taken against it.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: My second supplementary has not been answered. Mine was a specific question. What was the basis of planning in respect of all these measures? The various measures have been mentioned in part (d) of the answer.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The basis of the planning is that it is continuing. That is the basis.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, in our country infiltration is continuing from the side of Bangladesh and Pakistan, especially large number of infiltrators have been detected on the 700 Kms. long border the line of Rajasthan. Their activities have increased in Kashmir. Yesterday, a minister was murdered there by laying a land mines. Such incidents have increased and in this context I would like to know that in spite of assurances given by the Government time and again, constituting task force for it and setting up co-ordination committee of armed forces and para-military forces, why the problem of infiltrators could not be controlled? What stringent measures are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard? Whether initiating dialogue with them and releasing terrorists and persons harbouring them is not strengthening them?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, trend of releasing infiltrators has not started. The persons, who have been released are not infiltrators. They are our own countrymen. The Government has decided not to hold dialogue with Pakistan until it stops cross-border terrorism and at this stage the Government has decided to hold talks with our own countrymen, who are misguided and have adopted a wrong path. Our approach is that we are ready to hold discussion with them if they want to do so.

[*English*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister one information. What is the total number of illegal immigrants or foreign nationals who have so far been detected, identified and deported to the countries concerned particularly from Assam and from some of the North-Eastern States?

Even the present State Government headed by Shri Prafulla Kumar Mahanta, who happened to be the first signatory of the Assam Accord signed on the 15th August, could not do anything to identify the foreign nationals and deport them. We would like to know as to how many foreign nationals have been identified and as to how many foreign nationals have been driven out from Assam? We would like to know as to what action has been taken so far by the Government of India.  
...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: What action has been taken so far in regard to identifying the foreign nationals and driving them out? ...(*Interruptions*) My submission is that the entire North-Eastern region including Assam have been very badly affected by the unchecked influx of the foreign nationals and as a consequence thereof, the ethnic identities of the indigenous people their socio economic and political right to self governance have been threatened very badly. Such alarming situation and many a good number of factors have compelled us to mount democratic pressure upon the Government to concede to our long standing and justified demand for creation of a separate State of Bodoland without any further delay. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: As per the Constitution, powers have been delegated to the respective State Governments to arrest the illegal immigrants and also deport them back. It is a State subject. However, 7891 foreigners were deported during 1998. Out of which, 7584 belonged to Bangladesh, 99 belonged to Myanmar, and 81 belonged to Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER: You can lay it on the Table.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: I would lay on the Table the country-wise break-up of the deported foreigners...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: We are not satisfied at all. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Hon. Speaker, Sir, this is the first time, the Government has admitted that there is no information available to indicate that infiltration into India by illegal immigrants is increasing. I must congratulate the Home Minister for this. When your leaders go to Assam, they say that there is full of infiltration to the tune of 30 lakhs, 20 lakhs and so on and so forth. Assam is a part of India. Is not it? You have admitted that this is the reality.

Secondly, here is part (d) of the answer, you have said that steps are being taken to lay roads, fencing and other necessary things in the border areas. Are Members of Parliament from the border areas taken into confidence by the machinery which does the work of identifying which roads should be laid first, which bridge should be constructed first and so on? In the case of fencing, some areas for fencing were given to Bangladesh saying that

it is not possible for us to do fencing. By doing so, you are making some Indians, foreign nationals. They cannot go out to those areas leaving their houses.

When our Government was there, in order to stop infiltration, fencing was done by shifting the people who were affected, to safer places. Now, it is not being done. I have written a letter to you. In Karimganj, it has happened recently. When steps are being taken, may I know from the Government whether the concerned Member of Parliament, whichever party he may belong to, is taken into confidence in identifying the roads and bridges that to be constructed? Secondly, I am to take that after your Government came into being, infiltration has completely stopped in Assam?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In reply to the main question itself I said that there is no question of claiming that infiltration or illegal immigration has stopped. In fact, what was said was that it is continuing but the main question is this. Has it increased? To this, the answer was that it is not possible to say whether it has increased. What is said is that it is continuing and steps have been taken in this direction.

So far as the second question is concerned, wherever fencing has been done, for example, Punjab and Rajasthan, the State Governments have been fully taken into confidence. Even in the North-Eastern Region, wherever it has been done slightly, the Governments have been taken into confidence. A suggestion has been made that the Members of Parliament in the border regions also should be taken into confidence. The Government takes note of it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister is evading the basic question. I would like to say that infiltration has increased and due to it, a serious incident took place yesterday in Jammu and Kashmir, in which the Power Minister of the State was killed mercilessly. It is really regretful incident for the entire country. The incident of Chhatisinghpura and increasing incidents of attack on BSF and army camps are taking place due to increase in infiltration. Pakistan is imparting training to terrorists under cross border terrorism and due to it hundreds of militants are infiltrating into India and you are saying that infiltration has declined.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have not stated that infiltration is declining.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: I would like to know that inspite of these serious incidents whether the Government has any

vision or policy to counter cross border terrorism? We see reflection of Sardar Patel in you but you are evading the basic question.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the concern of hon'ble Member on this issue is but natural. I can understand his reaction on the incident of yesterday's heinous assassination in J&K. In this context, I would like to say that Government is alert and necessary measures are being taken with cooperation of the State Government.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Karimganj of Assam is situated on the border of India and Bangladesh, which has been divided by a river. One part of Karimganj falls in Assam in India and another in Bangladesh. The residents of both parts of Karimganj have family relations. Thousands of people of Karimganj, Bangladesh come to Karimganj, Assam in India daily. Karimganj in Assam is the main entry point for infiltrators and from there they go to other parts of the country. I would like to know whether the Government is aware of this fact and if so, what measures have been taken to check it?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Assam is also one of the States which face serious problem of illegal immigration. In other States deportation of illegal migrants is done under Foreigners Act under which there is scope for the Government to take action against it but in Assam we face problems as a special IMDT Act was enacted for Assam which creates problems in deportation of illegal immigrants. Many people of the region have raised the demand to enforce the Foreigners Act in Assam for deportation of illegal immigrants like other parts of the country. But in this context, I would like to say that at present we will take necessary measures in Karimganj and other parts of Assam as per the provision of existing law.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 709-Absent.

*[English]*

### **Recruitment of SC/ST in Universities**

\*710. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. and the Central Universities have no powers to alter or modify Presidential directives to implement the reservation policy for recruitment of SCs/STs in the teaching and non-teaching posts;

(b) if so, the reasons for changes made by the U.G.C. and some Central Universities in regard to the recruitment of Readers and Professors; and

(c) that action proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify said anomaly?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) There is no Presidential directives on reservation policy for recruitment of SCs/STs in teaching and non-teaching posts *per se*. There are, however, Central Government directives on reservation in services for SCs/STs within its domain. The UGC and Central Universities being autonomous organisations, however, have been implementing the reservation policy of the Government in respect of non-teaching posts. For teaching posts such reservations has been followed up to the lecturer level in most of the Central Universities.

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether it is essential to give advertisements in the newspapers for the recruitment to the posts of professors and readers or whether the recruitment is done clandestinely?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is essential to advertise those posts for which direct recruitment is made and which are created and sanctioned by the U.G.C. and there are certain rules to be followed for making such recruitment and several universities always follow these rules. These rules are also applicable at State level and it is imperative to advertise these posts in the newspapers.

SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: To what extent the backlog of SC/ST vacancies has been cleared? If not by when it is expected to be cleared?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have the information of various States with me but I don't have the information of all the universities with me. That can only be conveyed to you, once I get it. If you give me a written Notice seeking that information, I will apprise you later on.

[*English*]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is regarding the University Grants Commission. I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the implementation of the scheme in the State of Kerala. In that State, they have repeatedly requested the Central Government to reduce the ratio. Some of the teaching colleges in Kerala are

now debarred from giving admission to the students. ...(*Interruptions*)

I am asking about the University Grants Commission. It is also one of the aspects. My point is that you have reduced the teacher-student ratio to only 10:1. Because of this, half of the teaching colleges in Kerala State will be derecognised and more than half of the trainees will be thrown out. What is the remedy? What can you do in this matter?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is not related to it. If the hon. Members give the Notice for it, I will reply it after collecting the information about it.

[*English*]

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Will the Minister let me know whether, to bypass the reserved seats in the universities and also in the university-aided colleges, a new scheme has been introduced of adopting or appointing lecturers or readers on *ad hoc* basis and also on a yearly basis? Is this scheme being sanctioned by the UGC or is it being done by the universities by themselves just to overcome the reservation policy?

[*Translation*]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: There are no such directives by the Government to bypass the reservation policy nor the UGC has given any such directive. What really happens is that at most of the places appointments are made by the Higher Education Commission of the State.

[*English*]

The Higher Education Board or the Higher Education Commission appoints and there is a delay in appointments. In order to avoid the loss of semesters and loss of teaching, permissions have been given to the students in certain States.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: How many have been regularised? Can I know about that also?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: No; we cannot say.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: How many have been regularised? That will give the exact information whether this is being bypassed or not.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This practice is not allowed in any of the Central universities. What you have said is only true for the State universities. If you would give me a notice, I will ask in how many colleges and institutions these *ad hoc* appointments have been done.

In no Central university, *ad hoc* appointments have been done.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he has received such complaints that whenever the posts of lecturers and professors for SC, ST category are advertised, these posts are not filled on the pretext of 'suitable candidate not found'. Along with it whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to stop the U.G.C. grants for their universities, which have not implemented the reservation policy of the Government of India?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Among the Central universities, only the Aligarh Muslim University is such which has not been able to comply with the reservation policy due to judicial contention. Except it there is not other university which has not followed the reservation policy. If the hon. Member has information about any such university where the reservation policy is not being followed as per the U.G.C. guidelines then he can pass this information to me in writing, I will immediately order an inquiry into it by writing to U.G.C.

[English]

#### Human Rights and Duties

\*713. SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3004/14.3.2000 and state:

(a) whether the Justice Verma Committee has recommended for making Human Rights and Duties as compulsory subject at the school and higher levels of education;

(b) if so, the details of other recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of the said recommendations?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The Justice Verma Committee has recommended that there is need for a fundamental transformation in the direction and approach to curricula for teaching Fundamental Duties in schools and teacher education institutions. The Committee has also made recommendations for incorporating Fundamental Duties in the courses/programmes for higher & professional education.

The other recommendations of the Committee include generating awareness and consciousness of Fundamental Duties, optimizing benefits from the existing schemes/programmes, protection and improvement of environment, elimination of gender bias, re-orienting teacher education programmes, ensuring the responsibilities of people's representative from Panchayats to Parliament, obligation of Public Administration and Civil Servants, administration of Justice, role of business, industry and media in creating awareness of the need to appreciate and internalize the concept and practice of Fundamental Duties. The Committee has further recommended that the current Human Rights Education Initiative of the UGC should be referred to as 'Human Rights and Fundamental Duties Education Initiative'.

(c) The following steps have been taken for implementation of the recommendations:

- The report of the Committee has been circulated to concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations of the Government of India, and to State/UT Governments for necessary action at their end.
- Printing of the Preamble and Article 51A in NCERT publications.
- NCERT has decided to incorporate Fundamental Duties in new/revised curriculum framework.
- Modules of Fundamental Rights and National Values have been made available to Teacher Education Institutions.
- Decided that the Human Rights Education Scheme of University Grants Commission be renamed as "Human Rights and Duties Education.



- Seventeen Universities identified for inclusion of Post-Graduate Degree/Diploma/Certificate Courses on Human Rights and Duties Education.
- Curriculum Development Committee has been constituted by UGC to prepare model curriculum in various courses in Human Rights and Duties Education.
- The Justice Verma Committee Report has also been sent to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities for necessary action.

[English]

SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Sir, it is all right. I do not want to ask any supplementaries.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I am satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. I do not want to ask any supplementaries.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether any other Member would like to ask question regarding it.

Question No. 714.

[English]

#### **Admission Procedures of Universities**

\*714. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked various universities of Delhi to make the admission procedures more accessible to students by feeding as much information as possible, including prospectus and admission forms on the internet;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with other suggestions given to various universities of Delhi in the matter;

(c) the reaction of the Universities thereto alongwith the action taken in this connection; and

(d) the time by which all the information is likely to be available on the internet?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Department of Education has asked all autonomous organisations under the Department including the Universities in Delhi to launch web-based-educational information and services at the earliest. As regards the provision of admission forms on the internet, such decisions are being taken by the universities themselves.

#### **Present Status of Websites of Universities in Delhi**

As per the information received from Universities of Delhi, the status of their website is as indicated below:

##### **(i) Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU):**

The Indira Gandhi National Open University has launched its website in July, 1999 and posted information relating to admission including the application forms on the internet. For obtaining prospectus, admission application forms and the information relating to courses offered by IGNOU, any one can visit website <http://ignou.edu/download.htm>. The information can be obtained on an other website of IGNOU viz. <http://www.ignou.org>. The website is updated constantly.

##### **(ii) Delhi University**

The University is compiling all the information relating to courses offered and admission requirements. The University has supported the proposal of the Government and assured to develop information data base for the benefit of the students at the time of admission.

##### **(iii) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)**

Jawaharlal Nehru University has launched its website and the information relating to admission has been provided by the University on internet except admission application forms. The same can be accessed at the website address <http://www.jnu.ac.in>. JNU has expressed its inability to provide admission application form on website for national students. The forms can be obtained from the admission counter of the University as well as by post. However, in respect of foreign national candidates, the admission related information as well as application forms have been provided by the University

on the internet which can be down loaded by visiting website <http://www.jnu.ac.in/foreign.html>.

(iv) *Jamia Millia Islamia University (JMI)*

Jamia Millia Islamia has informed that as soon as the prospectus is printed and the admissions are advertised in the newspapers, the admission related information will be put up on the internet within a week's time.

(v) *Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University (GGSIU)*

The information pertaining to admission procedure 2000-2001 for all programmes affiliated to GGSIU has been made available at [www.ggsipu.nic.in](http://www.ggsipu.nic.in)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply has been given in detail hence I don't want to ask any supplementary.

SHRI RAJO SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the information about the districts of Bihar has been given in the reply. I would like to know from the Government as to what is the justification of giving the information for 28 districts when there are 55 districts in Bihar? It has been given in annexure-III of the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you asking in connection with the question 714?

SHRI RAJO SINGH: I am asking in connection with the Question 714.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is not related to the original question and there is no annexure with the reply of question 714.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of students from Bihar come to Delhi in order to get higher education in Delhi University and they get quality education from here. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he will contemplate raising the level of higher education in Bihar by allocating more resources for the State like Bihar so that those students who are forced to get higher education in Delhi which is 2000 kilometres away from their home State Bihar may get quality education back home in Bihar.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This question is about giving admission through websites. Whether the people from Bihar come to Delhi in large number or small number, it is not related to this Question.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I appreciate the steps taken to put this information on website, the unfortunate fact remains that a lot of malpractices in examinations like PMT, etc. continue. I am sure that must be within the knowledge of the hon. Minister also. All that I would like to know is this. What steps are being taken to ensure that the results are put on the website so that total transparency is available to the students as far as the results are concerned?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: PMT examinations are not conducted by us. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That is just one example, which I gave. ... (Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would certainly welcome this suggestion and pass on to UGC and other examination bodies to consider this suggestion.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, some foreign universities want to start their institution in Delhi and in other major cities. I would like to know as to what norms and regulations the Government is going to introduce for these Universities.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I need a notice for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Housing Statistical Information System

\*701. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Building Organisation (NBO) collects information and statistics concerning the buildings, housing facilities at the National Level through the Housing Statistical Information System and Data Bank;

(b) if so, the total number of SC/ST families living in Urban Areas, Rural Areas and Metro Cities not having housing/residential facilities as on date; and

(c) the specific steps being taken to provide them with these facilities?

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

(b) NBO collects information about housing and building construction activity in general and not about allotment of dwelling units to the general public or SC/ST beneficiaries. As a part of its activities NBO also compiles data on housing and housing amenities but not exclusively for SC/STs. The source of these data is the information supplied by various Government organizations, mainly office of the Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The information sought for in the desired format is not available, however,

as per the 1991 census figures of the RGI, 0.6% SC and 0.05% ST households did not occupy an exclusive room State-wise break-up is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 lays special emphasis on the housing needs of vulnerable groups including SC/STs. One of the aims of the NHHP 1998 is to provide cost effective housing and shelter options to the SC/STs and other vulnerable sections. However, since housing is a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to make reservation in allotment of dwelling units to SC/STs and other vulnerable groups as per the actual local needs.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Percentage of SC Households having No Room			Percentage of ST Households having No Room		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.48	0.64	—	0.50	0.53	0.13
3.	Assam	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03
4.	Bihar	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.07
5.	Goa	0.96	1.05	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.	Haryana	0.02	0.02	0.06	—	—	—
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Figures not compiled					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.79	0.82	0.22
10.	Karnataka	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Kerala	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03
14.	Manipur	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.02
15.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Mizoram	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01
17.	Orissa	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01
18.	Punjab	0.01	0.00	0.02	Not Available		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Rajasthan	0.17	0.12	0.39	0.14	0.08	1.13
20.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
22.	Tripura	0.19	0.18	0.27	0.21	0.20	0.62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0.12	0.11	0.25	0.97	0.20	2.57
24.	West Bengal	0.07	0.03	0.29	0.14	0.04	1.30
25.	Chandigarh	0.08	0.06	0.8	Not Available		
26.	D&N Haveli	0.16	0.18	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
27.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Delhi	0.01	0.02	0.01	Not Available		
29.	Pondicherry	0.02	0.00	0.04	Not Available		
30.	A&N Islands	Not Available			0.05	0.05	0.00
31.	Lakshadweep	Not Available			0.00	0.00	0.00

#### Enhancement of Interest Rate

\*705. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO propose to enhance interest rate on the housing loans to weaker sections;

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

(c) whether any alternate system of financing has been proposed to avoid such increase in interest rate on the loans to weaker sections;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the HUDCO has also sought its equity base to be increased; and

(f) if so, the details in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has submitted a proposal to raise interest rate for its various housing schemes implemented by the State Governments for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) from the present 10%. The increase has been proposed in view of high borrowing

cost of HUDCO and large volume of units financed under various schemes including 2 Million Housing Programme (2MHP).

(c) and (d) HUDCO has proposed that alternatively HUDCO may either be given direct subsidy or indirect incentives like access to tax-free bonds, access to priority sector funds of bank, exemption from levy of income tax, stamp duty etc.

(e) and (f) Authorised capital of HUDCO has recently been enhanced from Rs. 385 crore to Rs. 1250 crore of which the paid up capital is Rs. 898 crore.

#### Balika Samridhi Yojana

\*706. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated for 1999-2000 for the implementation of Balika Samridhi Yojana to each State particularly to Karnataka;

(b) whether the Government have received any request for the enhancement of budget allocation under the said scheme from different States;

(c) if so, the funds so far released, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to allocate more funds to the States for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) State-wise details of allocation of funds for the year 1999-2000 for the implementation of Balika Samridhi Yojana is given in the Statement enclosed. An amount of Rs. 151.35 lakhs was released to the State of Karnataka.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Allocation of funds from 2000-2001 onwards to the States/Union Territories would be made on receipt of the utilisation certificates in respect of releases made earlier for the implementation of the scheme and after taking into consideration the actual requirements of States/UTs vis-a-vis the funds available under the scheme.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise Allocation of Funds for the year 1999-2000 for the Implementation of Balika Samridhi Yojana*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146.35
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.21
4.	Assam	143.66
5.	Bihar	712.46
6.	Chandigarh	1.28
7.	Daman & Diu	0.47
8.	Delhi	12.54
9.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	—
10.	Goa	2.23
11.	Gujarat	105.49

1	2	3
12.	Haryana	57.66
13.	Himachal Pradesh	18.50
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	35.00
15.	Karnataka	151.35
16.	Kerala	54.62
17.	Lakshadweep	0.26
18.	Madhya Pradesh	366.90
19.	Maharashtra	304.95
20.	Manipur	7.65
21.	Meghalaya	11.90
22.	Mizoram	2.06
23.	Nagaland	3.54
24.	Orissa	221.41
25.	Pondicherry	3.35
26.	Punjab	28.28
27.	Rajasthan	217.12
28.	Sikkim	2.17
29.	Tamil Nadu	158.77
30.	Tripura	11.60
31.	Uttar Pradesh	935.94
32.	West Bengal	275.18
Total		4000.00

#### **Mahila Samakhyia Programme**

\*707. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the States where Mahila Samakhyia Programme is in operation in the country;

(b) the achievements made under the programme in these States, State-wise;

(c) the funds earmarked for this programme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(d) the other schemes formulated in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent girls from entering the profession of Devdasis?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) The Mahila Samakhya Programme is being implemented in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and has recently been extended to Kerala.

Evaluations conducted in all States except Kerala have shown that:

- The empowerment of women has led to a growing demand for education and in all districts women have come up with requests for literacy.
- Sanghas at the village level are playing an active role in village education committees, making schools work, ensuring that the teachers come regularly and in many instances ensuring that in their villages, children, particularly girl children, have access to formal education.
- A foundation for women's empowerment at the grassroots level has been built.
- Sanghas at the village level, have been able to identify and articulate needs, mobilize action and elicit support for change in areas of literacy, health, savings, water, child-care and economic activities.
- Mahila Samakhya has reached the poor and marginal women who have been able to overcome social barriers and are addressing social issues such as child marriage, child labour, and violence against women.
- Women have achieved a public recognition of their roles as women and as a collective within their community.

The funds earmarked by the Government of India for the programme in the last three years and the current year are:

Year	Funds earmarked (Rs. in crores)
1997-98	6.0
1998-99	7.5
1999-2000	7.5
2000-2001	10.0

The programmes of the National Literacy Mission, the Non formal education scheme, Operation Blackboard, Lok Jumbish programme in Rajasthan, the District Primary Education Programme, Central scheme of area intensive programme for educationally backward minorities, scheme for strengthening of boarding and hostel facilities for girl students, scheme for promotion of women studies in universities, scheme for women's hostels in universities and colleges, Navodaya Vidyalaya scheme, technician education programmes phase I and II also have components for girls/women's education.

The Devadasi system, which was prevalent in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, stands legally banned. The commercial aspects of this practice attract the provisions of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. This is further supplemented with substantive laws against kidnapping, selling, abduction and wrongful detention of women and girls. Under Mahila Samakhya, in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, women mobilised under the programme have prevented initiation of girls as devadasis in their villages.

#### Negotiation with Hostile Naga Groups

\*709. DR. NITISH SENGUPTA:  
SHRI K.A. SANGTAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated fresh negotiations with the Hostile Naga Groups;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have authorised the State Government of Nagaland to deal with the remaining vestiges of the insurgency;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring two rival groups viz. NSCN (IM) and NSCN(K) to negotiate under one roof and bring normalcy and peace in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (e) There is an ongoing ceasefire with the NSCN (IM) which is currently valid upto 31.7.2000. As negotiations are continuing, it would not be appropriate to disclose the details.

In a recent press release, the NSCN(K) has offered to enter into a formal ceasefire with the Government of India.

The State Government of Nagaland is fully competent to deal with insurgency/militancy on its own.

The Government of India hopes that the two NSCN groups will put an end to violence and come forward for negotiations.

[Translation]

**Prime Minister's Integrated Poverty Eradication Programme**

\*711. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme;

(b) the schemes implemented so far under the said programmes in the States particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the names of urban areas identified in Madhya Pradesh and other States for implementing this programme; and

(d) the funds allocated by the Government thereunder, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP) was launched in November, 1995 and the scheme was subsumed in the new unified programme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 1.12.1997. The salient features of the programme are given in enclosed Statement-I. The details of the components implemented under PMIUPEP in the States including Madhya Pradesh are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The programme was originally applicable to 345 Class-II urban agglomerations. The State-wise list of 345 Class-II Urban Agglomerations including Madhya Pradesh are given in enclosed Statement-III. The scheme was later extended to the District towns in the North Eastern States, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal and Kumaon Regions of Uttar Pradesh. The names of these towns are given in enclosed Statement-IV.

(d) State-wise details of the total Central funds released under PMIUPEP during the period 1995-96 to 1997-98 are given in enclosed Statement-V.

**Statement-I**

**Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme**

**Salient Features**

The programme envisages resource mobilisation also through the community, urban local bodies, NGOs and the private sector participation. The Programme also provides for creation of National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund (NUPEF) with contribution from private sector linked to 100% Income Tax exemption.

Multi-purpose community kendras, each of approximately 300 sq. ft. is to be set up to function as community pre-school/functional literacy/non-formal education, primary health care/cultural centre etc., each for neighbourhood groups consisting of atleast 100 families.

The Programme envisages under-employed and unemployed urban poor youth to set up small enterprises relating to servicing, petty business and manufacturing through skill development. The maximum unit cost is placed at Rs. 1 lakh, with a subsidy of 15% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,500/- per beneficiary. The repayment schedule ranges from 3 years to 7 years after an initial moratorium of 6 to 18 months as decided by the bank.

The programme envisages financial support to the urban poor for shelter upgradation with a loan component of Rs. 10,000/- to be arranged from HUDCO/any other financial institution including commercial banks subject to the condition that the beneficiary holds a title to the land. A subsidy of 25% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2,500/- per unit will be given.

Under the programme, it is proposed to provide basic physical amenities on a whole-town basis, like water supply, general sanitation, garbage and solid waste disposal including small construction activities like, roads pavements, drainage, community baths/latrines, etc., on a 60:40 basis between the Central and the State Governments.

As per capita cost of Rs. 100/- in the first year and Rs. 75/- in the subsequent years will be available for community activities.

**Statement-II***Name of Components Under Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme*

Sl. No.	Component	Funds Sharing
		Centre: State
A.	(i) (a) Basic physical amenities under EIUS	100% State
	(b) Basic physical amenities to Urban Poor living slums in permanent settlement areas	60:40
	(ii) Basic physical amenities under PM's IUPEP on whole town basis-Utilities like water supply, low cost sanitation, garbage and solid water disposal with special focus on urban poor including small construction activities in Urban Poor localities (like roads, pavements, drainage, community baths/latrines and small community assets etc.)	60:40
B.	(i) Self employment generation	60:40
	(ii) Skill Development/Training (Rs. 1000/- per trainee p.m.)	100% Centre
	(iii) Shelter Upgradation including on site infrastructure subsidy of Rs. 2500/- per unit to Urban poor who holds clear land title.	60:40
C.	Basic special amenities per capita cost of Rs. 100 proposed.	60:40
D.	(i) Multi-purpose Community Kendras at suitable cost for 100 families (appro.)	50:50
	(ii) Revolving funds for Thrift & Credit Societies	100% Centre
	(iii) Community Organisations support to NGOs/CBOs.	100% Centre
	(iv) Strengthening of ULBs including bench mark survey and project families.	100% Centre
	(v) Training of elected representatives, functionaries of ULBs and Community workers	100% Centre

**Statement-III**

*List of 345 Class II Urban Agglomerations Proposed to be Covered Under the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)*

**Andhra Pradesh**

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Srikakulam     | 6. Adilabad       |
| 2. Tadepalligudem | 7. Chilakaluripet |
| 3. Narsaraopet    | 8. Bharmavaram    |
| 4. Narsaraopet    | 9. Madanapalle    |
| 4. Nalconda       | 10. Tadipari      |
| 5. Anakapalle     | 11. Jagtial       |
|                   | 12. Bellampalle   |
|                   | 13. Mandamarri    |
|                   | 14. Kavali        |
|                   | 15. Miryalaguda   |



16. Yemmiganur
17. Bodhan
18. Kadiri
19. Tanuku
20. Bapatata
21. Srikalahasti
22. Suryapet
23. Nirmal
24. Kagaznagar
25. Pallacole
26. Narsapur
27. Guddur
28. Ponnuru
29. Siddipet
30. Palwancha
31. Mancheriyal
32. Rayachoti
33. Sangareddy
34. Siricilla

*Bihar*

1. Sasaram
2. Hazaribagh
3. Dehri
4. Bettioh
5. Hajipur
6. Jamalpur
7. Deoghar
8. Begusarai
9. Motihari
10. Siwan
11. Ramgarh
12. Saharsa

13. Giridih
14. Sitamarhi
15. Bagaha
16. Kishanganj
17. Barauni
18. Mokameh
19. Samastipur
20. Gumta
21. Chibasa
22. Daltonganj
23. Buxar
24. Madhubani
25. Jhumri Tilaiya
26. Lakhisarai
27. Nawada
28. Jehnabad

*Gujarat*

1. Patan
2. Dohad
3. Jetpur
4. Kalol
5. Palanpur
6. Khambhal
7. Gondal
8. Dhoraji
9. Ankleswar
10. Amreli
11. Savarkundla
12. Botad
13. Mahuva
14. Deesa
15. Visnagar

16. Dhrangadhra
17. Dholka
18. Upleta
19. Sidhpur
20. Himatnagar
21. Anjar
22. Bilimora
23. Unjha
24. Kadi
25. Virangal
26. Dabhoi
27. Keshod

**Karnataka**

1. Kolar
2. Gangawati
3. Gagaleot
4. Raviceue
5. Harihar
6. Chikmagalur
7. Rabkavibanhatti
8. Channapatna
9. Dodballapur
10. Dandeli
11. Shahabad
12. Gokak
13. Nipani
14. Arwar
15. Sirsi
16. Ramanagaram
17. Chintamani

**Assam**

1. Nagaon

2. Tinsukia
3. Dhubri
4. Tezpur

**Goa**

1. Mornugao
2. Panaji
3. Margao

**Haryana**

1. Jind
2. Thanesar
3. Rewari
4. Kaithal
5. Panchkula
- U. State
6. Hansi
7. Patwal
8. Bahadurgarh
9. Narnaul

**Kerala**

1. Kodungallur
2. Kayamkulam
3. Chittur-
- Thathamangalam*
4. Payyannur
5. Taliparamba
6. Thiruvalla
7. Changanassery
8. Ponnani
9. Kasaragod

**Madhya Pradesh**

1. Chhindwara
2. Mandsur

3. Chikhli Kalan-Parsala
4. Vidisha
5. Neemuch
6. Raigarh
7. Itarsi
8. Jagdalpur
9. Sami
10. Mhow Cantt
11. Burhar-Dhanpuri
12. Nagda
13. Chhatarpur
14. Sehore
15. Kurasia
16. Hosangabad
17. Dhamtari
18. Balaghat
19. Khargone
20. Seoni
21. Datia
22. Betul
23. Shahdol
24. Dhar
25. Jaora
26. Rajhara Jharan Dalli
27. Ambiha Pur
28. Bina Itawa

***Maharashtra***

1. Achalpur
2. Satara
3. Ballarpur
4. Barshi
5. Vasai

6. Pandharpur
7. Shirampur
8. Hinganghat
9. Nandurbar
10. Chalisgaon
11. Amalner
12. Khamgaon
13. Parli
14. Bhandara
15. Udgir
16. Osmanabad
17. Nalasopara
18. Akot
19. Manmad
20. Panvel
21. Virar
22. Ambejogai
23. Karad
24. Ratnagiri
25. Pusad
26. Hingoli
27. Buldana
28. Malkapur

***Nagaland***

1. Dimapur
2. Kohima

***Orissa***

1. Bhadrak
2. Balangir
3. Brajaraj Nagar
4. Baripada
5. Jeypur

6. Jharsuguda
7. Sunabbdā
8. Bargarh
9. Bhawanipatna
10. Jatani

*Punjab*

1. Malerkotla
2. Phagwara
3. Firozpur
4. S A.S. Nagar
5. Barnala
6. Khanna
7. Rajpura
8. Muktsar
9. Kapurthala
10. Kot Kapura
11. Faridkot
12. Fazilka
13. Malout
14. Sangrur
15. Mansa
16. Gurdaspur
17. Nabha
18. Firozpur Cantt

*Rajasthan*

1. Churu
2. Hanumangarh
3. Kishangarh
4. Swai Madhopur
5. Jhunjhunur
6. Chittaurgarh
7. Sujargarh
8. Gangapur City
9. Barmer

10. Dhaulpur
11. Nagaur
12. Sardarshahar
13. Banswara
14. Makrana
15. Fatehpur
16. Bundi
17. Hindaun
18. Baran
19. Ratangarh
20. Nawalgarh

*Tamil Nadu*

1. Nagappattinam
2. Pudukkottai
3. Bhavani
4. Aniyambadi
5. Guduvattam
6. Villupuram
7. Udhamandalam
8. Aruppukkottai
9. Kovilpatti
10. Mayiladuthurai
11. Palani
12. Ambur
13. Tiruchendur
14. Paramakkudi
15. Arakkonam
16. Virudunagar
17. Kodaikanal
18. Srivilliputtur
19. Chidambaram
20. Bodinayakanur
21. Theni Allinagar
22. Mettupalaiyam

23. Tiruchengodu
24. Tindivanam
25. Krishnagiri
26. Ambasamudram
27. Dharmapuri
28. Udumalaipettai
29. Patturkkottai
30. Devarshola
31. Mannargudi
32. Attur
33. Tiruppattur
34. Tenkasi
35. Arani
36. Chengalpattu
37. Puliyangudi
38. Ramanathapuram
39. Vriddhachalam
40. Kambam
41. Panruti

*Uttar Pradesh*

1. Orai
2. Banda
3. Gonda
4. Mughalsarai
5. Roorkee
6. Hardoi
7. Basti
8. Ballia
9. Chandausi
10. Deoria
11. Khurja
12. Lakhimpur
13. Lalitpur
14. Azamgarh

15. Etah
16. Barabanki
17. Mainpuri
18. Ghazipur
19. Sultanpur
20. Kasganj
21. Bijnor
22. Rishikesh
23. Shamli
24. Tanda
25. Kashipur
26. Baraut
27. Najibabad
28. Deoband
29. Bela Pratapgarh
30. Bhadohi
31. Shikohabad
32. Mumbarakpur
33. Ruderpur
34. Sikandrabad
35. Balrampur
36. Kannauj
37. Nagina
38. Mahoba
39. Kairana
40. Chandpur
41. Shahabad
42. Mawana
43. Sahaswan
44. Auraiya
45. Ganga Ghat
46. Pilkhua

*West Bengal*

1. Koch Bihar

2. Puruliya
3. Bimagar
4. Rajpur
5. Bangaon
6. Chakdaha
7. Darjiling
8. Jalpaiguri
9. Chittaranjan
10. Birlapur
11. Aurangabad
12. Bishnupur
13. Jangipur
14. Katwa
15. Suri
16. Contai
17. Bolpur
18. Gobardanga

**A&N Islands**

1. Port Blair

**Pondicherry**

1. Karaikal

**Statement-IV**

*District Towns with Urban Population Less than  
100,000 Covered Under PMIUPEP*

**1. Arunachal Pradesh**

1. Dodmilla town (West Kameng)
2. Itanagar (Lower Subamsivi)
3. Along town (West Siang)
4. Pasighat (East Siang)
5. Raing town (Dibang-valley)
6. Tezu town (Lohit)
7. Kohonsa town (Tirap)

**2. Assam**

1. Kokrajhar
2. Bongaigaon
3. Goalpara
4. Barpeta
5. Nalbari
6. Mangoldoi (Darrang)
7. Lakhimpur
8. Marigaon
9. Golaghat
10. Sibsagar
11. Diphu (Karbi-Anglong)
12. Haflong (North Kachar Hills)
13. Karimganj
14. Hailakandi
15. Dhemaji

**3. Himachal Pradesh**

1. Chamba
2. Dharamsala (Kangra)
3. Hamirpur
4. Una
5. Bilaspur
6. Mandi
7. Kullu
8. Solan
9. Nahan (Sirmaur)

**4. Jammu & Kashmir**

1. Leh
2. Kargil
3. Kargil
3. Baramulla
4. Kupwada

5. Srinagar\*
6. Bargaon
7. Anantnag
8. Pulwama
9. Jammu\*
10. Kathra
11. Dadra
12. Udhampur
13. Rajouri
14. Punch

5. *Manipur*

1. Churachandpur
2. Moreh (Chandel)
3. Thoubal
4. Bishnupur
5. Lilong (Imphal)

6. *Meghalaya*

1. Jowai
2. Nongstoin
3. William Nagar
4. Tura

7. *Mizoram*

1. Lunglei
2. Saiha (Chhimtuipuri)

8. *Nagaland*

1. Zunhebata
2. Wokha
3. Mokokchung
4. Tuensang
5. Mon

9. *Sikkim*

1. Mongan

2. Gangtok
3. Namachi
4. Geyzing

10. *Tripura*

1. Dharam Nagar (North Tripura)
2. Udaipur (South Tripura)

11. *Garhwal & Kumaon Regions (UP)*

1. Chamoli
2. Tehri-Garhwal
3. Uttar-Kashi
4. Pauri-Garhwal
5. Almora
6. Nainital
7. Pithoragarh

**Statement-V**

*State-wise Details of Central Funds Released During the period 1995-96 to 1997-98 for Implementation of PMIUPEP*

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2219.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	163.91
3.	Assam	580.73
4.	Bihar	1262.41
5.	Goa	187.29
6.	Gujarat	1120.94
7.	Haryana	356.27
8.	Himachal Pradesh	228.30
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	355.14

\* Since excluded, population being more than 1 lakh.

1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	1218.90
11.	Kerala	549.47
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1504.40
13.	Maharashtra	1822.05
14.	Manipur	117.08
15.	Meghalaya	81.55
16.	Mizoram	47.25
17.	Nagaland	231.83
18.	Orissa	414.71
19.	Punjab	693.27
20.	Rajasthan	1145.87
21.	Sikkim	75.65
22.	Tamil Nadu	2091.07
23.	Tripura	46.82
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3090.67
25.	West Bengal	1069.92
26.	A&N Island	94.85
27.	Pondicherry	60.00
Total		20829.76

[English]

#### General System of Preferences Benefits by U.S.A.

\*712. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America is contemplating to grant General System of Preferences benefits to Indian agro-chemicals and pharma products;

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

(c) the expected time by which the benefits are likely to be accorded by the United States of America?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) The Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) of the United States of America (USA) is a unilateral scheme under which the

notified goods when imported into USA from developing countries, including India, receive preferential tariff treatment. Exports of agro-chemicals and pharmaceutical products from India are presently not covered under the GSP Scheme of the United States. Review of the items which are covered under the scheme is done generally in June every year.

#### Compulsory Education

\*715. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of targets achieved for providing free and compulsory primary education in each State; and

(b) the names of States and Union Territories where free primary education is being imparted?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) All State Governments/UTs. have abolished tuition fees in Government Schools upto upper primary level. Nineteen States/UTs viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Delhi have enacted the requisite laws for compulsory education.

The 52nd Round National Sample Survey conducted in 1995-96, gives the age specific attendance ratio of children in the 6-14 age, State-wise. The position is as follows:

State/U.T.	Broad Age Group of Students	
	6-10	11-13
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	75	60
Arunachal Pradesh	65	82
Assam	73	80
Bihar	43	58
Goa	99	89
Gujarat	80	77
Haryana	83	87



1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	91	94
Jammu & Kashmir	69	82
Karnataka	75	70
Kerala	97	97
Madhya Pradesh	64	67
Maharashtra	88	85
Manipur	69	87
Meghalaya	69	94
Mizoram	71	88
Nagaland	71	85
Orissa	63	66
Punjab	85	86
Rajasthan	58	64
Sikkim	77	90
Tamil Nadu	91	74
Tripura	81	84
Uttar Pradesh	61	66
West Bengal	67	74
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94	94
Chandigarh	87	95
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	79	55
Daman & Diu	100	76
Delhi	84	95
Lakshadweep	97	98
Pondicherry	98	93
All-India	69	72

[*Translation*]

#### **Merger of IGHR with ICSSR**

\*716. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:  
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to merge the ICHR with the ICSSR (Indian Council of Social Science Research);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the work in regard to publishing of a White Paper on the functioning of the ICHR or for the book series on 'Towards Freedom' is being got done; and

(d) if so, the details in this connection and the justification for bringing a white paper on these matters?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The 'Towards Freedom' Project has been a matter of some discussion. The ICHR, therefore, felt it necessary that the facts relating to the project should be made public by preparing a Status Paper. A Committee has been constituted in the Council for this purpose.

[*English*]

#### **Performance of Pharmaceutical Industry**

\*717. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether a meeting was recently held with the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) and the State Drug Authorities (SDA) for a general review of the performance of the pharmaceutical industry at both the Central and the State levels;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed in the meeting alongwith the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the major problems being faced by the pharmaceutical manufacturers relate to the increase in the sale of spurious drugs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken to stop the sale of spurious drugs?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) An All India Conference of States' Drug Administration was organised by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) on the 26th April, 2000 with a view to reviewing the State wise status of the Pharmaceutical Industry, the implementation of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order and to discuss the issues relating to the production of drugs and formulations, the menace of spurious drugs and irrational combinations and public awareness, etc.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and the Rules thereunder, the enforcement of quality control of drugs and pharmaceuticals is regulated by the respective States.

#### **Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium**

\*718. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi is being regularly used for commercial purposes instead of promoting sports particularly when the Sydney, 2000 Olympics is fast approaching;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

The Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium has sports facilities for Athletics and Football in the main arena and also for Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Basketball, Boxing, Weightlifting, Judo, Volleyball and Gymnastics in the peripheral areas. These facilities are being used for sports promotion activities only.

However, the Sports Authority of India is also dependent on revenue generation from Non-sports activities so as to meet for its total expenditure in addition to the Non-Plan budgetary support from Government. For this objective, several areas in and around the Stadium which are not utilised for sports purposes, are also given out on commercial basis for revenue generation. Facilities inside the Main arena of J.N. Stadium are rented out only if they are not being utilised for training of elite athletes. In case any event or training camp for Indian team is scheduled at J.N. Stadium, that venue is not utilised for commercial activities or revenue generation.

#### **Modernisation of Central Security forces**

\*719. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have chalked out a plan to strengthen and modernise the Central Security forces.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether additional battalions would be created to meet the demands of the States in this regard;

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

(e) the financial implications involved in the matter and the extent to which the Central Security forces would be able to combat terrorism in the country?

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

Modernisation of the Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) is an ongoing exercise. During the last few years, the Government have given special attention to upgrading the striking capability of CPMFs by induction of modern and sophisticated weaponry and equipment. In order to provide a time perspective to Government's effort and to cope with the challenge of increased militant and terrorists activities, the CPMFs have formulated five year perspective plans for modernisation of weaponry and equipment. The tentative financial projection of these plans is around Rs. 4000 crores.

These plans will be implemented in a phased manner, over the next five years commencing 2000-2001, subject to availability of funds in the annual budget.

(c) to (e) The Government has sanctioned raising of 12 additional Bns of the CPMFs on temporary basis as under:

Assam Rifles	5 Bns
BSF	3 Bns
CRPF	4 Bns

The total financial implication for creation of these Bns would be Rs. 260 crores. In addition 5 India Reserve Bns have also been sanctioned to the following States:

J&K	2
Himachal Pradesh	1
Tripura	1
Punjab	1

The initial non-recurring cost of raising these Bns will be Rs. 65 crores.

These modernisation plans and the additional raisings would help the CPMFs to combat terrorism in the country. An Inter-Ministerial Group has been set up to assess the futuristic requirements of CPMFs.

#### **Jai Vigyan Mission**

\*720. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to orient the Jai Vigyan Technology mission to the needs and requirement of the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projects undertaken thereunder; and

(c) the financial assistance provided by the Government to the mission during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) 21 Jai Vigyan National S&T Mission projects are under implementation in large number of research institutes, universities, NGOs, etc. coordinated by ten Science Departments in different States across the country. The basic philosophy behind these mission programmes is science in the service of man. The programmes address major national issues such as food security, germplasm conservation, herbal product development, crop improvement, development of new vaccines and diagnostics, development of a Light Transport Aircraft (LTA), setting up of a National Botanical Garden, Braille literacy, Software development for Indian Languages, ocean thermal energy conversion, application of nuclear technology in medicine and control of thalassemia and rheumatic fever, technology for visual impairment, disaster management for himalayan region, area development for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, development of a remote medical diagnostic system and use of remote sensing technology for disaster management and study of the cropping systems. In some of the projects like the nutrition and food security almost all States are covered. The results from these missions would be harnessed for the whole country.

The cost of the project is about Rs. 390 crores for a period of 3 years and Rs. 50 crores have been released

so far. The current year release is expected to be about Rs.60 crores.

#### **Reselling of Residential Plots**

7643. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the USQ 6024 dated July 28, 1998 and state:

(a) whether Durga Builders, New Delhi is still indulging in reselling residential plots of the innocent plot holders with the nexus of some antisocial elements and local police;

(b) if so, whether any complaints has been lodged against the builders; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

[*Translation*]

#### **International Hindi University**

7644. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KAUSHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Hindi University, Wardha is functioning in Delhi at present instead of at Wardha;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the additional expenditure being incurred on it due to its functioning in Delhi;

(c) whether the headquarters of the University has been set up at Wardha; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYASINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (d) As per information received from the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV), the Government of Maharashtra have allotted land in Wardha, Maharashtra during December, 1999 for setting up of the University. Necessary infrastructural facilities are to be developed in Wardha for which steps have already been initiated. MGAHV is a University of international status

and as such the offices, of the University will have to be there both in Delhi and Wardha. The University is not incurring any other expenditure for its Delhi office except the rent being paid for the hired private accommodation. The headquarters of the University will be at Wardha.

[English]

### **B.Ed and D.Ed Colleges**

7645. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for B.Ed and D.Ed colleges for Maharashtra and Goa by the National Council for Teachers Education at Bhopal during the last three years, till date;

(b) the number out of these proposals cleared during the period with conditions/without conditions/provisionally for one year subject to fulfilment of certain conditions;

(c) the places selected for such colleges are proposed to be set up in the said States;

(d) the number of proposals rejected and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details regarding the composition of the competent Regional Committee and guidelines and normal procedure laid down for the approval of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected from the National Council for Teachers Education and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### **Unauthorised Constructions**

7646. SHRI NEPAL CHANDRA DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to create a separate force for assisting the DDA and other agencies in Delhi for carrying out demolitions and to check unauthorised constructions/alterations;

(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) No, Sir.

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

(c) A Task Force having representatives from all concerned Departments like Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi Development Authority, Delhi Police, Revenue Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi etc. has been set up in 1996 to remove encroachments and unauthorised constructions. The performance of the Task Force is reviewed by the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi regularly.

### **Categories of Lands**

7647. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the various categories of land in Delhi;

(b) the quantum of land in each category;

(c) whether the Government propose to make a Land Ownership Atlas showing all the physical features on a composit map, with revenue details in terms of Khasra Nos. etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Indian System of Medicines**

7648. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to collaborate Indian system of medicine with other system of medicine with a view to encourage ISM so that allopathy and ISM may work in tandem;

(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) An attempt has been made to

have collaborative research and integration with modern system of medicine in the following manner.

- (1) 7 Ayurvedic & Unani drugs have been suggested to be included in the Reproductive Child Health Programme of Department of Family Welfare.
- (2) Speciality Clinics of Unani sSystem, Ayurveda & Homoeopathy have been set up in modern hospitals.
- (3) Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is conducting Clinical Research in AIDS/HIV in consultation with National AIDS Control Programme on the protocol approved by ICMR.
- (4) Department and the Central Council for Research in Yoga & Naturopathy have funded research projects in modern hospitals.

#### **Construction of Bunkers in Kargil**

7649. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constructed bunkers for safety of the people of Kargil;

(b) if so, the number of bunkers constructed during 1999-2000 and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to construct more family/community bunkers in view of the impending summer season?

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

(b) In June 1999, Planning Commission approved release of Rs. 4 crores, as special Central Assistance under BADP, to Government of J&K for Pakistan Border, for construction of bunkers in Kargil during the financial year 1999-2000. By the end of December 1999, the District Administration constructed 2000 bunkers at a cost of Rs. 3.40 crores. This included construction of about two dozen bunkers with the Government institutions.

(c) During 2000-01, 1000 more bunkers have been proposed to be constructed in border villages, apart from 100 community bunkers in Kargil town at a cost of Rs. 200 lakhs. A cash assistance of Rs. 15,000/- is given to the family for family bunkers apart from CGI sheets worth Rs. 5000/-.

#### **Safe Water in Safdarjung Hospital**

7650. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Safdarjung is facing crisis of water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply sufficient water in the hospital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The availability of water in Safdarjung hospital is far less than the requirement. The requirement is about 3400 KL per day while the supply from Deep Wells, NDMC and MCD as able to meet only half of the its requirement.

(b) and (c) NDMC has informed that water line of Safdarjung Hospital has been shifted due to the construction of flyover. The hospital would be provided water connection from the new line as soon as it is commissioned and adequate water supply would be made available to the Safdarjung Hospital.

#### **Bomb Blast**

7651. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a blast took place in a local train in Mumbai during March, 2000;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed/injured therein;

(c) whether any investigation has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

#### **Lok Shivirs Organised by DDA**

7652. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lok Shivirs organised by the DDA with great fan-fare are serving any useful purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of MIG allottees of Lawrence Road, Keshav Puram Area, New Delhi who approached the DDA in the Lok Shivr on 15.3.2000;

(d) the number of cases in which the grievances were finally redressed;

(e) whether the purpose of Organising the Lok Shivr is only to harass the allottees more and made them run from pillar to post without any meaningful redressal for their grievances;

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

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to redress the grievances of the people genuinely through Lok Shivr?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. DDA organises the Lok Shivr from time to time for the redressal of various grievances of allottees. Many cases of the allottees are settled on the day of Shivr itself such as issuing of demand letter, possession letters, conveyance deed papers, conversion papers and deficiency letters, etc. and remaining cases are settled subsequently.

(c) 27 MIG allottees of Lawrence Road, Keshav Puram made representations in the Lok Shivr held on 15.3.2000.

(d) Grievances of 11 allottees were redressed before 29.3.2000. In 14 cases, action has been taken finally by 28.4.2000. 2 cases are under process in which issue regarding dues/eligibility is being examined.

(e) to (g) No, Sir. Efforts are made to finalise/redress all the grievances received in various Lok Shivr organised from time to time to the satisfaction of the allottees as far as possible by converting their flats into freehold. However, few cases are delayed due to verification of payments made by the allottees/attorney holders and in order to check eligibility, etc. Therefore, Lok Shivr held by DDA remains a useful mechanism in solving the problems of the allottees.

#### **J.B.T. Courses**

7653. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments to conduct Entrance Exam for J.B.T. courses regularly and declare their results immediately so as to facilitate the examinees for choosing appropriate line of their future career;

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

(c) whether any entrance exams for the said courses have been conducted in the country especially in Haryana during 1999-2000;

(d) if so, whether the result of the same are still awaited;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the results of the same are likely to be declared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) With the coming into force of National Council for Teachers Education Act, 1993 w.e.f. 17.8.1995 the National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) performs the regulatory and developmental functions for conduct of teacher training programmes and matters connected therewith. The norms and standards laid down by Council for teacher educational institutions in the field of elementary education inter-alia provide for selection procedure according to which students should be selected for admission on the basis of merit as determined by performance in qualifying examination and/or an entrance written test and/or interview to be conducted by an agency-State Governments/institutions-approved by NCTE.

(c) to (f) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Development of Women**

7654. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any initiative has been taken by the Government to utilise a sum of Rs. 30,000/- crores earmarked for the development of women over the next five years; and

(b) if so, the monitoring mechanism being developed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Women and Child Development monitors the implementation of 27 Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for women being implemented by various central Ministries/ Departments. The scope of the existing monitoring process is being widened to cover other women specific/related programmes being implemented by various Ministries/ Departments and aspects which impact on the lives of women. This would ensure better utilisation of funds allocated and flow of benefits to women. There is, however, no specific proposal for monitoring the amounts earmarked for women for the next five years.

#### **Herbal Medicines**

7655. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to lack of proper gradation the marketing of herbs has faced difficulties in the international market;

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

(c) whether Indian Exporters had to pay penalty to the tune of 2.5 crores last year for failing to meet the agreed standard; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for proper gradation and standardisation of the Herbal medicines?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Pharmacopeial standards have been published for a number of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic (Plant based) drugs. Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) is being notified for Ayurvedic, Unani and Siddha drugs.

#### **Navodaya Vidyalaya in Hyderabad**

7656. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hyderabad is the only district in Andhra Pradesh where no Navodaya Vidyalaya exists;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya in the District during the 9th Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be opened and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalayas envisages providing quality education to talented children predominantly from rural areas and as per scheme, not less than 75% students are to be admitted from notified rural areas of the concerned District. Since District Hyderabad has no rural area, it has not been found feasible to establish a Navodaya Vidyalaya in this district, at this stage.

#### **Assistance to Universities of Kerala**

7657. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the Universities of Kerala in regard to getting financial assistance from University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard and the amount sanctioned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Functioning of Plants**

7658. SHRI NIKHILANANDA SAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizer plants at Haldia and Durgapur in West Bengal were not functioning properly due to use of unworthy technology from the very beginning;

(b) if so, whether the Government have fixed up any responsibility for acceptance of the said technology;

(c) if so, the action taken against the guilty persons involved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) The Haldia Fertilizer Project (which could not be commissioned) and Durgapur plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC) did not function properly the main reason for which was mismatch of various equipments and machinery as the same had been procured from various sources against credit tie ups due to constraints imposed in funding.

(b) and (c) The failure of the Haldia Fertilizer Project was due to factors beyond the control of any individual or group of individuals. The Expert Committee on Haldia Fertilizer Project appointed by the Government in May, 1997 has said amongst other things that what transpired in respect of Haldia Project is in the final analysis the failure of the system as a whole which could not respond to the challenges thrown up in the project.

#### **Drinking Water Scheme**

7659. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 40 crore has been released to Chittoor district for implementation of a Central Government scheme for drinking water in the first phase;

(b) if so, whether the scheme of six years duration will be implemented for 58 districts chosen in the country under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Technology Mission;

(c) if so, whether a team of officials visited various parts of the districts and studied the problems of drinking water supply to the people of the said districts; and

(d) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has informed that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a project for implementation of Sector Reforms in rural water supply programme in Chittoor district, which is one of the 58 districts identified by all State Governments for institutionalising community participation in rural water supply programme. It has been reported that the project has been approved in principle. The State Government has been reported to have been requested to clarify certain issues before any sanction could be issued.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has reported that no official from that Ministry visited Andhra Pradesh specifically for the purpose of preparation of the project in respect of Chittoor district. However, no information is available whether any State Government official had visited the district. The project was prepared by the State Government, who were instructed to prepare the project in consultation with Sector partners which includes district level officers. Implementation of the project will commence after the sanction is issued and it is envisaged that the same will be completed in three years' time.

#### **Construction of Residential Complexes**

7660. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the multi-national and foreign investors including Non-Resident Indians have shown interest in the construction of residential complexes;

(b) if so, the details of sites selected for this purpose;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to clear these proposals and also instruct the State Governments to do the same; and

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

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

(b) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the NRIs/PIO/OCBs have shown interest in setting up residential/commercial projects in major metro cities such as Mumbai, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Trivandrum, Calcutta and Secunderabad.

(c) and (d) Under the NRI Scheme only the Union Government is authorised to clear investment proposals as per the guidelines of the Scheme. Such proposals are cleared by the Reserve Bank of India/Central Government.

#### **Reconstitution of North-Eastern States Council**

7661. SHRI TARUN GOGOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are reconstituting the North-Eastern States Council to expedite development of the North-Eastern States;



(b) if so, the time by which the work of reconstituting would be completed and the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) the provision of funds made for the development of the North-Eastern States during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) A Bill to amend the North Eastern Council (Act) 1971 has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

No time limit for passing of the legislation can be given.

(c) During the current financial year, the Budget Estimate for North Eastern Council is 450 crore rupees.

### **Epilepsy**

7662. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several durgs used for treating epilepsy do not contain the standard quantity of formulations causing toxic reactions in some patients;

(b) whether a five-day meet on the Reduction of Childhood Neuromorbidity was convened in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) A SAARC Expert Group meeting on reduction of childhood neuromorbidity was held at All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in January, 2000 and a view was expressed that anti-epileptic drugs formulations available in SAARC countries has varying composition and this may lead to under/over dosages.

(d) Manufacturing licences for the drug formulations in India are granted by the State Licensing authorities. The various antiepileptic formulations marketed in the country would be examined in consultation with the experts for streamlining the composition of the drugs.

[*Translation*]

### **DPEP and ICDS**

7663. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from Government of Bihar to resolve the cases related to D.P.E.P. and I.C.D.S. two components of the World Bank Project; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from Government of Bihar to resolve the cases relating to District Primary Education Programme (DPEP). Two separate World Bank Projects for DPEP and ICDS are currently in operation in the State. A proposal to restructure and extend the ICDS II Project, due to conclude in September this year, has been received from the Government of Bihar.

[*English*]

### **Re-Entry of Institutional Lands in Delhi**

7664. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:  
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutional land in Delhi re-entered, alongwith the year of re-entry and the arrears of lease money/damages due against each under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants Act 1971);

(b) the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the amount charged by the Department for institutional misused in each case;

(d) the number of cases in which further action to issue public notice cautioning the public not to pay rent or any other amount for the use of the premises or portion thereof;

(e) whether issuing of such public notices is provided for in the said Act; and

(f) if not, the reasons for issuance of such public notices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

### **Synthetic Milk**

7665. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN Alias PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(e) whether synthetic milk is being sold in the various parts of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the adulteration in the milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) No such report has been brought to the notice of the Government recently. However, as per the information received from States/UTs earlier, some samples of milk were found to contain the adulterants—namely, urea, glucose and carbonate in Uttar Pradesh only.

(c) Sale of milk and milk products containing a substance not found in milk except as provided in the rules, is already prohibited under the provisions of the PFA Rules, 1955. The Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs have however, been advised to step up surveillance measures and take appropriate legal action against the offenders. The Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture has also constituted a Multi-disciplinary Committee to study the range of naturally-occurring constituents of milk in milch animals.

[English]

### **Coal Depot in DDA Colonies**

7666. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3425/9.7.98 and 3793/18.4.2000 regarding coal depot in D.D.A. colonies and state:

(a) the details of grounds on which the two coal depot sites were permitted to use for other commercial purposes;

(b) whether the Government propose to give similar permission to all the allottees of coal depots;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether discrimination is being made among allottees of the coal depots; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The DDA has reported that lease of two coal depots were allowed to be changed from coal depots to other commercial use on the request of the original allottee on the ground of lesser demand for coal in the present day context of availability of alternative fuels like L.P.G.

(b) and (c) Similar permission depends on the merits of the request if received from other allottee.

(d) and (e) The question does not arise in view of the replies above.

### **Post of Appliance Fitter in AIIMS**

7667. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Appliance Fitter was merged with that of the W.S. Tech. Gr. I (R&AL) in AIIMS, New Delhi on the recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee;

(b) if so, the education qualification prescribed for the said post;

(c) the number and qualification of the beneficiaries under the new arrangement;

(d) the reasons for not implementing the decisions of the Cadre Review Committee from retrospective effect i.e. the date of appointment of the Committee viz. March 1, 1992;

(e) the number of persons provided promotion as Technical Officer without the requisite educational qualification and experience; and

(f) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The post of Appliance Fitter in the Department of Orthopaedics was an isolated post and was not covered under Cadre Review 1991. However, the same was merged and redesignated as Workshop (R&AL) Technician Gr. I in the higher scale of Rs. 1400-2300 w.e.f. 1.3.1992. The prescribed qualifications for the post of Appliance Fitter are (i) Matriculation or Intermediate or its equivalent (ii) diploma or certificate in Prosthetic & Orthotics from a recognised Institute and (iii) one year experience in the field of Prosthetic & Orthotics.

(c) The incumbent of the post of Appliance Fitter was the only beneficiary of the upgradation.

(d) The Institute approved the proposal for upgrading the redesignated post of Workshop (R&AL) Technician Gr. I to that of Technical Officer (R&AL) in the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 in 1998. The issue regarding giving retrospective effect to the upgradation of the post was considered by the Internal Anomaly Committee of the Institute but was not agreed to.

(e) and (f) Two persons were promoted as Technical Officer (R&AL) on the recommendations of Anomaly Committee that the long experience and the training undergone by the incumbents may be considered equivalent to the requisite diploma.

#### **Advertisements for Filling up the Posts of DD**

7668. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Deputy Director and higher level posts advertised by the DDA during the last two years;

(b) the number of applications received in respect of each post and the number of candidate shortlisted for each post;

(c) the number and names of the posts so advertised filled and yet to be filled; and

(d) the time by which the vacant posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) DDA has reported that only two posts of Deputy Director, i.e. one of Deputy Director (Publicity) and the other of Deputy Director (Public Relations) were advertised during the last two years.

(b) A total of 141 applications for one post of Deputy Director (Publicity) and 155 applications for one post of Deputy Director (PR) were received.

(c) and (d) Further scrutiny of the applications was not done as in the meantime the recommendations of the Tikku Committee were received according to which the posts of Deputy Director (Publicity) and Deputy Director (PR) were to be filled up through promotion from the feeder cadre of departmental candidates and these posts have since been filled up by promotion.

#### **Medical Colleges**

7669. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hospitals, dispensaries and other health centres being run by the Union Government, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open Medical College Hospital at Trivellore in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) There are 460 Hospitals, Health Centres, CGHS Dispensaries of various systems, Poly clinics, Laboratories and Dental units. The details are given in Statement-I and II enclosed.

(b) to (d) There is no proposal pending with the Union Government for opening a medical college at Trivellore in Tamil Nadu.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of Hospitals/Health Centres*

1. Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi.
2. S.J. Hospital, New Delhi
3. S&CE Calcutta.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 4. A.I.I.P.M.R., Mumbai.                        | 19. A.P.H.O. Trivandrum.                  |
| 5. L.H.M.C. & Smt. S.K. Hospital, New Delhi.    | 20. P.H.O. Nava Sheva Mumbai.             |
| 6. Kalawati Saran Children Hospital, New Delhi. | 21. A.B.Q. Amritsar.                      |
| 7. JIPMER, Pondicherry.                         | 22. A.P.H.O. Chennai                      |
| 8. P.H.O., Mumbai.                              | 23. N.I.C.D., New Delhi.                  |
| 9. P.H.O. Calcutta.                             | 24. N.A.M.P., New Delhi.                  |
| 10. P.H.O. Cochin.                              | 25. A.I.I.H. & P. H. Calcutta.            |
| 11. P.H.O. Chennai.                             | 26. R.H.T.C. Najafagarh.                  |
| 12. P.H.O. Kandla.                              | 27. N.T.I. Bangalore.                     |
| 13. P.H.O. Marmagao.                            | 28. R.A.K. College of Nursing, New Delhi. |
| 14. P.H.O. Visakhapatnam.                       | 29. L.R.H.S. New Delhi.                   |
| 15. P.H.O. Mandapam Camp.                       | 30. C.L.T.R.I. Chengalpattu.              |
| 16. A.P.H.O. Mumbai.                            | 31. R.L.T.R.I. Raipur.                    |
| 17. A.P.H.O. Calcutta.                          | 32. R.L.T.R.I. Aska.                      |
| 18. A.P.H.O. New Delhi.                         | 33. R.L.T.R.I. Gouripur (W.B.).           |

**Statement-II***Details of CGHS Dispensaries*

S.No.	Name of City	Date of Starting	Existing Dispensaries System-wise (as on 31.3.98)								CGHS Labs	Dental Units
			Allo.	Ayur.	Homeo.	Unani	Sidha	Yoga	Total	Poly Clinics		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Ahmedabad	April, 1979	5*	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	1	1
2.	Allahabad	March, 1969	7	1	1	—	—	—	9	1	1	1
3.	Bangalore	Feb. 1976	10	2	1	1**	—	—	14	1	2	1
4.	Bombay	Nov. 1963	28	2	4	—	—	—	34	2	17	2
5.	Calcutta	Aug. 1972	17	1	2	1	—	—	21	1	4	0
6.	Delhi	July 1954	87	13	13	4	1	3	121	4	31	3
7.	Hyderabad	Feb. 1976	14*	2	2	2	—	—	20	2	2	1
8.	Jabalpur	Oct. 1991	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1**	0
9.	Jaipur	July, 1978	5	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	2	1
10.	Kanpur	July, 1972	9	1	2	—	—	—	12	1	3	1
11.	Lucknow	March, 1979	6	1	1	1	—	—	9	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Chennai	March, 1975	14	1	1	—	—	—	17	2	2	1
13.	Meerut	July, 1971	6	1	1	—	—	—	8	0	1	1
14.	Nagpur	Oct., 1973	10*	2	1	—	—	—	13	1	0	1
15.	Pune	July, 1978	7	1	2	—	—	—	10	1	1	1
16.	Patna	Nov., 1976	5*	1	1	—	—	—	7	1	2	1
17.	Guwahati	April, 1995	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
18.	Trivandrum	April, 1995	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
19.	Ranchi	Oct., 1992	1#	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20.	Bhubaneshwar	Aug., 1998	1#	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total:			241	31	34	9	2	3	320	19	71	17

\* Including two sub-dispensaries.

# Only for A.G.'s employees including one sub-dispensary

\*\* Sanctioned but not yet started functioning.

### Construction of DDA Flats

7670. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding construction of DDA flats in Shalimar Bagh, draw for which was held in January 1, 1996;

(b) the reasons for abnormal delay in the construction of these flats; and

(c) the time by which the already constructed flats are likely to be allotted to the successful applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The DDA have reported that it had formulated a Scheme for construction of 1108 SFS flats at Shalimar Bagh, Delhi but due to encroachments, construction of all the houses could not be taken up simultaneously. Accordingly, after removing encroachments etc., construction of 530 SFS flats was taken up initially, for which draw was held in January, 1996. However, after removing some of the encroachments, it became possible for the DDA to take up the work of construction of 14 more SFS flats in Phase III.

With further removal of encroachments and release of land, construction of 104 additional SFS flats has also

been taken up. The position of construction of SFS flats for which draw was held in January, 1996 is as under:

- (i) 200 SFS Flats, Group I: Completed except external electrification which is yet to be done by Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) for which payment was released by the DDA in August, 1999.
- (ii) 200 SFS Flats, Group II: The work is in progress (46%) and is likely to be completed by the stipulated date of completion of civil work, i.e. June, 2001.
- (iii) 144 SFS Flats, Group III: The work is in progress (9%) and is likely to be completed by the stipulated date of completion of civil work, i.e. November, 2001.

For SFS flats (Group II&III) where construction is in progress, the DDA would pursue with the DVB to complete its work by the scheduled dates.

(b) Difficult site conditions such as low lying area with stagnant water all around, overhead high tension line that was passing over part of the site of the work, etc. are some of the reasons for tardy progress of the work of construction of these flats.

(c) 200 SFS flats (Group I) have already been allotted in the draw held on 24.12.1999.

[Translation]

**Home Guard**

7671. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of home-guard personnel working in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the home guard personnel throughout the country are being paid daily wages only and not the monthly salary;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to give monthly salaries to them keeping in view the interest of their families;

(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) Available information in this regard is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (f) Being volunteers, Home Guards are not eligible for any salary or pension. However, when called out for duties, Duty Allowance is paid to them for the services rendered. No proposal to give them monthly salary is under consideration.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Home Guards' Authorised Strength	Home Guards' Raised Strength
1	2	3	4
1.	A&N Islands (UT)	654	654
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12903	12792
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1605	Yet to be raised
4.	Assam	20407	16376
5.	Bihar	77402	77402
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1132	1132
7.	D&N Haveli (UT)	125	122
8.	Daman & Diu (UT)	100	100
9.	Delhi	10285	8334
10.	Goa	500	300
11.	Gujarat	49808	38792
12.	Haryana	14025	14025
13.	Himachal Pradesh	8000	7523
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	4308	2535
15.	Karnataka	18700	16872
16.	Lakshadweep (UT)	55	Yet to be raised
17.	Madhya Pradesh	22900	19007
18.	Maharashtra	56100	39753

1	2	3	4
19.	Manipur	3394	1200
20.	Meghalaya	2538	1477
21.	Mizoram	760	760
22.	Nagaland	2100	2100
23.	Orissa	16362	11425
24.	Pondicherry (UT)	440	290
25.	Punjab	34595	34595
26.	Rajasthan	28050	27520
27.	Sikkim	546	546
28.	Tamil Nadu	11622	9746
29.	Tripura	4207	2527
30.	Uttar Pradesh	123420	119706
31.	West Bengal	46750	22689

**Science and Technology Structural  
Improvement Fund**

7672. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Science and Technology structural improvement fund is being constituted by the Government to provide adequate facilities for basic research works in the higher educational institutions; 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) According to the information furnished by Department of Science and Technology (DST) a Fund for improvement of Infrastructure in Science and Technology (FIST) in Universities and other higher educational institutions has been created to strengthen facilities for basic research. This Scheme is being implemented by the DST and an allocation of Rs. 21.00 crore has been made in the current year's budget. The Scheme has been very widely announced and a large number of proposals have been received for consideration of the Government.

[English]

**Symposium on Tribal Matters**

7673. SHRI RAJIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have financed any seminars/workshops/symposium on matters related to the welfare of Tribals during the last three years;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various Non-Governmental Organisations have been supported by financial grants to organize seminar on different topics like the impact of 73rd and 74th Amendment Act in TSP Area in Bihar, Rajasthan and Tribal integration in the country.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1.60 lakhs has been sanctioned by this Ministry at the rate of Rs. 40,000 per seminar/workshop as per the norm of the scheme.

**Panel of Nurses**

7674. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel of nurses was constituted during 1996 for Delhi hospitals;

(b) if so, the number of posts lying vacant in various hospitals in Delhi;

(c) the number of nurses still on the panel; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be accommodated against vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Panels were drawn in 1996 for nurses in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals, New Delhi.

(b) As on date, 137, 41 and 112 posts of nurses are lying vacant in Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Associated Hospitals, New Delhi respectively.

(c) There is none available for appointment out of the panel of nurses for the year 1996.

(d) Does not arise.

**HIV/AIDS Vaccine Programme**

7675. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated the HIV/AIDS vaccine research programme in the country;

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

(c) whether any Allopathic Drug Research Programme is carried out for treatment of HIV/AIDS in the country;

(d) if so, the assistance provided to each of such centre during each of the last three years; and

(e) the achievements made by such centres so far?

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

(b) The Institute like All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases, Calcutta, National AIDS Research Institute, Pune and National Institute of Immunology have initiated HIV vaccine related basic research.

(c) to (e) No, Sir.

**Demolition of Shops by MCD**

7676. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "MCD demolishes shops despite angry protests" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated May 03, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) whether the MCD is sealing/demolishing the shops without following the procedure as per law;

(d) if so, the number of such cases filed in the court of Revenue Assistant, Vasant Vihar, Delhi under Section 81 of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 during the last two years; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

**Possession of Flats**

7677. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the DDA propose to give possession of flats built in Narela under the Expandable Housing Scheme (EHS), 1996 to those allottees who have paid the final instalment of their flats;

(b) whether the allottees of Janta Category (Type-A, Group-II) under this scheme are also required to pay the conversion charges/stamp duty/conveyance-deed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Under Expandable Housing Scheme-



1996 (EHS-1996) in Narela, two options are given to the allottees. They can either deposit 50% payment first and remaining amount in 10 equal half yearly instalments. Second option is to deposit the entire payment at a time, i.e. cash down basis. After clearance of all the dues and on completion of all the codal formalities, the possession letter is issued to the allottees within sixty days.

(b) Under EHS-1996, the conversion charges are included in the cost of the flat. If the allottee makes the payment on cash down basis, he is liable to pay the stamp duty on conveyance deed papers. If allotment is on hire purchase basis, on 50% payment and after depositing of all ten equal half yearly instalments with usual charges, conveyance deed papers are issued to the allottees and he is liable to pay stamp duty on conveyance deed papers.

(c) Papers relating to the conveyance deed can only be issued after the full payment of price and other dues. Since under EHS-1996, two alternative modes of payment are available, conveyance deed papers can be issued after the completion of all the payments enjoined under the mode of payment opted for.

[English]

#### **Polio Eradication**

7678. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:  
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

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

(a) whether the "red alert" has been sounded in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal due to outbreak of a large number of polio cases;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any new measures have been chalked out to eradicate polio disease in respect of the said States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) During 1999 Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal accounted for more than 87% of polio cases in the country. This high incidence is mainly due to low coverage with Oral Polio Vaccine under the Routine Immunization programme, large

cohorts of new born children every year, inadequate coverage of newborn children for vaccination during Pulse Polio Immunization rounds and large scale migration.

(c) and (d) In addition to 4 nationwide rounds of Pulse Polio Immunization conducted in all States during 1999-2000 two additional rounds of Pulse Polio Immunization were undertaken in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and one additional round in Delhi. During these rounds in addition to fixed post immunization done on the first day, house to house immunization was undertaken during the next 3-4 days to ensure that no child was missed. Funds for carrying out all these activities were provided by Government of India. The Government intends to intensify the Pulse Polio Programme in these States in the current year. The performance of the concerned State Governments in the Routine Immunization Programme is being reviewed periodically and the States are being requested to take corrective steps. Surveillance operations in these States are also being intensified.

[Translation]

#### **Study of Hindi**

7679. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of countries and universities where Hindi is studied and Hindi Research Work is undertaken and Hindi programmes are telecasting on the television?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): According to the information available, Hindi is taught researched and studied in 143 countries which include among others USA, UK, France, Italy, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Norway, Finland, Russia and all other Ex-Soviet Union countries, Belgium, Bulgaria, Romania, Czech Republic, Australia, Japan, Austria, China, Mexico, etc. Hindi programmes are telecast in 20 countries.

#### **Public Schools in Maharashtra**

7680. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have accorded sanction to the Government of Maharashtra to set up four public schools for imparting education in English in the tribal districts of the State;

(b) if so, the basis on which this approval has been granted; and

(c) the other details of the schools and the time by which these schools are likely to be set up along with the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Gender Bias in Cash Incentives**

7681. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether discrimination is being made on sex basis in providing cash incentives to the national and international level sportsmen; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Herbal Medicines**

7682. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regulatory authority is functioning for sale of herbal medicines as food supplements;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the herbal compounds are being marked as health foods without minimum WHO standard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such misuse of herbal medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (d) A number of products termed

as Dietary Supplements/Nutritional Supplements/Health foods etc., are being sold in the market without medicinal claims. The Food Health Authorities of all States and their Analyst have been also asked to oversee the fulfilment of prescribed instructions on the subject, including labeling requirement. The sale of food supplements without any medicinal claims is regulated under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. A mechanism for regulating nutraceuticals/Dietary supplements which are neither conventional foods nor drugs in the strict sense has to be evolved.

#### **Law on Prisons**

7683. SHRI THIRUNAVUKARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Human Rights Commission has recommended for the enactment of a uniform and consolidated law on prisons in place of outdated Act;

(b) if so, whether the Government are contemplating to enact a new Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) 'Prisons' being a State subject as per the Constitution of India, it is within the power of the State Governments to enact or amend the laws on Prisons. The Central Government has, however, prepared a draft Model Prison (Management) Bill and circulated the same to all the State Governments.

[Translation]

#### **Opening of Madarsas**

7684. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Madarsas are being opened with foreign assistance in the country;

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

(c) whether the permission is required to open such Madarsas; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check such opening of illegal Madarsas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Associations granted registration or prior permission to receive foreign contribution under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, are only required to intimate details of foreign contribution utilised by them for different purposes as permissible including *inter-alia*, construction/extension; repairs/maintenance of school/college buildings. No specific permission is required under the said Act for opening a school/college.

[English]

#### **Procurement of NIAER by TRIFED**

7685. SHRI ANADI SAHU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TRIFED has stopped procurement of NIAER from the tribals;

(b) if so, whether the tribals are able to get adequate price for the NIAER from buyers in the open market; and

(c) whether the Government have fixed the minimum price of NIAER?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) There is no such item as NIAER being procured by TRIFED. However, TRIFED has not stopped procurement of NIGER from the tribals.

(b) During the crop year 1999-2000 tribals were able to get adequate prices for the Niger Seed from buyers in the open market. The ruling prices were much higher than the support prices of Rs. 9,150.00 per metric tonne declared by Government of India. TRIFED has procured at the price ranging from Rs. 14,500.00 to 17,000.00 per metric tonne.

(c) Yes, Govt. of India has fixed minimum support price of Rs. 9150.00 per metric tonne for Niger Seed during 1999-2000.

[Translation]

#### **Subsidy on Chemicals and Fertilizers**

7686. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy on chemicals and fertilizers is being withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which the farmers are likely to be affected thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (c) Union Government does not provide any subsidy on chemicals. Urea, being the only fertilizer under price, distribution and movement control, is covered under Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme (RPS) for grant of subsidy. Apart from subsidy on urea, Central Government provides concession on decontrolled potassic and phosphatic fertilizers. There is no proposal at present to withdraw the subsidy on fertilizers.

[English]

#### **Doctors in Rural Areas**

7687. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether doctors are reluctant to serve and settle in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide special economic incentives to those doctors who are prepared to settle in such areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a shortage of doctors in rural areas of the country.

(b) to (d) The appointments/postings of doctors in the State/Union Territories is the responsibility of the State/Union Territory Government. Therefore, the pay structure as well as the need for economic incentives are decided by them.

However, as per the resolution passed in the Sixth Conference of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, a minimum 25% of Post-graduate seats were to be considered for in-service medical officers who have put in a minimum service of three years in rural areas with a bond that they will serve Government for minimum five years.

The States were further advised to take steps to fill up vacancies of specialists in Community Health Centres and medical officers in Primary Health Centres by making rural service obligatory for three years.

### Report of Hathi Committee

7688. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the year of formulation of the Essential Drugs List and the number of drugs it contain at present;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report on the essential drugs; and

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee and accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The National Essential Drug List was published in the year 1996 and it contains 279 drugs for various therapeutic categories.

(b) and (c) The Hathi Committee was set up by the Ministry of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals in February, 1974 in order to go into the various aspects of Drug Industry in India. In respect of essential drugs, the Hathi Committee report drew up a list of medicines which in its opinion are extensively used in medical practice, both in urban and rural areas and suggested measures to make these essential drugs available at reasonable low price throughout the country.

### Smart Schools at Hyderabad

7689. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for opening of "Smart School" at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the decision taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

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

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up 'Smart Schools' in association with Sun Microsystems. However, setting up a Teacher Training Centre, in association with Sun Microsystems, at Hyderabad is under consideration.

### Freedom Fighters Pensions

7690. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether freedom fighters are being made available to the persons who participated in the anti-colonial struggle against the French and the Portuguese; and

(b) if so, whether such pensions could be made available to residents of India who assisted the freedom fighters in non-British colonial enclaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Apart from the mainstream of the liberation struggle which was directed against the British, the struggle against the French and the Portuguese for the liberation of Pondicherry and Goa and Dadra & Nagar Haveli is recognised for grant of pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. The persons who participated in such liberation movements and fulfill the criteria laid down in the said Scheme are eligible for pension from the Central revenues.

*[Translation]*

### Contribution of Medicines

7691. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any assessment of the contribution of the medicines of the Indian System in the prevalent medical system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any possibility of increase in their contribution;

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

(e) the future plans of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) The medicines of Indian Systems have been found to be effective in the treatment of a number of ailments, notably in the treatment of leucoderma, psoriasis, arthritis, jaundice etc. Research including clinical research has been able to identify more and more drugs which are efficacious in the treatment of specific ailments. Collaborative research is also being encouraged with modern medicine hospitals and institutions to test the efficacy of the drugs according to scientific parameters. Operational research studies are being prompted to assess the response of the community

to specific strategies which have been found to be efficacious in a hospital set-up.

[English]

#### **Subsidies on Fertilizers**

7692. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation to abolish subsidies on urea, potassium and ammonia and compensate by giving incentives to manufacturers of organic fertilizers so that industrial units could be expanded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Rape Cases**

7693. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Women has recommended omission of concerned provision in the Evidence Act providing sexual history of a victim in a rape case;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to amend the concerned provision in the Evidence Act;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The recommendation would be examined by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, as the subject matter falls under the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.

#### **Academic Standard in JNU**

7694. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the academic standard in Jawahar Lal Nehru University has been declined over a period of time and there have been instances of alleged irregularities in the appointment of teachers;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the academic standard and to remove irregularities in the selection of teachers in the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The appointments of teachers are made by Selection Committees duly constituted as per the provisions of Statutes of the University. The Committees comprise of the Vice Chancellor, Rector, Visitor (President of India)'s nominees, 2-3 experts, Chairperson and one more Professor from the concerned Centre in which the teacher is to be appointed. Similarly, admissions are made through an All India Entrance Examination conducted in 37 centres in the country. The high academic standards in JNU are reflected in the appointments of faculty for which applications are received from Indian scholars around the world.

[Translation]

#### **Vaccine for Dog Bite**

7695. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vaccine has been developed for the treatment of dog-bite which is better than previous drugs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide this Vaccine to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) At present different Cell Culture Rabies vaccines are available for the treatment of dog-bite. These are better than previous conventional vaccines. Nervous tissue vaccine is being manufactured in the

country by various Government Institutions. This vaccine is available free of cost in Government anti rabies treatment centres. Purified and improved vaccine of tissue culture origin viz. Purified Chick Embryo Cell (PCEC), Purified Vero Cell Rabies Vaccine (PVRV) and Human Diploid Cell Vaccine (HDCV) are not manufactured by any of the Government Institutions presently but are commercially available.

The Human Biological Institute, Udhagamandalam, under the control of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has developed a new Anti-rabies (Tissue Culture) Vaccine under trade name ABHARYRAB.

NDDB is setting up 1000 vaccination clinics all over the country which will provide ABHARYRAB vaccine at a cost which is about 30% less than the case of presently available vaccines.

[English]

#### **Expenditure on Treatment of Former Prime Minister**

7696. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been meeting the expenditure on the specialist Treatment of the former Prime Ministers, both within and outside the country;

(b) if so, the expenses incurred on the medical treatment of each of the Ex-Prime Ministers in India and abroad during the last three years;

(c) whether any special equipment has been imported for treatment of any of the ex-Prime Ministers;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating its cost and the running cost separately; and

(e) whether any provision exists for such expenditure or special sanction is required to be given in each case?

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

(b) The requisite information is available in the attached statement.

(c) and (d) A Reverse Osmosis system along with the water treatment machine and the accessories for haemodialysis have been imported for the treatment of

Shri V.P. Singh, ex-P.M. The cost of the equipment was Rs. 15.3 lakhs and the running cost of the machine is not yet available.

(e) Keeping in view the status of the ex-Prime Ministers, special sanction was accorded by the Government for their treatment abroad.

#### **Statement**

(1) Shri V.P. Singh, former P.M.  
(Treatment in India)  
Rs. 24,31,991/-

(Treatment abroad)

1997-98	Rs. 1,15,25,376.08
1998-99	Rs. 3,04,40,960.92
1999-2000	Rs. 1,81,39,050.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>Rs. 6,01,05,387.00</b>

(2) Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, ex-P.M.  
(Treatment in India)

Rs. 40,215/-

(Treatment abroad)

1998-99-Rs. 59,15,592.62

#### **Housing Development for SC/ST**

7697. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any housing development scheme for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any suggestions/requests in regard to recommendations of drafting committee from the Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) There are no Central schemes for provision of housing. Housing is in the State sector and the State Governments are responsible for formulating and implementing various Housing programmes for the people including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 has laid emphasis on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) to (e) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment have circulated certain recommendations of the Drafting Committee. One of the recommendations pertains to formulation of a separate Awas Vikas Yojana for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with an objective to cover all the houseless among them within a period of 5 years. Housing being a State subject the recommendations will be communicated to all State Governments.

#### **Pension Cases of BSF**

7698. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government knows some cases of pension of the persons having completed their 10 years 40 days services in the office of Director General of B.S.F. since 1995 are lying pending;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to clear those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Under the CCS (Pension) Rules, the minimum qualifying service for grant of pension is twenty years. However, due to wrong interpretation of provisions of Rule 19 of BSF Rules, in the past, 443 personnel, and in compliance with the orders of Hon'ble Courts 12 personnel, in all 455 BSF personnel, are receiving pension after rendering less than 20 years of service. Three S.L.Ps have been filed in the Supreme Court by the Union of India against the judgements of the Courts.

#### **Integrity of Civil Servants**

7699. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:  
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:  
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp fall in the integrity of civil servants in the country as reported in the 'Pioneer' dated April 16, 2000;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government in this regard to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions (Department of Personnel & Training) have reported that no studies have been conducted in this regard. However, Government is fully alive to the need to provide clean administration and to eradicate corruption at all levels of public services. The drive against corruption is a continuing process and the policies are modified from time to time in order to make them more responsive to the changing environment. All the Anti-corruption agencies of the Government viz. Internal Vigilance set up in the various Ministries/ Departments, the Central Bureau of Investigation, and the Central Vigilance Commission are making all possible efforts to curb corruption in public service. The Government has recently taken the following initiatives for eradication of corruption:

- (1) The Central Vigilance Commission Bill to confer statutory status to the Commission has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on December 20, 1999. The Bill stands referred to the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on 21.12.1999 for consideration and its recommendations.
- (2) The Central Bureau of Investigation launched special drives recently to detect cases of disproportionate assets, to organise traps to apprehend public servants while demanding and accepting illegal gratification and conduct surprise check at sensitive places.
- (3) The Central Vigilance Commission has been vested powers vide para 3(v) of Department of Personnel and Training Resolution No. 371/20/99/AVD. III dated 4.4.1999 to exercise superintendence over the vigilance administration. The Commission has issued several instructions to reduce the scope of corruption such as creating a culture of honesty, greater transparency in Administration, electronics clearance system and computerisation of banks, sensitising public etc. The Central Vigilance Commission has also issued Special Chapters on Vigilance Management in Public Sector Banks and Public Sector Undertakings.

- (4) The Government set up a working group on 'Right to Information and Transparency' in January, 1997 which submitted its report to the Government on 21st May, 1997. The report of the Group has been processed and a Bill for Freedom of Information has been drafted. The Bill is presently under examination for introduction in Parliament.
- (5) Recognising that an important aspect of Preventive Vigilance is to ensure transparency in public administration, measures of administrative reforms such as introduction of Citizen's Charters and Facilitation Counters have been initiated. The review and simplification of laws, rules and procedures has also been taken up.

#### **Bomb Blasts in Punjab**

7700. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed during the bomb blast in Punjab Civil Secretariat at Chandigarh (U.T.) during 1995;

(b) whether an inquiry into the incident was conducted;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to stop such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) According to available information, 18 persons were killed during the bomb blast in the Punjab and Haryana Secretariat at Chandigarh on 31st August, 1995.

(b) The investigation of the case was done by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) The CBI filed a charge-sheet in the Court against 16 accused persons.

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

[Translation]

#### **Flats Allotted by DDA**

7701. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority and the number of flats allotted out of them on out-of-turn basis during each of the last three years;

(b) whether choice of selecting desirable colony have not been provided to the allottees of new pattern scheme of 1979; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The details of the number of flats constructed by the DDA and the number of flats allotted on out-of-turn basis during the last three years are as follows:

Year	No. of flats	
	constructed	allotted on out-of-turn basis
1997-1998	3635	211
1998-1999	4038	60
1999-2000	5974	112
Total:	13647	383

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. There is no provision in the New Pattern Registration Scheme - 1979 (NPRS-1979) for selection of a desired colony. Allotment of flats in the aforesaid Scheme is made by computerised draw.

[English]

#### **Surprise Check on Government Building**

7702. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted a surprise check on a Government building in New Delhi which was occupied by the ICWA illegally;

(b) if so, whether the occupant of this building owes more than 10 crore rupees to the Government;



(c) if so, the reasons for not taking any action by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct a CBI inquiry in this matter; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government has taken appropriate action in this regard. Proceedings were initiated in the court of Estate Officer for eviction of unauthorised occupants under PPE Act and also for recovery of Government dues. ICWA has filed a Writ petition in the High Court of Delhi. The Division Bench vide its order dated 24.12.99 granted *ex parte* interim stay against the proceedings before the Estate Officer. The Division Bench vide order dated 25.4.2000 has vacated the stay and allowed the proceedings before the Estate Officer to go on, subject to the condition that the final order passed, if any, shall not be implemented without the permission of the Court. Accordingly the proceedings are going on before the Court of Estate Officer. Writ Petition/LPA are also pending in the Court.

(d) There is no such proposal in this Ministry.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Demand and Supply of Non-Cellulosic Synthetic Fibres**

7703. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply of non-cellulosic synthetic fibres like Nylon, Polyester, Acrylic, Rayon etc. in the country;

(b) the details of production of the said synthetic fibres in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of import and export of the same in terms of quantity and value during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government have any plans to set up industries for the production of Nylon Chords and Synthetic fibres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) The demand and supply of synthetic fibres (Polyester, Nylon and Acrylic) during 1998-99 was 14,08,000 M.T. and 13,79,000 M.T. respectively.

(b) The information is given in Statement-I enclosed.

(c) The information is given in Statement-II enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### **Statement-I**

(Figures in 000'MT)

Products/State	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
1	2	3	4
<b>Acrylic Fibre</b>			
Gujarat	20.67	20.30	22.04
Rajasthan	8.02	0.59	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	17.60	18.44	19.83
Punjab	25.02	27.18	23.28
West Bengal	12.30	13.00	14.27
Total	83.61	79.51	79.42

1	2	3	4
<b>Nylon Filament Yarn</b>			
Gujarat	9.02	7.07	7.62
Maharashtra	7.61	4.37	4.16
Uttar Pradesh	10.99	8.38	6.76
Punjab	6.09	6.16	6.00
Madhya Pradesh	3.96	4.00	4.16
Total	37.67	29.98	28.70

**Nylon Indl. Yarn/Tyre Cord**

Gujarat	5.85	3.94	3.44
Maharashtra	21.65	19.60	21.39
Uttar Pradesh	3.06	0.33	0.00
Tamil Nadu	14.29	12.53	12.82
Madhya Pradesh	10.89	10.18	10.86
Total	55.54	46.58	48.50

**Polyester Staple Fibre**

Assam	21.87	6.60	14.79
Uttar Pradesh	33.17	26.29	27.72
Maharashtra	128.69	263.66	318.20
Tamil Nadu	12.65	18.87	22.34
Orissa	17.90	12.27	15.23
Gujarat	73.79	71.33	71.17
Punjab	35.93	31.63	49.38
Total	324.00	430.65	518.83

**Polyester Filament Yarn**

Gujarat	147.54	195.67	209.08
Maharashtra	180.31	281.70	293.84
Uttar Pradesh	67.72	91.19	100.59
Haryana	5.68	5.30	1.26
Punjab	4.64	3.64	4.81
Orissa	5.88	6.81	1.67
Rajasthan	13.46	14.35	21.23

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	6.65	5.24	6.01
Andhra Pradesh	42.29	48.56	56.31
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.94	6.80	8.01
Assam	0.25	0.47	0.39
Total	478.36	659.73	703.21

**Statement-II**

Qty. in 000' MT; Value in Rs. Lakhs

Synthetic Fibres	1996-97				1997-98				1998-99			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Total	89.61	48099	36.82	29485	73.67	43112	63.20	46365	90.31	45784	60.93	37394

**Swasthya Raksha Scheme**

7704. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation to increase the amount of Honorarium under the Swasthya Raksha Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not increasing the amount so far, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government receives a number of representations from various Village Health Guides Organisations on the issue of increasing the honorarium under the Swasthya Raksha Scheme.

(c) and (d) The Scheme was under review by an Expert Committee appointed in October, 1997. The issue of increasing the honorarium has been examined by the Committee which has submitted its final report.

The recommendations of the Committee are under examination, in consultation with other Ministries.

**Violence Against Women**

7705. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three day workshop was organised by the Society for Operations Research and Training in collaboration with the Centre for Operations Research and Training;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main topics discussed in the workshop;

(d) whether the Government have considered the suggestions made in the workshop; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to implement these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) The Government is not aware of any workshop organised by the Society for Operations Research and Training in collaboration with the Centre for Operations Research and Training.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

**CGHS Facilities to Members of  
Parliament in States**

7706. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made to get the treatment and medicines for Members of Parliament in their respective States;

(b) whether hospitals having all the facilities are attached with the CGHS in other cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Members of Parliament can avail of medical facilities in all the cities where the CGHS is functioning on production of their CGHS cards. However, they are also eligible for medical facilities under CS(MA) Rules, 1944, in non-CGHS areas.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Private hospitals are recognised under CGHS in various cities. The requisite information is available in the statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*List of recognised private hospitals in various cities with Ministry's relevant office memorandum for their recognised.*

Sl.No.	City	No. of Recog. Pvt. Hosp./Diagnostic Centres	Ministry O.M. No.
1.	Pune	14 22	S. 11011/32/92-CGHS/CGHS-Desk.II/ CGHS (P), 8.1.96 & 30.1.96
2.	Calcutta	15	S. 11011/32/92-CGHS/Desk.II/CGHS (P) dated 27.2.96
3.	Hyderabad	23	S. 11011/16/92-CGHS/Desk II/CGHS (P) dated 1.7.96
4.	Delhi	24	S. 11011/16/94-CGHS/Desk II/CMO(D)/ CGHS(P) dated 18.9.96
5.	Bangalore	16	S. 11011/16/94-CGHS/DeskII/CMO(D)/ CGHS (P) dated 18.12.96
6.	Meerut	9 )	S. 11011/16/94-CGHS DeskII/CMO(D)/
7.	Kanpur	17 )	CGHS (P) dated 5.6.97
8.	Lucknow	8 )	
9.	Allahabad	5 )	
10.	Jaipur	10	S. 11011/16/94-CGHS DeskII/JD(D)/ CGHS (P) dated 6.6.97
11.	Chennai	20	S.11011/16/94-CGHS DeskII/CMO(D)/ CGHS(P) dated 10.6.97
12.	Mumbai	7	S. 11011/16/94-CGHS DeskII/JD(D)/ CGHS(P) dated 11.7.97
13.	Jabalpur	20 )	
14.	Nagpur	26 )	S. 11011/16/94-CGHS Desk II/CMO(D)/ JNPRA/CGHS(P) dated 11.7.97
15.	Patna	10 )	
16.	Ranchi	3 )	
17.	Ahmedabad	2 )	

*Statement showing the No. of Pvt. Hospital recognised under CGHS out side Delhi*

Sl.No.	Name of the Hospital	Speciality for which recognised
1	2	3
<b>DELHI</b>		
1.	Narender Mohan Hospital	Specialised and General Purpose and Diagnostic procedure except C.T., Cardiothoracic, Vascular Surgery, Transplantation, Radio-therapy, Lithotripsy.
2.	Batra Hospital & Medical Researchh Centre	Specialise and General purpose and diagnostic procedure except MRI, Lithotripsy, Transplantation
3.	Escorts Hospital & Research Centre Faridabad	Central Purpose & Diagnostic.
4.	Dr. Anand's Ultrasound & CT Scan	Ultrasound, CT Scan & X-ray.
5.	Anand Hospital	Specialise and General purpose diagnostic procedure except MRI, Cardiothoracic Surgery, Lithotripsy, Transplantation.
6.	Orthonova	Orthopaedic treatment & acute medical care.
7.	Moolchand Khairati Ram Hospital	General purpose and diagnostic procedures and Cardiology and Dialysis.
8.	Sarvodaya Medical Research Centre	CT Scan.
9.	North Point Hospital Pvt. Ltd.	Lithotripsy.
10.	R.G. Stone	Nephrology/Urology, Lithotripsy and diagnostic procedures related
11.	Kailash Medical & Research Centre	General purpose and diagnostic
12.	GMR Institute of Imaging, Research MRI Scan Centre	Ultrasound, X-ray, MRI
13.	Médical Laboratory Services	General purpose diagnostic procedures
14.	South Delhi Ultrasound, X-ray Clinic	X-ray and Ultrasound.
15.	G.M. Modi Hosp. & Research Centre	General purpose & Diagnostic procedures
16.	Jaipur Golden Hospital	Genera purpose and Diagnostic.
17.	Noida Medical Centre Ltd.	General purpose & Diagnostic procedires
18.	Indraprastha Apollo Hospital	Specialised & General purpose & diagnostic procedures.
19.	Delhi C.T. & MRI Centre	C.T. and MRI.
20.	Dharmshila Cancer Hosp. & Research	Cancer diagnostic proc. & unt.
21.	Dr. Handa X-ray & Diagnostic Centre	X-ray & Ultrasound.
22.	St. Stephen's Hospital	All purpose Except MRI Lithotryps Dialysis and organ transplantation
23.	Escorts Heart Inst. & Research Centre	Cardiology, Cardiothoracic & Vascular Surgery.

1	2	3
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| 24. | National Heart Inst. & Research Centre | Cardiology, Cardiothoracic & Vascular surgery. |
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**CHENNAI**

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| 1.  | K.L. Hosp. Pvt. Ltd.                          | All purpose  |
| 2.  | Tamil Nadu Hospitals Ltd.                     | All purpose  |
| 3.  | Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Ltd.              | All purpose  |
| 4.  | Ram Chandra Medical & Research Centre         | All purpose  |
| 5.  | Willingdon Hospital                           | All purpose Except Radiotherapy                        |
| 6.  | Trinity Acute Care Hosp.                      | Nephrology, Cardiology & relates diagnostic procedure. |
| 7.  | Cancer Institute W.I.E.                       | Cancer diagnosis & treatment                           |
| 8.  | Madras Medical Mission                        | Cardiology.  |
| 9.  | Shankar Netralaya Medical Research Foundation | Ophthalmology  |
| 10. | R.G. Stone                                    | Urology & Lithotripsy.                                 |
| 11. | Tamil Nadu Urological Research Centre         | Lithotripsy  |
| 12. | C.S.I. Rainy Hospital                         | General purpose & diagnostic.                          |
| 13. | National Hospital                             | General purpose & diagnostic.                          |
| 14. | C.S.I. Kalyani Hospital                       | General purpose & diagnostic.                          |
| 15. | Andhra Mahila Sabha                           | General purpose & diagnostic.                          |
| 16. | Voluntary Health Services                     | General purpose & diagnostic.                          |
| 17. | Public Health Centre                          | General purpose & diagnostic.                          |
| 18. | Shifa Hosp. & Research Centre                 | General purpose & diagnostic.                          |
| 19. | Arma Clinica Services & Hosp.                 | Laboratory Sciences                                    |
| 20. | SRI Chennai Scan & Research Centre            | C.T., Ultrasound & Echocardiography.                   |

**CALCUTTA**

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|----|--|---|
| 1. | Medinova Diagnostic Services                   | All Diagnostic procedures   |
| 2. | Suraksha Diagnostic & Eye Research (Pvt.) Ltd. | All diagnostic procedures   |
| 3. | Bell Vue Clinic                                | All diagnostic procedures.  |
| 4. | Clinical Laboratories                          | Investigations e.g., Pathology, Haematology, Biochemistry, Histopathology, Bacteriology & Serology. |
| 5. | Bansal Health Care Centre                      | X-ray, Ultrasound, Clinical Pathology Haematology, Biochemistry, Bacteriology & Serology.           |

1	2	3
6.	Maa Durga Diagnostic Research Inst.	Pathology, Haematology, Bio-Chemistry, Histopathology, Bacteriology
7.	Cancer Centre & Welfare Home Thakurpukur.	Cancer tmt, Skin & All Diagnostic
8.	Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratishthan Hospital.	All treatment & Diagnostic
9.	Calcutta Heart Research Centre	All diagnostic Except CT Scan.
10.	Behala Balananda Brahmachari Hosp.	All treatment & diagnostic procedure
11.	Nightingale Diagnostic Centre	All diagnostic Except Orthopaedic
12.	Health Care & Ultrasound Scan Centre	E.C.G. & Ultrasound
13.	Wochard Medical & Research Centre	CT, Cardiological, Lithotripsy, Urology, Laproscopic surgery
14.	Dr. Nihar Munshi Eye Foundation	Ophthalmology Including I.O.L.
15.	Janpriya Hosp. Corporation Ltd.	All diagnostic procedures and laproscopic Surgery

*Bangalore*

1.	Chinmaya Mission Hospital	General purpose & Diagnostic
2.	M.S. Ramaiah Medical Teaching Hosp.	All purpose except Radiotherapy.
3.	Church of South India Hospital	General purpose & diagnostic.
4.	Medinova Diagnostic Services Ltd.	Specialised & General & Diagnostic
5.	Kl. M.S. Hospital & Research Centre	General purpose & Diagnostic
6.	Yellamma Dasappa Hospital	General purpose & Diagnostic
7.	P.D. Hinduja Sindhi Hospital	General purpose & Diagnostic
8.	Republic Hospital	General purpose & Diagnostic
9.	Bangalore Baptist Hospital	General purpose & Diagnostic
10.	Sevakshetra Hospital	General purpose & Diagnostic
11.	Mallige Medical Centre	General purpose & Diagnostic
12.	St. John's Medical College Hospital	All purpose except Radiotherapy
13.	Mallya Hospital	All purpose except Radiotherapy.
14.	Manipal Hospital	All purpose
15.	Wockhardt Hospital & Heart Institute	Cardiothoracic speciality.
16.	Bangalore Hospital/Susruta Medical AID and Research Hospital Ltd.	All purpose

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## JAIPUR

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| 1.  | Rungta Children & General Hospital     | Specialised Gen. purpose Paediatric & Diagnostic |
| 2.  | Soni Hospital                          | General purpose & Diagnostic for CT Scan         |
| 3.  | Jain Eye Hospital                      | Specialised for ophthalmology.                   |
| 4.  | Heart & General Hospital               | Specialised for Cardiology.                      |
| 5.  | Laxmi Image & Medical Research Hosp.   | Specialised for MRI & CT Scan.                   |
| 6.  | Rajdhani Clinic & Nursing Home         | Specialised for General Surgery                  |
| 7.  | K.C. Memorial Eye Hospital             | Specialised for Ophthalmology.                   |
| 8.  | Urology & Medical Care Centre          | Specialised for Urology                          |
| 9.  | Sharda Nursing Home                    | Ophthalmology.                                   |
| 10. | Shri Amar Jain Medical Relieve Society | General and diagnostic procedure                 |

## PUNE

O.M. dt. 8/96 specialised treatment

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| 1.                                       | Sharda Clinic                                       | Orthopaedic  |
| 2.                                       | Hardikar Hospital                                   | Orthopaedic  |
| 3.                                       | Pune Medical Foundation                             | All purpose  |
| 4.                                       | N.M. Wadia Institute of Cardiology                  | Cardiology   |
| 5.                                       | Triumph Nuclear Medicine & Research                 | Nuclear Medicine   |
| 6.                                       | Sancheti Institute for Orthopaedic & Rehabilitation | Orthopaedic  |
| 7.                                       | Uni Scan Centre                                     | C.T. Scan  |
| 8.                                       | K.E.M. Hospital                                     | All purpose except MRI, Lithotripsy, Radiotherapy & Liver Trans.       |
| 9.                                       | Colony Nursing Home                                 | Obs. & Gynae   |
| 10.                                      | National Institute of Ophthalmology                 | Ophthalmology  |
| 11.                                      | Lions Scan Centre                                   | C.T. Scan  |
| 12.                                      | Medinova diagnostic services Ltd.                   | CT Scan, Cardiological, Urodynamic & Uroflow studies.                  |
| 13.                                      | Medvision   | Ultrasound & CT Scan   |
| 14.                                      | Pune Hospital & Research                            | All purpose except MRI, Lithotripsy, Liver transplant and Radiotherapy |
| O.M. dt. 30/96 General Purpose Treatment |   |  |
| 15.                                      | A.C.T.'s General Hospital                           | All purpose.   |
| 16.                                      | Shree Dharam Leela Diagnostic Centre                | Radiological investigations  |
| 17.                                      | King Edward Memorial Hospital                       | All except Dental, Vascular Surgery                                    |
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1	2	3
18.	Pathquest Pathology & Endocrinology Laboratory.	Endocrinology
19.	Sharda Clinic	Orthopaedic
20.	Dr. Tokas X-ray	X-ray
21.	Poona Medical Foundation	All purpose
22.	Kotbagi Hospital	All except, Dental, Vascular Surgery.
23.	Poona Hospital & Research Centre	All except Dental, Burn, Vascular Surgery.
24.	Haldikar Hospital	Orthopaedic
25.	Sanjeevan Hospital	All purpose
26.	Lokmanya Hospital	All purpose
27.	Medinova Diagnostic Services Limited	Diagnostic, X-ray, Ultrasound, Path., CT procedures
28.	Gulati Sonagraphic Clinic	Ultrasound
29.	Dwarika Sangamsikar Medical Foundation	Pathology, CT, Obs. & Gynae.
30.	National Institute of Ophthalmology	Orphthanology
31.	Hope Foundation Kalpana Menography Centre	Monography
32.	Deendayal Memorial Hospital	All purpose
33.	Bharti Hospital	All except, plastic surgery, Cardiac, Neuro, Vascular Surgery
34.	Enecheti Institute for Orthopaedic, Rehabilitation	Orthopaedic & Physiotherapy Plastic Surgery.
35.	Krishna General Hospital & Stree Clinic.	All purpose
36.	N.M. Wadia Hospital	All except ENT, Ultrasound
HYDERABAD		
1.	Share Medical Care (Medicity)	General and Specialised
2.	Medwin Hospital	All purposes.
3.	Vijay diagnostic Centre	Diagnostic procedure (Gen. & Specialised)
4.	Gagan Mahal Nursing Home	Gen. purpose Obs. & Gynae
5.	C.D.R. Hospital	All purpose
6.	Appollo Hospital	All purpose
7.	L.V. Prasad bye Hospital	Ophthalmology
8.	Medinova Diagnostic Centre	General & Diagnostic

1	2	3
9.	Yashoda Superspeciality Hospital	General Diagnostic procedures
10.	Sharvana Nursing Home	General purpose diagnostic procedures.
11.	Kailash Diagnostic & Rehabilitation Centre.	Diagnostic facilities
12.	Tapadia Diagnostic Centre	Diagnostic procedures
13.	Eashwar Lakshmi Hospital	General & Diagnostic procedures
14.	Sagar Lal Memorial Hospital	General & Diagnostic procedures
15.	New Citi Hospital	General purpose & Diagnostic procedures
16.	Geetha Maternity & Nursing Home	General & Diagnostic procedures
17.	Ashok Kumar Hospital	General & E.N.T. treatment
18.	C.C. Shroff Memorial Hospital	General & diagnostic procedures.
19.	Central Diagnostic & Research Institute	General & Diagnostic procedures.
20.	Princess Dhru Shever Childrens Hosp.	General & Diagnostic procedures.
21.	Hari Prasad Memorial Hospital	General & Diagnostic procedures.
22.	Shri Bhagwan Devi Maternity & Orthopaedic Hospital	General purpose Orthopaedic & Obs. Gynae treatment
23.	Kamenini Hospital	All purpose.
MUMBAI		
1.	Paramount Imaging Centre	MRI and Mammography
2.	Radhibai Watumoll Chest Hospital	General & Diagnostic for chest
3.	Mangal Anand Hospital	All purpose
4.	R.G. Stone Clinic	Nephrology, Urology, Laser Prostatetectomy, Laparoscopic, Lithotripsy & diagnostic procedure
5.	P.D. Hinduja Hospital	All purpose
6.	Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital	All purpose
7.	Bombay Hospital	All purpose
ALLAHABAD, LUCKNOW, KANPUR & MEERUT		
ALLAHABAD		
1.	Kamla Nehru Memorial Hospital	All purpose
2.	Chiranjiv Nursing Home	General & Diagnostic procedure
3.	M/s. Devraj Medical Centre Pvt. Ltd.	CT, Ultrasound, Echocardiogram
4.	Kirti Scanning Centre	X-ray, CT, Ultrasound.
5.	Saraswati Heart Care.	TMT, Holter monitoring

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1	2	3
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**LUCKNOW**

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| 1. | Sewa Hospital & Research Centre  | Urology, Nephrology, Dialysis General & Diagnostic procedures. |
| 2. | Lifeline Hospital & Heart Centre | Cardiology   |
| 3. | Avadh Hospital & Heart Centre    | General & Diagnostic procedures.                               |
| 4. | Vivekananda Polyclinic           | General & Diagnostic procedures.                               |
| 5. | Diagnostic Medical Centre        | X-ray, Ultrasound, CT Scan, 2-D Echocardiography, T.M.T.       |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh Medical Centre     | Ultrasound, CT Scan  |
| 7. | Sarkar's Ultrasound Centre       | Ultrasound   |
| 8. | OM Diagnostic Centre             | X-ray  |

**KANPUR**

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|-----|--|--|
| 1.  | Regency Hospital                               | Specialised & General & Diagnostic                       |
| 2.  | Kanpur Medical Centre                          | Specialised & General & Diagnostic                       |
| 3.  | Madhuraj Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd.                | Specialised & General & Diagnostic                       |
| 4.  | Sulakshmi Nursing Home                         | Specialised & General & Diagnostic                       |
| 5.  | Dr. I.R.L.M. Eye Hospital                      | Ophthalmology  |
| 6.  | Saral Nursing Home                             | General & Diagnostic procedures.                         |
| 7.  | Madhulok Hospital                              | General & Diagnostic procedures.                         |
| 8.  | Kulwanti Hospital & Research Centre            | General & Diagnostic procedures.                         |
| 9.  | Chandrabhal Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd.             | General & Diagnostic procedures.                         |
| 10. | Lilamani Memorial Hospital Pvt. Ltd.           | General & Diagnostic procedures.                         |
| 11. | Abha Nursing Home Pvt. Ltd.                    | General & Diagnostic procedures.                         |
| 12. | Laxmi Devi Kishan Chand Memorial Hosp.         | General & Diagnostic procedures.                         |
| 13. | Mohan X-ray                                    | X-ray  |
| 14. | B.L. Rohatgi Memorial, Diagnostic Centre       | X-ray and Ultrasound                                     |
| 15. | Parade X-ray & Pathological Institute          | Diagnostic procedures including ECG, X-ray & Ultrasound. |
| 16. | Dr. Thawani's Chest Clinic & Diagnostic Centre | Pulmonary function test and X-ray                        |
| 17. | Singh X-ray and Pathology                      | X-ray  |

**MEERUT**

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|----|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Supriya Hospital | Specialised & General & Diagnostic |
|----|------------------|------------------------------------|
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1	2	3
2.	Saral Hospital and Nursing Home	General & Diagnostic procedures
3.	Meerut Stone Hospital Ltd.	Lithotripsy
4.	Shiva Cardiac Laboratory	Cardiac investigation except Radiology.
5.	Neel kanth Dialysis Centre	Dialysis
6.	United Scans (Pvt.) Ltd.	CT Scan.
7.	Hormone Care	Hormone analysis
8.	Lions Pathology Laboratory	Diagnostic procedures (Gen. purpose)
9.	Dr. Pradeep Tyagi Computerised Pathology Laboratory	Diagnostic procedures (Gen. purpose)

## JABALPUR

1.	Jabalpur Hospital and Research Centre	General & Diagnostic procedures.
2.	S.C. Gupta Memorial Hospital	General & Diagnostic Procedure
3.	M.L. Trust Hospital and Research Centre	General & Diagnostic procedures
4.	J.K. Maternity & Nursing Home and Cardio Respiratory Research Centre	Obst. Gynae & General Medicine
5.	Prakash Ganga Eye Hospital	Ophthalmology
6.	Shishu Mangal Hospital	Paediatric treatment & Diagnostic
7.	Sanjeevan Hospital	General Surgery, Obst. & Gynaecology
8.	Charak Diagnostic & Research Centre	CT Scan, Sonography, Echo, Colour Doplar.
9.	Jabalpur Medical Centre	CT Scan, Scenography, Echo, Color Doplar
10.	Vijay Memorial Medical & Research Centre	Scenography, Echo, TMT & Hormone Assay.
11.	Heart Care	Sonography, Echo, TMT
12.	Minocha X-ray and Ultrasound	X-ray and Ultrasound
13.	Modern X-ray Sonography and Patho Centre	X-ray and Ultrasound
14.	Modern Diagnostic Centre	Radiology
15.	Ashirwad X-ray Clinic	Radiology
16.	Jabalpur X-ray and Patho Centre	Radiology
17.	Bhalla Pathology Centre	Pathology
18.	Sweta Diagnostic Centre	Pathology
19.	Nema Pathology Centre	Pathology

1	2	3
20.	Pioneer Pathological	Pathology
		NAGPUR
1.	Sushrit Hospital & Research Centre	Orthopaedics
2.	Purshree Gastroenterology Clinic	Gastroenterology
3.	Subedar Hospital	Cardiology
4.	Shriwardhan X-ray & Ultrasound Clinic	X-ray, Ultrasound, Colour Doplar, Treadmill test
5.	Dr. K.G. Deshpande Memorial Centre	Cardiology, Cardiothoracic Surgery & Ophthalmology.
6.	Retina Care Hospital	Ophthalmology.
7.	Central India Institute and Medical Sciences	Neurology, Neuro-Surgery, Cardiology, Cardiothoracic Surgery and Diagnostic procedures
8.	Avanti Heart Clinic and Hospital	Cardiology
9.	Dinesh Hospital and Urological Clinic	Urology
10.	Eye Infirmary & Laser Centre	Ophthalmology
11.	Raut Children Hospital	Paediatrics and Diagnostic
12.	S.M. Vishwakarma Memorial Eye Hosp.	Ophthalmology
13.	Sai Nath Diagnostic & Research Centre	Microbiology investigation
14.	Tamaskar Clinic	General Surgery, Obst. & Gynae
15.	Shree Clinic Maternity and Surgical	General Surgery, Obst. & Gynae
16.	Central Pathology Laboratory	Pathology and Biochemistry
17.	Sneh Nursing Home	Obst. & Gynae including sonograph
18.	Central Neurological Institute	Neuro Surgery
19.	Jayneeta Pathology & Cytology Laboratory	Pathology
20.	Shri Radha Krishna Hospital and Research Institute	General & diagnostic procedures
21.	Mure Memorial Hospital	General & Diagnostic procedures.
22.	Janta Maternity Home and Hospital	General & Diagnostic procedures.
23.	Lata Maneskar Hospital	General & Diagnostic procedures.
24.	Crescent Nursing Home & ICCU	Cardiology and Nephrology.
25.	Khemka X-ray & Ultrasound Clinic	X-ray and Ultrasound.
26.	Matru Seva Sangh Maternity Home	Obst. & Gynae.

1	2	3
<b>PATNA</b>		
1.	Kurli Holy Family Hospital	General & Diagnostic procedures.
2.	Dristhi Eye Care and Research Centre	Ophthalmology
3.	Hospito India (Pvt.) Ltd.	C.T. Scan & Mamography
4.	E.E.G. Clinic	E.E.G.
5.	Balaji Cardiac Diagnostic Centre	T.M.T. Holter, E.C.G., Pulmonary function test.
6.	Raj Laxmi Nursing Home	Endoscopic & Colonoscopic, Laproscopic surgery and diagnostic.
7.	Sen Diagnostic Pvt. Ltd.	All Diagnostic
8.	Central Diagnostic	Biochemistry, Haematology, Microbiology and Frug Monitoring
9.	Nalanda Hospital & Scan Research Centre	C.T. Scan, Ultrasound & X-ray
10.	Dr. S.B. Pandey Bio-Laboratory	Diagnostic & Ultrasound.
<b>RANCHI</b>		
1.	Raj Hospital and Research Centre	Specialist & General & Diagnostic
2.	Advanced Diagnostic Centre	C.T., MRI, Ultrasound, Echo, E.C.C., Pulmonary function test.
3.	St. Varanavas Hospital	General & Diagnostic procedures
<b>AHMEDABAD</b>		
1.	Gujarat Research & Medical Institute	All purpose except M.R.I.
2.	Lithotripsy & MRI Centre	Lithotripsy and M.R.I.
		Joint Director (M) C.G.H.S. (HQ).

#### Post of Executive Engineer in Daman and Diu

7707. SHRI DAHYABHAI VILLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Daman and Diu administration has only one post of Executive Engineer leading to a number of hardships and difficulties being faced by the local people on this account;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the number of posts are likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Daman and Diu Administration has two posts of Executive Engineers - one for Daman and one for Diu.

#### Women's Affairs

7708. SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Conference of Commonwealth Ministers Responsible for Women's Affairs was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the highlights thereof;

(c) the recommendations made in the area of education, health, rural and urban development and community development; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle the problems of women?

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

(b) The conference/meeting, which is a triennial event, was held from 17-19 April, 2000 and India hosted it for the first time. 46 of the 54 member countries of the Commonwealth including India attended the meeting. Participants also included observers representing international and regional agencies and organizations as well as non-Governmental organizations. The meeting was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. The theme of the meeting was "Advancing the Commonwealth Agenda into the New Millennium". The Ministers discussed a range of issues focusing on gender mainstreaming, macro-economic policies and globalisation, women's human rights, conflict and peace, political participation and HIV/AIDS. The record of the meeting will be issued by the Commonwealth Secretariat from London.

(c) The recommendations made do not specifically or directly relate to these areas.

(d) A note on the framework in place is enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Towards Equality*

A concern with the status of women and recognition that the progress of the nation is integrally linked with the advancement of women, have under-pinned Indian planning and policy since independence.

Since Independence, women have travelled a long way the thrust towards poverty eradication, investment in social and economic infrastructure, spread of extension services, information dissemination has brought about significant improvements.

- Significant gains have been recorded in the field of health and demography. Expectation of life at birth for females has risen steadily to 63 and has overtaken male life expectancy. The crude birth rate has declined to 27.3 per

thousand population and infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 72 per thousand live births with sex differentials narrowing.

- The gains in women's education is reflected in the female literacy rate from 39.3% in 1991 to 50.3% in 1997 which is more than the gains made by men. Enrolment of girls in schools, women/girls in higher and technical education has also shown significant upward trends.
- Female Work Participation Rate (WPR). registered an increase from 14.2% in 1971 to 22.3% in 1991. Women's share in the organized sector has steadily risen from 11.0% in 1971 to 15.9% in 1997.
- The landmark achievements of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1993 brought about a definite impact on the participation of women in the grass-root democracy through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and local bodies. Women have achieved participation even beyond the mandatory requirement of one-third of total seats in States like West Bengal (35.1%), Kerala (36.4%) and Karnataka (43.4%).
- Gender equality has received much greater attention from the Government, the voluntary sector, academic institutions and the civil society since 1995. Partnerships have been developed with media and academic institutions, the NGO sector to support gender mainstreaming.

#### *The Constitution of India*

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women, including universal adult franchise but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. The Fundamental Rights, among others, ensure equality before the law, equal protection of law, prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Article 14 confers on men and women equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres. While Article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex etc., Article 15(3) makes a special provision enabling the State to make affirmative discriminations in favour of women. Similarly, Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity in matters of public employment without discrimination on the basis, among others, of gender. Article 39(e) further mentions that the State shall direct its policy towards securing all citizens men and women, equally, the right to means of livelihood, while Article 39(c) ensures equal pay for equal

work. Article 42 directs the State to make provision for ensuring just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. Above all, the Constitution imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen through Article 15(A) (e) to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

### **Legislative Measures**

Special legislations have been enacted to make this de jure equality into a de facto one. The State has enacted several women-specific and women-related legislations to protect women against social discrimination, violence and atrocities and also to prevent social evils like child marriage, dowry, rape, practice of Sati etc. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 provides for equal pay to men and women for equal work. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 amended in 1976 provides the right for a girl to repudiate a child marriage before attaining maturity whether the marriage has been consummated or not. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 as amended and renamed in 1986 makes the sexual exploitation of male or female, a cognizable offence. An amendment brought in 1984 to the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 made women's subjection to cruelty a cognizable offence. The second amendment brought in 1986 makes the husband or in-laws punishable, if a woman commits suicide within 7 years of her marriage and it has been proved that she has been subjected to cruelty. Also a new criminal offence of 'Dowry Death' has been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1976 raises the age for marriage of a girl to 18 years from 15 years and that of a boy to 21 years and makes offences under this Act cognizable. The Factories Act of 1948 (amended up to 1976) provides for establishment of a creche where 30 women are employed (including casual and contract labourers). The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 legalizes abortion by qualified professional on humanitarian or medical grounds. Amendments to Criminal Law 1983 provide for a punishment of 7 years in ordinary cases of rape and 10 years for custodial rape cases. The maximum punishment may go up to life imprisonment. A new enactment of Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of 1986 and the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 have also been passed to protect the dignity of women and prevent violence against them as well as their exploitation.

### **Institutional Mechanisms**

#### *Department of Women and Child Development*

The Department of Women and Child Development was set up in the year 1985 as a part of the Ministry of

Human Resource Development to give the required impetus to the development of women and children. In its capacity as the nodal agency looking after the advancement of women and children, the Department formulates plans, policies, and programmes, enacts/amends legislations affecting women and children and guides and coordinates the efforts of both Governmental and non-Governmental organizations working in the field of women and child development. Apart from this, the Department of Women and Child Development also implements certain innovative programmes for women and children. These programmes are in the area of employment and income generation welfare and support services, gender sensitization, training for employment and income generation and awareness generation.

#### *National Commission for Women*

A national apex level statutory body called the National Commission for Women was constituted on 31.1.92 through the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The functions of the Commission include investigating the Constitutional and legal safeguards provided to women and to recommend to the Government measures for their effective implementation. The Chairperson of the National Commission for Women is an ex-officio Member of the National Human Rights Commission. In accordance with the mandate, the Commission is in the process reviewing 39 laws concerning women. As many as 17 State Governments have also set up State level women commissions.

#### *Parliament Committee on Empowerment of Women*

A Parliament Committee on Empowerment of Women has been constituted in 1997 for considering the reports of the National Commission for Women, to examine the measures taken by the Government to secure women's equality and to report on the working of welfare programmes for women etc. The Committee presented its first report on 'Developmental Schemes for Rural Women' to the Lok Sabha on 21.4.1999.

#### *Committee on Gender Mainstreaming*

The Department of Women and Child Development, in its nodal capacity, undertakes Inter-Ministerial Review of the progress of 27 Beneficiary Oriented Schemes for Women. Recently, the existing Review Committee has been renamed as 'Committee for Gender Mainstreaming in Government' with the mandate of reviewing the impact of welfare schemes for women on their lives.

A Task Force to review all existing legislations and Government schemes with a view to enhance women's



access to national resources and to ensure their rightful place in the mainstream of economic development is being constituted. The Task Force will also chalk out specific programmes for observing the year 2001 as 'Women's Empowerment Year'.

#### *International Conventions*

#### *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)*

India ratified the Convention on 25.6.93 with one reservation and two declaratory statements. The First Country Report submitted to the CEDAW Committee was considered in January, 2000. In the course of the hearing, the CEDAW Committee members, inter-alia, recommended that the Convention be widely disseminated and translated into the regional languages in the country.

#### *Beijing Platform for Action (1995)*

The fourth UN World Conference on Women focussed on negotiating a global policy document 'Platform for Action'. It calls upon Governments to take action on 12 critical areas of concern. The Conference clearly accelerated the process of economical, social and political changes that were sparked by the first International Women's Conference in 1975. The Beijing Conference was a milestone; the Declaration and Platform for Action were a call to commitment and action, representing the culmination of a chair of global conferences on women-Mexico (1975), Copenhagen (1980) and Nairobi (1985). The Department has initiated the process of review of the progress made in the country regarding implementation of the PFA. Besides collecting information from various other Ministries/Departments of the Government and the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, a feedback questionnaire was sent to NGOs active in the field of gender justice and women's empowerment to obtain information on their work in the field. Beijing Plus Five India Country Report is presently under preparation.

#### *Schemes for Women*

For achieving the goal of self-sustenance and economic empowerment of women, the Government has launched many schemes such as Support to Training cum Employment Programme, Setting up of Employment cum Production Units for Women, Socio-Economic Programme, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Indira Mahila Yojana, Condensed Courses for Education and Vocation Training

etc. For creating awareness about the rights of women, schemes such as Awareness Generation Programme, Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities Against Women have been launched. The Government has revamped the Scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana in 1999 under which a woman in a family living below the poverty line to whom a female child was born was given an incentive of Rs. 500/-. This Scheme now provides for the incentive and, in addition, annual scholarships for schooling, to be deposited in the name of the girl child.

The Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP) (Swa-Shakti Project) was sanctioned as a Centrally Sponsored Project during October '98 to strengthen the process of and to create an environment for empowerment of women in 35 Districts of 6 States. Under this Project, 12000 Self Help Groups of Women will be organized in a span of five years.

With a view to enhance the capacity of field level functionaries and other development related practitioners, the Department has initiated a collaborative project with IGNOU and ISRO for starting a certificate course in the Distance Education mode on Women's Group Mobilization and Empowerment. The first programme is scheduled to start in July, 2000.

#### *Village Grain Banks*

7709. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Village Grain Banks for Tribals in the country;

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

(c) the funds released by the Government to the State Governments under the scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The Government has implemented a Central Sector Scheme called Village Grain Banks from 1996-97, in identified areas of 13 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tripura, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur and Maharashtra.

(c) The funds released to the State Governments during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Andhra Pradesh	13.44	—	—
Bihar	19.84	—	—
Gujarat	19.20	14.72	—
Kerala	1.92	—	—
Orissa	22.40	—	100
Tripura	1.92	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	56.96	—	—
Maharashtra	19.20	—	—
	154.88	14.72	100

#### **Regular Sanitation/Brooming in Government Colonies**

7710. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPWD has decided to undertake the responsibility of regular sanitation/brooming in the Government colonies of DIZ Area after the erection of walls by them;

(b) if so, the details of decision taken in consultation with NDMC Authorities alongwith specific demarcation made in this regard;

(c) whether the CPWD has started the work of daily sanitation/brooming in this location previously being done by NDMC;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to clean these areas and prevent the piling of dirt there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) No, Sir, as per the New Delhi Municipal Act, the responsibility of regular sanitation which includes brooming/cleaning of area, desilting of storm water drains, removal of blockage from sewer lines etc. still remains with NDMC. The CPWD is regularly paying required service charges to NDMC as per provisions.

[Translation]

#### **Security Cover for VIPs**

7711. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the V.I.Ps. whose security cover has been reduced during the last one year;

(b) the reasons for doing so; and

(c) the names of the V.I.Ps. to whom special security, (Z and Z plus cover) has been provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) In order that adequate Police force is available for the security of common citizen and that appropriate security is provided to persons in public life who invite the wrath of militants or terrorists, the need for security and scale of security arrangements are reviewed periodically based on latest threat perception in each case. Security is increased, reduced or withdrawn depending on the latest threat perception. This is a continuing exercise. It is not advisable to disclose the names of persons whose security has been reduced or who figure under different categories of security, on considerations of recently.

#### **Booklet on CGHS**

7712. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide any new booklet having information of CGHS facilities to the pensioners residing in and outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this booklet would also carry information about the Indian system of medicines, Homeopathic dispensaries and hospitals in and outside Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The booklet will contain details of the medical facilities that can be availed of by the pensioners in CGHS covered cities and the method of applying for issue of CGHS cards to pensioners, etc.

(c) and (d) The booklet will also contain information on Indian System of Medicine, Homoeopathic dispensaries and hospitals. The list of private hospitals recognised under CGHS in Delhi and outside Delhi will be included in the booklet.

[English]

### National Chemical Laboratory

7713. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scientists at the National Chemical Laboratory (NCL), Pune (Maharashtra) have developed a state-of-the-art-formulation-ECONCL-being capable of isolating Lignin, the hitherto unyielding industrial effluent;

(b) if so, the reactions of the Government in regard to the new formulation; and

(c) the steps being proposed for its wider use in various industries of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and some State Pollution Control Boards have

been kept informed of these developments. The process demonstration was witnessed by the representatives of industrial organisations, Research institutions and a State Pollution Control Board. The process results in saving of water which is recycled. Enquiries from industrial organisations on its utilities are responded to.

### Flyovers in Delhi

7714. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAKIP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flyovers constructed in Delhi during the last three years, location-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for the same during the said period; and

(c) the time by which all the flyovers are likely to be constructed completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) MCD has reported that one flyover on Najafgarh Road at Tilak Nagar has been constructed during the last three years.

(b) Rs. 11.28 crores.

(c) The position as reported by the MCD, DDA and the Public Works Department of Government of NCT of Delhi is given in enclosed Statement.

### Statement

Name of the Organisation	No. of Flyovers which are Under construction and are likely to be completed by			No. of Flyovers in Planning Stage and are likely to be completed by	
	2000	2001	2002	2002	2003
MCD	—	1	—	—	—
DDA	5	2	—	—	—
Public Works deptt. of Govt. of NCT of Delhi	4	3	2	13	3

In addition MCD also proposes to construct one flyover which is likely to be completed within 15 months from the date of its start.

**Project of Haldia Petrochemicals Limited**

7715. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project of Haldia Petrochemicals Limited (HPL) has been completed;

(b) if so, the total cost of the project and the manner in which it was financed; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued after commissioning of the project in terms of the employment generation and Industrial development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) Haldia Petrochemicals Limited has completed an integrated naphtha cracker complex. Currently start up production trials are in progress.

(b) The total cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 5170/- crore. This has been financed by Equity of Rs. 1979 crore and Debt of Rs. 3191 crore.

(c) Commissioning of the project is expected to trigger economic development in eastern region. The availability of over 6 lakh tonnes per annum of plastic raw materials will facilitate setting up of plastic processing units that would generate employment.

**Powers to UGC Officers**

7716. SHRIMATI KAILASHO DEVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delegation of financial and administrative powers to U.G.C. officers was approved by the University Grants Commission and notified by the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether the present Chairman of U.G.C. has taken away the powers of all officers since July, 1999 and concentrated all these powers in himself in violation of the U.G.C. Act;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Central Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) According to the information furnished by UGC, the financial powers were delegated to the various functionaries of UGC vide UGC (Delegation of Powers) Regulations, 1983. These powers have primarily been delegated to the Chairman, Secretary, Financial Adviser and Director (Administration). Some of the powers have also been delegated to the Divisional Heads and Branch Officers in the Finance and Administration Bureau for functional convenience.

Due to repatriation of the then Secretary, UGC in July 1999, many problems arose during that period and an office order had to be issued wherein all the files seeking sanction/approval were required to be sent to the Acting Chairman, UGC for sanctions, perusal and final approval. In the month of August 1999, the former Secretary finally left UGC and in October, 1999, when the things settled down, all the powers of the Financial Adviser and Director (Admn.), UGC were restored. As there has been no regular Secretary in UGC since July 1999, the question of restoration of the powers of the Secretary does not arise.

There is also a mention in Schedule-II regarding authorisation of officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and Additional Secretary for approval of the proposals under Plan Schemes. As the UGC had been receiving many complaints regarding operation of the schemes and also that many of the ongoing Schemes under Ninth Plan need a continuous review with a view to revamp, strengthen and modify them, wherever necessary, it was considered appropriate that all the files are shown to the Chairman, UGC.

**Electric Substation at Dwarka**

7717. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acute hardships are being faced by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS) at Dwarka on account of abdication of its responsibility by DVB to erect electric sub-stations for individual CGHS in Delhi;

(b) if so, the rationale for authorising CGHS societies to construct their own sub-stations at their own hazard;

(c) whether the Government propose to take over the said electric sub-stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Delhi Vidyut Board of Govt. of NCT of Delhi have informed that it has two policies and depending on the convenience of, and acceptability by, the members of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies, may choose either of them. The details of the two Schemes are as per Statement enclosed.

**Statement**

*Details of Policies of DVB to Provide Electric connections to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies, etc.*

**POLICY-1:**

Under this Policy, Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) and Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS) have to share 50% each towards the cost of H.T. network Sub-station. But, the entire cost of L.T. network shall be borne by CGHS. Delhi Vidyut Board shall take over the system and will maintain it at its own. Individual flat holders may seek and obtain individual electric connections after completing usual commercial formalities. Each consumer of DVB is billed according to the meter reading recorded by the individual meter.

**POLICY-2:**

The alternative Scheme introduced by the erstwhile Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) now DVB in 1996 for electrification of CGHS/DDA flats, commercial/residential complexes on 11 KV HT policy, the entire responsibility of installation, operation and maintenance of transformers, L.T. distribution network including individual metering, billing and collection of revenue shall rest on societies/promoters. They will be responsible for payment of bills so raised by DVB from time to time as per the provision of tariff for this purpose, a rebate of 15% on energy consumption bill is allowed to the Society as per provision of the tariff. The common services, i.e., lifts, drinking water, sewage pumps, street-lighting system, etc. installed in the complexes will be fed from the same connection through a separate meter. The billing to the societies/promoters will be done at H.T. metering system. DVB shall bear the entire cost of H.T. feed network upto H.T. metering cubicle only. Beyond this metering cubicle, the entire cost shall be borne by societies/promoters.

Under this Policy, the societies/promoters shall be required to give irrevocable resolution from the authorised body of all the ultimate beneficiaries to avail H.T. connection with a clear understanding that they shall not be entitled to get an exclusive connection from DVB within the specified area of the housing/commercial complexes.

According to this policy, societies/promoters has to provide free of cost a built-up space of 5.4x3.6 m to DVB for installation of its H.T. switchgears and metering cubicle.

The societies/promoters has to enter into an agreement before energisation of electric connection. This agreement is valid for seven years. After that, if so desired, the Sub-station alongwith H.T. network can be handed over to DVB free of cost for its operation and maintenance. In case of finding the installation not order, the societies/promoters may have to pay deficiency charges.

*[Translation]*

**Kendriya Vidyalayas Teachers**

7718. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:  
SHRI G.PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation in regard to scales given to PGTs and TGTs in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas had organised an Akhil Bhartiya rally on 28th April, 2000 in support of their demands;

(c) if so, the details of other demands of the Teachers;

(d) whether any ministerial level bilateral talks have been held in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Rally was organised by Rashtriya Kendriya Vidyalaya Adhyapak Sangh (J) on 28th April 2000 to press for their demands which inter-alia included further revision of PRTs scale, grant of TGT grade to Music Teachers, conversion of CPF to GPF, payment of Special Duty Allowance to employees working in North Eastern Region etc.

(d) and (e) The Association in one of its communications, informed that its representatives held

discussions with the Minister of State (Education) in November/December 1999. The demands of the Association were also discussed in the meeting of the JCM held on 27th October 1999 which was inter-alia attended by the General Secretary of the Association. The demands are considered as per relevant rules and procedure.

[English]

#### **Commercial Complexes Developed by DDA**

7719. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of residential sites, plots, flats, houses and commercial plots/sites/shops etc. constructed by the Delhi Development Authority under the various schemes for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during each of the last three years, scheme-wise and category-wise; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to SC/ST families allotted the said residential sites, plots, flats, houses and commercial plots/sites/shops and their

percentage as compared to the total number during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) There is no scheme for construction of flats and built up shops exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes registrants. However, as per DDA's policy, 17.5% and 7.5% of the built-up flats, shops/stalls and plots\* (\*under Rohini Residential Scheme) are reserved for allotment to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in each of the Scheme. If adequate number of applications are not received from the applicants belonging to Scheduled Tribe category, the remaining units are allotted to the applicants belonging to the Scheduled Caste category and vice versa. If requisite number of applications are not received from both SC and ST categories, the remaining units are offered to the persons of general category.

A comparative statement indicating the number of flats, shops/stalls, plots\* (\*under Rohini Residential Scheme) allotted during the last three years to the persons belonging to the said categories is enclosed herewith.

#### **Statement**

*Statement Indicating the Number of Flats, Shops/Stalls Plots allotted during the last three years to the persons belonging to SC/ST Categories*

#### **FLATS**

Year	Total No. of flats allotted	Out of which No. of flats allotted to SC/ST	% of flats
1997-98*	2992	645	25%
1998-99	11033	2914	26%
1999-2000*	10064	2480	25%

\*N.B.: 25% works out after excluding 413 and 141 Flats which were allotted to the Public Sector Undertakings in 1997-98 and 1999-2000 respectively.

#### **SHOPS/STALLS**

Year	Shops/Stalls made available	Shops/Stalls allotted to SC/ST	% of Shops/stalls allotted
1997-98	562	140	25%
1998-99	424	106	25%
1999-2000	326	81	25%

**PLOTS (ROHINI RESIDENTIAL SCHEME)**

Year	No. of plots made available	Plots allotted to SC/ST	% of plots allotted
1997-98	—	—	—
1998-99	06	05	25%
1999-2000	—	—	—

These plots have been allotted to the left out registrants.

**Visit by Amnesty International**

7720. SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow Amnesty International and other Human Rights Bodies to come to Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir and the North-East areas;

(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) Amnesty International is allowed to visit India except Jammu & Kashmir and some other parts of the country which are affected by militancy/insurgency related activities.

**Militant Surrendered**

7721. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether insurgents belonging to various insurgent outfits, surrendered in various parts of the country during the last three years, till date;

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

(c) whether any understanding for talks with these insurgent outfits has been worked out;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to secure an end to insurgency by the misguided youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The number of militants who have surrendered in the State of Jammu and Kashmir is as under:

1997	1998	1999
270	187	109

The number of information relating to North Eastern States is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) Cease fire and peace talks with the NSCN (IM) are underway since 1 August 1997. Suspension of operations with the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) was also announced earlier this year. NSCN (K) have also issued a Press Release offering a formal 'cease fire' with the Government of India and political talks.

Steps taken by the Government to combat militancy include, inter alia, deployment of Central Para Military Forces and Army, improved coordination and sharing of intelligence between different 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 some militant/insurgent groups as "unlawful associations". The situation is also kept under watch and is reviewed from time to time for taking appropriate action.

**Loan to Jalgaon Nagar Palika  
by HUDCO**

7722. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO has given any loan to Jalgaon Nagar Palika, Maharashtra recently;

(b) whether it is the normal practice of HUDCO to give such huge loan directly to a particular small municipal council;

(c) if so, whether such loans have been given to any other Municipal Corporation;

(d) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years; and

(e) the amount of loan and financial assistance sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra by HUDCO during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No, Sir. HUDCO has not sanctioned any loan to Jalgaon Nagar Palika (JNP) during the year 1999-2000. However, in the previous years, HUDCO has sanctioned loans to JNP. Details of loans sanctions and released for JNP are indicated in Statement enclosed Annexure.

(b) Municipal bodies can avail loans for eligible schemes under HUDCO guidelines. However, there is no set allocation for any particular agency including any municipal body.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of loan sanctioned to various Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra during the last 3 years are placed in Statement enclosed.

(e) The details of loan sanctioned by HUDCO to Maharashtra are as per below:

(Rs. in crore)	
Year	Loan Sanctioned
1997-98	229.42
1998-99	1068.36
1999-2000	812.41

#### **Statement**

#### **HUDCO Loan Sanctioned to Various Municipal Corporations in Maharashtra During Last 3 years**

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	Name of the Municipal Corporation	Sanctions		Releases	
		Housing & Action Plan Scheme	Urban Infrastructure	Housing & Action Plan Scheme	Urban Infrastructure
1.	Chalisgaon Municipal Corporation	—	—	59.90	—
2.	Sholapur Municipal Corporation	217.28	—	150.32	—
3.	Pune Municipal Corpon.	—	10000.00	9.21	426.25
4.	Nagpur Municipal Corpn.	—	8182.00	—	1275.00
5.	Chandrapur Municipal Council	—	303.41	—	—
6.	Shirpur Wardade Municipal Council	—	625.00	—	107.10
7.	Jalgaon Municipal Council	7904.07	5000.00	2665.62	5413.56
8.	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	2131.87	—	79.03	—
Total:		10253.22	24110.41	2964.08	7221.91



**Medicinal Plants**

7723. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plants of medicinal value identified and documented so far;

(b) whether the Government propose to exploit the Gandhi Mardhan range in Orissa in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) According to a report, about 8000 plant species are known to have medicinal value. About 2200 plants have been identified for Ayurvedic use. Some of these plants are common to Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy systems of medicines.

(b) and (c) Survey units of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Siddha and Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines have undertaken preliminary survey and exploration of this area for medicinal plants.

**Reimbursement of Amount to Karnataka**

7724. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount to be reimbursed by the Union Government to Karnataka under the family welfare programme for 1998-99 and 1999-2000;

(b) the reasons for not reimbursing the amount so far; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to release the said arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The amount due to the State Governments is worked out on receipt of audited statement of expenditure from the State Accountant Generals. The information in respect of Karnataka has been received for the period up to 1997-98 and the amount due to State Government has already been fully reimbursed.

**Health Institutions in Kerala**

7725. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Kerala for the development of Health Institutions in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of Kerala has submitted a Project Report for World Bank assistance for strengthening 72 Secondary Level hospitals at an overall cost of Rs. 423.65 crores. The main features of the proposed Project are to make available effective first referral health services through Government health institutions to all irrespective of individual affordability to pay towards strengthening health of the population, and the State's economy.

The Project Report submitted by Government of Kerala has been appraised by the Technical experts and the comments have been forwarded to the Government of Kerala to review the Project Report in light of these comments.

**Auditing of Institutes**

7726. SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Level Institutes funded by his Ministry whose accounts are not audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(b) whether the Government propose to bring all such institutes within the purview of the C. & A.G.; and

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

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 accounts of all the National level Institutes funded by the Ministry of Science &

Technology are subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Ban on Publicity on Narcotics**

7727. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to impose a ban or fix norms on the wide publicity given to narcotics and drugs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Advertisements on drugs which include formulations containing narcotic drugs, are regulated under the provisions of the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder. Norms for restriction/prohibition of advertisements on drugs for large number of diseases and disorders have been prescribed under this Act and Rules.

[English]

#### **Violation of Rules**

7728. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases came to the notice of DDA where the rules were violated in case of construction of buildings during the last three years;

(b) whether the persons responsible for such violation of rules have been identified; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against those persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 829 cases.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In 403 cases sealing-cum-demolition orders have been passed. The remaining 426 cases are in various stages of hearing/processing.

#### **Modernisation of Hospitals**

7729. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to modernise and upgrade the facilities at Central Hospitals in State Capitals and specially at the District level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of hospitals where modernisation and upgradation facilities are made available; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (d) Upgradation of facilities in Central Government Hospitals and Institutions including those established in State Capitals etc. is a continuous process and is done under approved plan schemes. 'Health' is a State subject under the Constitution of India and therefore, it is the responsibility of respective State Government to provide assistance for modernisation and expansion of hospitals under its administrative control keeping in view their priorities and availability of resources. State Health System Development Project with World Bank assistance to improve upgrade the secondary level health system is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Karnataka, Punjab, Orissa and Maharashtra.

#### **Revised National TB Control Programme**

7730. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:  
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:  
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether all the efforts of the Government to control TB have failed;

(b) if not, the reasons for having largest percentage of TB cases;

(c) whether the Government are implementing a Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme in the country;

(d) whether the World Bank and other external agencies are funding that project;

(e) if so, the dates from which and the amount of assistance obtained from them as on date;

(f) whether the World Bank has made any proposal in this regard; and

(g) the extent to which the Government have achieved success to control the disease in the country?

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

(b) Government of India started the National TB Control Programme in 1962. The Programme was reviewed by an Expert Committee in 1992 and their findings were as follows:

- Less than 40% patients completed treatment.
- Inadequate budget and insufficient managerial capacity.
- Shortage of drugs.
- Emphasis on X-ray diagnosis resulting in inaccurate diagnosis.
- Poor quality of sputum microscopy.
- Multiplicity of drug regimens.

Due to the above shortcomings the results of the programme were not on expected lines.

(c) Based on the findings of the Review Committee, Government of India has evolved a Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) with the objective of curing at least 85% of new smear positive patients and detecting at least 70% of such cases.

(d) to (f) World Bank is providing a soft loan of US\$ 142.2 million for implementation of RNTCP since June, 1997. DANIDA is providing assistance of Rs. 31.95 Crores for implementation of RNTCP in 14 districts of Orissa since 1998. DFID will be providing assistance of Rs. 109.93 crores from April, 2000 for implementation of RNTCP in the entire State of Andhra Pradesh.

(g) Under RNTCP a cure rate of 80% has been achieved compared to a cure rate of 30%-40% in the earlier programme.

### Potable Water Facilities

7731. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring system to ensure that the financial assistance released to the States for providing potable water facilities in the municipal areas is being actually utilised for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is a system of monitoring to evaluate the physical and financial progress of Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), under which funds are provided on 50:50 matching basis for providing potable water facilities in towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. In order to monitor the progress of the programme, meetings are held under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, with the Secretaries/officials incharge of water supply from the State Governments. Since the inception of the programme in mid 1993-94, eight such review meetings have taken place on 2.3.95, 20.7.95, 7.11.95, 12.3.96, 27.9.96, 4.2.97, 17.8.98 and 18.11.99.

(c) Does not arise.

### Welfare Works for Women

7732. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NGOs engaged in the welfare works for women in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the assistance provided to each of them during the last three years and till date:

(c) the names of such institutions located in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh and engaged in the welfare of the weaker sections/Adivasis/SC and ST;

(d) whether any assessment has been made by the Government about their functioning; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Approved Hospital for Medical Treatment**

7733. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Welfare Coordination Committee, Rajkot of Gujarat had requested for approval of some Hospitals in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken or 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per laid down procedure by the Government, the Chairman of the Central Government Employees Welfare Co-ordination Committee, Rajkot, has been requested to apply for recognition of the hospitals under CS(MA) Rules, 1944 in the prescribed Performa which has been sent to him.

#### **Trans-Border Menace**

7734. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Trans-border menace" appearing in the Pioneer, dated April 13, 2000;

(b) whether our borders in the North and North-East regions are not linked with proper roads as in the China consequently our borders are not easily accessible by our troops, forces etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is unabated illegal immigration across the border threatening our political, economic and social stability; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government are aware of the need for development of proper communication links with border areas. Special steps have been taken to develop the logistic infrastructure including road communications in the border areas in the North and North East.

(d) Yes, Sir. The infiltration can and does lead to various problems related to internal security and also creates several socio-economic difficulties.

(e) Various measures have been taken to prevent infiltration. These include, inter alia, construction of border roads/border fencing, raising of additional battalions of the Border Security Force, reducing gaps between border outposts, intensification of patrolling on land as well as in riverine and coastal areas, increase in the number of outpost towers, provision of surveillance equipment and night vision devices to the troops posted at the border and flood lighting in the sensitive stretches on the Indo-Pak border. A decision has also been taken to fence the entire length of Indo-Bangladesh border. Standing instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to detect and deport foreigners staying illegally. Several diplomatic initiatives have also been taken. The situation is monitored on a regular basis. The Government have recently taken a decision for adopting a multi-modal approach for erecting an obstacle system on the international border in Jammu sector to check infiltration and smuggling of weapons/explosives etc.

[Translation]

#### **Development of Hockey and Football**

7735. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government for the development of world popular games like hockey and football, State-wise;

(b) the details of achievements made by the Government in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether India do not have a place on the world map in football;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) Sports is a "State" subject and State Governments are having their own schemes for promotion of sports. However, Central Government also supplements their efforts by providing assistance under following schemes:

- Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure including development of play field in Rural Schools.
- Scheme of Support for Supply and Installation of Synthetic surfaces including Astro-turfs for Hockey.
- Promotion of sports & Games in Schools.

Apart from above Sports Authority of India (SAI) scouts talent and nurtures them scientifically to achieve excellence in Sports under its schemes of National Talent Sports Contest, Special Area Games, Army Boys Sports Company, SAI Training Centres and Centre of Excellence. The beneficiaries of these schemes are sportspersons from all sports disciplines including Hockey and Football.

Details of training centres for Hockey and Football being run by SAI are given in enclosed Statement-I. The details of Hockey and Football trainees under SAI Schemes are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The promotion of a particular game is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation which are autonomous in their functioning. However, Government has kept Football under "Priority" category and providing assistance to All India Football Federation (AIFF) towards foreign exposure, holding national/international tournaments, coaching through Indian/foreign coaches, scientific and technical back up etc. as admissible under the "Guidelines for Assistance to National Sports Federations".

#### **Statement-I**

*Statement Showing Details of Football & Hockey Centres being run by Sports Authority of India Under its various schemes*

Name of the State	Number of Centres	
	Football	Hockey
1	2	3
<b>National Sports Talent Contest</b>		
Karnataka	1	1
Bihar	1	2

1	2	3
West Bengal	3	1
Orissa	1	2
Tripura	1	—
Sikkim	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	1	2
Maharashtra	—	1
Goa	1	—
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—
Manipur	1	1
Meghalaya	1	—
Chandigarh	1	1
Punjab	—	1
Haryana	—	1
<b>Army Boys Sports Company</b>		
Karnataka	1	3
Madhya Pradesh	—	1
Uttar Pradesh	1	—
Meghalaya	2	—
Bihar	1	2
<b>SAI Training Centres</b>		
Karnataka	1	2
West Bengal	4	1
Orissa	2	—
Uttar Pradesh	1	1
Maharashtra	—	1
Goa	1	—
Nagaland	1	—
Manipur	1	1
Meghalaya	1	—
Chandigarh	—	1
Haryana	—	1
Himachal Pradesh	—	1

1	2	3
Punjab	—	1
Gujarat	1	1
Kerala	1	1
Tamil Nadu	1	1
Assam	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	1
Pondicherry	—	1
Andhra Pradesh	—	1
<i>Special Area Games</i>		
Bihar	—	1
Port Blair	1	—

**Statement-II***Details of Hockey and Football Trainees Under SAI Schemes*

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Trainees	
		Football	Hockey
1.	Special Area Games	42	58
2.	SAI Training Centres	323	444
3.	National Talent Sports Contest	249	258
4.	Army Boys Sports Company	115	113

*[English]***Formation of Special Service Group**

7736. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan has formed a Special Service Group (SSG) on the lines of special operation forces of the United States and Soviet Union's Spectanaz Troops etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to form a similar force to counter the SSG;

(c) whether there is a steep rise in the cases of smuggling of explosives, weapons and drugs across the Nepal Border;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to review our policy on open border; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) A Special Service Group (SSG) has been in existence in Pakistan since long.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) The open Indo-Nepal border has been misused by terrorists, criminals and other anti-social elements, inter-alia, for smuggling of explosives, weapons and drugs. However, there are no reports to indicate that there has been a steep rise in such activities. There is no proposal with the Government to change the open nature of this border.

**Supply of Fertilisers**

7737. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited has stopped supplying fertiliser to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantity of chemical manures supplied by the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. to Andhra Pradesh during 1999-2000;

(c) whether FCI has been supplying chemicals and fertilisers to the different States as per requirement;

(d) if so, the supply made by the FCI during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the efforts made to utilise facilities of the FCI at Ramagundam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During 1999-2000, Fertiliser Corporation of India Limited (FCI) supplied 12,630 MTs urea to Andhra Pradesh lying in silo and field godowns.

(c) and (d) Sindri unit of FCI is currently operating and producing urea. It has been supplying it to different States as per allocation made under Essential Commodities Act. Prior to that till 1998-99, all the three units of FCI at Sindri, Talcher and Ramagundam has produced urea and supplied to States. The details of supply of urea made by FCI to different States in the

last three years have been as under:

('000 MT Urea)				
Year	Bihar	West Bengal	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh
1997-98	132.6	100.2	74.3	94.5
1998-99	147.4	95.3	49.3	95.9
1999-2000	181.4	87.4	41.7	12.6

(e) The production operations at Ramagundam unit of FCI located in Andhra Pradesh, were suspended with effect from April, 1999 on account of recurring financial losses and high cost of production. The rehabilitation proposal for FCI, including its Ramagundam plant, based on unit-wise techno-economic viability is to be submitted to the competent authority in Government and thereafter for final sanction to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

#### Heritage Status to Cities

7738. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to accord 'heritage status' to cities in various States particularly Orissa and develop them as model cities;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) the names of cities selected for this status; and

(d) the time by which this scheme is likely to be finalised for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. declaring a city as World Heritage City is within the purview of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### National Games

7739. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a white paper on the principles of National Sports activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of national games being organised at present in the country;

(d) the amount spent on each of these national games by the Government during each of the last three years; and

(e) the norms laid down for the allocation of funds on these national games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The next National Games are proposed to be held in Punjab in 2000.

(d) During the last three years this Department released funds, as indicated below, for conduct of National Games:

1997-1998	Rs. 285.53 lakhs
1998-1999	Rs. 354.47 lakhs
1999-2000	Rs. 276.72 lakhs

(e) There is no specific scheme for National Games under which funds are allocated for these Games. However, Government after examining the requirements of the Organisers, allocates funds under its various Plan schemes.

#### Jobs from Sports Quota

7740. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the Government propose to conduct a review in pursuance of service rules to encourage the sports of the sportspersons; and

(b) the details of provisions likely to be made in rules for encouraging the spirit of sportsmanship in the sports persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA

SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to conduct a review in pursuance of service rules regarding reservation of posts for sports persons. However, at present there is a provision that up-to 5% vacancies can be filled by meritorious sports persons in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Ministries/Departments and Establishments of the Government. Besides, Public Sector banks are recruiting outstanding sports persons up to 1% of the normal recruitment in the clerical and subordinate cadres.

[English]

#### Production of Urea

7741. SHRI MUDRAGADA PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned capacity of Urea production of the Nagarjuna Fertilizer and Chemicals Limited, Andhra Pradesh, year-wise;

(b) the actual production of Urea from the date of commissioning, year-wise;

(c) the quantity of Urea imported by Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Limited during the last three years, country-wise;

(d) whether the subsidies being released by the Government to Nagarjuna Fertilizer & Chemicals Limited are against the production of Urea in the factory; and

(e) if so, the amount of subsidy released from the period of commissioning of the factory, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) The annual installed capacity of urea of Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited in Andhra Pradesh has been 4.95 lakh MTs each for both the plants.

(b) Year-wise actual production from the date of commissioning of the plants has been as under:

Year	Production ('000' MT)	
	Plant-I	Plant-II
1	2	3
1992-93	309.4	—
1993-94	591.2	—
1994-95	675.1	—

1	2	3
1995-96	708.0	—
1996-97	716.9	—
1997-98	689.7	—
1998-99	688.8	523.7
1999-2000	641.4	656.1

(c) No permission was granted by Government of India to Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Andhra Pradesh to import Urea during the last three years.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Year-wise subsidy released by Government of India to this Company since the commissioning of the plants have been as under:

Year	Subsidy amount (Rs. in crores)	
	Plant-I	Plant-II
1992-93	116.77	—
1993-94	386.70	—
1994-95	353.41	—
1995-96	415.21	—
1996-97	445.40	—
1997-98	418.04	—
1998-99	365.30	—
1999-2000	389.20	349.87

#### Recovery of Dues

7742. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "CAG report pulls up NDMC for failing to recover dues" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 15, 2000.

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) whether the outstanding dues from business establishments, shops, offices, commercial plots and hotels are not being collected regularly and outstanding dues are not reflected as recoverable in their accounts;



(d) If so, whether the accounts for 1996-97 and 1997-98 have not yet been finalised by the NDMC resulting loss of revenue;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to order an enquiry/investigation for the functioning of NDMC to streamline its functioning; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The newsitem mentions of the CAG's report pointing out inability of the NDMC to recover outstanding dues from business establishments, including a Hotel i.e. Le-Meridian, and shops, and for not maintaining proper records of the licence fee, etc.

(c) NDMC has reported that dues are collected regularly and, if required, action as per the terms and conditions of licence deed is taken. The outstanding dues are being reflected as recoverable amount against the defaulting units. In the case of Hotel Le-Meridian, the NDMC has already taken cognizance of the outstanding licence fee payable by the Hotel and action has been taken at regular intervals ending in issue of show cause notice under the PP Act, 1971 in June, 1999 for cancellation of the licence and recovery of damages. This matter is, however, now sub-judice.

(d) and (e) While the NDMC has already finalised the account for the year 1997-98, it could not do so for the year 1996-97 because the CBI in connection with an investigation into suspected misappropriation of collection of electricity and water charges seized its cash books for the first six months of the said financial year. The cash books have now been obtained to finalise account for the year 1996-97. The delay in finalisation of the accounts has not caused any loss to the NDMC.

(f) and (g) The NDMC has reported that it follows all the rules and procedures in vogue for recovery of dues and maintenance of accounts. It has rationalised its functioning by computerising the work in various departments. Timely recovery actions as per law are initiated for the recovery of outstanding dues from the licencees.

### Sanskrit Vidyalayas

7743. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sanskrit Vidyalayas functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance provided to these Vidyalayas during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the purpose for which the assistance was sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The Government funds 8 Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeethas and 21 Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas in different parts of the country. The Statewise breakup is provided in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The details of financial assistance in the last three years are as under:

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	385.00	490.00	937.00
Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	215.00	277.00	458.00

For the current year, the funds are in the process of being released.

(c) The assistance was sanctioned for the development of Sanskrit. The scheme funded include degree and school level courses, research work etc.

### Statement

Name of the State	No. of Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Uttar Pradesh	2
Kerala	1
Rajasthan	1
Orissa	1
Karnataka	1

Name of the State	No. of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya
Bihar	5
Uttar Pradesh	4
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	2
Karnataka	1
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	2
Tamil Nadu	1
West Bengal	3

[English]

#### Special Scheme for Flood Affected Cities

7744. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement any special scheme for the flood affected small and medium size towns and cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to implement any special scheme for the flood affected

small and medium size towns and cities. However, this Ministry is administering the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT). Towns upto population of 5 lakhs are covered under the Scheme and may also include towns and cities affected by floods.

#### Supply of Contraceptives/Condoms/Copper-T

7745. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government supply contraceptives such as condoms and Copper-T to the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose seriously to introduce the method like Copper-T throughout the country for controlling population; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) State-wise quantity of condoms and Copper-T supplied under free distribution scheme in the Family Welfare Programme during the year 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given in Statement I and II respectively.

(c) and (d) Copper-T is one of the contraceptives already in use through out the country.

#### Statement-I

Statement giving Statewise Free Distribution of Condoms  
During 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000

(Quantity in million pieces)

States/UTs	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	39.00	25.00	20.00
Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.10	0.10
Assam	2.00	2.00	2.00
Bihar	2.00	3.00	3.00

1	2	3	4
Goa	1.00	1.00	2.00
Gujarat	40.00	28.00	36.50
Haryana	16.00	12.00	16.00
Himachal Pradesh	3.00	4.00	4.00
J&K	1.00	1.00	1.00
Karnataka	7.00	11.07	11.50
Kerala	6.00	8.00	8.00
M.P.	35.54	60.50	60.00
Maharashtra	52.30	25.84	30.00
Manipur	0.80	1.00	0.80
Meghalaya	0.30	0.20	0.00
Mizoram	0.20	0.40	0.40
Nagaland	0.00	0.20	0.00
Orissa	18.84	15.00	15.00
Punjab	20.00	11.00	10.80
Rajasthan	50.00	16.00	31.40
Sikkim	0.03	0.20	0.20
Tamil Nadu	28.40	24.00	15.00
Tripura	0.30	1.00	0.70
U.P.	127.02	110.00	125.00
West Bengal	15.00	15.80	15.00
A&N Island	0.20	0.10	0.15
Chandigarh	0.50	2.00	1.00
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.05	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.10	0.11	0.20
Delhi	22.00	12.00	15.00
Lakshadweep	0.20	0.10	0.00
Pondicherry	0.00	1.00	1.00
M/o Defence	1.60	0.00	0.00
Railway Board	7.90	0.00	0.00
Total:	498.43	391.67	425.75

**Statement-II****Statement Giving Statewise Free Distribution of Copper-T  
During 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000**

(Quantity in lakh pieces)

State/Uts	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	3.000	2.000	4.000
Arunachal Pradesh	0.030	0.030	0.030
Assam	1.000	1.00	0.800
Bihar	3.500	1.500	2.000
Goa	0.050	0.050	0.010
Gujarat	4.000	3.000	5.830
Haryana	1.600	0.800	1.400
Himachal Pradesh	0.300	0.500	0.400
J&K	0.000	0.180	0.150
Karnataka	3.000	3.000	4.000
Kerala	1.000	0.000	1.000
M.P.	4.000	2.000	5.000
Maharashtra	3.300	5.500	4.000
Manipur	0.020	0.200	0.000
Meghalaya	0.040	0.035	0.040
Mizoram	0.030	0.020	0.138
Nagaland	0.000	0.060	0.000
Orissa	2.000	2.000	3.500
Punjab	5.460	3.900	6.049
Rajasthan	2.000	1.820	4.650
Sikkim	0.030	0.30	0.025
Tamil Nadu	3.500	4.000	2.000
Tripura	0.050	0.100	0.060
U.P.	29.750	17.150	22.380
West Bengal	1.000	1.300	1.100
A&N Island	0.005	0.008	0.000
Chandigarh	0.050	0.070	0.100

1	2	3	4
Dadra Nagar Haveli	0.002	0.002	0.000
Daman & Diu	0.003	0.002	0.005
Delhi	0.400	0.450	0.700
Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.001
Pondicherry	0.050	0.040	0.015
M/o Defence	0.055	0.065	0.000
Railway Board	0.108	0.000	0.000
Total:	69.333	50.822	69.383

[English]

#### **Sports Law Colleges/Schools**

7746. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to open/start Sports Law Colleges/Schools for the development of sports in the country under the current sports policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (d) There is no move or proposal to open any such institution as a need for such institution has still not been felt.

#### **Import of Fertilizers by Private Parties/Firms**

7747. SHRI RAMESH C. JIGAJINAGI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allowed a number of private parties/firms to import fertilizers, drugs and chemicals of which sale/distribution is controlled by the Government themselves;

(b) if so, the details of permission to import the said items accorded during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the persons belonging to SC/ST categories have been permitted to import the said items; and

(d) if so, the number of persons including their percentage as compared to the total permission granted during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) Urea is the only item which is under statutory price, movement and distribution control. The import of urea is made under Government account. Except urea, the Government does not control the sale and distribution of any drugs/pharmaceuticals, chemicals and other major fertilizers namely DAP and MOP. The Government has not allowed any private parties/firms to import urea.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Outlay for Ninth Five Year Plan**

7748. SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the outlay of the Department of Fertilisers for the Ninth-Five-Year Plan;

(b) whether the Department has been able to utilise only 20% of its approved outlay during the first three years of the Ninth Plan; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) and (b) The approved outlay for the 9th Five Year

Plan (1997-2002), for the Public Sector Undertakings and Cooperative Societies under the Administrative control of Department of Fertilizers, was Rs. 11013 crore. Against this a total expenditure of Rs. 2695.18 crore was incurred during the first three years of the 9th Plan (1997-98 to 1999-2000) which is 25% of the total approved outlay for the 9th Plan.

(c) The low utilisation of plan outlay for the 9th Plan in the first three years was mainly because of non clearance of major new/expansion urea projects of PSUs/ Cooperative Societies, which account for a total outlay of Rs. 5964 crore.

#### **Regularisation of Unani Doctors**

7749. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to regularise adhoc services of Unani doctors of I.S.M. & Hon the same lines as has been done in case of Ayurvedic Doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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 (c) Regularisation of adhoc Medical Officers would depend upon UPSC finding them fit for appointment.

#### **Population Policy**

7750. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads in the implementation of the population policy, 2000;

(b) whether the proposed National Commission of Population would include the representatives from the Members of Parliament; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The National Population Policy envisages decentralized planning and programme implementation by delegation of administrative and

financial powers, including power of resource mobilization to gram panchayats and zila parishads.

(b) and (c) The National Population Policy envisages National Commission on Population, presided over by the Prime Minister has since been notified. A copy of the Notification is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

(To be published in the Gazette of India, Part-I, Section I)

No. A-43011/17/2000-Adm. I  
Government of India  
Planning Commission

Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi, 11th May, 2000

#### **RESOLUTION**

India was the first country to recognise that population stabilisation is an essential prerequisite for sustainable development and formulated a National Family Planning Programme in 1952. During the next two decades, the country will have to face the challenge and utilise the opportunity provided by the current phase of demographic transition to rapidly achieve both population stabilisation and sustainable achievement in human development. There is an urgent need for planners, programme implementors and the people themselves to expedite this process by focusing on promoting synergy between demographic, educational, environmental and developmental programmes in order to achieve this goal. To provide overall guidance to this national effort, the Government of India has decided to constitute a NATIONAL COMMISSION ON POPULATION, as under, with immediate effect:

*Chairman*

Prime Minister of India

*Vice Chairman*

Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

*Members*

Union Minister incharge of Education

Union Minister incharge of Environment and Forests

Union Minister incharge of Finance

Union Minister incharge of Health and Family Welfare

Union Minister incharge of Information and Broadcasting

Union Minister incharge of Rural Development

Union Minister incharge of Social Justice and Empowerment

Union Minister incharge of Urban Development

Union Minister incharge of Women and Child Development

Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha

Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha

Chief Ministers of All States/Union Territories

Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha

Leader of Bharatiya Janata Party (Shri Kusha Bhau Thakre)

Leader of Communist Party of India (Shri A.B. Bardhan)

Leader of Indian National Congress (Smt. Sonia Gandhi, M.P.)

Leader of Nationalist Congress Party (Shri Sharad Pawar, M.P.)

Leader of Janata Dal (United) (Shri Sharad Yadav, M.P.)

Mrs. Margaret Alva, Member of Parliament

Shri Purno Sangma, Member of Parliament

Smt. Shabana Azmi, Member of Parliament

Shri Vinod Khanna, Member of Parliament

President, Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India

President, Confederation of Indian Industries

President, Editors Guild of India

President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

President, Federation of Obst. & Gyna. Society of India, FOGSI

President, Indian Medical Association

President, Indian Newspapers Society

President, Indian Nursing Council

Representative, Jain T.V. (Dr. J.K. Jain)

President, Medical Council of India

Representative, STAR T.V. (Shri Pranjoy Roy)

Representative, SUN T.V.

Representative, ZEE T.V. (Shri Subhash Chandra)

Professor Abad Ahmed

Mr. Abhay Bang, SEARCH, Gadchiroli

Shri A.C. Muthiah

Shri Alok Mukhopadhyay, Chairman, VHA

Shri Alyque Padamsee

Dr. A. Vaidyanathan, Madras Institute of Development Studies

Shri Aveek Sarkar, Telegraph

Dr. Banoo Coyaji, Director, KEM Hospital, Rastapet

Shri Barun Sengupta, Bartman

Dr. Darshan Shankar (ISM), President, Foundation for Revitalisation of Local Health Traditions.

Dr. E.K. Iqbal, KSSP

Smt. Ela Bhatt, SEWA, Ahmedabad

Smt. Imrana Qadir, Professor, Population Studies, JNU, New Delhi

Ms. Jaya Jaitley

Ms. Jayanti Natarajan

Shri K. Gopalakrishna, President, JANANI

Dr. K. Srinivasan, President, Indian Association for Study of Population

Dr. Mahip Singh

Shri Mammen Mathew, Malayalam Manorama

Professor Mohd. Amin, Ex. V.C., Jamia Hamdard

Ms. Mohsina Kidwai

Shri Narayana Murthy

Shri Narendra Mohan, Dainik Jagaran

Dr. Neena Puri, President, FPIA

Mrs. Neidonud Angami, President, Naga Mothers' Association

Shri N. Ravi, The Hindu

Dr. N.S. Deodhar, Pune

Ms. Padma Sachdeva

Shri Prabhaskar Joshi, Jansatta

Dr. Pravin Visaria, Director, IEG, Delhi

Shri P.N. Tripathi, AVARD

Shri Qari M.M. Majari, Urdu, Secular Qayadat

Ms. Quatarlain Haider

Ms. Ragni Ben Banwari, Seva Ashram, UP

Dr. Rajnikant Arole, Jamkhed Project, Ahmednagar

Ms. Rami Chhabra

Shri Ramoji Rao, ENNADU

Ms. Rani Bang, SEARCH, Gadchiroli

Shri Ratan Tata

Shri R. Srinivasan, Ex. Health Secretary

Dr. Saroj Pachauri, Regional Dir., South and South East Asia Population Council

Ms. Sharmila Tagore

Ms. Sheema Rizvi, MLC, UP

Dr. Sudarshan (Right Livelihood Awardee), Mysore

Prof. Sundar Lal, Rohtak Medical College, Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine

Dr. Susheela Nayyar, Gandhi Medical College, Wardha

Prof. Swapna Mukhopadhyay, IEG, Institute of Social Studies Trust

Smt. Thelma Narayan, International Health Network of WHO

Dr. Trilochan Singh

Dr. V.A. Pai Panandhikar, Centre for Policy

Research

Member-Secretary

Smt. Krishna Singh, Planning Commission

2. In addition to the above composition, the following shall be Permanent Invitees to the Commission:

Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister

Cabinet Secretary

Secretary to the Prime Minister

Secretary, Department of Elementary Education

Secretary, Department of Family Welfare

Secretary, Finance

Secretary, Department of Health

Secretary, Department of Higher and Technical Education

Secretary/Member-Secretary, Planning Commission

Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development

Joint Secretary to the Prime Minister (Incharge of Health and Family Welfare)

3. The terms of reference of the Commission shall be as under:

- (i) To review, monitor and give directions for the implementation of the National Population Policy with a view to meeting the goals set out in the Policy.
- (ii) To promote synergy between demographic, educational, environmental and developmental programmes so as to hasten population stabilization.
- (iii) To promote inter-sectoral coordination in planning and implementation across Government agencies of the Central and State Governments, to involve the civil society and the private sector and to explore the possibilities of international cooperation in support of the goals set out in the Policy.
- (iv) To facilitate the development of a vigorous people's movement in support of this national effort.

4. If necessary, the Commission may associate any Expert Body or person in pursuance of its objectives. The Commission shall normally meet twice every year or as often as may be considered necessary. The Commission may constitute Working Groups/Task Forces to plan and strategies initiatives necessary to implement the Population Policy.

5. The Secretariat to the Commission shall be located in the Planning Commission.

6. In the matters relating to the grant of TA/DA to the Non-official Members of the Commission for attending meetings etc. of the Commission or its sub-groups, the expenditure will be borne by the Planning Commission and the necessary payment shall be made by it as per the rules governing grant of TA/DA to Non-Official Members. In the case of Official Members of the Commission, they will draw TA/DA from their respective Offices.

Sd/-

(N.C. Saxena)  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.



**ORDER**

ORDERED that a copy of the resolution be communicated to:

1. All the Members of the Commission
2. Chief Secretaries of All States/Union Territories
3. Secretaries of All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India
4. Secretary to the President
5. Secretary to the Prime Minister
6. Cabinet Secretary
7. Governor, Reserve Bank of India
8. All Embassies/High Commissions of India Abroad (Through Ministry of External Affairs)

ORDERED also that the resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd/-

(N.C. Saxena)  
Secretary to the Govt. of India

The General Manager  
Government of India Press  
Faridabad.

**Special Cell to Check ISI Activities**

7751. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have setup special cells to check ISI activities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) In order to check the activities of Pak ISI, the Central Government have taken several steps which include sensitising the State Governments about the threat perception and movement of ISI agents/activists. Periodical coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs from various quarters as well as for assisting them in devising strategy to counter such activities. Steps taken in this regard have

resulted in detection/neutralisation of various ISI sponsored modules.

2. Some States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh etc. have taken special measures including setting up of Special Cells/Task Forces etc. to check the activities of ISI and terrorist/militant organisations.

3. The Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for modernisation of their police forces in order to equip them to deal with terrorism and other security related problems more effectively.

**Inclusion of Water In PFA Act, 1954**

7752. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include 'water' within the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954;

(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) It is proposed to lay down standards for "packaged drinking water" under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 and a draft Notification to the effect has already been published in the Gazette of India vide G.S.R. 85 (E) dated 3rd February, 2000 for inviting public comments.

[Translation]

**Grant to Patients**

7753. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discretionary grant given to patients has not been fully utilised during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to utilise the grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) Sanctioned amount in each case under Health Minister's Discretionary Grant is

released to the concerned hospital, who requests for its release, when the patient is admitted for operation/treatment. Funds allocated during 1997-98 were fully utilised. However, the amount of grant sanctioned in many cases during the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000 could not be released for want of advice from the concerned Hospitals.

[English]

### **Transfer of Technology**

7754. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether German technologists are in favour of direct contact with Indian agencies interested in transfer of technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Government have agreed to their proposal;

(d) whether Germany has transferred any technology to private sector; and

(e) if so, extent to which both the Governments have agreed for transfer of technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (e) Technology Transfer is primarily a market driven process and except in matters relating to national security and strategic areas, the relationship between industry and the technology providers is a direct one. Germany remains a major source for supply of technologies in various fields to Indian industry and such technology transfers do not come within the ambit of Inter-Governmental Agreements.

[Translation]

### **NDSI Scheme**

7755. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced N.D.S.I. scheme in Secondary/Higher Secondary schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives thereof;

(c) the date on which it was assigned to the State Governments alongwith the terms and conditions for the implementation of the scheme in States;

(d) whether the Government have decided to reimburse the expenditure to be incurred on NSSIB and House Keeping Staff while handing over it to the State Governments;

(e) if so, the details of amount to be reimbursed to the States during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(f) the reasons for not making the payment of the reimbursement amount to the States;

(g) whether the said scheme is still going on or it has been discontinued alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(h) the time by which the outstanding amount is likely to be reimbursed to the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) The NDSI Scheme was originally started in 1954 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation as a programme for instilling discipline and imparting training in mass drill among the younger generation. The Scheme was later transferred to the then Ministry of Education in 1958. It was later evolved into an integrated scheme renamed as National Fitness Corps (NFC) in 1965.

(c) and (d) From 1965 onwards, the question of transferring the employees under the NDSI/NFC scheme to the State Governments started receiving attention of the Union Government. However, due to the unwillingness of the State Governments to take over the staff mainly for fear of additional financial liability, the decision regarding transfer could not be implemented before 1972. Thereafter, the Central Government agreed to meet in full the expenditure on pay and allowances of all the absorbed staff, if necessary, for so long as they remained in service.

(e) and (f) All the States do not seek reimbursement every year. The requests of some of those who seek reimbursement are not at times supported with full

documentary evidence. The Union Government has been reimbursing to the State Governments, to the extent possible, the pay and allowances of the staff. The details of the amount reimbursed to the States during the last three years and the cumulative arrears on account of pay and allowances claimed by some States as on 31 March, 2000 are given in enclosed Statement.

(g) N.D.S.I. scheme, renamed as National Fitness Corps, is still continuing.

(h) The Department of Youth Affairs and Sports is making every effort to discharge outstanding liabilities towards the State Governments, within its budgetary constraints.

#### **Statement**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	Funds released during			Arrears as on 31.3.2000
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	
1.	Gujarat	NIL	60.00	20.00	555.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	40.00	372.00
3.	Haryana	125.00	60.00	NIL	NIL
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	NIL	40.00	783.00
5.	Karnataka	NIL	40.00	NIL	61.00
6.	Kerala	NIL	40.00	NIL	78.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	NIL	80.00	211.00
8.	Maharashtra	NIL	60.00	NIL	3224.00
9.	Punjab	62.00	40.00	100.00	1798.00
10.	Rajasthan	160.00	80.00	70.00	NIL
11.	Uttar Pradesh	NIL	120.00	NIL	907.00
12.	West Bengal	NIL	NIL	100.00	834.00

The rest of the States/UTs have not approached the Union Government for reimbursement.

#### **Central Industrial Security Force**

7756. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted the deployment of Central Industrial Security Force for the security of industrial units of the private sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Central Industrial Security Force has been withdrawn from the sick industrial units of public sector;

(d) if so, the criteria adopted for the purpose; and

(e) the units of public sector from which CISF has been withdrawn so far?

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

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, on the request of the management of PSU, CISF is withdrawn as per procedure laid down in the CISF Act/Rules.

(e) Since 1992, CISF has been withdrawn from 13 Public Sector Undertakings.

*(English)***Stree Shakti Puraskar**

7757. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the components and elements of the Stree Shakti Puraskar; and

(b) the procedure of selection to give awards to the deserved women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) As a measure of recognition of achievements of individual women in the field of social development, the Government of India has announced five National Awards, which are to be called "Stree Shakti Puraskar". The awards will be given annually in the names of Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, Kannaki, Mata Jijabai, Rani Gaidenlou Zealiang and Rani Lakshmi Bai — eminent personalities in Indian history who are famous for their personal courage and integrity. Each award will carry a cash prize of Rupees one lakh and a citation. The awards will be given to women who have fought for and established the rights of women, who have worked for the support and rehabilitation of women and children such as destitute women, widows, old aged and disabled women and victims of atrocities and conflicts. Also achievements of women who have worked in the areas of education, health, agriculture and rural industry, protection of forests and environment and those who have created awareness and consciousness on women's issues through arts and media would be recognised. One of the awards will be given for the personal achievement by a woman in difficult circumstances.

(b) Each State Government would consider the nominations through a State Level Screening Committee and forward/recommend selected nominations to the Central Government. The nominations received from States would be screened by a National Level Screening Committee headed by the Minister of Human Resource Development which would select five nominations for the awards. The National Selection Committee may also consider nominations other than those recommended by the State Governments.

**Poverty Initiatives Projects of  
Andhra Pradesh**

7758. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved Rs. 500 crore credit for the Government of Andhra Pradesh for poverty initiatives project; and

(b) if so, the main objectives of the project and the number of families likely to be benefited therefrom and also the share of contribution of the State Government and the beneficiaries therein?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance have reported that the World Bank has approved a Credit of US\$ 111 million for the Andhra Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project.

(b) Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance have also reported that the main objective of the project is to improve the opportunity for the rural poor to meet priority social and economic needs in the six poorest district of Andhra Pradesh viz. Adilabad, Mahabubnagar, Anantapur, Chittoor, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram. To achieve this, the project would (i) help create self-managed grass-roots institutions; (ii) build the capacity of established local institutions, especially the Gram Sabha/Panchayats and Govt. of Andhra Pradesh line departments, to operate in a more inclusive manner in addressing the needs of the poor, (iii) support investment in sub-projects proposed by grass-roots institutions of the poor to accelerate their entry and expand their involvement in social and economic activities; and (iv) improve access to education for girls to reduce the incidence of child labour among the poor.

About 620,000 poor families are expected to benefit directly from the project.

Out of the total project cost of US\$ 134.8 million, the contribution of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Beneficiaries Communities is expected by US\$ 16.6 million and US\$ 7.2 million, respectively.

**Breast Feeding**

7759. SHRI RASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a law was enacted in 1993 to protect and promote breast feeding in the country;

(b) whether from the experience gained in this regard and the amendments are considered desirable;

(c) if so, the details of shortcomings or the reinforcements considered necessary;

(d) the monitoring system being used in this connection apart from the National Breast Feeding Committee set-up for the purpose;

(e) whether UNICEF has been rendering helpful support to the NGOs for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(d) A person authorised in this behalf under sub-section (1) of section 20 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 or any officer not below the rank of Class-1 officer authorised by general or special order by the Government, can make a complaint in writing for violation of the provisions of the Infant Milk substitutes, Feeding Bottle and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992. Besides, four voluntary agencies viz. Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi, Association for Consumer Action on Safety and Health, Mumbai and Breastfeeding Promotion Network of India (BPNI), New Delhi have been authorised under Section 21(1) (c) of the Act to make a complaint in writing in case of violation of any provision of this Act.

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

#### **First Aid Facilities During National Sports Events**

7760. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three competitors were injured in vicious cycle accident during the National Cycling Championship Events held at the Yamuna Velodrome in New Delhi on April 18, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the non-availability of a stretcher, doctor or an ambulance and potable drinking water for such an event which is prone to accidents; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for ensuring first-aid facilities including ambulance and other basic amenities during the National Sports Events?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three competitors from the Indian Railway Cycling Team collided and were injured during the 4 Km. Team Pursuit event of the National Cycling Championship held at Yamuna Velodrome on 18th April, 2000.

(c) Necessary first aid was provided to the injured and Ambulance was made available from SAI, Medical Centre. There was sufficient water available during the event.

(d) Normally medical arrangements are being made by the Organizing Committee of the particular event and sometimes on the request of the Organizing Committee, Sports Authority of India also provides such facilities, if they are available at the place of the Championship.

[Translation]

#### **VIP Security**

7761. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned, "VIP Suraksha wa Anya Karyon mein Jarurat se jyada Kamiyan ka istemal" appearing in the; Dainik Jagran; January 9, 2000;

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

(c) the effective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Union-Government to increase the number of police personnel in accordance with the population for the security of the common men?

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

(b) As of now Delhi Police has a total strength of 53,229. Deployment of Police personnel for security of Protectees, handling of rallies, demonstrations, picketing and processions etc., depends upon the number of protectees and the number of such rallies/processions etc., at a particular time and their dimensions. Therefore, the figures of deployment on such duties do not remain

constant. On security duties a total of 8282 police personnel are deployed in Delhi, out of which only 5939 belong to Delhi Police and the remaining are drawn from other forces. In order to ensure that adequate police force is available for the security of the common citizens, the Government continuously reviews deployment on personal security to ensure optimal use of the force.

(c) The augmentation of manpower of Delhi Police is a continuing process. As a part of this exercise, the Government during the last two years created 3100 posts for establishment of 17 additional Police Stations in Delhi and 1255 additional posts for strengthening of traffic Unit of Delhi Police.

#### **Law and Order in Bihar**

7762. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sent a team to Bihar to take stock of the law and order situation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the team has submitted any report; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) No such team was sent to Bihar recently.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Government Accommodation to Employees of Prasar Bharati Board**

7763. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Prasar Bharati Board are not entitled for the Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharti, which is a statutory autonomous body, came into existence on 23.11.1997. It has been decided to treat this as an eligible

office for allotment of General Pool accommodation for 5 years i.e. upto 22.11.2002, or till the terms and conditions of the employees joining the Board are finalised, whichever is earlier.

#### **Report of Amnesty International**

7764. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the Amnesty International in its latest reports about the RSS, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal for inciting violence against Christian organisations and missionaries;

(b) whether the Government have also been charged in the matter; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Amnesty International, in their Report entitled "India Persecuted Challenging Injustice-Human Rights Defenders in India" has mentioned that public statements by RSS, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal might have incited individuals to violence against the members of the religious minorities.

The Government is, aware of its responsibility and is fully committed to uphold the secular character and the values enshrined in the Constitution to safeguard the interests of the minorities. It will spare no efforts to maintain peace and communal harmony.

#### **Closing of Glucose and Dextrose Units in Karnataka**

7765. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: SHRI R.L. JALAPPA:

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

(a) the reasons for closing down the manufacturing of Glucose and Dextrose bottles besides production of common saline in Government Hospitals in Karnataka;

(b) whether the poor patients have been denied free supply of these drugs in the State;

(c) whether the Government propose to give financial assistance to the State to upgrade its Pharmacy manufacturing units in the Government Hospitals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The Government of Karnataka has taken a decision for closure of 11 of the 14 units which are attached to Government Hospitals and engaged in the manufacturing of Large Volume Parenterals (LVPs) in the State because they were not found to be complying with the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940/Rules. 1945.

(b) According to information available, steps have been taken by the State Government to procure adequate quantity of I.V. Fluids under rate contract and distribute the same to the poor patients freely so that no hardship is caused to them.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

#### **Diploma Holders Working as Daily Wagers**

7766. SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the qualified diploma holders (Electricals) working as Work Assistants in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC) for more than 240 days;

(b) whether it has been decided at the meeting of the Board of Director of DSIDC to appoint these work assistants as Junior Engineers Electrical;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be appointed on regular scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Three persons working in Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Limited as Work Assistant on Muster Roll basis for more than 240 days hold Diploma in Electricals.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

#### **Use of Satellite by Underworld**

7767. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the underworld dons have now switch over to SAT (Satellite) phone;

(b) if so, whether the investigating agencies are facing any problem to keep track on their activities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to counter the activities of the underworld dons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Certain instances of the use of satellite phone by the underworld have come to the notice of the Government. However, with regard to the problems being faced by the investigating agencies, corrective steps are being taken by the concerned agencies whenever necessary. It will not, however, be in the public interest to divulge further details in this regard.

[*Translation*]

#### **Ban on Books**

7768. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether highly derogatory remarks have been made against Hindu Gods, Goddesses and scriptures in the book named 'Mere Hindu Bhai Jaag Jara' published in Urdu from Jogeshware in Mumbai for the entertainment of Muslims;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to ban this book?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Facts in this regard are being ascertained from the Government of Maharashtra.

[*English*]

#### **B.Ed Colleges in Kerala**

7769. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn recognition of B.Ed colleges in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the number of such colleges and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) Under the provision of the National Council for Teachers Education Act 1993, Regional Committees of the National Council for Teachers Education are empowered to grant/withdraw recognition to teacher education courses. 14 institutions running B.Ed programmes have been refused recognition in Kerala, by the Regional Committee on the basis of inspections carried out.

*[Translation]*

#### **Chartered Schools**

7770. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement the concept of Chartered Schools; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Permanent Marriage Pandals**

7771. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of permanent marriage pandals have come up on parks in Delhi without acquiring the requisite licence and no objection certificate either from the Delhi Fire Service or other concerned civic authorities;

(b) if so, the details of such pandals, location-wise;

(c) whether these pandals are stealing the electricity and the type of material used in these pandals is highly inflammable and can cause major disasters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No permanent marriage pandals are permitted in the parks in Delhi. However, DDA has reported that parks are allowed to be booked for marriages and other social functions under the prescribed terms and conditions. The users are required to obtain licence/NOC from the concerned agencies.

(c) and (d) No such case of stealing electricity from Delhi Vidyut Board has been reported in the recent past.

(e) The question does not arise in view of the above.

#### **Indian Penal Code**

7772. DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission on Women has recommended amendment of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Law Commission of India in its 172nd Report has, after taking into account, inter alia, the views of the National Commission of Women, recommended changes for widening the scope of the offence in section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Law Commission of India would be examined in consultation with the State Governments as Criminal Law is on the Concurrent List to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. It is difficult to indicate any timeline in this regard.

*[Translation]*

#### **Discharging of Convicts**

7773. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:  
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) whether some convicts get discharged for want of proper and adequate evidence;

(b) if so, the number of such convicts got discharged from the Courts in Delhi during the last three years;

(c) the action taken against the erring police officials; and

(d) the steps taken to provide proper training to police officials in the field of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per the information available with Delhi Police, the number of accused persons who were discharged from

the Courts for want of adequate evidence during the last three years is as follows:

1997	5900
1998	5179
1999	4166

(c) The details of action taken against police personnel in cases where strictures were passed by various Courts, is given in the attached statement.

(d) The steps taken to improve investigating skills include imparting of training to the investigating officers in the various facets of investigation and encouraging them to use modern scientific techniques.

#### **Statement**

Year	Number of cases in which Court passed strictures	Action Taken		
		Punished	Pending Enquiry	Filed
1997	36	17	15	4
1998	70	21	44	5
1999	71	9	58	4

#### **Misuse of Funds in Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine**

7774. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding corruption, mismanagement and misuse of Government grants against the Director, Central Council of Research in Unani Medicine during 1998 and 1999;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been got investigated;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the grants sanctioned for research work was utilised for renovation of chamber and other non-research work; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (g) Some complaints were received against the Director, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines, regarding corruption, mismanagement and misuse of Government grants. The Government appointed an Enquiry Officer for conducting preliminary enquiry. The enquiry report is under examination for appropriate action.

#### **Ballistic Missiles**

7775. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some ballistic missiles, arms, ammunition and explosives have been found by the security forces in Jammu and Kashmir from the militant hideouts as reported in 'The Tribune' dated; April 4, 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the country of the origin of these missiles; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to wipe out such activities and terrorism from Jammu and Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Government is aware of the news paper report.

(b) During an operation in village Kaker-Pati (Dever), District Kupwara, the security forces recovered One AK, Rifle, Three Magazines, Four Hand Grenades, One Wireless Set and 40 Rounds of ammunition.

(c) Question does not arise as no ballistic missile was recovered.

(d) The security and intelligence agencies are fully vigilant and are on maximum alert to frustrate the designs of the Pak sponsored terrorism. Steps taken to tackle terrorist related actions in J&K include, round the clock vigil on border, posting additional naka parties manned by Army/BSF/Police in depth areas to check infiltration/exfiltration, establishment of pickets at all strategically important places, intensified patrolling of sensitive areas and intelligence supported cordon and search operations.

[Translation]

#### **Electric Instruments and Wiring**

7776. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether electric instruments and wiring in Government accommodation in Delhi are very old due to which modern electric instruments can not be used; and

(b) if so, the names of Government colonies where the old wires and instruments have been changed during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Electric wiring in some of the Government residential accommodation is very old, which has been replaced in many cases. Modern residential electric instruments however can be used on existing wiring, depending upon the capacity of the individual plugs and service connection.

(b) List of Government colonies where the old wires and instruments have been changed as per site needs/demands of allottees is given in enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Government Colonies where Old Electric Wiring Instruments have been replaced*

1. Minto Road
2. Timarpur
3. Prem Road
4. Aram Bagh
5. C.G. Road
6. Dev Nagar
7. Prasad Nagar
8. P.K. Road
9. R.K. Ashram Marg
10. Mandir Marg
11. B.K.S. Marg
12. Hanuman Road
13. Kali Bari Marg
14. Peshwa Road
15. M.S. Flats
16. Diz Area
17. Sadiq Nagar
18. Srinivas Puri
19. Andrews Ganj
20. DDA Flats Kalkaji Extn.
21. Lodhi Road Complex
22. Lodhi Colony
23. Kasturba Nagar
24. Kidwai Nagar East
25. Thyag Raj Marg
26. Bangali Market
27. Atul Grove Road
28. Telegraph Lane
29. Copernicus Lane

30. Canning Lane
31. Balwant Rai Mahata Lane
32. Shahjahan Road
33. Lodhi Garden Estate
34. Kaka Nagar
35. Pandara Road
36. Bharti Nagar
37. Bapa Nagar
38. Subramaniam Bharti Marg
39. Ravindra Nagar
40. Purana Qila Road
41. Tilak Marg

#### **Loan for Laying New Pipeline**

7777. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to provide loan for the laying of new pipeline from Cauvery river to Bangalore for the Bangalore Water Supply and Sanitation improvement programme project;

(b) if so, the amount of loan to be provided;

(c) the details of repayment schedule and the interest to be charged thereon;

(d) whether the Union Government have agreed to provide any financial assistance to Karnataka for repaying the loan and interest; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Loan assistance for the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage project was agreed to by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF - now known as JBIC), Japan in January, 1996. Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Board has reported that the project includes several components, including laying of transmission, trunk and feeder mains under the Cauvery Water Scheme Stage-IV, Phase-I.

(b) The amount of loan to be provided is Yen 28, 452 million (Rs. 804 crores approximately).

(c) As per available information, loan repayment will commence from 20.1.2006 with interest @2.1% per annum on the principal amount disbursed and outstanding loan amount.

(d) and (e) The Union Government is responsible for repayment of the loan and interest thereon to the Japanese Government External assistance received by the Union Government is passed on to the State Government in the ratio of 70% loan and 30% grant. There is no scope for giving any further financial assistance to Karnataka.

#### **Pakistanis/Foreign Militants**

7778. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:  
SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN:  
SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:  
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Pakistanis/foreign militants undergoing imprisonment in Indian jails alongwith details of crimes against them;

(b) the total number of Pakistanis prisoners convicted during the last three years;

(c) whether such prisoners have also been handed over to Pakistan after their conviction;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to pay compensation award to the Indian soldiers who spent their valuable time of life in Pak jails for the sake of country;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Union Government propose to open separate courts for trying the anti-national elements for early disposal of their cases; and

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

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

[Translation]

### **Quota of Seats in KVS**

7779. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is a provision of two seats quota for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas for the Members of Parliament which is applicable for their constituencies/ State only;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase this quota and grant permission to those members whose constituencies do not have any such school and to use their quota for other cities of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal for increase in this quota.

[English]

### **Irregularities in MCD**

7780. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBHA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the higher officials of MCD do not attend phone calls and take immediate action on the complaints regarding unauthorised constructions in any area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received in this regard alongwith the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of encroachments made in West Patel Nagar, Sector 7 in R.K. Puram, and Kalkaji and the action taken by the MCD to remove them;

(e) whether the police officials of these areas have also been found involved in such unauthorised constructions.

(f) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken against them during the said period, year-wise; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure smooth functioning of MCD and Delhi Police to check the rampant corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) and (f) Delhi Police has reported that no Police personnel has been found involved in unauthorised construction.

(g) Delhi Police has been vigilant in curbing the menace of corruption and in maintaining public confidence. Deterrent action is taken against the guilty.

A close watch is kept over officers of doubtful integrity. Sampark sabhas are held by senior officers to inculcate high ideals in the force.

So far as MCD is concerned, information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Recoveries of Penalties**

7781. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made recoveries of penalty imposed on pharmaceutical companies for overcharging on Revital;

(b) if so, the names of such companies;

(c) whether the Revital has been approved as food supplement; and

(d) if so, the reasons for granting approval to overcharging officially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Revital is a product containing Ginseng with vitamins and minerals. In its meeting held in February, 1995, the Central Committee for Food Standards (CCFS), which is a statutory body under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, recommended that Ginseng may be termed as Food for Special Dietary uses or in the preparation of therapeutic foods without medicinal claims. The Licensing Authority in Himachal Pradesh granted a licence to manufacture 'Revital' under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

**Militancy in J&K**

7782. SHRI R.L. BHATIA:  
SHRI ABDUL HAMID:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether militancy in Jammu & Kashmir is entering a "dangerous phase";

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

(c) whether muslims of the valley have started migrating from the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) In the post Kargil phase, Pakistan sponsored terrorist organisations have tried their best to give a fillup to terrorist activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, but due to pro-active approach adopted by the security forces, the terrorists have been unable to achieve their nefarious designs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to curb militancy in Jammu and Kashmir, 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 integration through an institutional frame work of Operation Group and Intelligence Group of the UHQ at all levels, improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces etc.

**Illegal Children Homes**

7783. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some non-Government Organisations (NGOs) are running children homes without licence in the various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large sum of money is being inducted in these illegal children homes;

(d) if so, the details of foreign contribution being obtained by them;

(e) whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments to check the running of these illegal children homes in the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

**Privatisation of Health Sector**

7784. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to consider to privatise health sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no relief to urban poor and rural population inspite of advancement in the drug industry; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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) Majority of the drugs required by the urban poor and rural population are included in the essential drug list which are provided under the National Programmes such as Reproductive and Child Health, National Blindness Control etc., through the wide network of Primary Health Centres and urban dispensaries.

**DANICS Officers**

7785. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DANICS officers posted in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu;

(b) whether the local representation is very scant among them;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to give ample representation to the local people in this cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The number of DANICS officers presently posted in Daman & Diu is 10 as against the same number of sanctioned DANICS posts; and

(b) to (d) The NCT of Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Civil Service Rules, 1996 provide for filling up 50 percent of the vacancies in Grade-II (Entry Grade) of the Service by direct recruitment on the basis of the Civil Service examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and the remaining 50 percent of the vacancies by selection from amongst officers holding prescribed feeder posts in the NCT of Delhi, UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli on the basis of a common eligibility list. The Government have already initiated action for holding DPCs for making regular promotions to Grade-II of the Service against promotion quota vacancies and the officers of the UT of Daman & Diu, who if eligible, will be considered for promotion.

#### **Working Women Hostels**

7786. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for setting up of working women hostels from different States;

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

(c) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) All proposals received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for construction of Working Women Hostels have been considered. New hostels are sanctioned when the proposals meet the schematic norms of the Scheme. 15 new hostels have been sanctioned during 1999-2000, the State-wise list of which is indicated in a statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Hostels sanctioned in 1999-2000
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Assam	1
3.	Haryana	2
4.	Kerala	5
5.	Maharashtra	3
6.	Manipur	1
7.	Nagaland	1
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1
Total:		15

#### **Land to Private Builders**

7787. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide land to private builders in Delhi in order to solve the housing problems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

#### **Haemophilia Patients**

7788. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of haemophilia patients in the country at present;

(b) the number of patients who have received treatment in AIIMS for this disease during the last three years;

(c) the names of hospitals medical institutions having the facility of the treatment of haemophilia, State-wise;

(d) the details of AHF injection imported during each of the last three years and till date, indicating the cost involved therein;

(e) whether there is a proposal to encourage production of AHF in the country in view of the fact that the patients are unable to afford the high cost of these injections;

(f) whether the Government provide financial assistance to patients for this disease;

(g) if so, the assistance provided during each of the last three years, and the current year State-wise; and

(h) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to identify the haemophilia patients in the country especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) There is no centralised State-wise registry for this disorder. However, according to I.C.M.R. an estimated prevalence from hospital based data is 61000,000 of population with a total of above 65,000 haemophiliacs in the country.

(b) Nearly 200 patients each year during the last three years have received treatment at AIIMS.

(c) Most major metropolitan cities in India have facilities to treat haemophilia. Delhi, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Mumbai, Pune, Madras, Trivandrum, Calcutta possess greater expertise. Besides, few centres are providing cryoprecipitates such as AIIMS, New Delhi; CMC, Vellore; KEM Hospital, Mumbai etc.

(d) The AHF injections are mainly imported by Haemophilia Federation (India) a voluntary self help group organisation. The details of AHF injections imported during each of the last three years, and till date is given below:

1997-98 4 million Units worth Rs. 1.71 crores

1998-99 6 million Units worth Rs. 2.55 crore

1999-2000 3 million Units worth Rs. 1.14 crores (shortfall was due to world wide shortage)

(e) There is a Plasma Fractionation Centre at KEM Hospital, Mumbai which processes about 10000 lts. of plasma per year, though it has not yet produced AHF. It is producing Factor IX needed for Haemophilia B in addition to other imported blood component like human albumin.

(f) to (h) Financial assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only) is provided to poor and needy patients who apply for financial assistance out of Health Minister's Discretionary Grant to partly defray the expenditure of specialised treatment/costly surgical operations for undergoing treatment/operation in any hospital anywhere in India. The Central Government has also set up a National Illness Assistance Fund and formulated guidelines to provide financial assistance for medical treatment of patients, living below poverty line and suffering from major life threatening diseases. All States/UTs have similarly been advised to set up Illness Assistance Funds. It has also been decided that grant-in-aid from Central Government would be released to each of these States/UTs where funds are set up on the lines advised to them.

#### AIDS Control Programmes

7789. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NGOs involved in HIV/AIDS Control Programmes have found lacunae in the implementation of the programmes as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated April 22, 2000;

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

(c) whether several gaping holes remain in the National AIDS Control Programme;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for proper functioning of the programme indicating the achievement made thereunder so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) NGOs involved in HIV/AIDS Control Programme have made certain suggestions for improving the efficacy of the implementation of the AIDS Control Programme under Phase-II through more active participation of NGOs and better cooperation between NGOs & the Government.

(c) and (d) The National AIDS Control Programme - Phase II is being implemented satisfactorily. With a view to make the programme reach the targeted population, the activities related to it have been decentralized. Guidelines have been formulated for streamlining the process of NGO involvement. The programme is being

implemented through State/UT run AIDS Control Societies established in all the States/UTs. Funds are being directly released to the Societies for carrying out the activities as approved under Phase-II through active participation of NGOs in the field of AIDS/HIV awareness.

[Translation]

### **Cyber Schools**

7790. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up cyber schools to raise the level of education among the working women; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

*Indian Farmers Fertilisers Cooperative Limited (IFFCO):*

*At Aonla-I (Uttar Pradesh):*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Year of Implementation	Cost of Implementation (Rs./crore)
1.	Auxiliary Steam Superheater	January 1997	2.0
2.	Mixed Fuel Firing in Primary Reformer	August 1999	7.1

*At Kalol (Gujarat):*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Year of Implementation	Cost of Implementation (Rs./crore)
1.	Pre-Reformer Unit	August 1997	38.35

*Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Limited (RCF):*

*At Thal (Maharashtra):*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Year of Implementation	Cost of Implementation (Rs./crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Conversion of Service Boilers to Naphtha	1996-97	26.5

[English]

### **Conversion of Plants Into Dual Fuel**

7791. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing fertilizer plants in the public sector and cooperative sector converted into dual fuel/feedstock plants during each of the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total cost incurred on the implementation of conversion in each plant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) to (c) In the last three years, Aonla-I and Kalol units of IFFCO in Cooperative Sector and Trombay & Thal units of RCF in Public Sector have created facilities for conversion into dual fuel/feedstock. Aonla-II of IFFCO and Vijaipur-II of NFL were designed for mixture of gas and naphtha right from the inception of the plant. The details regarding the modifications made in Aonla-I and Kalol plants of IFFCO and Thal at RCF to use dual fuel/feedstock are given below:—



1	2	3	4
2.	Conversion of Auxiliary Boilers in Ammonia Plants to Naphtha	1998	4.0
3.	Conversion of Steam Super-heaters to Naphtha	1998-99	4.0
4.	Installation of Naphtha Pre-reformer	1999-2001	86.4

*At Trombay (Maharashtra):*

Sl. No.	Scheme	Year of Implementation	Cost of Implementation (Rs./crore)
1.	Revamp of Conversion System of Service Boilers to LSHS	1999-2001	3.5

#### **Committees on Central Health Scheme**

7792. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CHS rules were notified in 1982 on the basis of the recommendations of any committee;

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

(c) the details of recommendations accepted by the Government;

(d) whether any other committee has been constituted thereafter to look into various problems of the CHS doctors; and

(e) if so, the names of all these committees along with the recommendations made by them and accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*[Translation]*

#### **Development of Bihar**

7793. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of most of the areas of the Southern Bihar is made through Bihar Pathari Development Project;

(b) if so, the details of funds provided and spent for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether irregularities of funds have been noticed in the said project; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the officers found guilty in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No, Sir. Various other agencies are also involved in the development of Southern Bihar.

(b) No funds are released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to Bihar Pathari Development Project.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Encroachment Slums**

7794. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of recent Supreme Court Judgement on encroached slums;

(b) whether it is going to affect crores of people staying in jhuggis;

(c) whether they will be rendered homeless;

(d) the policy and reaction of the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government will provide them shelter/ alternative accommodation/arrangements for the safety of these people;

(f) whether the Government propose to provide 'no objection certificate' to give basic amenities like sanitation, electricity to these people; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the recent Supreme Court Judgement given in the case of Almitra H. Patel and anr. Vs. Union of India.

(b) to (g) Development of slums being a State subject, a copy of the above mentioned Supreme Court Judgement has been circulated to all States/UTs to evolve their own policy and guidelines keeping in view the Supreme Court judgement.

The Government of India will advise the State Governments/UT Administrations to keep the interest of the urban poor in mind.

*[Translation]*

#### **Seizure of RDX**

7795. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether RDX has been seized from various parts of the country during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the quantity and the commercial value thereof;

(c) whether the RDX was seized from a guest house in Pahar Ganj, New Delhi recently; and

(d) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection and the law under which the culprits are being booked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, information in this regard is not maintained at the Central Government level.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Technical Assistance from World Bank**

7796. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought technical assistance from the World Bank through Government of Japan to study problems of Delhi such as growing population, poor traffic and sanitation facilities, growing jhuggi clusters and high pollution level;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has since appointed consultants to study the problems of Delhi;

(c) if so, the time by which the Government are likely to receive report in this regard; and

(d) the details of schemes chalked out by the Government to face the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Environment & Forests, which is the nodal Ministry for this project, has reported that the World Bank is providing a grant of US\$ 9,00,000 for undertaking study on proposed Delhi Urban Environment and Infrastructure Improvement project.

(b) M/s. GHK International, UK has been appointed consultant for undertaking the study.

(c) By February, 2001.

(d) The details of the schemes will be finalised keeping in view the findings and recommendations of the study.

### Indian Council of Medical Research

7797. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the research projects currently undertaken by the Indian Council of Medical Research with regard to the effects and the eradication of various dreaded diseases in the country;

(b) the year-wise allocation and fund utilisation for various projects by ICMR during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have any tie up with foreign medical research foundations to conduct medical research in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the performance of TB hospitals and Tuberculosis Research Centres of ICMR in Chennai during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) ICMR conducts research to strengthen the National Programmes aimed at controlling specific diseases or conditions e.g. Malaria, Filariasis, Kala-azar, Japanese encephalitis, Dengue fever, Tuberculosis, Blindness, Iodine deficiency disorders, Mental Health, HIV/AIDS, Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases, etc.,. The majority of projects relate to assessing the burden attributable to the disease, conditions or risk factors surveillance, identify the reasons for persistence of the disease, development of tools for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention and conduct operational research to identify problems and suggest solutions to improve implementation of strategies.

The year wise allocation and fund utilization by ICMR during last 3 years is as follows:

	Allocation	In Rs. (Lakhs) Expenditure
1997-98	3652.00	3611.67
1998-99	5400.00	4999.77
1999-2000	5800.00	5925.00

Biomedical Research/Health Sciences figure in many bilateral agreements in the field of S&T such as those with Japan, Germany, Italy, Vietnam, Russia etc. In addition, there is a MOU between ICMR and INSERM (France). The medical research under the bilateral agreements is being pursued in the country through joint

collaborative projects/workshops/seminars/symposia and fellowships in certain cases. Transfer of technology particularly from developed countries to India is one of the main purpose of such collaboration. Further, tie-ups exist with UN agencies such as WHO, UNICEF, other Governmental agencies like DANIDA & European Commission, and International NGOs like Ford/Rockefeller Foundation etc.

The Tuberculosis Research Centre, Chennai has undertaken controlled clinical trials for treatment of pulmonary and extra-pulmonary tuberculosis using new drugs and new regimens. A model DOTS Centre has been established to undertake operational research and training personnel of RNTCP. It provides quality control assurance for the Programme and assists in the evaluation of the Programme. In addition, the TRC is involved in conducting basic research on mycobacteria promoters, role of natural killer cells, economic impact on TB patients and families and surveillance of drug resistance in tuberculosis.

### National Blood Transfusion Policy

7798. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a National Blood Transfusion Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) After extensive consultations among blood banking experts in the country, the National Blood Transfusion Council formulated a National Blood Transfusion Policy which is now being sent for Cabinet approval.

[Translation]

### Water Supply and Sewerage Projects in Bihar

7799. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN Alias PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals for water supply and sewerage projects from Bihar during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of proposals cleared/pending/rejected out of them, scheme-wise;

(d) the areas likely to be benefited by these projects;

(e) whether the Government of Bihar has requested the Union Government to seek financial assistance from the World Bank for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Proposals for water

supply schemes under the centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) were received from the Government of Bihar. The details of the same are given in enclosed Statement. No proposals for sewerage projects has been received from the Government of Bihar during this period.

(d) Implementation of water supply schemes approved under AUWSP in the towns sanctioned in Bihar is likely to benefit the population of the respective towns.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement**

S.No.	Name of Town	Project Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajmahal	119.86	Sanctioned in February '99
2.	Amarpur	90.75	Sanctioned in February '99
3.	Kowath	81.56	Sanctioned in February '99
4.	Hisua	204.10	Sanctioned in February, 99
5.	Nirsa	197.42	Sanctioned in April, 1999
6.	Rafiganj	124.72	Sanctioned in April, 1999
7.	Jamhor	37.17	Sanctioned in April, 1999
8.	Chakulia	48.61	Sanctioned in April, 1999
9.	Saraikella	76.81	Sanctioned in May, 1999
10.	Latehar	122.32	Sanctioned in September, 99
11.	Jamtara	195.63	Sanctioned in December, 99
12.	Koderma	498.76	Sanctioned in February, 2000
13.	Muri	166.91	Under technical scrutiny
14.	Motipur	223.56	Schemes at S. Nos. 14 to 34 returned in February, 2000 to State Government due to non-availability of adequate funds.
15.	Mirganj	169.15	
16.	Kateya	167.5	
17.	Belsand	72.41	
18.	Kanti	210.70	
19.	Mairwa	153.39	

1	2	3	4
20.	Maharajganj	121.57	Schemes at S. Nos. 14 to 34 returned in February, 2000 to State Government due to non-availability of adequate funds.
21.	Koilwov	101.33	
22.	Piro	200.60	
23.	Khusrupur	154.10	
24.	Sahpur	100.45	
25.	Nokha	190.48	
26.	Silao	111.00	
27.	Nasariganj	110.39	
28.	Behia	241.64	
29.	Sini	76.92	
30.	Kharsawan	70.56	
31.	Naumundi	92.70	
32.	Meru	69.18	
33.	Jagannathpur	84.49	
34.	Janipur	64.00	

**Women Education Through  
Voluntary Organisations**

7800. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent given to the voluntary organisations for the spread of women education in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the existing rules for conducting review of the said programme; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Union Government for implementation of such programmes and proportionate allocation to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI

JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) The amount given to the voluntary agencies for the spread of women's education in the last three years and the current year is given in enclosed Statement. In addition funds are given for various educational programmes to voluntary agencies, which also have a component for women's education.

(b) These programmes are reviewed in accordance with the rules framed from time to time by the Central Government for the review of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(c) The Government of India is making efforts to redress traditional gender imbalances in educational access and achievement and ensure that there is a basic change in the status of women through education. Financial assistance is given in accordance with the viable proposals submitted by the States, Union Territories and Non-Governmental Organisations.

**Statement**

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
Assam	2.00	2.34	2.50	—
Andhra Pradesh	—	1.62	4.3	—
Bihar	4.12	4.12	22.00	—
Haryana	2.50	0.65	1.30	—
Himachal Pradesh	1.80	2.93	2.92	—
Gujarat	3.26	6.76	7.5	—
Karnataka	7.80	9.3	15.70	—
Maharashtra	11.40	14.00	29.97	—
Madhya Pradesh	1.62	—	2.25	—
Manipur	1.76	5.35	10.15	—
Nagaland	3.94	8.51	2.94	—
Orissa	9.30	18.18	26.9	—
Rajasthan	—	1.62	—	—
Tamil Nadu	—	4.86	4.74	—
West Bengal	4.39	4.58	7.42	—
Delhi	0.95	0.50	0.45	—
Uttar Pradesh	12.73	19.69	26.56	—

**Women Trafficking**

7801. SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether women and children are trafficking from Nepal and Bangladesh to the brothels in India;

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

(c) the number of foreign origin women detained and rescued from the brothels in the country;

(d) whether the United State is also providing any help to combat this scourge;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed by the Government to repatriate them?

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

[Translation]

**Crime Against Women**

7802. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints registered by the women in various Women Cells of the Delhi Police during the last three years till date;

(b) the number of complaints disposed of systematically; and

(c) the time by which the remaining complaints are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in attached statement.

(c) Delhi Police has been making concerted efforts to dispose off the remaining complaints. However, it is difficult to indicate a definite time frame.

**Statement**

Year	Total number of complaints received	Number of complaints disposed off	Number of complaints sent to other States
1997	8406	6056	1040
1998	8810	6130	977
1999	8435	6380	550
2000 (upto 30.4.2000)	3474	1794	154

[English]

**Housing Schemes**

7803. VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have proposed to introduce the development of housing sector in the Urban areas;

(b) the allocation of funds made for this purpose; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be benefitted therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Housing & Habitat Policy of 1998 has envisaged government's role as an enabler and also creation of an enabling environment by removing the legal, regulatory technical and financial constraints facing the housing sector. Government has already provided fiscal concessions towards encouraging investment in the housing sector.

(b) and (c) Housing is a State subject and various housing schemes are formulated and implemented by State Governments through their plan allocation supplemented by loans from other agencies. There is no Central Scheme or direct allocation of Central funds for this programme.

**Allowances to Doctors of Army Medical Corps**

7804. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per rules the Non-practising allowance payable to doctors of Army Medical Corps is considered part of basic pay for computing different allowances including DA and TA payable to them;

(b) whether the NPA is considered part of basic pay for DA and TA in respect of other Central Government doctors including CGHS and Central Health Schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Non-Practising Allowance is treated as pay for computing DA and TA in respect of Central Health Service officers including those working under Central Government Health Scheme Organisations.

[Translation]

**Dumping of Wastes In Indian Ocean**

7805. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of dumping of wastes in the Indian Ocean have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the names of the countries found, involved therein along with the date on which such information was received; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the Ocean from pollution?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) No such instance/case regarding dumping of wastes in the Indian Ocean has been observed by the agencies of the Government who are involved in the monitoring of pollution in our Indian seas including Indian Ocean.

(d) A multi-institutional programme called Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction Systems (COMPAPS) is being implemented by the Department of Ocean Development from 1991 onwards for monitoring the levels of various marine pollutants in the coastal and offshore waters of the country and to assess the health of our seas. Intensive monitoring of pollutants at 82 locations covering 25 parameters is being done from 1991 onwards by 11 Institutions identified by the Government. The results obtained through these observations are periodically brought to the attention of the concerned State Pollution Control Boards for remedial action.

The Central/State Pollution Control Boards have served notices to a few Municipalities for non-compliance

of disposal standards as prescribed under Water Act, 1974 and Environment Protection Act, 1986. Similarly, some of the major industries located along the coastline which are not compliant with the prescribed disposal standards have been served with notices. Some of the State Governments such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have established effluent treatment plants for treatment of homogenous wastes. The Indian Coast Guard which is mandated to preserve and protect the marine environment and prevent and control the marine pollution in the maritime zones of India which extends up to 200 NM from the coast, keeps this area under surveillance round the clock since 1991 onwards particularly with respect to the accidental oil spills by ships/vessels.

[English]

### **Upliftment of Tribals**

7806. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched some schemes and programmes for the upliftment of tribals of NER during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) No new Scheme has been launched by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the current financial year for the upliftment of Tribals of North-Eastern region. A statement showing the names of various schemes and programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the upliftment of tribals, and the funds released under these Schemes to the North-Eastern States (including Sikkim) during the last three years is enclosed.

### **Statement**

*Statement showing the funds released to North Eastern States (including Sikkim) during the last 3 years for implementation of various Schemes/Programmes for the Upliftment of Tribals*

(Rupees in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount Released		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	33.55	38.87	39.70
2.	Grants under article 275(1)	14.00	11.02	12.04
3.	Grant-in-aid to Assam Government under Article 275 (1)	0.13	0.13	0.14



1	2	3	4	5
4.	Girls Hostels for STs	0.50	1.02	—
5.	Boys Hostels for STs	0.58	1.19	1.30
6.	Ashram Schools in TSP areas	0.97	1.11	0.53
7.	Vocational Training Centres	1.55	1.47	1.92
8.	Research & Training	0.47	0.89	0.61
9.	Village Grain Bank Scheme	0.02	0.73	—
10.	Development of Primitive Tribal Group	—	1.00	—
11.	Grant-in-aid to State TDCCs	—	—	0.50
12.	Edl. Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of ST girls literacy in Tribal Areas	—	0.10	0.04
13.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations	2.64	3.01	4.85

#### **Transportation of Chemicals and Fertilisers**

7807. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of chemicals and fertilisers are transported from different production units to other distant areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the cost involved in transporting such chemical and fertilisers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to shift some production units nearer to Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No study has been conducted to ascertain the cost involved in transportation of chemicals and these are not under distribution control. However, Department of Fertilisers had entrusted a study in December, 1991 when all the fertilisers were under price movement and distribution control of the Government. The study was

conducted by Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) which submitted its report in March, 1995. But in August, 1992 all other fertilisers except urea were decontrolled consequent to which the study which was a composite study, ceased to be of relevance in the deregulated market where the phosphatic & potassic fertilisers are moved as per market requirement.

(d) and (e) The Chemicals and Fertilizers are delicensed industry. The Government has no information regarding shifting of any Chemical and Fertilizer plant to Andhra Pradesh.

#### **CGHS Unani Dispensaries**

7808. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received after January 1, 1997 by the Government/CGHS authorities about the distribution of fungus infected medicines from the CGHS Unani Dispensaries/Units in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry into the matter;

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the manufacturers and the officials found guilty in such purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) 3 complaints relating to distribution of fungus infected medicines have been received.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The medicines were sent for laboratory tests at Pharmaceutical Laboratory of Indian Medicines (PLIM) Ghaziabad and the medicines were found fungus infected.

(d) The stock of fungus infected medicines was got replaced from the supplying firm with fresh medicines. The supplier/manufacture was also warned to be more cautious in future. At the same time all the CMO In-charges of the dispensaries/units have been instructed to be vigilant before issuing the medicines to the beneficiaries.

#### **National Malaria Eradication Programme**

7809. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Malaria has claimed hundreds of lives in Orissa last year;

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

(c) whether the National Malaria Eradication Programme has failed due to lack of funds in the State;

(d) if not, the facts of the matter; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to eradicate Malaria from the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) 398 deaths due to Malaria were recorded in the State of Orissa during the last year.

(c) and (d) National Anti Malaria Programme (NAMP) is a Category-II Scheme on Cost sharing basis between Centre and the States including Orissa. Central assistance provided to the State of Orissa during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1997-98	313.45
1998-99	746.14
1999-2000 (Provisional)	1162.7

Malaria cases and deaths are regularly reported from the State of Orissa due to eco-environmental conditions prevailing in the State. 427757 Malaria cases have been reported during 1999 as compared to 478056 Malaria cases reported during 1998.

(e) The specific strategy being implemented for control of Malaria in Orissa includes:—

- Intensification of vector control measures through prioritization of areas for selective spray with appropriate insecticides and alternative and integrated vector control methods in rural areas.
- Intensification of anti larval operation in urban areas.
- Early detection and prompt treatment of cases.
- Intensification of Information, Education & Communication (IEC) activities for public awareness and community participation.
- Institutional Management and Capacity Building, manpower development through intensive re-orientation programme at all levels and efficient Management Information System (MIS)

In addition, an Enhance Malaria Control Project/EMCP with World Bank support is being implemented in the State of Orissa since 30.9.97. 22 Pre-dominantly tribal districts and Sambalpur Town reporting high malaria incidence are covered under the Project. This Project aims at intensifying malaria control activities by way of additional inputs through a mix of interventions.

#### **CGHS Facilities**

7810. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Government employees working in Delhi have shifted to the nearby towns due to paucity of accommodation in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to open CGHS dispensaries particularly in Indirapuram in Ghaziabad, Gurgaon and Faridabad;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to provide medical facilities to those employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Government is not aware of it.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above the question does not arise. However, the Central Government employees/pensioners residing within the demarcated area of CGHS can avail of medical facilities from their nearest dispensaries functioning in their area. The serving Central Government employees not covered by CGHS can avail of medical facilities under CS(MA) Rules, 1944.

#### **Diploma in Homoeopathy**

7811. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms regarding recruitment of pharmacists of Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani system of medicine under the CGHS in Delhi and outside Delhi;

(b) whether the Government propose to start diploma in Homoeopathic pharmacy and to establish Homoeopathic Pharmacy Council;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) The recruitment of pharmacists under different systems of medicines viz., Allopathic, Ayurvedic Homeopathic and Unani under CGHS is made strictly in accordance with the notified recruitment rules for the respective posts of pharmacists in different systems.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal to start organised training programme in Homeopathy pharmacy. There is also a proposal to set up a Homeopathy Pharmacy Council through enactment of a regulatory mechanism and steps have been initiated to obtain approval of concerned departments.

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

#### **Disputes Relating to Sports**

7812. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any arrangement to solve the law disputes of sports clubs, sports organisations and associations athletes, sponsors, suppliers or television companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any case of disputes during each of the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) and (b) These organizations are autonomous organizations and are to settle their disputes in accordance with their Constitution, bye-laws, and Memorandum of Association. The Government has no role in this regard.

(c) to (e) This Department received cases of dispute in respect of Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India and Indian Weightlifting Federation during the last three years. In accordance with their Constitution and By-laws, the disputes have been referred to Indian Olympic Association, an apex body of National Federations, for settlement.

#### **Property of NDMC**

7813. SHRI M.V.V.S MURTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "NDMC to seek help from private consultants" appearing in 'The Hindu', dated April 17, 2000;

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

(c) the number of consultants selected so far;

(d) the manner in which they are useful in the functioning of NDMC; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the corrupt officials of NDMC responsible for the losses incurred by the NDMC for improper maintenance and utilisation of the NDMC property?

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

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Council has decided to adopt the real estate consultants shortlisted by the Delhi Development Authority and invited technical and financial bids from them. Enlisting of the services of the real estate consultants will help New Delhi Municipal Council to evaluate the optimum value of the land which will determine the reserved prices for future auctions or tenders conducted by it for its properties.

(c) Selection of consultants has not been finalised so far.

(d) Consultants will be useful in preparation of feasibility report, assessment of demand, realisation of the optimum value for the land, formulation of proposals, preparation of legally enforceable documentation, etc.

(e) Disciplinary action under CCS(CCA) Rules is taken against the officials/officers who are found responsible for the losses incurred by the New Delhi Municipal Council for improper maintenance or utilisation of the NDMC property.

#### **Attack on Dalits in Karnataka**

7814. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sent a Central team to Kambalapalli (Karnataka) to investigate into the atrocities committed against the Dalits;

(b) if so, the observations and suggestions made by them; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) No Central team was deputed to Kambalapalli.

Though 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India, the Central Government has been advising the State Governments, from time to time, to give more focussed attention to the improvement of administration of Criminal Justice System and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime against the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other vulnerable sections of the society. Financial assistance is also provided to the State Governments for improving their policing infrastructure.

#### **CGHS Hospital/Dispensaries**

7815. DR. V. SAROJA:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the number of districts in the country which have CGHS dispensary at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide CGHS dispensary in each district;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The CGHS dispensaries are functioning in 24 districts in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) Due to financial constraints and non-implementation of SIU Report, it is not feasible to open any new CGHS dispensaries for the present.

*[Translation]*

#### **Scheme for Rural Women**

7816. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes launched by the Government to uplift the status of rural women in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the amount allocated, for each scheme during the said period, year-wise;

(b) whether any criteria has been laid down for initiating such schemes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) In addition to the ongoing

schemes of Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum-Production Units (NORAD) & Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), the Department of Women and Child Development has launched the 'Swashakti' (RWDEP) project during October, 1998 to uplift the status of rural women. The amount allocated in the

last three years in the State of Uttar Pradesh for these schemes, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Grants are sanctioned on the basis of complete applications received from the eligible institutions through the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Statement**

*Details of various schemes launched by the Government for the upliftment of rural women during the last three years in the State of Uttar Pradesh and the amounts allocated for each scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Year-wise grants released		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1.	Setting up of Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum-Production Units (NORAD) -Under the scheme, financial assistance is given to Women Development Corporations, autonomous bodies, voluntary organisations etc. to train needy women in non-traditional trades and to ensure their employment in these areas.	151.98	69.57	143.85
2.	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) -the Scheme seeks to mobilize women, especially marginalized, assetless rural women in small viable groups and make facilities available to them through training for skill upgradation and access to credit	362.00	519.00	202.13
3.	Rural Women's Development and Empowerment (Swa-shakti) Project -launched as a Centrally Sponsored Project on 16-10-98. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the processes and create an environment for empowerment of women	Nil	203.60	198.24

[English]

### **Award for Blood Donation**

7817. SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to boost the spirit of donors the Government would consider to institute an award for those who voluntarily donate blood for a specific number of times;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of persons who donate blood for more than hundred times, State-wise especially in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government to institute an award for those who voluntarily donate blood for a specific

number of times. Professional blood donation has been banned in the country and blood donated voluntarily is considered to be the best blood. Though some donors have been honoured on various occasions by different State Governments and even by National AIDS Control Organisation, it is considered that instituting an award may take away the spirit of voluntary donation.

(d) Such data is not routinely maintained. However, list of donors, as reported by concerned State AIDS Control Societies is enclosed as Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Donors*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of persons who have donated blood more than 100 times
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	Nil
3.	Daman & Diu	Nil
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1
5.	Kerala	Nil
6.	Maharashtra	37
7.	Mizoram	Nil
8.	Tamil Nadu	2

### **Irregularities Made by AIIMS**

7818. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1273 dated December 7, 1999 regarding irregularities made by AIIMS and state:

(a) whether the AIIMS received accepted highly sub-standard goods like bandage cloth and gauze cloth supplied through NCCF to cause huge pecuniary advantage of their suppliers causing huge financial losses to the AIIMS and for dealing in these items without holding a licence from the drug controller;

(b) whether the AIIMS have excluded those suppliers from the list of suppliers;

(c) if so, the reasons for not excluding NCCF from the order authorising to Government Departments including hospitals;

(d) the steps taken or propose to be taken by the Government to remove NCCF from authorised institutions; and

(e) if not the reasons for abetting the NCCF in resorting to irregularities and malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Institute have reported that they did not purchase any sub-standard goods like bandage cloth and gauze cloth through NCCF during the financial year 1999-2000 and the current year.

(b) The institute vide their circular dated 28th May, 1999 have excluded M/s. Rajiv Enterprises and M/s. Sun Beam Handlooms and any other firm associated with these firms from the list of suppliers for consideration of purchase with immediate effect.

(c) Central Government Hospital in Delhi purchase medicines equipments, stores and stationery etc. as per purchase procedure prescribed and through authorised purchase committees.

(d) and (e) Irregularities if any brought to the notice of NCCF are investigated by its Vigilance Division for appropriate action against the guilty officials/suppliers. NCCF has taken a number of steps including d'listing of some of its inefficient suppliers to bring in further improvement in its system of supply of goods.

#### **Purchases in Hospitals**

7819. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Hospitals including AIIMS are inviting annual tenders/quotations for the procurement of stationery, cleaning and other related items at a price valid for one year;

(b) if so, whether any agency/supplier make supply of different items of different manufacturers at a fixed price valid for one year and manipulating quality and quantity in collusion with hospital staff;

(c) whether the rates and quality quoted by agencies/suppliers are lower than the Kendriya Bhandar;

(d) if so, the details of the agencies/suppliers making supply to these hospitals, brand-wise, rate-wise and specification-wise during the last one year;

(e) the reasons for calling of tenders/quotations instead of making purchases from the Kendriya Bhandar as per the Government order issued in 1981; and

(f) whether the Government propose to enquire into the matter keeping in view of the scandal in AIIMS unearthed by CBI last year?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) It has been reported that All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Safdarjung Hospitals are making purchases through open tender for contingency items, cleaning items and stationery items. The prices of these items are valid for one year.

(b) Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and All India Institute of Medical Sciences have informed that no instance of manipulating quality and quantity in collusion with Hospital staff has come to their notice.

(c) Open tenders are invited from all the agencies/suppliers, and the rates and quality are compared.

(d) and (e) Under Rule 128 GFR, tenders should be invited for supply of all articles which are required on regular basis. Hospital is purchasing the items of small quantity and those urgently required from Government approved outlets such as M/s. Super Bazar/Kendriya Bhandar NCCF etc. It may not be appropriate to make purchases from Kendriya Bhandar as rates of Kendriya Bhandar may vary from time to time during the currency of a year but rates against a tender remains current for the full year of the rate contract agreement against the particular tender.

(f) The report of the CBI on surprise checks in All India Institute of Medical Sciences has not yet been received.

#### **Displaced Refugees**

7820. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Commission for Refugees has pointed out that India has got 5.2 lakh people displaced by political violence in the country;

(b) the number of Kashmiri Pandits, Muslims and Sikhs displaced due to the conflicts between the armed forces and terrorists;

(c) whether according to the refugees 2.2 lakh Tibetans and Sri Lankans have taken shelter in the country;

(d) whether according to this report 16,000 Afghans live as urban refugees;

(e) if so, whether this problem of refugees from various countries living in India are creating great disturbance and imbalance in India;

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government on this report; and

(g) the steps being taken to return these displaced persons to their original place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The United States Committee for Refugees, a non-governmental organisation, recently published the World Refugee Survey, 1999 Report, wherein it is, Inter-alia, stated that more than 5,20,000 people are internally displaced in India due to political violence.

(b) As per information available, 53538 families comprising Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others have so far migrated from Kashmir Valley. Out of this, 31,490 families are staying at Jammu, 19,338 families are staying

at Delhi and 2710 families are staying in other States. Community-wise break-up of families for Jammu, is as under:

Hindus	—	27282
Muslims	—	2303
Sikhs	—	1830
Others	—	75
		31490

(c) As on 31.3.2000 about 70,000 Sri Lankan refugees are accommodated in 129 camps in Tamil Nadu and one camp in Orissa and about 30,000 Sri Lankan refugees are staying outside the camps in Tamil Nadu. As per the demographic survey, conducted by the Bureau of H.H. The Dalai Lama, in June 1998, there are about 1,08,414 Tibetan Refugees staying in different States in India.

(d) As per the information furnished by Bureau of Immigration, as collected from State Governments, there are 12,255 Afghan Nationals staying as refugees in India as on 31.1.1998.

(e) to (g) Continued presence of large number of refugees from various countries do create additional burden including financial. However, because of the continued disturbed situation in Sri Lanka, no organised repatriation has been possible after 1995.

As regards Tibetan refugees, the policy of the Government of India is that those who moved to India after March, 1959, following the Chinese occupation of Tibet and the Dalai Lama's flight into India, should be allowed to continue to stay in India and treated as foreigners, subject to registration and grant of residential permits. Since the circumstances under which asylum was granted have not materially changed, there does not appear any possibility of repatriation of Tibetan refugees.

Excepting Tibetan and Sri Lankan refugees, who are getting some assistance from the Government of India during their stay in India, all other foreign refugees have generally come on valid passports and visa and have been getting extension of stay. Their stay is governed under the provisions of different Acts such as Foreigners Act, 1946; Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920; Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the rules and orders framed thereunder. However, efforts to repatriate the refugees and to prevent their fresh influx are being made continuously by all concerned.

#### **Mechanism for Health**

7821. SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have evolved a mechanism for obtaining and analysing information on health care infrastructure and manpower in the private and voluntary sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to create such a data-base so as to undertake an effective area-specific micro-planning so that the health manpower required to meet the local health needs of the population; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, collects information from Directorates of Health Services of States/UTs on number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, State-wise, in government, local bodies private and voluntary organisation sectors and the same is published in the Health Information of India.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Question do not arise.

#### **Statement**

*Number of Allopathic Hospitals\* and Beds According to Ownership As on 1.1.1998*

S.No.	States/U.Ts.	Government Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Local Bodies Beds	Hospitals	Pvt. & Vol. Org. Beds	Hospitals	Total Beds	Reference Period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	331	27586	..		2802	42192	3133	69778	1.1.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	262	2476	0	0	0	0	262	2476	1.1.92



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.	Assam	141	9687	47	982	80	1992	268	12661	1.1.91
4.	Bihar	237	20522	1	49	90	8519	328	29090	1.1.92
5.	Goa	14	2067			91	1781	105-A	3848	1.1.98
6.	Gujarat	312	22229	64	4321	2152	36867	2528	63417	1.1.98
7.	Haryana	60	4998	..	..	20	2232	80	7230	1.1.98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49	5060	5	58	9	345	63	5463	1.1.98
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	65	8062	0	0	2	140	67	8202	1.1.89
10.	Karnataka	209	27766	28	714	56	9999	293	38479	1.1.98
11.	Kerala	149	30323	..		1958	67517	2107	97840	1.1.98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	363	18141	0	0	0	0	363	18141	1.1.92
13.	Maharashtra	445	34261	87	6901	2583	37758	3115	78920	1.1.93
14.	Manipur	11	663	1	863	5	100	17	1626	1.1.98
15.	Meghalaya	5	1108			4	720	9	1828	1.1.98
16.	Mizoram	7	671			5	350	12	1021	1.1.98
17.	Nagaland	29	1158	0	0	0	0	29-C	1158	1.1.98
18.	Orissa	254	11668	5	111	14	201	273	11980	1.1.98
19.	Punjab	177	11036	4	103	39	3782	220	14921	1.1.98
20.	Rajasthan	219	21387	..	..			219	21387	1.1.98
21.	Sikkim	1	300	0	0	0	0	1	300	1.1.98
22.	Tamil Nadu	282	37935	7	479	119	10366	408	48780	1.1.90
23.	Tripura	29	1866		..			29	1866	1.1.98
24.	Uttar Pradesh	534	34267	42	985	159	12026	735	47278	1.1.86
25.	West Bengal	244	46466	22	737	133	6529	399	53732	1.1.98
26.	A&N Islands	8	864			2	37	10-F	901	1.1.98
27.	Chandigarh	1	500				..	1	500	1.1.96
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	75			2	40	3	115	1.1.98
29.	Daman & Diu	1	100	0	0	2	50	3	150	1.1.92
30.	Delhi	41	12495	13	3436	23	3414	77-G	19345	1.1.97
31.	Lakshadweep	2	70	—	—	—	—	2	70	1.1.98
32.	Pondicherry	8	2462	—	—	21	674	29	3136	1.1.98
Total:		4491	398269	326	19739	10371	247631	15188	665639	

Source: Directorate of Health Services, States/U.Ts.

A,C,F,G- Please See Footnote at the Bottom of Table 8.01.

\*Excluding T.B. Sanitoriums/Clinics and Community Health Centres (C.H.Cs.)

..Not Reported

**Statement***Number of Allopathic Hospitals\* and Beds According to Ownership*

As on 1.1.1998

S.No.	States/U.Ts.	Total			Population Served Per	Projected Population	
		Hospitals	Beds	Reference period	Hospital	Bed (As on 1.3.98) (in '000)	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3133	69778	1.1.98	23547	1057	73773
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	262	2476	1.1.92	3302	349	1115
3.	Assam	268	12661	1.1.91	92973	1968	25531
4.	Bihar	328	29090	1.1.92	263335	2969	96364
5.	Goa	105-A	3848	1.1.98	14248	389	1496
6.	Gujarat	2528	63447	1.1.96	17792	706	46869
7.	Haryana	80	7230	1.1.98	240500	2661	19340
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63	5463	1.1.98	101000	1165	6363
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	67	8202	1.1.89	106226	868	9449
10.	Karnataka	293	38479	1.1.98	173236	1319	50758
11.	Kerala	2107	97840	1.1.98	15036	324	31680
12.	Madhya Pradesh	363	18141	1.1.92	188430	3770	78936
13.	Maharashtra	3115	78920	1.1.93	25921	1023	89052
14.	Manipur	17	1626	1.1.98	138706	1450	2358
15.	Meghalaya	9	1828	1.1.98	253222	1247	2279
16.	Mizoram	12	1021	1.1.98	74167	872	890
17.	Nagaland	29-C	1158	1.1.98	54207	1358	1572
18.	Orissa	273	11980	1.1.98	128901	2937	35190
19.	Punjab	220	14921	1.1.98	104568	1542	23005
20.	Rajasthan	219	21387	1.1.98	236032	2417	51691
21.	Sikkim	1	300	1.1.98	523000	1743	523
22.	Tamil Nadu	408	48780	1.1.90	133903	1120	60696
23.	Tripura	29	1866	1.1.98	121759	1892	3531
24.	Uttar Pradesh	735	47278	1.1.86	166792	2593	162846
25.	West Bengal	399	53732	1.1.98	192712	1431	76892

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	A&N Islands	10-F	901	1.1.98	36100	401	361
27.	Chandigarh	1	500	1.1.96	88000	1400	830
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	115	1.1.98	59333	1548	178
29.	Daman & Diu	3	150	1.1.92	34000	680	131
30.	Delhi	77-G	19345	1.1.97	159506	635	12856
31.	Lakshadweep	2	70	1.1.98	33000	943	66
32.	Pondicherry	29	3136	1.1.98	35862	332	1040
Total:		15188	665639		63578	1451	965608

Population Served per Bed have been worked out on the Basis of Annual Estimates of population as on 1st March of that year to which the Data relate.

Source: Directorate of Health Services, States/U.Ts.

A,C,F,G-Please see Footnote at the Bottom of Table 8.01.

\*Excluding T.B. Sanitoriums/Clinics and Community Health Centres (C.N.Cs.)

#### Objects Under DDA Act

7822. SHRI SAHIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objects given under section-6 of Delhi Development Act have ambiguity;

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

(c) whether the DDA is coordinating the activities of all agencies such as DVB, MCD, CPWD, Delhi Government etc., who are also concerned with the planned development of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) DDA formulates the Master Plan of Delhi in consultation with all the related bodies such as DVB, MCD, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, etc. Moreover, all the construction schemes of DDA have due clearance from the concerned administrative departments as required under law. All the related departments are, therefore, associated with the DDA schemes from the time of planning through the technical Committee, Screening Committee, meetings of the Delhi Development Authority

and the Co-ordination meetings of the Delhi Development Authority and the Co-ordination meetings chaired by the Chief Secretary, Delhi, Chief Minister and the Lt. Governor, Delhi.

#### Setting up of Urban Health Centres

7823. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to set up 192 new urban health centres with the aid of Rs. 47.74 crore approved by the Union Government;

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

(c) the total loan provided by the Union Government to set up these health centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved the extension of the World Bank assisted 8th India population project to 73 additional Cities/Towns in Andhra Pradesh to set up 126 Urban Health Centres and 66 Urban Health Maternity Centres at a total cost of Rs. 47.74 crores. A revised proposal of the State Government for setting up only 192 Urban Health Centres within the approved project cost, received recently, is being processed expeditiously.

(c) An amount of Rs. 4 crores has already been released to the State by the Government of India for setting up the Health Centres.

#### **Renovation-Cum-Beautification Plan**

7824. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has drawn up a renovation-cum-beautification plan for the historical Ajmeri Gate in Old Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work on the plan is likely to be started?

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

(b) DDA has reported that the area around Ajmeri Gate has been planned for giving an improved circulation pattern and designated parking area for rickshaws, tempos and other vehicles in the area. A beautification landscape plan has also been drawn up highlighting the monuments and the importance of the historic gate. The landscape plan has been so prepared to enhance the beauty of this area by retaining the existing trees.

(c) About 891 sq. yds of DDA land used for parking for tempos is sub-judice and the work in this area is to be undertaken after the vacation of the stay orders/clear availability of the site. The development work in the remaining area under parking is proposed to be started by DDA by 30.9.2000.

*[Translation]*

#### **Dumping of Chemical Products**

7825. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: 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 "Asian giants dumping chemical products" appearing in "The Hindu" dated April 10, 2000;

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

(c) whether the small chemical firms operating in India are adversely affected due to the availability of foreign chemical products in abundance; and

(d) if so, the measures being taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The article takes cognizance of the suggestion that small firms may adopt economies of scale and joint ventures with foreign companies. So far as anti-dumping duties on chemical products are concerned, such duties have been imposed on 22 different chemical products by the Government during 1995-96 to 1999-2000.

(c) and (d) The factors affecting the operations of the small chemical firms adversely could be manifold. Imposition of anti-dumping duties is an important measure to counter large scale dumping of chemicals. There is a prescribed procedure for filing anti-dumping petition to the Ministry of Commerce by the affected Companies.

*[English]*

#### **Juvenile Delinquency**

7826. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether juvenile delinquency is on the rise in country and more and more children and school dropouts are taking to crime;

(b) if so, whether the Government have analysed this problem; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

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.

#### **Names of States**

7827. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from some State Governments to change the names of their States;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware that some private TV channels have been flashing the new proposed names on their channels; and

(d) if so, the steps 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 State Government of West Bengal has requested the Government of India to take such steps as may be necessary under article 3(e) of the Constitution of India for renaming "West Bengal" as "Bangla".

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

#### **Legislation Body**

7828. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a strong demand from the people of Daman and Diu for providing a Legislative body consisting of elected representative in the form of a Mini Legislative Assembly;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Action Plan for Orphan Children**

7829. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:  
DR. GIRIJA VYAS:  
SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to formulate any action plan for the widows and children affected by the terrorist violence in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government contemplate to provide any special financial assistance to the States for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Central and State Governments are providing relief to survivors and victims of terrorism in the form of ex-gratia payments. With an objective of providing assistance for psychological and economic rehabilitation of the victims of militancy, the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir had set up a Council in 1995 for rehabilitation of widows, orphans, handicapped and old persons adversely affected by militancy. The Central Government has also contributed to the Corpus Fund.

Moreover, the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, an autonomous body registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860, is providing assistance for physical and psychological rehabilitation of the children of victims of communal, caste and ethnic violence. The Central Government has provided the initial Corpus Fund.

[*English*]

#### **Central Vigilance Commission**

7830. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether on February 16, 2000 the Central Vigilance Commission has put on its website the names of 77 Indian Revenue Service Officials against whom the criminal proceedings or imposition of penalty for alleged acts of corruption;

(b) whether this is the second list and the CVC had recommended criminal proceedings and imposition of major penalties against some officials;

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

(d) whether these officials mainly belong to the Customs, Central Excise and Income Tax; and

(e) if so, whether the Government have given their permission to charge these officials?

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

### **Anthropological Study of Medara Community**

7831 PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending for an anthropological study of the Medara Community by the Anthropological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the status of this proposal;

(c) whether the Anthropological Survey of India has been entrusted with this work; and

(d) if so, the time by which the study is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Anthropological Survey of India (ASI), has been requested to furnish a report on Socio-economic condition of Medara Community in Andhra Pradesh expeditiously.

### **Academic Staff Colleges**

7832. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANA GOUD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Academic Staff Colleges of various Universities in Karnataka sanctioned by the University Grants Commission so far;

(b) the amount sanctioned by the University Grants Commission for these colleges for 1999-2000;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give approval for the Academic Staff College for each University in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, 3 Academic Staff Colleges have been sanctioned in various universities in Karnataka so far.

(b) The amount sanctioned by UGC to these colleges during 1999-2000 is as follows:—

Karnataka University	Rs. 17,06,909/-
Mysore University	Rs. 37,57,757/-
Bangalore University	Rs. 35,00,000/-

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

### **M.M. Dhar Committee**

7833. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.M. Dhar Committee was constituted to look into the pay and other allowances of AIIMS Doctors;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations given by the Dhar Committee;

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

(e) the time by which these recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) Dr. M.L. Dhar Committee was constituted in 1979 to go into the question of rationalisation of pay structure and career prospects in respect of faculty members and other staff, to reduce number of categories of posts and revision of recruitment rules. The Committee considered the matter during its meetings over the period from 1979 to 1981 and its recommendations were considered by the Standing Finance Committee, Governing Body and the Institute Body of AIIMS. After taking a decision in the matter, the Government conveyed its approval on 28th May, 1983 for revision of pay scales of the teaching faculty (medical and non-medical) alongwith Assessment Promotion Scheme.

### **ISI Mark for Mineral Water**

7834. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to States and Union Territories to enforce mandatory ISI mark for mineral water in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether despite giving instructions to the States to this effect, a large number of mineral water packs are still available in the market without ISI mark;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the marketing of such mineral water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (e) At present, ISI Mark for mineral water is not mandatory and as such, the question of issuing such instructions by the Central Govt. does not arise. However, in order to ensure sale of only ISI mark mineral water in the country for maintaining quality of this product, the Government has issued a draft notification in the Gazette inviting comments/suggestions from the public vide GSR No. 808(E) dated 10.12.1999 proposing to cover mineral water under mandatory certification of the BIS.

#### **Slum Dwellers**

7835. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have gone for an appeal against the lower court's decision to evacuate 25,000 slum dwellers on CPWD land, Nityanand Nagar, Ghotikapur, Mumbai;

(b) whether it is true that all of them are residing over there for more than 40 years;

(c) whether the local resident's association and people representatives had submitted their representation to stop this evacuation;

(d) whether the Government have given assurance that proper measures would be taken to safeguard the interest of these 25,000 slum dwellers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU

DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir. The land in question had been requisitioned by the Government for defence purposes of which two plots stand derequisitioned. The possession could not be handed over due to encroachment by slum dwellers. The Government had gone in appeal against the orders of the Hon. High Court of Maharashtra, on the petition filed by legal successor of one of the owners of land (566 sq. yds) in Civil Writ Petition No. 2445 of 1998.

(b) No inventory of this kind is being maintained by CPWD.

(c) Representations from the peoples Representatives have been received.

(d) The matter was taken up with the Government of Maharashtra to acquire the land under Slum Area Redevelopment Act 1971. However, in compliance with the orders of the High Court, the Govt. has also issued notices to the squatters for eviction under PPE Act.

(e) The matter is subjudice.

#### **Shelter and Sanitation Facilities for Footpath Dwellers**

7836. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some Central Schemes providing night shelter and sanitation facilities for the urban footpath dwellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned and released for each State and territory during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has shown any interest in these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details of activities undertaken in this regard in the State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Central Sector scheme named Night Shelter and Sanitation Facilities to Footpath Dwellers in Urban Areas is in operation since 1988-89. The scheme is being implemented by the State Governments or local municipal bodies or other State sponsored/recommended agencies including voluntary institutions. The scheme was further modified in August,

1992 to cover all urban centres wherever there is concentration of footpath dwellers or homeless.

A statement indicating State-wise and year-wise details of projects sanctioned by HUDCO during the last

three years i.e. 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The information relating to Maharashtra is available at S. Nos. 3, 5 and 2 of the enclosed statement.

### Statement

*Statement Indicating State-wise and Year-wise Details of Projects Sanctioned by HUDCO during the last three years (1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000)*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schemes	Project cost	Loan Amount	Subsidy Sanction	Unit Sanctioned				Loan Release	Subsidy Release
						Beds	WC	Bath	Urinals		
For the year 1997-98											
1.	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	17.76	3.10
2.	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	22.00	1.56
3.	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	99.03
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	178.86	80.48	81.20	0	350	120	100	57.14	41.83
For the year 1998-99											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	27.10	7.10	12.00	80	50	30	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	7.11	0.00
3.	Gujarat	1	410.48	283.17	86.27	0	733	255	319	0.00	0.00
4.	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.27
5.	Maharashtra	1	292.37	0.00	90.30	0	645	0	298	0.00	17.64
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	102.68	47.45	45.78	0	200	77	50	40.45	55.72
7.	Rajasthan	3	541.13	39.41	218.50	0	927	461	286	0.00	26.54
For the year 1999-2000											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	147.00	0.00	58.89	0	420	0	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Maharashtra	22	7043.62	2306.00	1880.20	0	13746	0	6	0.00	18.45
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5	464.21	215.14	195.30	0	775	312	308	25.00	81.54

### Renal Facilities

7837. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:  
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

(a) whether more than 95,000 patients die due to renal diseases every year due to lack of such facilities in hospitals;

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

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

(c) the details of hospital where kidney transplantation facilities are available;



(d) the number of patients visited in the these hospitals during the last one year;

(e) whether these hospitals are sufficient to deal with the patients suffering from the renal ailments; and

(f) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Reliable statistics on the number of patients dying due to irreversible (chronic) kidney failure in India every year are not available. However it has been estimated that 100 persons per million of the population develop such kidney failure every year. Thus, for our current population, this would amount to about 1 lakh new patients every year.

(c) and (d) The information is available in the attached Statement.

(e) and (f) Some of these hospitals are providing haemodialysis for acute renal failure which is potentially reversible and to acutely sick patients of chronic renal failure for stabilisation.

#### **Statement**

The following Govt. run hospitals have kidney transplantation facilities:

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. P.G.I., Chandigarh.
3. K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay
4. Madras Medical College, Chennai
5. S.G.P.G.I. College, Lucknow.
6. Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad.
7. Nizam Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.

*Occasionally:*

8. Calcutta Medical College.
9. Calicut Medical College, Kerala.
10. I.M.S., B.H.U.

There are many few more Government institutions doing kidney transplant very occasionally.

The following private medical institutes have got kidney transplant facilities:—

1. CMC, Vellore.
2. Apollo Hospital, Chennai.
3. Apollo Hospital, Delhi.
4. Apollo Hospital, Hyderabad.
5. Jaslok Hospital, Bombay.
6. Mahavir Hospital, Hyderabad.
7. Bombay Hospital, Bombay.
8. Ganga Ram Hospital, Delhi.
9. Batra Hospital, Delhi.
10. Metro Hospital, Delhi.
11. St. John Medical College, Bangalore.
12. Manipal Nephrology Urology Centre, Bangalore.
13. CMC, Ludhiana.

Plus there are about 30 more private hospitals mostly in South India and Bombay doing kidney transplantation.

As per monthly reports received from few of the above institutions, 4-5 kidney transplantations are being done every month.

#### **Racket Sending Children to Gulf Countries**

7838. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADODA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of child smuggling to the Gulf countries reported in the country during the last three year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have ordered a probe into the racket of smuggling of children to the Gulf countries;

(c) if so, the progress made in the probe; and

(d) the steps/proposed to be taken to stop such activities?

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

### **Production of Urea**

7839. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: 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 "Urea output falls short of target" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated April 19, 2000;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) the extent to which the output of Urea has fallen short of the targets as on January, 2000 as compared to the corresponding year;

(d) the main reasons for such short fall; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the production target of Urea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAMESH BAIS): (a) to (e) Urea production in January 2000 was 16.81 lakh MTs against the target of 18.37 lakh MTs. The shortfall of 1.56 lakh MTs was on account of Officers strike in ONGC/GAIL which led to complete stoppage of supply of gas. The production of urea in the corresponding month of last year was 16.25 lakh MTs. The cumulative production of urea from April 1999 to January 2000 was higher than the target by 0.6 per cent and that of corresponding period of last year by 3.6 per cent.

### **Inter-State Police Wireless System**

7840. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have plans to introduce State of art technology in the Inter-State Police wireless system in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to computerise the important police stations and police posts to link them with internet and websites; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has undertaken a satellite-based project, called POLNET, to improve police communication network, at an estimated cost of Rs. 137.91 crores. It

envisages installation of 833 Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) and 11,502 Multi Access Radio Telephones (MARTs) in order to integrate police communication in the country. It would link the National Capital with the State Capitals and further extend the connectivity down to the District Headquarters/Police Stations level. With this, every Police Station in the country will be able to communicate with any other Police Station in the country as well as with District Headquarters or State Capital.

(c) and (d) According to information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the computerisation of police records has been completed upto the level of police districts under the Crime Criminal Information System (CCIS) Project. The NCRB is also engaged in developing software for police station level computerisation.

### **Inter-State Council**

7841. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council decided on April 4, 2000 to accept several recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on the Centre-State relations;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted/rejected and those on which no decision could be taken;

(c) whether no consensus was arrived at with regard to the recommendation on operation of Article 356; and

(d) if so, the steps since taken to bring about a consensus on the use of this Article?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Standing Committee of the Inter-State Council, in its meeting held on 4th April, 2000, considered certain recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission relating to 'Administrative Relations', 'Reservation of Bills', 'Financial Relations', 'Industries', 'Agriculture', 'Food and Civil Supplies' and 'Trade, Commerce and Inter-Course within the Territory of India'. The recommendations of the Standing Committee in this regard will be considered by the Inter-State Council. The next meeting of the Inter-State Council is due to be held on 20th May, 2000.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission relating to article 356 of the Constitution of India were not included in the agenda for the meeting of

the Standing Committee held on 4th April, 2000 and were, as such, not discussed on that day. However, article 356 has been a subject matter of discussion in the earlier meetings of the Standing Committee and the Inter-State Council. In the sixth meeting of the Standing Committee held on 19th December, 1998 the subject was remitted to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh and Finance Minister of West Bengal under the Convenorship of the Union Defence Minister. The matter was also discussed in the fifth meeting of the Inter-State Council held on 22nd January, 1999 in which it was decided that the Sub-Committee under the Convenorship of the Union Defence Minister should continue deliberations to evolve a consensus. The Inter State Council is yet to take a final view in the matter.

[Translation]

#### Reservation to Women

7842. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give reservation to the women belonging to muslims and the backward class under the women reservation Bill separately;

(b) if so, whether the Government also propose to give reservation to the women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (d) The Government of India has already introduced the Constitution (Eighty-Fifth) Amendment Bill, 1999 in the Lok Sabha for providing reservation of not less than one third of seats for women, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies.

[English]

#### Poly Clinics Under CGHS

7843. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS has set up some Polyclinics and 'Nodal' centres in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and the facilities available in these clinics;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such 'Nodal' centres in CGHS Dispensaries of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is available in the attached statement I and II.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(d) In view of (c), the question does not arise.

#### Statement-I

##### *List of CGHS Polyclinic Functioning Under CGHS Delhi and the Facilities Available in these Clinics*

1.	Kasturba Nagar	Medical, Gynae, Skin, Eye, ENT, Dental, Paediatrician, Laboratory, X-Ray and ECG
2.	Pusa Road	Medical, Skin, Eye, Dental, Gynae, Laboratory & ECG.
3.	Laxmi Nagar	Medical, Eye and Laboratory.
4.	Janakpuri I.	Medical, Skin, Gynae, ECG and Laboratory.

**Statement-II****Sl.No. Name of the Nodal Centres**

1. Nanakpura
2. Moti Bagh
3. R.K. Puram II
4. R.K. Puram IV
5. Netaji Nagar
6. Sarojini Nagar-I
7. Sarojini Nagar-II
8. Sarojini Nagar Market
9. Andrews Ganj
10. R.K. Puram III
11. Lajpat Nagar
12. Srinivasपुरी
13. Kasturba Nagar-I
14. Kalkaji. I
15. Srinivas Puri
16. Laxmibai Nagar
17. M.B. Road
18. Tilak Nagar
19. Naraina
20. New Rajinder Nagar
21. Delhi Cantt.
22. Paschim Vihar
23. Ashok Vihar
24. Nangal Raya
25. Laxmi Nagar
26. Mayur Vihar
27. Darya Ganj
28. Shahadara
29. Wellesly Road
30. Timarpur
31. Noida
32. Kingsway Camp
33. Ghaziabad

**Collection of House Tax by MCD**

7844 SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding DDA Colony in Dwarka appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated April 2, 2000;

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

(c) the reasons for charging house tax by MCD from the DDA flat owners especially from those who have not even started residing therein; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to return the money so collected with interest to them?

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

(b) This is first of the series of six articles that were serialised in the 'Dainik Jagran' beginning from April 2, 2000. The article that appeared in the April 2, 2000 issued, has drawn attention to the DDA/CGHS flats lying vacant due to poor conditions of approach roads, insanitary conditions, encroachment, etc. in Dwarka Sub-city.

(c) and (d) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that the Property Tax is charged from the allottees of DDA flats from the date of the allottees taking over possession from the DDA Under Section 129 of DMC Act, 1957, Property Tax is leviable from the date of its completion or from the date of occupation, whichever is earlier.

**National Minorities Commission**

7845. VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Minorities Commission wanted Kashmiri Pandit and others to be brought under their purview;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is objecting to it;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to make any policy to protect Minorities from the hand of militants/majorities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The question as to who constitutes a minority is subjudice under a Writ Petition in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Further action on provision of minority status will be taken based on the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) and (e) To fight terrorism in J&K, two Unified Headquarters are functioning in the State directly under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister, J&K. The UHQs meet under his Chairmanship from time to time to discuss threadbare all security related aspects including protection of minorities, assessment of requirement of deployment of security forces and operations against the terrorists.

#### **Entry of Foreigners**

7846. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has decided to ban the entry of foreigners having AIDS in the State;

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

(c) whether the Union Government also propose to ban the entry of foreigners having AIDS in the country; 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) No, Sir. However, all foreigners except, foreigners working in various mission., foreign priests and nuns and foreign journalists accredited to PIB, intending to stay for more than one year in India or those foreigners who enter India on short term visas, but want to extend their stay for 1 year or more are subjected to undergo AIDS testing only once during their stay.

#### **International Council of Arbitration for Sports**

7847. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Sports Federation had signed any agreement on June 22, 1994 in Paris to constitute the International Council of Arbitration for sports,

recognised the jurisdiction of the Court of Arbitration for Sports;

(b) if so, whether any Federation from India had signed the said agreement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Maintenance Grant for Women**

7848. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals from various women organisations for amendments in section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code pertaining to maintenance grant for women in case of their desertion by their husbands have been received by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto alongwith the action likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1994, which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on May 9, 1994 seeks to enhance the Maximum limit for payment of maintenance allowance from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,500 per month by amending section 125 of the Code.

[Translation]

#### **Contraceptives**

7849. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: 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 'Garbh Nirodhakon Ke Chayan Mein Laparwahi Se Asfal Hue Karyakram' appearing in the Hindi daily 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated April 4, 2000;

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

(c) whether the Government have overlooked the ill effects of contraceptives, the methods of abortions and vasectomy on the health of men and women;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have conducted any research in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to make available the contraceptives without any side effects;

(h) whether the Government treat family planning as the part of integrated health services; and

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The observations made in the Article are not based on facts.

(c) No, Sir. All the methods offered under National Family Welfare Programme are safe and effective in preventing pregnancy. However, some of these methods are associated with minor side effects like nausea, vomiting, bleeding irregularities etc. Government is aware of these side effects and constantly emphasizes quality of care aspects like counseling and screening of All couples are free to choose method they want to adopt acceptors.

Injectable contraceptives are marketed in India commercially and are under Post Marketing Surveillance. Other methods like Norplant for contraception and RU 486 termination of pregnancy have been found to be safe during clinical trials carried out by Indian Council of Medical Research.

Abortion services are available in Government approved clinics and hospitals which are equipped for carrying out abortions and management of complications, if any.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) and (f) Indian Council of Medical Research carries out several multicentric clinical trials on new contraceptives for their safety, efficacy, side effects and acceptability. These clinical trials are initiated after mandatory approvals from Toxicology Review Panel Committee of ICMR from the Drug Controller General of India and the Ethics

Committees of respective Institutes. The trials are carefully monitored with provision for discontinuing in the event of any complication.

(g) The Government is encouraging efforts to develop plant based contraceptives which have no side effects. Government is also promoting use of barrier methods and No Scalpel Vasectomy each of which has relatively few or no side effects.

(h) The focus of recently launched Reproductive and Child Health Programme is to provide need based, client centered, demand driven integrated good quality services to the community. These include Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, Safe abortion and Treatment of Reproductive Tract Infection/STDs.

(i) Not applicable.

[English]

#### **Construction of Houses for Weaker Sections**

7850. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have submitted any plans for the construction of houses for the weaker section during the current year as well as for the next few years;

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

(c) the cost involved therein and the Central assistance, sought for the purpose; and

(d) the Central assistance committed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (d) Housing is a State subject and there are no central schemes for providing financial assistance for various housing programmes of the State Governments. However, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) provides financial assistance to State Governments for their housing programmes. As on 31.3.2000 there are 168 housing schemes seeking HUDCO loan assistance of Rs. 775.25 crore. These are under different stages of processing. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of HUDCO schemes (Statewise) in respect of EWS & LIG Housing are given in Statement II enclosed.

**Statement-I***Report of Schemes in Pipeline as on 31.3.2000 (Sanction Status Updated Upto 31.3.2000)***Housing**

S. No.	State/UT	Pipeline Schemes Pending At							
		Agency	Amount	RO	Amount	HQRS	Amount	Total	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	A&N Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	1	10.00	4	1041.98	5	1051.98
3.	Arunachal Prd.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	0	0.00	7	1737.47	1	400.00	8	2137.47
5.	Bihar	0	0.00	1	42.24	0	0.00	1	42.24
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8.	Delhi	9	6602.95	10	13295.00	0	0.00	19	19897.95
9.	D&N Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Gujarat	1	28.00	9	5936.73	0	0.00	10	5964.73
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	1	36.92	0	0.00	1	36.92
13.	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
14.	J&K	0	0.00	8	12512.49	0	0.00	8	12512.49
15.	Kerala	0	0.00	13	3066.95	5	2400.00	18	5466.95
16.	Karnataka	0	0.00	13	868.55	0	0.00	13	868.55
17.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
19.	Maharashtra	12	2987.17	15	4560.01	4	2258.36	31	9803.54
20.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	14	1314.46	2	52.25	0	0.00	16	1366.71
22.	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	00.00	0	0.00	
24.	Orissa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Pondicherry	1	92.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	92.74
26.	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Rajasthan	2	1218.00	1	87.00	0	0.00	3	1305.00
28.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	1	514.50	6	7878.60	3	673.00	10	9086.10
30.	Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	2	841.76	2	1665.51	10	2533.36	14	5040.63
32.	West Bengal	5	2425.50	0	0.00	5	447.45	10	2872.95
Total:		47	16025.08	89	51749.72	32	9752.15	168	77526.95

**Statement-II***Details of Schemes in Pipeline for EWS/LIG Housing*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	EWS(U)	EWS(R)	LIG	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.98	72.00	0.00	76.98
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	165.86	0.00	489.05	654.91
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Delhi	8.95	0.00	0.00	8.95
9.	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Gujarat	727.60	0.00	28.00	755.60
12.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Kerala	1140.00	1650.00	780.00	3570.00
16.	Karnataka	12.50	0.00	264.97	277.47
17.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Maharashtra	177.75	0.00	762.41	940.16
20.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Madhya Pradesh	695.86	0.00	22.02	717.88
22.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Rajasthan	87.00	0.00	0.00	87.00
28.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Tamil Nadu	171.20	0.00	107.40	278.60
30.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1104.26	0.00	525.97	1630.23
32.	West Bengal	15.00	96.95	79.00	190.95
Total:		4310.96	1818.95	3058.82	9188.73

[Translation]

provided to them; and

**Family Planning Programme**

(b) the achievements made thereby?

7851. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations involved in the family welfare programme and the grant being

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The scheme-wise number of voluntary organisations engaged in RCH Programmes and the grants provided to them during the 9th Plan so far are as under:—

S.No.	Scheme	No.	Grants released
1.	MNGO/Innovative Projects	74	Rs. 32,08,77,648/-
2.	UNFPA-support to Gender Issues Projects	17	Rs. 1,45,50,998/-
3.	UNFPA Assisted RCH Projects	2	Rs. 1,62,90,833/-
4.	Setting up of Six Bedded Sterilisation Wards	5	Rs. 19,74,150/-

(b) In terms of coverage as a result of this Programme, nearly 600 field level non-government organisations are implementing reproductive and child health activities in 22 States of the country. Their

combined efforts have served to generate increased demand for contraception and reproductive and child health services and facilities.

*(English)***Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940**

7852. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued a Gazette Notification for public comments on the deletion of the Rule 2(ee) (iii) as Ultra Virus of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as per the judgement of the Rajasthan High Court;

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

(c) whether the Government have since taken any decision in regard to abolition of the said Rule;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A draft notification proposing to delete Rule 2 (ee) (iii) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 was issued by the Government vide GSR No. 38(E) dated 27.01.97 in the Official Gazette. However, the vires of Rule 2 (ee) (iii) was upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 89/1987 in its judgement dated 13.9.1998. As such the further processing of the draft notification did not arise.

**Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bihar**

7853. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Masarakh in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) and (b) No Sir. Presently there is no proposal to open any new Kendriya Vidyalaya anywhere in the country due to budgetary constraints.

**Funds Allocation Formula**

7854. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to continue the existing formula for the allocation of funds for poverty alleviation for the first three years of the Ninth Plan period;

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

(c) the details of funds allocation formula for poverty alleviation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The formula for allocation of funds to States/UTs for the poverty alleviation Scheme is as follows:

*For the States (Excluding North Eastern States):*

Budget allocation of a State under the Scheme is equal to the total budget allocation for the financial year earmarked for all the States excluding North Eastern States and Union Territories multiplied by the number of urban poor in the concerned State divided by the total number of urban poor in the Country (excluding North Eastern States and Union Territories).

*For the North Eastern (NE) States:*

Budget allocation for the North Eastern States is equal to 10% of the total funds earmarked for all the States for the Scheme for the financial year multiplied by the number of urban poor in the concerned North Eastern States divided by the total number of urban poor in the North Eastern States.

*For the Union Territories (UTs):*

Budget allocation for a Union Territory is equal to the total Budget allocation earmarked for all the Union Territories for the financial year multiplied by the number of urban poor in the concerned Union Territory divided by the total number of urban poor in all the Union Territories.

The number of urban poor is based on the Report of Modified Expert Group, 1993-94, supplied by the Planning Commission.

However, certain basic minimum amount is considered for allocation to the States/Union Territories where the budget allocation as per the formula is too low.

#### **Vishwa Bharati**

7855. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi, Tamil, Gujarati, Telugu and Marathi Bhasans of Gurudev Tagore's literature has been taken up as a special project in the recent times;

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

(c) the plan support for the Vishwa Bharati during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans and the amount spent therefrom during the said plans period;

(d) whether Vishwa Bharati is having any financial crisis to execute its plans and programmes;

(e) whether it has submitted any proposals for its expansion/project for script of Gurudev Tagore in all the Indian languages and open new branches for scholarship;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

#### **Map Conference**

7856. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day Map Conference recently held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any recommendations for framing a National geographic information policy has been taken up in this conference; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

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) Yes, Sir. Map India 2000, 3rd International Conference and exhibition was held in New Delhi during 10-11 April, 2000 at Taj Palace Hotel, New Delhi, which was organized by Centre for Spatial Database Management and Solutions, NOIDA, UP, a non-governmental Organization.

(c) and (d) This Department has not yet received any recommendation of the Conference.

#### **CBI Raids**

7857. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN Alias PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.B.I. conducted raids on Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Safdarjung Hospital during 1997;

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

(c) the present position of these cases; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The CBI seized samples of various surgical dressings viz. Gauze cloth and bandages etc. from these hospitals as they were found *prima facie* of a substandard and inferior quality. To investigate the matter further, the CBI registered two cases vide RC 6&7 (A) 98-DLI in respect of supplies made to Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital and Safdarjung Hospital respectively.

(c) and (d) Field investigation of both the cases have been completed, evidence collected is being assessed by CBI.

#### **[Translation]**

#### **Allotment of Accommodation to Political/Social Organisations**

7858. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of accommodation allotted to political and social organisations for their offices in New Delhi; and

(b) the political organisations which have not been allotted accommodations for their offices despite being eligible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) 25 General Pool residential units are at present in occupation of Political Parties and Social Organisations for their office purpose.

(b) Requests for allotment of Government accommodation to eligible Political Parties, Organisations for their offices are examined in the light of the guidelines framed by the Government.

#### **Prostitution on Rise**

7859. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 133 dated November 29, 1999 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though there are a number of studies and reports on commercial sexual exploitation of women and children, there are no reliable estimates of the extent and magnitude of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in India.

The Government of India has constituted a Committee on Prostitution, Child Prostitutes and Children of Prostitutes and finalised a Plan of Action to combat trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children. In June 1998, the Government also drafted a SAARC Regional Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. This draft Constitution seeks to take measures to prevent cross-border trafficking through proper international governmental coordination as well as harmonising of various laws and legal provisions relating to trafficking and rehabilitation of rescued victims.

[English]

#### **AIDS Cases**

7860. SHRI RASHID ALVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seen the news item captioned 'Can Circumcision Curb AIDS' appearing in the, Times of India, dated March 28, 2000;

(b) whether researchers in India have taken note of the contents of the news items and have studied the same in depth;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) whether circumcision is going to help in the prevention of AIDS?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present there is no authenticated scientific data available to show that circumcision is going to help in the prevention of AIDS.

#### **Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana**

7861. SHRI ANADI SAHU: Will the Minister of URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that under the (SJSRY) Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana out of total allocation of Rs. 403.63 lakh, funds to the tune to Rs. 82.72 only under wage employment has been released for the Government of Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Orissa to release additional funds during the current lean season as a measure of post cyclone rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in releasing the funds?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Under Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), during the year 1999-2000, a total sum of Rs. 460.83 lakhs was released to Government of Orissa against a tentative allocation of Rs. 403.63 lakhs. The total allocation of Rs. 403.63 lakhs was

reduced to Rs. 279.32 lakhs due to imposition of economy cut by Ministry of Finance. A sum of Rs. 125.95 lakhs for Urban Wage Employment Programme was released to the State against an allocation of Rs. 120.38 lakhs during 1999-2000.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Government of Orissa has a total unspent balance of Rs. 11.16 crores from the earlier Urban Poverty Alleviation (UPA) schemes for the implementation of SJSRY. Further, during the year 1999-2000, the State was given additional funds to the tune of Rs. 181.51 lakhs over and above the original allocation of Rs. 279.32 lakhs. The State was also given permission to divert and utilise available unspent funds from one component of SJSRY to another based on local needs.

#### **Infant Mortality Rate in Tribal Areas of Orissa**

7862. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing infant mortality rate in the tribal areas of Orissa;

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

(c) whether the deaths of pregnant women are also on the increase in the tribal districts in that State; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) District wise information on Infant Mortality Rate for 1981 & 91, made available by the Registrar General of India shows that Infant Mortality Rate has registered a decline in all the districts in Orissa during this period. District-wise details provided by Registrar General of India are enclosed.

(c) District-wise data on deaths on pregnant mothers in tribal districts of Orissa is not available. The State Government has reported that as against 129 deaths of pregnant women recorded in 1998-99, 138 deaths were recorded in 1999-2000. According to the data available from the Registrar General of India on Maternal Mortality Rate for Orissa for 1997, it was 381 per 100,000 live births compared to the national average of 408 per 100,000 live births.

(d) Under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme launched in 1997, a number of interventions are being implemented for reducing the maternal mortality and infant mortality rates. For the mothers, the interventions include antenatal and postnatal check up, improving safe delivery practices, prophylaxis and treatment of maternal anemia, immunization against Tetanus, identification and referral of high risk pregnancies, establishing first Referral Units and promotion of birth spacing. The interventions being implemented for reducing infant mortality include immunization against vaccine preventable diseases, pulse polio programme, control of deaths due to diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections, new born care, control of Vitamin A deficiency and anemia and promotion of breast-feeding.

#### **Statement**

Sl.No.	District	Infant Mortality Rate	
		1981	1991
1.	Sambalpur	122	103
2.	Sundargarh	121	101
3.	Kendujhar	187	99
4.	Mayurbhanj	105	91
5.	Baleshwar	190	123
6.	Cuttack	197	112
7.	Dhenkanal	176	105
8.	Phulbani	200	119
9.	Balangir	183	101
10.	Kalahandi	169	137
11.	Koraput	133	118
12.	Ganjam	152	133
13.	Puri	170	151

Source: District level estimates for fertility and child mortality for 1991-Registrar General of India.

[Translation]

### Census 2001

7863. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI C.P. RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "The disabled want to stand up and be counted" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated April 17, 2000;

(b) if so, the reasons for not including the persons afflicted by disability as a separate entity in the enumeration and census counting for the purpose of census report of 2001;

(c) whether the Census Commission would be directed to do the needful in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The issue regarding collection of information relating to disability during the Census 2001 is being examined.

[English]

### Sewage Line in Geeta Colony

7864. SHRI LAL BIHARI TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sewage line has recently been laid down in Geeta Colony, which happens to be a rehabilitation colony;

(b) if so, whether certain portion of Block No. 7 has been left out even though the residents have deposited the money with the concerned Authorities; and

(c) if so, the time by which the left out area is likely to be provided sewage line so that the residents do not feel discriminated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Internal sewers were laid in Geeta Colony about 8 years ago. Due to sub-division of

plots by the owners, and with provision of funds made by the Trans Yamuna Area Development Board, sewers have now been laid in front of the houses in most of the lanes.

The Delhi Jal Board have reported that the sewerage system exists in the entire Geeta Colony and no portion is left out.

### Meeting of International Cricket Council

7865. SHRI BABUBHAI K. KATARA:  
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some important decisions have been taken in the meeting of International Cricket Council held recently in London;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken therein;

(c) the names of the countries and the participants took part in it; and

(d) the manner in which the decisions are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI TH. CHAOBA SINGH): (a) to (d) As intimated by BCCI the meeting of Executive Board of International Cricket Council (ICC) was held on May 2-3, 2000. A list of participants is given in the Statement enclosed. The details of decisions taken and implementation thereof are indicated below:

- Official Enquiries will shortly commence in South Africa, have been or are being held in India, England and Australia while the final report of Pakistan's judicial enquiry will be available to ICC within five weeks.
- ICC has asked all Boards to be in readiness to deal with any evidence that will come out of any Enquiry affecting players and others within their jurisdiction.
- A set of stringent penalties including life bans from the sport will apply forthwith for anyone found guilty of corrupt behaviour.
- The terms of reference of the Code of Conduct Commission provide that all Member countries will cooperate with the Commission. ICC Rules will be amended formally to allow for the suspension from ICC membership—

Including playing International cricket — of any Member country which does not provide its full cooperation to the Commission.

- Every International player, umpire, referee, team official, administrator and employee will be asked to sign a declaration as a priority stating whether he has or has not been approached to be involved in cricket corruption in any form.
- An independent Anti-Corruption Investigation has been established, and to lead this, ICC will

appoint a senior independent experienced person with a legal and/or investigative background such as a member of the Bar or judiciary. That appointment will be made within 2 months.

- A standard registration system will be adopted in order that it is clear that all involved in the sport are advised of and understand the types of behaviour which are unacceptable.

### **Statement**

*List of Persons who Attended ICC Executive Board Meeting  
in London on May 2-3, 2000*

Sl.No.	Name of the person	Designation/country represented
1.	Mr. Jagmohan Dalmiya	President, ICC
2.	Mr. David Richards	Chief Executive, ICC
3.	Mr. Denis Rogers	Australia
4.	Lord Ian MacLaurin	England
5.	Mr. Raj Singh Dungarpur	India
6.	Sir John Anderson	New Zealand
7.	Mr. Yawaar Saeed	Pakistan
8.	Mr. Percy Sonn	South Africa
9.	Mr. Sidharth Wettimuny	Sri Lanka
10.	Hon. Patrick Rousseau	West Indies
11.	Mr. Peter Chingoko	Zimbabwe
12.	Sir Clyde Walcott	Chairman, Cricket Committee
13.	Mr. Ehsan Mani	Chairman, Finance & Marketing Committee
14.	Dr. Ali Bacher	Chairman, Development Committee.

### **Import of HIV Test Kits without Licence**

7866. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints that Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Ltd. Hyderabad has been marketing imported HIV spot test kits without having import licence; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Since some of the HIV spot kits belonging to Dr. Reddy's Laboratories Limited, Hyderabad were found to be sold in the market prior to laboratory batch test and clearance, a strict warning has been issued to the firm by the Office of Drug Controller General (India). The State Drug Controller, Andhra Pradesh has separately confirmed that the firm has recalled the kits from the market. The application of the firm for import permission of HIV spot

kits from Ms. Gene labs, Singapore has since been approved as the kits evaluated by CMC, Vellore were reported to be of acceptable quality.

(c) Directions have been issued to all Port Officers to be vigilant and not permit any import of drugs without regular import permission and also to monitor imports carefully.

#### **Purchase of Medicines**

7867. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any sanctioning authority in the CGHS, Medical Store Depot Ram Manohar Lohiya Hospital, for local purchase of medicines for providing to the VVIPs and VIPs in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the criteria followed by the CGHS, MSD, RML Hospital in this regard;

(d) the total drugs and non-drugs items purchased by CGHS, MSD, RML Hospital from Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandars and private Medicos during each of the last three years, item-wise, separately;

(e) whether the Government have received any complaint regarding the bungling and misappropriation of funds in purchasing of drugs and non-drug items for VVIPs and VIPs;

(f) whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(h) the action proposed to be taken against the officials found guilty in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) and (b) Additional Director (Stores) is authorised to arrange medicines by local purchase from Authorised Local Chemist and supply the same to CGHS beneficiaries, including VVIPs and VIPs.

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

(d) the CGHS does not purchase any drug and non-drug items from Super Bazar, Kendriya Bhandars and Private Medicos, except from the Government approved local chemists.

(e) No such complaint has been received by the Government.

(f) to (h) In view of the above stated position, the question do not arise.

#### **Cross-Border Terrorism**

7868. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Pakistani hackers have broken into several Indian websites;

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

(c) whether militants have waged cyber-war against India; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Government has come to know that certain Indian websites have been affected by the hackers' activities. The identity of the hackers often cannot be ascertained as the hackers generally operate under some fictitious name or from some dormant sites.

Internet is a conglomeration of networks having presence in over 200 countries. It is difficult for any single Government agency to exercise control over it. Solution lies mainly with content/service providers in deploying firewall and security audit system. IT Bill act as a deterrent to the activities of hackers.

#### **Prevention of Cardiac Problems**

7869. MOHD. ANWARUL HAQUE: (U.P.)  
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have seen the news item captioned "How to beat the Clock inside you" appearing in "Times of India", dated March 14, 1999;

(b) if so, whether experts in the medical fields have examined the contents of the news item; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the experts thereto and the manner in which this is likely to help those who are affected by cardiology?



THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

#### **Categorisation of Cities**

7870. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cities in the country could be categorised on the basis of availability of public amenities and population;

(b) if so, the number of categories made about the urban areas in the country; and

(c) the criteria fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per census of India, towns are categorised on the basis of population.

(b) The urban areas are divided into six categories namely Class I to Class VI.

(c) Population is the criteria fixed for the purpose of this categorisation.

[*English*]

#### **Census 2001**

7871. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose or consider to form a commission or statutory body in regard to implement the census 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred in connection with the census, State-wise; and

(d) the time by which the Census is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has appointed the Census Commissioner, India for the 2001 Census under the Census Act, 1948, vide the Ministry of Home Affairs

Notification S.O. 671 (E), dated the 16th August, 1999.

(c) The estimated expenditure for conducting the field operations of the 2001 Census will be approximately Rs. 678 crores. State-wise break-up of this expenditure is not readily available.

(d) Population enumeration will be conducted during 9th-28th February, 2001 with revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2001. The reference date for population enumeration will be 1st March, 2001 for all States & Union territories except Jammu & Kashmir. In Jammu & Kashmir, population enumeration will be conducted during 11th-30th September, 2000 with a revisional round from 1st to 5th October, 2000. The reference date for population enumeration for the State of Jammu & Kashmir will be 1st October, 2000.

[*Translation*]

#### **Awareness of Education Among Women**

7872. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes and programmes being implemented by the Government to create awareness for education among girl students and women in Bihar;

(b) whether Bihar is the most backward State in the matter of higher education among girl students; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

#### **RE: ISSUE OF ONE MINISTER REPLYING ON BEHALF OF ANOTHER MINISTER**

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri L.K. Advani.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. It relates to today's Question Hour and the objections raised in the course of the Question Hour to one Minister

replying on behalf of another Minister. Sir, I would like your guidance in this regard. The former Speaker is also here. Shri Shivraj Patil's guidance also would be necessary. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Baramati): Any Minister can reply...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I know that. I may point out Rule 47. It says:

"A member may, by notice given at any time before the sitting for which his question has been placed on the list, withdraw his question, or postpone it to a later day to be specified in the notice and on such later day the question shall, subject to the provisions of rule 38, be placed on the list after all questions which have not been so postponed."

This is a right given to a Member who has put a question and whose question has been listed. But Kaul and Shakdher says that this right is not given to a Minister ordinarily. I may read from Kaul and Shakdher, page 425, which says:

"The right to ask for postponement of a question after it is placed on the printed list of questions for a day is conceded to the member concerned and not normally to the Minister who is to answer the question."

It goes on to point out the cases where such questions have been postponed at the request of the Prime Minister or the Minister.

Now, Sir, I would seek your guidance that here is a situation where one of our Ministers, the Health Minister has gone abroad. Either the Government comes to you that because the Health Minister has gone abroad, and, therefore, this question may be postponed. Instead of that, we went by the earlier precedent and we felt that any Minister can answer on behalf of the Government, on behalf of the Minister who is to answer. ...(*Interruptions*) Shrimati Margaret Alva, let me complete. I am not making an issue out of it. I am merely seeking the guidance of the Speaker because I know that when another Minister is assigned the duty on behalf of another Minister, he has to work harder in order to understand the issue and come to the House prepared with it. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation:*]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Any Minister can reply but he has to seek the permission from hon'ble Speaker.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is raising a point of order. What is this? Let him complete.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: My point of order is simply whether we go by the rule book and what has been said in Kaul and Shakdhar, that normally a Minister is not entitled to seek postponement of his question; and so, he assigns it to some other Minister, who would reply but there were protests today as to why another Minister is replying. Certainly we can request you to postpone it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: As per the procedure only, the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers has been given the chance to answer on behalf of the Health Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Should the Minister go abroad during the Session unless this is an important thing?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somnath Chatterjee, he has gone to attend the World Conference in Geneva.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I am sure, Shri Advani remembers that there have been many occasions in the past when other Ministers have had replied. After all it is a joint responsibility they are supposed to exercise. They have to make themselves acquainted with the subject a little more deeply. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have stated that no information has been received by you till now. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. Shri Jaipal Reddy please speak later on.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: I am asking about the statement you have given. Have you got the information. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): The Minister has replied without your permission. He rise to speak without your permission.

[English]

12.06 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Kumari Mamata Banerjee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Railway Finance Corporation and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1950/2000]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (Finance and Accounts) Rules, 2000 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.No. W (XV)/Se/84 Vol. III (3) in Lakshadweep Gazette dated the 21st February, 2000 under section 31 of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board Regulation, 1997.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1951/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY): On behalf of Shri N.T. Shanmugam, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940:—

- (i) The Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 94(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 2000, alongwith extracts of the Rules.
- (ii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Third Amendment) Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 351 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2000, alongwith extracts of the Rules.
- (iii) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 352 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2000, alongwith extracts of the Rules.

(iv) The Drugs and Cosmetics (Second Amendment) Rules, 2000 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 2000, alongwith extracts of the Rules.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1952/2000]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, for the year 1990-91 to 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, for the year 1990-91 to 1993-94.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1953/2000]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, 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 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, for the year 1998-99.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1954/2000]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, 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 Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1955/2000]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of tuberculosis and Allied Diseases 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 Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1956/2000]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1996-97.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1957/2000]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99;

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1958/2000]

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Lok Sabha:—

TENTH LOK SABHA

- (1) Statement No. XLIV First Session, 1991  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1959/2000]
- (2) Statement No. XXXVIII Fourth Session, 1992  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1960/2000]
- (3) Statement No. XXXII Eighth Session, 1993  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1961/2000]
- (4) Statement No. XXVII Eleventh Session, 1994  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1962/2000]
- (5) Statement No. XXI Fourteenth Session, 1995  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1963/2000]
- (6) Statement No. XVII Fifteenth Session, 1995  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1964/2000]
- (7) Statement No. XV Sixteenth Session, 1996  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1965/2000]

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

- (8) Statement No. XVI Second Session, 1996  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1966/2000]
- (9) Statement No. XIV Fourth Session, 1997  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1967/2000]

- (10) Statement No. XII Fifth Session, 1997  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1968/2000]
- (11) Statement No. XI Sixth Session, 1997  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1969/2000]  
TWELFTH LOK SABHA
- (12) Statement No. X Second Session, 1998  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1970/2000]
- (13) Statement No. VII Third Session, 1998  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1971/2000]
- (14) Statement No. VI Fourth Session, 1999  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1972/2000]  
THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA
- (15) Statement No. I First Session, 1999  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1973/2000]
- (16) Statement No. III Second Session, 1999  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1974/2000]
- (17) Statement No. II Third Session, 2000  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1975/2000]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAISINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1)(a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year, 1998-99.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1976/2000]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1998-99.
- (b) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, for the year 1998-99.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, for the year 1998-99.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1977/2000]

- (c) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1998-99.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1998-99.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1978/2000]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961:—
- (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at items (1 and 2) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1979/2000]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, 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 North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 1998-99.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.  
[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-1980/2000]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal 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 Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal, for the year 1998-99.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1981/2000]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1996-97.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1996-97.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1982/2000]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1997-98.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1997-98, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1997-98.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1983/2000]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1998-99.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 1998-99.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1984/2000]

- (14) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1985/2000]

- (16) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi for the year 1996-97, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1986/2000]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara, for the year 1998-99.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara, for the year 1998-99.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1987/2000]

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara, for the year 1998-99.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1988/2000]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Kanpur, 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training, Kanpur, for the year 1998-99.

- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1989/2000]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, 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 Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 1998-99.

- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1990/2000]

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, 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 Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow, for the year 1998-99.

- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (24) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1991/2000]

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, 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 Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 1998-99.

- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (26) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1992/2000]

- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, 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 Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 1998-99.

- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (28) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1993/2000]

- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the years 1997-98 to 1998-99.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 1997-98 to 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 1997-98 to 1998-99.

- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1994/2000]

(32) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 1994-95, together with Audit Report thereon.

(33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (32) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1995/2000]

(34) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, for the year 1995-96, together with Audit Report thereon.

(35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (34) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1996/2000]

(36) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.

(37) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (36) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1997/2000]

(38) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara, for the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Audited Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Vadodara, for the years 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98.

(39) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (38) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1998/2000]

(40) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(ii) A copy of the Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

(41) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1999/2000]

(42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupathi for the year 1998-99 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2000/2000]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2000 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 344 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2000 under sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2001/2000]

12.07 hrs.

[English]

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th May, 2000, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2000, in the Designs Bill, 1999:—



**Enacting Formula**

1. Page 1, Line 1, -  
for "Fiftieth Year" substitute  
"Fifty-first Year"
2. Page 1, line 5, -  
for "1999" substitute "2000"
- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the President's Emoluments and Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2000 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2000 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

12.07 ½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY****Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Reports***[English]*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Energy (1999-2000):—

- (1) Fourth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Department of Atomic Energy.
- (2) Fifth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.
- (3) Sixth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on

the subject "Renovation and Modernisation of Power Plants".

- (4) Seventh Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (Twelfth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Ministry of Power.
- (5) Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on the subject "The Electricity Regulatory Commissions (Amendment) Bill, 1999."

12.07 ¼ hrs.

*[Translation]***STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS****Statement**

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals:—

- (1) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 10th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Proposed National Drug Policy'.
- (2) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 15th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 6th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants—1994-95 of Deptt. of Chemicals & Petrochemicals'.
- (3) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 22nd Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 11th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Molasses—Distribution & Pricing'.

- (4) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 24th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 19th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 1995-96' of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.
- (5) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 4th Report (11th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 26th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Institute of Pesticide Formulation Technology (IPFT)'.
- (6) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 7th Report (11th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 1st Report (11th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants—1996-97' of Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals.
- (7) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (12th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 10th Report (11th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 1997-98 of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals'.
- (8) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 8th Report (12th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 5th Report (12th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 1998-99 of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals'.
- (9) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 8th Report (11th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 3rd Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Production, Import, R&D, Promotion and Marketing of Fertilisers'.
- (10) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 16th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 7th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants—1994-95 of the Department of Fertilisers'.
- (11) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 21st Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 13th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'IFFCO/KRIBHCO'.
- (12) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 23rd Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 18th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 1995-96 of the Department of Fertilisers'.
- (13) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 5th Report (11th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 27th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on 'Fertiliser Education Policy and Projects'.
- (14) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 8th Report (11th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (11th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants—1996-97 of Department of Fertilisers'.
- (15) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 1st Report (12th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 11th Report (11th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants—1997-98 of Department of Fertilisers'.
- (16) Statement on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 9th Report (12th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 6th Report (12th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants 1998-99 of Department of Fertilisers'.

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12.08 hrs.

[English]

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

- (i) **Setting up of an Additional Principal Bench of Company Law Board at Chennai**

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): The Company Law Board, a quasi-judicial body under the administrative control of the Department of Company Affairs, was constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 10 (E) of the Companies Act, 1956 (as amended in 1988). Sub-section (2) of Section 10 (E) of the Act provides that the "Company Law Board shall consist of such

number of members, not exceeding nine, as the Central Government deems fit, to be appointed by that Government by notification in the Official Gazette".

The Board presently has a Principal Bench at New Delhi. Besides there are four Regional Benches working at New Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta and Chennai. The Principal Bench has jurisdiction all over the country. The Regional Benches have somewhat limited jurisdiction. The matters falling under Section 235, 237, 247, 248, 250, 397/398, 408 and 409 of the Companies Act, 1956 and Section 2A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 are dealt with by the Principal Bench. The Regional Benches have jurisdiction within their respective areas. The matters falling under Section 17, 18/19, 58A(9), 80A, 111, 113, 141, 167, 186 and 621A of the Companies Act, 1956 only and under Section 22A of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 are dealt with by the Regional Benches.

There has been a long persistent demand for setting up of an Additional Principal Bench of the Board for Southern States including Pondicherry preferably in Chennai. The matter has been under consideration of the Government for quite some time but no final decision had been taken so far.

I am happy to announce that keeping all the relevant facts in view and in larger public interest the Government has decided to set up an Additional Principal Bench of the Company Law Board in Chennai. This will consist of the present judicial Member of the Regional Bench of Chennai and the Vice-Chairman of the Principal Bench. It is proposed to transfer the post and the office of the Vice-Chairman along with the present incumbent to Chennai. The proposed Additional Principal Bench will function under the control, supervision and superintendence of Chairman, Company Law Board.

The proposed Additional Principal Bench will have jurisdiction over the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Pondicherry. With the formation of the said Additional Principal Branch the long pending demand and aspirations of the people of the Southern States will be fulfilled in adequate measure.

## (II) **Company Law Settlement Scheme 2000**

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM JETHMALANI): The Department of Company Affairs has 20 offices of the Registrars of Companies in various States. Apart from discharging various statutory duties the Office of the Registrar of Companies receives returns and documents from companies under various provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as amended from time to time. It is mandatory for the Companies Act, 1956 as amended from time to time. It is mandatory for the Companies to file annually their Balance Sheets and Profit & Loss Accounts and Annual Returns in addition to Other Returns. The companies which do not comply with the provisions of the act are subject to prosecutions for such violations.

From the information made available to the Department by the registrars of Companies it is found that 5,16,100 companies were in existence and 2,60,530 Annual returns and 2,70,961 Balance Sheets were filed in the year 1999 alone. The compliance level for these two documents is around 50 per cent. More than five lakh prosecutions will have to be launched by the Government. Already, 38,603 cases are pending in various courts as on 31.3.1999. Experience has shown that disposal of prosecution cases takes considerable time. Courts generally levy a nominal penalty while disposing of cases. The results are not commensurate with the time and effort that go into obtaining orders of the Hon'ble Courts. Experience shows that prosecutions do not really solve the problem of widespread non-compliance.

In order to effectively ensure that during the Millennium Year we start with a clean slate, it is proposed to introduce a scheme called "The Company Law settlement Scheme 2000". The Scheme would involve the applicant Company or the officers to make a declaration to the relevant Registrars of Companies that within the stipulated time the Company will apply with necessary fees seeking immunity from prosecution and compounding of the period of delay involved in filing. The quantum of fees which will have to be paid by the Company will depend upon the number of documents in respect of which the default has taken place and the period of delay involved in filing them. Fees will be directly proportional to the extent of immunity sought.

The Scheme will be in operation for a limited period of three months from 1.6.2000 to 31.8.2000. The Scheme

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

will permit defaulting companies to file all pending documents on payment of lump sum amount based on

the period of delay as per following table:

S.No.	No. of Documents	Amount payable for delay less than 3 years	Amount payable for delay period more than 3 years
(i)	Upto 2	Rs. 2,500/-	Rs. 3,000/-
(ii)	Upto 5	Rs. 5,000/-	Rs. 6,000/-
(iii)	Upto 10	Rs. 7,500/-	Rs. 9,000/-
(iv)	More than 10	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 15,000/-

The Scheme has been drafted after discussing the matter extensively with officers in the Department as well as in the Field Officers and after consultations with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICI), Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICi), Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWA) and other individuals and organisations.

Pamphlets in simple language explaining the Scheme will be got printed and will be distributed through field offices and it is proposed to utilise the good offices of the three Institutes which have readily come forward and responded in a positive manner.

I am confident with the implementation of the Scheme the companies all over the country can look forward to have complete peace of mind by paying one time lump sum amount. Besides the public will also have access to up-to-date information of the companies on various financial matters involving the Company will be tremendous use to the members of the public.

I appeal through this House to all the companies to come forward to avail of this one time opportunity. I also appeal to the Captains of the industry and all professional bodies to use their good offices to ensure that individual companies come forward and take full advantage of this one time offer. I wish also to state that after the expiry of the period i.e. the 31st August, 2000, the department will come down with a heavy hand on the erring companies and also that the fines will be increased to 10 times the present amount.

If the scheme succeeds, about Rs. 100 crore will accrue as income to the Department of Company Affairs. The said amount is proposed to be spent on computerising and modernising the work of the Department and streamlining its operations.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): This provides a premium on dishonesty of the defaulters and inefficiency of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Can it be done without changing the law? ...*(Interruptions)*

12.15 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (1) **Difficulties being faced by farmers due to Central Government policies regarding agriculture sector specially in terms of credit/ support prices**

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Rural Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Difficulties being faced by the farmers due to Central Government policies regarding agriculture sector specially in terms of credit/ support prices and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto"

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWAN): Sir, the Government recognises agriculture as the most important sector, providing fund security, generating employment, eradicating poverty and sustaining the domestic market. The interest of the farmers is uppermost in the mind of the Government and several steps have been taken recently to increase production and productivity of agriculture in the country. In fact the

years 1998-99 and 1999-2000 have witnessed the resurgence of Indian agriculture of the country. The highlights are:

For the first time foodgrains production crossed 200 million tonnes mark reaching 203 million tonnes in 1998-99. The foodgrains production is again expected to reach 201.5 million tonnes in the current year, despite adverse agro-climatic conditions.

Wheat production in 1998-99 was 71 million tonnes and this year again the country expects to reach this level, despite decline in area coverage under wheat by about a million hectares.

Rice output is expected to reach a record production of 88.5 million tonnes against 86.0 million tonnes achieved last year.

Sir, I want to say for the information of all the hon. Members, India has now emerged as the second largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, fruits and vegetables in the world. ...(*Interruptions*)

However, without undermining the achievements, it has to be admitted that the impact has been confined to well-endowed irrigated areas of the country, leading to large disparities across regions/across crops/across sections of farmers, and has aggravated the problems faced by the farmers. The economic conditions of farmers, more particularly the small and marginal farmers, is a major cause of concern for the Government.

Most problems faced by the farmers are generally common in all the States. Seventy-eight per cent of the total land holdings of the country are small and marginal, which are getting further fragmented due to high population pressure. Small holdings are uneconomical for modern farming operations.

The institutional agencies are, at present, in a position to provide hardly 50 per cent of the total credit. The trade and marketing-related problems faced by the farmers are no less acute. Nearly 65 per cent of the Indian agriculture is rain-fed and is subject to the vagaries of monsoon. Natural disasters like cyclones, floods, etc. are a constant threat in some parts of the country. The recent super-cyclone in Orissa and the present drought are glaring examples.

However, the Government is making all sincere efforts and taking corrective steps in different areas to take Indian agriculture to new heights. Timely and adequate supply of credit and a price policy which ensures remunerative prices to farmers are most important part of the Government's initiative in promoting Indian agriculture...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

I am not highly educated...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): You can speak better in Hindi...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You, please complete it.

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Agriculture credit plays a crucial role in maintaining/increasing agricultural production and productivity. At present, a multi-agency system consisting of commercial banks, regional rural banks and co-operatives having a vast network for providing agriculture credit to the farming community exists. Over a period of time, the flow of institutional credit for agriculture and allied activities has increased from approximately Rs. 20,000 crore in 1995-96 to approximately Rs. 38,000 crore in 1998-99. Several steps have been contemplated to increase this credit flow to a level of approximately Rs. 61,000 crore by 2002.

With a view to strengthening the agricultural credit system, various measures/initiatives are being taken. These include:

- (i) Introduction of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme in *rabi* 1999-2000. This is available to all farmers irrespective of the size of the holding. The Scheme is compulsory for loanee farmers and optional for non-loanee farmers. The Scheme covers food crops, oilseeds and annual commercial and horticulture crops. Small and marginal farmers are eligible for 50 per cent subsidy under the Scheme.
- (ii) Introduction of Kisan Credit Card Scheme so as to provide flexibility and security in the flow of credit. Up to the end of December, 1999, about 51 lakh Cards have been issued against a target of 20 lakh Cards.
- (iii) Comprehensive restructuring of regional rural banks.
- (iv) Reforming of co-operative credit structure.
- (v) Relaxation of norms by NABARD relating to minimum recovery and minimum involvement.

In order to provide remunerative prices to the farmers, the Government announces each season Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for 24 major agricultural commodities and organises purchase operations through public and cooperative agencies such as Food Corporation India, Jute Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India and NAFED. The prices are fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The CACP considers in detail the cost of cultivation data which is collected through 16 Agricultural Universities. While determining cost of

[Shri Sunder Lal Patwa]

cultivation, the Commission takes into account not only paid out costs like the expenses incurred by the farmers on various inputs like labour, seeds, fertilizers, diesel, etc., but also imputed cost, like rental value of owned land, depreciation, labour charges of family labour and interest on fixed and working capital. Besides other relevant factors like rate of inflation, inter-crop price parity, prices paid and prices received (terms of trade) by the farmers are also taken into account. During 1999-2000, the Government have announced increased prices between 5.5 per cent to 15 per cent over MSP in 1998-99 for various commodities. Whereas FCI has been purchasing wheat and rice, NAFED has purchased oilseeds like soyabean, sunflower, rapeseed-mustard, copra and Cotton Corporation of India, cotton to protect the interest of the farmers.

Commodities not covered under MSP, are covered by Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). The MIS has been operated so far; for commodities like apple, kinno, oranges, grapes, mushrooms, black-pepper, potatoes, palm oil etc.

Other major initiatives taken by the Government are:

- I. Launching of Technology Mission on Cotton by the Government in February, 2000 to increase the production and productivity of cotton.
- II. Introduction of the scheme for providing capital subsidy of 25 per cent for construction/modernisation/expansion of cold storages and storages for horticulture produce, in December, 1999.
- III. Creation of Water-Shed Development Fund in 1999-2000 with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore.
- IV. Provision of infrastructural support for horticulture development with emphasis on post-harvest management, approved by the Government in April, 2000.
- V. Launching of pilot scheme of Seed Crop Insurance in Rabi 1999-2000.
- VI. Launching of Seed Bank Scheme in February, 2000.
- VII. Implementation of regionally differentiated strategies to rectify regional imbalances and to meet the problem of rain-fed areas during Ninth Plan.

In the end, I would like to assure the House that the Government is fully seized of the problems faced by the farmers. They are the main focus in the National Agriculture Policy currently under formulation. The policy will seek to achieve a growth rate of at least 4 per cent per annum with equity, that is widespread across regions, crops and different classes of farmers. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajanj, U.P.): Sir, why hon'ble Minister is reading his statement in English when he does not know the language.

[English]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: The policy will also seek to actualize the vast untapped potential of the agriculture sector, strengthen rural infrastructure, promote value addition, accelerate the growth of agri-business, create employment in the rural areas and secure a fair living standard for the farmers, agricultural labourers and their families. The Government also propose to give thrust to organic farming for sustainable agricultural development. A Task Force is being set up in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to make recommendations in this regard.

In the end, I would say that initiatives such as Crop Insurance fully covering individual non-loanee farmers, commercial and horticulture crops, Kisan Credit Cards, Technology Mission on Cotton, Back-ended Capital Subsidy Scheme for Cold Storages, Watershed Development Fund, Seed Crop Insurance have been introduced for the first time in the history of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA (Mahasamund): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let his complete the statement. What is this?

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: However, agriculture being a State subject, the successful implementation of programmes and schemes depend upon the Central Government and the State Governments having proper partnership, cooperation and running hand in hand.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Murthi, you ask only clarifications.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Speaker Sir, I will not take much time. I will only ask a few clarifications. Kindly allow me. It is a very important subject.

Sir, I am not very happy to call the attention of the Agriculture Minister. Since the farmers have been put to a lot of difficulties, I am only bringing today's facts about farmers to the hon. Minister of Agriculture. So, I should be factual in my approach. The whole House joins me, at least, in understanding the difficulties of the farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* If the Government does good things, naturally, we will have to appreciate. I do not say that this is the fault of the Government; I am only highlighting the difficulties of the farmers. Today's *The Hindu* newspaper is carrying an item reporting that farmers of Rentachintala in Guntur District are selling away their kidneys in Delhi and 132 people have sold away their kidneys. ...*(Interruptions)*

After hearing from the hon. Minister a very comprehensive and detailed statement, it seems as if the farmers have been taken to the heaven. Today itself, *The Hindu* has reported that the farmers from Guntur district are selling away their kidneys. They are also prepared to sell away their hearts. Their hearts are with us. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Murthi, you go through Rule 197. At this stage, you can ask only clarifications and not deliver a speech.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Sir, I am asking only the clarifications.

Sir, he says that the support prices have been given. About the support price of copra, there was a lot of hue and cry in this House the other day. The support price of copra is not satisfactory to the farmers.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has written several letters to him regarding SOS Superfine Paddy 1001, but he has not declared it as a superfine variety. Tobacco is also lying in the godowns. Chillies are also lying in the godowns. The cotton farmers are committing suicides.

In regard to the farm oil sector, I would bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the farmers are uprooting their trees in Andhra Pradesh because the price the Government is paying is not at all remunerative. A lot of imports are taking place in the country in the farm oil sector. Recently also, a lot of imports have been there. The farmers have grown these trees over the last six or seven years on the advice of the Union Government. ...(*Interruptions*) This is the plight of the farmers.

Seventy lakh tonnes of sugar are lying in the godowns because of the policy of the Government and the excess production is also a cause of concern and creating difficulties for the sugarcane growers. This is the problem faced by the farmers and the Government in its Reports says that the problem is the 'small-holdings'. I would like to ask whether the Government is going to revise its policy to make them big holdings. ...(*Interruptions*) Today also, we are depending solely on small-holdings. It is only because of small and marginal holdings that at least the farmers are getting two-time meals a day. So, I would request the Minister kindly not to entertain the idea that it is a saddening thing to have small-holdings. The concept of small-holdings is followed to spread land to all the farmers. ...(*Interruptions*)

The other thing is that we have increased the production to 203 million tones in 1998-99. It is a good thing that we have increased the production.

The rich farmers are able to concentrate on production whereas the small and marginal farmers are dying due to starvation. Moreover, extra production is taking place only in some parts of the country and not throughout the country. So, we have to see that extra production takes place in every part of the country. A lot of foodgrains are available in the FCI and other godowns, but they are not made available to the common people.

I want the Government to introduce a comprehensive insurance scheme to cover all the crops and also the farmers. NABARD should have a liberalised credit policy.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude because there is another Calling Attention.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: So, the credit policy and the insurance policy have to be liberalised to help the small and marginal farmers. The prices of urea, kerosene, LPG and others have been increased. My request is that the price of urea must be brought down. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Since the statement is in English, your reply should also be in English.

MR. SPEAKER: You have the translation facility. What is this, Shri Alvi? Every time, you are obstructing the Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record, except the Minister's reply.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have never claimed that all the problems relating to farmers have been solved and that they do not have any problem now. I have never levelled any allegation against any of the Governments till date that they have deliberately neglected the farmers. I have explained in a few sentences only the work done by our Government during the past six months.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, potato crop is rotting in Uttar Pradesh. No arrangements have been made by the Government for the storage of potato crop...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, I am warning you. You are always disturbing the House. This is not the way.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to hon'ble Members peacefully. Now I would like them to listen to me peacefully as per your order. We have taken some new steps...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are putting questions to the Minister, but you are not listening to the replies. What is this? Mr. Minister, have you complied your reply?

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\* Not recorded.

[Shri Sundar Lal Patwa]

[Translation]

SHRI SUDNER LAL PATWA: Government is very much serious about the farmers. The interests of the farmers are upper most in the mind of this Government. I would like to request all the hon'ble Members...(Interruptions) You have raised some objections regarding copra. I accept your objection. I am not hesitant to say that delay was caused in fixing the support price and procurement price. But it was not done deliberately. It was a procedural delay. I would like you to understand the importance of the work done by this Government during its short duration and see its intentions...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us now take up the next Calling Attention. Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record, except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia is saying.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Sir, I would like to know whether the farmers are getting remunerative prices or not...(Interruptions) What steps are being taken by the Government?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I have called Shri Basudeb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Farmers are committing suicides...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, I would like to know whether the farmers are getting remunerative prices or not. ...(Interruptions) What steps are being taken by the Government? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Shri Basudeb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have any objection to hold discussion in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

(II) **Situation arising out of closure of some units of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India and non-recovery of the subsidy overdrawn by certain fertilizer companies**

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of closure of some units of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation and Fertilizer Corporation of India and non-recovery of the subsidy overdrawn by certain fertilizer companies and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): Sir, the notice has been given by two hon. Members. The hon. Members have raised two matters of public importance, one concerning the situation arising out of closure of some of the units of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. And the other regarding the non-recovery of the subsidy overdrawn by certain fertilizer companies. I wish to clarify the position with regard to both these matters.

Insofar as the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. and Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. are concerned, both these companies have been declared sick industrial companies by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). HFC has units at Durgapur, Barauni and Namrup. In addition, it has a unique Haldia Fertilizer Project which was mechanically completed in November, 1979 but due to a variety of equipment related problems, obsolete technology and other reasons could never be commissioned. Government had to order suspension of commissioning activities of this plant in October, 1986. Almost similar is the status of the Food Corporation of India which has units at Sindri in Bihar, Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh and Talcher, Orissa. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Akhilesh, this is not good. What is this? What are you thinking about this House?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Sir, Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation has only one functional unit at Namrup while Sindri is the only functional unit of FCI. Government have taken a decision to revamp the Namrup Project of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation at an estimated investment of Rs. 350 crore and have also sanctioned necessary Budgetary provisions accordingly. Government

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\* Not recorded.



has been regularly providing adequate budget for regular renewal and replacement of Sindri unit of Food Corporation of India which has achieved a record production of over three lakh tonnes this year as a result of this fresh investment made by Government. The Government of India have already decided to hive off the Haldia unit of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation. A decision in respect of the other units of the two companies was, however, deferred. The matter will be placed before the Government at the earliest date for a decision. It may also be appropriate to note that KRIBHCO's proposal for availing itself of the infrastructure available at Gorakhpur for installing a new plant is also under Government's consideration. Government's policies with regard to sick public sector undertakings have been clearly enunciated as that of revival of techno-economically viable units, closure of unviable units, while taking full care of the interest of the workers.

Now I come to the second issue. Understatement of capacity by some of the urea-producing units was first referred to in the report of the joint Parliamentary Committee on Fertilizer Pricing in August 1992. Thereafter, this matter has been deliberated at various levels in the Government. The High Powered Fertilizer Pricing Policy Review Committee which was headed by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao had also referred to it in some detail. The Fertilizer Industries Coordination Committee had very recently considered the report of the Expert Committee constituted by it to examine various aspects of the matter. The Standing Committee of Petroleum and Chemicals had expressed its serious views on the matter and recommended that penal action against the defaulting companies be considered.

The question of understatement of capacity has two aspects, one relating to initiating penal action and the other relating to recovery of the excess amount drawn as subsidy. Insofar as the penal action is concerned, it has been decided to refer the matter to the CBI for necessary investigation. Insofar as recovery of the excess amount drawn as subsidy is concerned, it has been decided to constitute a Committee headed by Dr. Y.K. Alagh with a view to determining the amounts recoverable from the defaulting companies. Its quantification was necessary. Its advice will be obtained on the various aspects of the report submitted by the Expert Committee which was discussed by the FICC recently. While the action referred to above in both these respects pertain to the past, the Government also propose to take remedial action through a new Fertilizer Pricing Policy which is at an advanced stage of preparation. Pending finalisation of the new fertilizer pricing policy and the receipt of the report of the said Dr. Alagh Committee, FICC has been directed to take such corrective measures as would result

in minimising the overdrawal. Due care will be taken in the new fertilizer policy to ensure that such unintended benefits do not accrue to the industry without in any way affecting indigenous production of urea on a sustained basis with proper returns. Such an approach is necessary to ensure availability of adequate quantity of fertilizers to the Indian farmers at affordable prices and also ensuring continued flow of investment in the sector.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while inaugurating the first public sector fertiliser unit at Sindri in 1952, the first Prime Minister of India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he was inaugurating not a mere fertiliser unit but a temple of India. Such temples of India are now being demolished and dismantled by the present Government. They started with Gorakhpur which was closed for more than ten years; they closed Barauni unit in Bihar on 1st Jan, 1999; they suspended production in Durgapur unit; they closed the Talcher unit in Orissa; and they even closed the coal-based fertiliser unit in Ramagundam. In the Namrup unit in Assam, out of the three units, only one unit is functioning and the other two are closed.

This issue has been discussed a number of times on the floor of the House. Various Committees have gone into the issue of revival of the units of the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation and the Fertiliser Corporation of India and have recommended their revival. But the Government has taken no action so far in this regard. In 1997, the United Front Government approved a package for the revival of Barauni, Durgapur and Namrup units.

That proposal was approved by the Government of India by spending Rs. 2,300 crore.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR (Balia, U.P.): Please include Gorakhpur also.

[*English*]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Gorakhpur is under the FCI.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please come to the clarification.

SHR BASU DEB ACHARIA: Till date, the Government has not taken any action. The units at Barauni and Durgapur were functioning and producing urea but the Government has suspended the production in these two units also. Sir, what has happened in the entire Eastern India starting from Gorakhpur?

MR. SPEAKER: At the same time, you have to see the entire mood of the junior Members in the House also. This is not good.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There are units at Barauni, Durgapur, Haldia, Talchar and Namrup. But the Government has decided to revive only one unit of Namrup, and suspend the Sindri unit by replacement by putting some investment.

Sir, there is not a single urea production unit in the State of West Bengal. West Bengal is now the sixth in the consumption of fertilisers. The Durgapur unit there is the only producing unit and there too, the production work has been suspended.

Sir, when Shri Barnala was the Fertiliser Minister, a proposal was made to start the production with a little investment to the tune of Rs. 17 crore.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: By investing Rs. 17 crore, the production can be started at Durgapur unit. But that has not been done so far.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Lakshman Seth.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, what I demand is that the Government should take concrete steps in regard to revive all these sick units of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation, yes, also the Ramagundam, Talchar and Durgapur units. Durgapur unit is the only unit which was functioning in the West Bengal.

Sir, Shri Chandra Shekhar has mentioned about the Gorakhpur. He has said that the Government is considering a proposal to have a new plan at Gorakhpur.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me to raise only one question.

MR. SPEAKER: No. The rule does not permit, please.

Now, Shri Lakshman Seth.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I have not yet come to the second subject. There are two subjects in this Calling Attention. I had submitted two different Calling

Attention notices but you had clubbed them into one. Now, I will come to the second subject.

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me, how much time you want to take for a Calling Attention.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I want to know whether the Government would take steps to restart the production at the Durgapur unit by spending Rs. 17 crore about which the proposal had already been submitted to the Government of India.

My next point is about the gold plating, name plate capacities of the fertiliser companies.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, a number of fertiliser companies have overdrawn the subsidy. Now, the Government has increased the prices of fertilisers. Instead of reducing, the Government has increased the retention price of fertilisers. The Government has put burden on the farmers of our country.

Sir, now I come to the changing of the name plate, gold plating of the name plate of the company, capacity of the company...

MR. SPEAKER: Now, whatever he is going to say will not go on record.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What is this, Sir?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? You are not listening to anything from the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, this is a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time do you want to take? You have to listen to the Chair also.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have to talk about the subsidy also.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I will take only one minute and conclude.

In the statement which the hon. Minister made yesterday, he did not mention about the CBI inquiry.

The Standing Committee on Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers, 1998 recommended quantifying and recovery of the amount overdrawn by the Fertiliser Company. I want to know from the hon. Minister why no action was taken in 1998 itself when two Expert Committees, one the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the other, the Committee headed by Shri Hanumanthappa, had gone into it and unanimously recommended recovery of the amount overdue.

I also want to know when the Government came to know about the overdrawal of the subsidy. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamluk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Suresh Prabhu, the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers has already made a statement regarding various units of HFC and other units of the Fertiliser Corporation of India. The hon. Minister has already stated that there is no fault on the part of the engineers, staff and workers. It is only because of the failure of equipment and also defects in technology.

I want to request the hon. Minister to clarify whether this can be modified and rectified, and introduction of high technology can be made to operate this Haldia unit.

In West Bengal, there is no urea producing unit at the present moment. The demand for urea is increasing in West Bengal, but there is no supply. At present, about 10 lakh tonnes of urea is being demanded, but there is no urea plant.

That is why, I want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering revival of the unit of HFC by any joint sector.

I would like to know what is the value of the assets of Haldia unit at HFC. It is very much high. The Government can have equity share in it and any private investor can be asked to run this factory.

Another clarification which I would like to seek from the hon. Minister is whether the hon. Minister is considering to give any subsidy for the Brown Field Factory. At present, Government is not considering to give subsidy to the Green Field Factory because Haldia unit is based on naphtha as a feedstock. There is an existing infrastructure plant and machinery.

If the Government gives subsidy for the time being to brown field unit, I hope many private investors will come forward and the Government also will be able to run this unit which is naphtha-based urea factory. This is my submission.

I suggest that IFFCO and KRIBHCO can be asked to run Haldia units as in the case of Gorakhpur and in this way we will be able to cater to the demands of urea in West Bengal.

The hon. Minister has said that the interest of the sick and closed units will be taken care of. I do not understand how the interest of the sick and closed units will be taken care of by the Government. I want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister on this point.

I also want to have a clarification from the hon. Minister whether the Government is considering supply of LNG gas in Eastern region, particularly in Haldia for making Haldia unit of HFC viable.

This is my humble submission to the hon. Minister.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied all the issues which have been raised in the first part of the question itself hoping that I will be able to save the precious time of the House. However, since two hon. Members have raised clarifications, I will attempt to answer them. The Hindustan Fertiliser Company, as on March, 1999, has accumulated loss to the tune of Rs. 3,628 crore.

13.00 hrs.

The Fertilizer Corporation of India, as on the same date, has an accumulated loss of Rs. 5,049 crore. Therefore, any revival package that we are now going to consider must take these realities into consideration. When we are going to make fresh investments into any of these projects, we must make sure that the cost-benefit analysis is properly done and if we feel that the benefits would be more than the costs that are going to be incurred, obviously, we should revive the units. There is no doubt about it. We will be guided by this policy.

We have constituted several expert committees which include a very renowned institution like the ICICI. It has submitted its report. If any of the units meets with the criterion of commercial viability, those units will definitely be revived. I would like to assure this to you.

Secondly, I come to the point about Eastern India, which consists of the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. Even Eastern UP could be considered a part of

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\* Not recorded.

[Shri Lakshman Seth]

that. Our hon. former Prime Minister hails from that area. We are really concerned about this area. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav was trying to probably mention this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): What about Kerala?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: When I am talking about Eastern India, I cannot take Kerala or South India into Eastern India. I will take it up later on. I cannot change and I do not have the authority or the competence to change geography!

This sector of this part of India, unfortunately, has no working fertiliser plant. It is a fact. There are very few plants and they are also not functioning properly. Therefore, this part of India must receive the topmost attention of the Government. The new fertiliser plants that are going to come up in this area must certainly take this reality into consideration. This is of prime importance. This is the real policy initiative that we want to take. But how are we going to do it?

Here, I am not assuring the House but I will just give an indication of what we are really considering very actively. We are thinking of converting the naphtha-based plants into gas-based plants, if they are going to be revived. This is the recommendation of even Dr. Hanumantha Rao Committee. It was a high-powered Committee. We will consider a one-time possibility of some financial support which will enable these companies to convert themselves and become viable. This is something that we are considering.

Now, I come to coal-based plants. In India, the feed stock that we normally use is naphtha, natural gas, fuel oil or LSCH but unfortunately we are not using coal as a feed stock. This is because coal technology has failed. It was there but it has failed. Unfortunately, these plants which used coal as feed stock did not become commercially viable. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not want to listen to the speeches of both of them. You have made a long speech, now please give to the pointed answer. All other formalities have been completed in Gorakhpur, only NOC is awaited. On the contrary, you are saying that the matter is under consideration. It is not so. Actually you are not interested to do so. Why?...*(Interruptions)* He is making speech from

this side and he is making from that side. If the speech of one member is expunged then the speech of other member should also be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: A task force has been set up within one month since I have become the Minister. The task force was set up for the manufacturing fertilizer in our country with coal based technology. Very soon, we are going to organise an international seminar in Central India on this issue...*(Interruptions)* I am coming to the Gorakhpur, please let me speak. I have to reply the question raised by him. A question regarding the revival of Haldia Fertilizer Plant has been raised from the other side.

[*English*]

This fertiliser plant was closed in 1986. It was not closed in the last one year. He has said that this is the modern temple of development and we are trying to demolish it. In fact, we would like to worship in any temple—modern or otherwise even ancient - provided the temple is serving its purpose. Unfortunately, when we came into Government, the temple was already demolished. The decision was taken in 1986. It was decided at that time that this plant should be closed. This is not a decision that we have taken. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, it is better to address the Chair.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: As far as Haldia is concerned, we will also consider joint ventures. If somebody wants to come forward, we will definitely consider the formation of a joint venture, as has been demanded. But I am going beyond this. Very soon, I will come out with a comprehensive white paper—not only about the units that you have mentioned like Gorakhpur—on all sick fertiliser plants in India and what could be done for them. I will be coming out with a comprehensive white paper. ...*(Interruptions)* The United Front Government was there for such a long time. Unfortunately, it could not be done. Please give us some time. We will definitely try to do it as quickly as possible.

As far as the Brown Field Projects are concerned, as has been mentioned, it is a fact. Gorakhpur has got a very good infrastructure. But unfortunately it did not become viable, for a variety of reasons. So, we are now finding out whether any other company would be interested to set up a new factory there. We will certainly give permission to it, provided viability is established. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajgarh, U.P.): KRI BHCO is ready to take over it, why NOC is not being given to it...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Plenty of natural gas is available in the Cauvery basin. So, Ramagundam Plant should be connected with natural gas. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can address the Chair.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: The Government has already come out with a Vision Statement on Hydrocarbon, 2025. After considering the Vision Statement of 2025, it appears that beyond the year 2010, the availability of natural gas to be used as a feedstock to manufacture fertiliser may not be to the extent to which it is desired. Therefore, we have to take some alternative measures. Hanumantha Rao Committee itself had recommended formation of joint venture at shores where natural gas is available. We are definitely considering all the aspects.

I thank the two hon. Members—Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Lakshman Seth—for bringing it to our attention. We will take that into account. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I request the hon. Minister to come to the specific point? KRI BHCO has given a proposal. They had said that they would manage the finances also. It has been taken into consideration by all the agencies of the Government. Everybody has recommended that this Plant can be re-started and KRI BHCO is ready to take up this matter.

Months back I wrote to the hon. Minister. He was kind enough to give me a reply that it is under the active consideration of the Government of India. If money is there, if the feasibility report is there and if everybody has recommended like that, why this delay in giving order or permission to this particular industry, KRI BHCO, to set up the Plant and restart it?

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: It is not the simple NOC. We are really examining this matter. As soon as we come to the conclusion that it is a viable unit and that KRI BHCO is really ready to set up, we will consider this.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the viability aspects has been taken into consideration. There is a report that it is a viable proposal. The finances are there; everything else is there. There are some people who are interested to see that this Plant is not working. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Now, the Minister.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Shri Radhakrishnan, please take your seat. I am not allowing you. Please take your seat. Mr. Minister, you may address the Chair.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI SURESH PRABHU: LNG or natural gas is to be made available. High Powered Committee, about which a reference has been made by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, said that natural gas has to be made available. That is the recommendation of the Expert Committee. In that light, we are considering the proposal of KRI BHCO. We will take a final decision soon. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasgupta.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, he has not replied properly. He has not given any assurance to restart it. So, we are walking out.

13.09 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and some other hon. Members left the House*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasgupta.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASGUPTA (Raiganj): Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call all the hon. Members. Please take your seats.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Today and tomorrow are the last days of this Session. So, I will call all the hon. Members. Please take your seats. Now, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasgupta.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The issue of Gorakhpur is very important. They have the full details of the proposal, KRIBHCO is ready to undertake it. ... (Interruptions) but they are not interested. Lot of Corruption is involved in it, it is a matter of crores of rupees. ... (Interruptions) Therefore, we walk out from the House.

13.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and some other hon'ble Members left the House.

... (Interruptions)

13.10 hrs.

## RE: INDIAN PEACE KEEPING FORCE IN SIERRA LEONE

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last few days we have been listening to reports in the print and electronic media about the incidents that are going in Sierra Leone. I thought the Government, on its own, would make a *suo motu* statement about these incidents. Since the Government have not come forward with the statement, I am compelled to raise this matter in the 'Zero Hour'.

India is a member of the United Nations and we have certain obligations. We are all for peace. I am grateful to the Government for having responded to the call of United Nations to bring peace in Sierra Leone. The Indian Peace Keeping Force is doing its job with great conviction and courage, maintaining the best tradition of India insofar as the international peace and amity are concerned. For the last few days, we have been receiving disturbing reports in the print and electronic media that several of our soldiers have been kidnapped and abducted. Fierce fighting is going on between the RUF and the Government forces. Our soldiers are doing a commendable job to restore the confidence of the people under the guidance of United Nations.

Since the Parliament Session is coming to an end by tomorrow, it is very important that Government should

make a statement explaining the latest position about the role of our Peace Keeping Force and about the fate of those *jawans* who are said to have been kidnapped or abducted. This will give a clear picture to the family members of the *jawans* and to the nation as well. The statement should take the House into confidence on the following aspects. First, about our role in this delegation; secondly, the fate of those soldiers who are said to have been kidnapped or abducted; and thirdly as to how long will this commitment continue, how long our Peace Keeping Force should be there and when are they coming back.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that this opportunity has arisen to set at rest some observations and doubts that the hon. Member has raised.

Under the normal circumstances, both the Houses of Parliament would have had a full-fledged discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. As the discussion did not take place, the Government, on every important issue, has volunteered to come forward with *suo motu* statements.

The UN Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) was established by Security Council Resolution 1270 of 22nd October, 1999. Its present mandate is based on UNSC Resolution 1289 (2000).

Currently the Indian Army has roughly 1667 solidiers in Sierra Leone out of a total strength of the UN Peacekeeping Mission which has 9512 men. This is the second largest contingent after Nigeria, a neighbouring country of Sierra Leone who have a total of 3200 plus soldiers in Sierra Leone.

The Indian contingent is mostly deployed in the Eastern Provinces of Daru, Kailahun, Kenema and Mile 91 with some additional elements at forces headquarters in Freetown. Currently, the exercise of deploying an additional battalion from India and support elements committed earlier totalling 1500 men is underway. Already, 150 men have been airlifted by a Canadian Air Force plane last night. The full deployment along with ammunitions and equipment will involve around 25 aircraft, and the exercise will cover the period from 15th May to 25th May, 2000.

So far as the ground situation is concerned, I wish to just advise the hon. Member about some of the adjectives which the hon. Member has used about Indian soldiers having been kidnapped or taken hostage. No one from the Indian Peace Keeping Force has been kidnapped. The Question simply does not arise. It is a fighting force and the fighting forces are not kidnapped.

Rebels of the Revolutionary United Front, RUF faction, had in-deed taken a number of detainees in the Kailahun area which included 12 Indian soldiers. Some of these detainees were released earlier. All remaining detainees, including all Indian officers and other ranks were released unconditionally on the morning of 13th May, 2000. They are all in good health and have rejoined the main Indian contingent at Kailahun. Another group of 23 Indian soldiers are currently surrounded by RUF elements but our men and soldiers are in full possession of all their equipment and weapons and there is no immediate danger to their lives. Lines of communications between the Commanding Officer and this contingent, as also with the local RUF leadership and indeed also the village elders, are open and efforts are underway not only to ensure their safety but to lift the present situation.

I have, personally been in touch with our permanent Representative to United Nations. We have pressed upon the United Nations and the Secretary-General the need for augmenting force level and for re-grouping of forces so that the UN mission there can be more effectively implemented. We have also stressed the need to preserve UN command and control over all forces operating in Sierra Leone. The Government is constantly monitoring the situation and they are in touch with the United Nations as well as all other Member States concerned.

I find it necessary here only to read out a reference that has been made in a report to the Security Council by the Under Secretary-General DPKO, Bernard Miyet, is on 15th of May, 2000. I find it necessary to read out the references that he has made to our soldiers. It would not take me a minute but I think it is necessary for all the hon. Members to know it. He says, I am quoting from the statement made in the Security Council.

"I would like to first of all underline the extreme courage and dignity of Kenyan and Indian soldiers which were in the frontlines and which have paid the highest price."

He then goes on to speak about some other details and says:

"I would like to remind, with stress, that the Indian and Kenyan troops remained in possession of their arms in Makeni, Magburaka and Kailahun and that they remained determined to fight till the finish."

Finally, Sir:

"I would also like to show appreciation for the intelligence, professionalism, the determination and the will of Gen. Jetley—who is the force commandant

there—in particularly trying circumstances and I would like to render public homage to him. I have equally appreciated the courage and the determination of all those which day and night have held their heads high in the tempest."

This is the translation, Sir, the original having been made in French. I trust this satisfies the curiosity of the hon. Members.

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[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is in the grip of serious famine for the last many days. Members of Parliament from Rajasthan have always been concerned about the famine situation of Rajasthan. On the request of Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Central Government provided adequate amount of assistance to Rajasthan's Famine Relief Fund. The entire House is aware of it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to mention that Central Government provided much more assistance than that sought by the State Government of Rajasthan. Rajasthan Government was having Rs. 162 crores in calamity Relief Fund at the time when famine occurred there in November. An assistance of Rs. 103 crores was provided by hon'ble Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Rs. 1700 crore were given under various Heads through several schemes. With all these funds relief operations were started in Rajasthan. But today the situation is that all relief work have been politicized there. The relief programmes are being undertaken there on the behest of Congress leaders...(*Interruptions*) This is not the actual position...(*Interruptions*) The labourers deputed for accomplishing the relief works are being asked whether they have voted for Bhartiya Janata Party. If anyone has voted in favour of BJP, wages are not being paid to him...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is too much. The hon. Prime Minister said that let us not bring politics into this...(*Interruptions*) You are trying to bring politics into this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI: Sir, Chief Minister of Rajasthan is repeating the same thing ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss all States matters in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI: They are saying that the Union Government is not assisting us as it is not providing funds. Through you, I would like to tell the Prime Minister that the way the State Government of Rajasthan is committing atrocity on lakhs-crores of people, they are forced to migrate...(Interruptions) Lakhs of cattle have died there...(Interruptions) Therefore, I want to say that attention should be paid to this situation...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Assembly matter cannot be discussed here...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Government of India for constituting Nanavati Committee to look into the 1984 riots. I thank the Government for constituting this committee in deference to the demand of the society which was pending for so many years.

Sir, I would like to say that prior to this, four other commissions or committees were constituted — Marwah Committee, Mishra Commission, Jain-Banerjee Committee and Kapoor-Mittal Committee...(Interruptions) Affidavits, documents and evidences were presented before all these committees. This commission has been set up after 13 years. My suggestion is that those documents should be brought before this commission because many people are such who have given evidence but have died. Therefore, through you, I request the Government that old documents affidavits should be brought before the Nanavati Committee.

[English]

SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI (Hindupur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an important issue in this august House.

The people of Anantapur District are agitated over the construction of a reservoir across Chitravathi river near Paragodu village by the Karnataka State it will affect the people of certain districts like Anantapur and

Cuddapah adversely. A drought situation is already prevailing in Anantapur. Apart from affecting irrigation prospects, the proposed construction near Paragodu village by Karnataka Government will drastically affect the drinking water need and ground water recharged in the surrounding villages of Chitravathi river in Anantapur district. The dam will deprive the people of utilising water as per the agreement of 1892 between the erstwhile Madras and Mysore States.

I appeal to the Government of India to pass orders to stop the construction of the proposed reservoir across Chitravathi river to save the affected people of Anantapur district.

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU (Anantapur): I would like to associate myself with the points raised by the hon. Member from Hindupur.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday the terrorists killed Shri Ghulam Hassan, the Minister of State for Energy of Jammu and Kashmir in land mine blast. The bodyguards, the driver and the wireless operator who were accompanying the Minister were also killed in the said explosion. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hizbul Muzahiddin has claimed the responsibility for the act. The name of Shri Ghulam Hassan Bhatt was on their hit-list from the very beginning. They have further stated that the name of Shri Farooq Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir is also included in their hit-list. During the last four years the political leaders of National Conference and various other political parties have fallen victims to these terrorists attacks. It is a very serious matter. Today our intelligence network, whether at State level or at the national level, has become so inefficient that it has failed to protect the lives of people in the country. The possibility of massacre of other people in future by the terrorists cannot be ruled out. Through you, I request the Government to make a statement on the killings in this explosion.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Shankar Prasad Jaiswal have also given notices on the same subject. They can also associate with Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am also associating with the hon. Member. I may be permitted to put in a word. ...(Interruptions)

\* Not recorded.



MR. SPEAKER: I have called all the names.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I am associating with the views expressed by the hon. Member. I expected a statement today from the hon. Home Minister when he was present here. But he did not make any statement...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Ropar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a point about Udharn Singh Nagar. The Government propose to include Udharn Singh Nagar in the forthcoming Bill. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the sentiments of Punjabis, Bengalis and other people of the country are also attached with it. Our ancestors have contributed to make the area of tarai fertile and brought this area into the mainstream of the country and increased the production of foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dullo, you raise this point only when the Bill is introduced, not now.

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: This is a very serious matter. The sentiments of Punjabis and Bengalis are attached with it. The Government propose to introduce the Bill. One committee was also formed under the Chairmanship of hon. George Saheb but no meeting has been held so far and the views of the people have not been heard yet. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How you are speaking on this Bill when it has not even been introduced yet.

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: The Pradhans of around 508 villages have staged a dhama. ...(*Interruptions*) They have given notice to the Prime Minister...(*Interruptions*) lakhs of families are going to be affected. The Government is not serious over this issue...(*Interruptions*) We want that the Government should make a statement on this...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: At the time of the consideration of the Bill, you can say all these things but not now.

Shri Ajoy Chakraborty to speak now.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This should not go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

SHRI BALBIR SINGH (Jalandhar): The notice is in my name. Please allow me to speak for two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Bill has not yet been introduced in the House. How can you speak on that?

SHRI BALBIR SINGH: Tomorrow, the Bill is to be introduced in the House. Tomorrow is the list day of this Session.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it tomorrow but not today.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the procedure. It is not the proper way of raising the matter. Now, Shri Ajoy Chakraborty to speak.

SHRI BALBIR SINGH: Sir, I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: You have given the notice. But the Bill has not yet been introduced in the House. Please understand that you can raise this at the time of the consideration only and not now. This is too early a stage.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should go on record except Shri Ajoy Chakraborty's version.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Even though it is not the consideration stage, I have allowed that hon. Member also. Please understand this.

SHRI BALBIR SINGH: That is what I wanted to tell you. It is in my name.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise it now.

SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, recently, the Railway Board has announced its decision to increase the licence fee of the vendors throughout the country, who are selling their goods on the railway platforms, from 3 per cent to 12 per cent without assessing the income of the vendors. On the contrary, M/s. Wheeler & Company are selling books and they are running their business in all the railway platforms in India without paying any licence fee. I demand that the Railway Ministry should withdraw and revoke the licence fee in order to remove the difficulties of the poor vendors who are selling their goods on the railway platforms all over the country.

\* Not recorded.

\* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, this matter has been raised on 15.5.2000 Please understand it. Again, you are raising the same matter.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.37 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY BILL

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House, will take up further discussion on the Information Technology Bill, 1999. Shri Subodh Mohite.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support the Information Technology Bill, 1999, which has been brought here and particularly I congratulate the hon. Minister on my own behalf and on behalf of my party. My speech will focus only on two points. It is not necessary that every person should be expert in every field. I am also not an expert in the field of Information Technology. But if we go through the salient features of this Bill, we will find that the hon. Minister deserves congratulation. For the last two years, I have been watching the positive response of the Government towards Information Technology. The hon. Minister has realised by which way the country will be benefited in future. When we are talking about Information Technology, I feel that information technology is like an ocean. While moving that Bill, hon. Minister had said:

[English]

It is fourth mode of transportation. When we are calling it as an ocean, telecommunication, print media, electronic media, computer, internet, e-commerce and e-mail are some of the modern techniques, which come under information technology.

[Translation]

I have gone through the Bill which has been brought here. Though we got less time for that yet I feel that this is a very good bill and I support it.

[English]

It is a heterogeneous Bill.

[Translation]

Because when we are introducing such a major Bill then it should be thoroughly studied. Mainly, it has two parts. First part is related to e-commerce.

[English]

We are authorising the signatures by means of electronics. The second part is cyber laws and crime.

[Translation]

I submit that this Bill covers all the points but it has been divided into two parts.

[English]

One is e-commerce. It is also a huge sector. The second is cyber laws and crime. I think, it will be a homogenous bill.

[Translation]

While we are discussing the Bill, it is also imperative to think as to how it will be implemented, I think.

[English]

There are two parts of implementation. One is literacy and the second is education.

[Translation]

So far as literacy is concerned, I also have the functional knowledge of computer and I have been provided with the Pentium-III computer by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. I can play games on computer. I know about Internet and e-commerce but it doesn't mean I am educated in this field. I am not a complete operational manager. I am only literate. The second part is education. Education means that a person can operate electronic media properly and can have productive output from it in the real sense.

[English]

That person is called an educated person. That person is actually a manager of the electronics media and another person is called a literate person. I am making a difference between literacy and education. With due regards.

[Translation]

I would like to make submission as the M.P.'s are sitting here, I apologise to them but I regret to say that.

[English]

I know everything, this does not mean that I am educated.

[Translation]

I think atleast fifty percent people here are not conversant with the information technology. We are talking about implementation.

[English]

The second part is about education.

[Translation]

Frist of all we will have to educate ourselves in this field.

[English]

I am quoting an example of Canada.

[Translation]

It is not necessary that every M.P. should be expert in every field. We are also not expert. In our seniors also, fifty percent may not have been expert in this field. But in Canada, in order to educate every M.P., a Ph.D. student of information technology field spends an hour with the M.P's daily. I wish that this sort of facility should be provided to us also so that we could be conversant with information technology not only with the computer. When we are talking about cyber laws, I would like to give a small suggestion in this regard.

[English]

There is a section for controlling the crime. I am not criticising the matter.

[Translation]

On page 22 it has been given.

[English]

"Any police officer having the rank of Dy. S.P...."

[Translation]

Will be the investigating Officer. But what is the ground reality. When we talk about implementation of the cyber laws in a district, we should keep in mind that there are more than two officers of D.S.P. level in a district who are already overburdened by the administrative work. Would he oversee the law related to information technology or control crime or handle the administrative work? Therefore, we should think about the liberty given. Today, when we talk about implementation of the cyber laws to check the computer crime, I would say that more than 50 percent D.S.P's are not computer literate.

[English]

They are not educated in information technology.

[Translation]

I think the hon'ble Minister will have to make efforts in this regard.

[English]

Because the Police Department is a grey department.

[Translation]

We are aware how long it takes to lodge an F.I.R. on an application. Therefore, I would like to say.

[English]

What is the preparatory plan to implement the information technology in the Police Department to have better results. I think there should be a separate scheme.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): IPS-IT.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Sir, Shri Munsiji is saying that I.P.S. should be linked with I.T. We are talking about cyber laws.

[English]

This should be provided by the Central Government and there should be proper coordination between the States and the Centre.

[Translation]

Sir, there is need to pay attention to the Indian conditions as well as literacy and intelligence also.

[English]

We are approving the rules and we are recognising the signatures by means of electronics.

[Translation]

I have gone through the Bill introduced in the House in this regard, but I could not understand it fully because only its title has been given but how it will be implemented, nothing has been mentioned in the Bill in this regard. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to kindly elaborate this during the course of his reply.

Mr. Speaker Sir, four amendments have been moved to this Bill. The first amendment is about the Indian Penal Code, the second one is related to Bank and the third one is about the Evidence Act and the fourth amendment is about the Reserve Bank of India. Here, I would like to cite an example. Suppose someone wants to make payment of his income tax through e-mail, the income tax commissioner or the income tax department will not accept it because they don't have any such arrangement. Though you have moved amendments with regard to income tax, sales tax and excise departments but I do not think that we will be able to have the desired result. You may have to bring more amendments in this.

I have already thanked Shri Mahajan ji as he has done this commendable job.

[English]

I am very happy to speak on this Bill. He is a very young and dynamic Minister.

[Translation]

I have learned a lot from him and I hope that I will continue to learn from him in future also. It is worth appreciating that he took over as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Information Technology six months ago and within such a short period, he has studied about the information technology and introduced this Bill in the Parliament.

[English]

He is a Minister with a vision. I really appreciate this.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Speaker Sir, yesterday an issue was raised here and lot of discussion took place thereon. That has also been reported in today's newspapers. The senior Members have also questioned as to why this Bill is being passed in haste. It is not good to pass it in haste. Actually the information technology sector is related with time. The entire world is trying to have superiority in this field. This sector is witnessing rapid changes. Two years back we were having Pentium-I. Last year, we have got Pentium-II and this year we have Pentium-III. In information technology sector, changes are taking place rapidly. It is developing by leaps and bounds.

[English]

There is certain life of technology.

[Translation]

In this sector only that country will succeed which will move with the pace of time. It is not good to criticise this Bill.

[English]

There should be positive criticism.

[Translation]

Negative criticism will hamper the interest of the country. Mr. Speaker Sir, in the end I would like to say earlier there was no one to look after the interest of this sector but with passage of this Bill, the interests of this sector have been secured. Keeping all this in view, I have written a slogan.

[*English*]

I think, cyber space is now everybody's baby.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Hon'ble Speaker Sir, the information technology has brought rapid changes all over the world. It is but natural that our country will have to cope up with the rapid changes taking place in the world. It is evident from the history that the civilisations and societies which do not keep pace with the time fade into oblivion. There have been three phases of growth in the history of human being. Though there have been lot of changes. In the first phase of growth man took a major step. In that phase man developed the skill of communicating his ideas and feelings. The second phase of growth in the history of mankind was development of script through which he was able to maintain written records. Due to development of this skill, he was able to compile and preserve his treasure of knowledge for the future generation.

Today we are on the verge of third phase of growth. Today information technology has taken a revolutionary proportion in the world. As such we would like to see that our country should keep pace with the rest of the world. In order to meet the future challenges. For this it was necessary to have some regulations in this regard. I welcome the provisions made in this Bill to have some regulations in this field. As my colleague has said that we don't have objection to the subject matter and objective of this Bill. We have objection only on this Bill being brought in haste because this will have great impact on our future generation. It will have impact on our dealings at the national and international level. Therefore, it should be discussed seriously. It should not be passed in haste. We have been elected to this House and I agree with my colleagues that most of the members are not conversant with the information technology. In such a situation, it is necessary to consult the experts of this field before taking any decision in this regard because today not only India but the entire world is passing through the stage of infancy of the information technology. The conference of the G-8 countries is being held in France. There is no unanimity amongst the developed countries as to how the crimes related to information technology should be checked and what action should be taken against the offenders. Still a debate is going on amongst them in this regard. Therefore, we are of the view that there should be indepth discussion on it. A well thought policy, programme or provision can be made in this regard after considering its consequences and implications from every point of view.

It will be of no use to go into the details of the discussion held on it here yesterday. While replying the debate, the hon'ble Minister and Shri Jaitley Ji have said that there was urgency because had we not been able to introduce this Bill in the present session, we would have lagged behind by one year in this field. Last time you remained in power for the thirteen months. This time also you are in power for the last eight months. In total you are in power for the last twenty one months. You felt no urgency of this during the last twenty one months. It has been more than three months since this session commenced and you did not feel any urgency to bring this Bill in the beginning of this session and at the end of the session when only two days are left to conclude this session, you feel urgency of bringing this Bill and you have circulated the copy of amendment to us on holiday. We have not gone through yet the report of the Standing Committee as we got no time to go through it. Mahajanji, we have objection only on this score and there is nothing else in our mind on this. There are several laws like Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, Bankers Evidence Act and Reserve Bank of India Act etc. and it is necessary to consider the provisions of these Acts before passing this Bill so that all these points are covered in this Bill. Now I would like to draw your attention specially towards three-four things. Yesterday the hon'ble Minister Shri Jaitleyji gave a clarification about the section 79. Under this section, a provision has been made that any officer of the Deputy S.P. rank can conduct raid at any public place. In this connection, example was cited that such provisions are also there under other Acts and laws, therefore making of this provision in this law does not make any difference. I have no objection to it. If you want to make this provision then you can make it but I would like to say one thing on the basis of my experience and you should remember this as it will be there in the records. I belong to the dacoits prone area of Madhya Pradesh. A law was enacted in Madhya Pradesh through which more powers were delegated to police in the dacoits prone areas so that it could deal with dacoit menace effectively. In that law, some harsh provisions were made to which I had objected to but my objection was not heeded to and it was said that it is necessary for effective enforcement. This law was misused to such an extent by the police that the Government had to scrap this law within a year from the date of its enactment. I still insist\*

It would be better to consider it before emerging of such a situation. We are not against it. I agree with you that sometimes such situation arises when prompt action is need and decision making cannot be postponed. It is not so that you should go to the court and obtain a warrant for execution, it may take three days in attaining the warrant. I am of the view that this power should be

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi]

exercised in the extreme situation in emergency in which it is not possible to wait. There should be some check on exercising this power because Cyber Cafe will be functioning at many places. Computer training institutes have opened in every village which are imparting computer training to the boys and girls. As such, any officer can enter in such Institutes. You should keep the entire country in view not only Delhi. Delhi is not India. India comprises of villages, small towns and you will have to take into account the role of police in villages and towns. Otherwise this law can be a problem for us in future. I would like to say that I am not saying this for only for criticism. For example take the section 83 in which a provision has been made that any excess committed or action taken under the section 89 should be deemed action taken in goodwill and no action can be taken against the officers who have perpetuated access under this section. It is ridiculous. If any Dy. S.P. forcibly enters into the house of any person and takes away him and his computer for no fault of his, no action will be taken against that officer. You should consider this thing and such provision of this Act should be done away with.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards the section 55 also. At the Centre Government level you have made provision of setting up of an appellate Authority under chapter ten. In section 55 you have made provision that if the provision of the setting up of this authority proves to be faulty even then the decision taken or the orders passed or action taken by this authority will not be repealed. This aspect should also be looked into so that it may not cause any embarrassing situation.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL (Chandni Chowk): It was passed unanimously, your members were also present.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: As time is short, so I would not like to go deep into this discussion, Hon. Mr. Speaker would direct me to resume my seat after some time. If we have committed a mistake in the past, then should we repeat? It is my duty as a member, to put all the facts before this House, as also the nation, so that they may properly deliberate upon it. I would like to draw your kind attention towards a few more facts in this regard. I welcome introduction of section 66, it is really a good provision. Infact Vulgar things being displayed on electronic Internet, are really proving to be fatal for both our culture and our younger generation and if you wish

to make more strict provisions for this, then I would definitely support it. In section 74, there is again one practical problem. The spirit behind section 74 is absolutely right, you have made a provision that even in foreign countries if anyone commits some act, which affects our internet, then legal action can be taken against him here. But I would like to know one thing that there are many countries with whom we do not have any Extradition Treaty and if any such offence is committed in any of these countries then how shall our law be enforced on a person belonging to such countries? How shall we take effective action against him? So we must ponder over this aspect also, it is necessary. I want to draw your attention on this aspect also.

15.00 hrs.

I want to draw the attention of the House to my last point. You have made a proposal to constitute an advisory Committee. It is no doubt appropriate. Please tell me what would be the number of official and non-official members in it as also their tenure and qualifications for being a member of this committee. These things have not been mentioned here, please clarify whether you would like to bring it through subordinate legislation. It would become more comprehensive if you do that. But in all, this legislation was a need of the time, so it should be welcomed. It is not the responsibility of one party to make this legislation and ensure its implementation throughout the country effectively as it has wider implications. So I wish that we all should deliberate upon this matter, with an open mind cutting across Party lines. If we feel that some change or amendment is required to be made in this, then we may open-mindedly accept it. I know that once a Law is made, then change cannot be introduced in it, but I think it can be done, amendments have been made so many times, we experience new things with the passage of time.

[English]

Subject to these conditions which I have referred to and the points which I have raised, I welcome this Bill.

[Translation]

I welcome this Bill and request the House that it must be passed.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The words which you have used " " are unparliamentary and are expunged.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I shall also have to do the same thing. You please expunge this. I express regrets for that. Moreover, I want to say that the computers which have been given to the M.Ps., may kindly be checked, as Pentium II have been given instead of Pentium III.

I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Bhilwara): I rise to support the Information Technology Bill, 2000. I think the importance of Information technology does not need to be reiterated. Everybody knows the importance of Information technology, what returns it is bringing not just to India but to the world. After the industrial revolution it is the most important thing that has happened or come to the world and into India. India is really going to the advanced age.

I will restrict myself to whatever has been said and the objections that have come from the Opposition Benches. One of the objections that has come from the Opposition Benches. One of the objections that has come from the Opposition Benches is about the urgency in this matter and why we are rushing through this Bill.

I would like to say that unless we control and regulate this Information Technology the crimes are really going to be rampant. An hon. Member was very rightly saying that they are discussing this in Paris, too. Unless we control this, most of the crimes are cropping in India not only from the cyber cafes, but also from the universities and from the people who are free-lancing. The crimes are not committed from the internet who are registered, who are like us. It is not coming from us. But they are coming from the cyber cafes and the responsibility for that has to be ascertained. That is very important. The Internet Service Provider has also to be made responsible. Otherwise, there is no responsibility that has been really fed into the Bill.

Sir, let me give you some examples. It has been a fact that this bouncing is being made into the bank and you cannot really know where it comes from. Somebody in China can get into a bank's system in America and then give the account number because he is hacking into it and transferring that money. By the time you get to know where it is coming from and where it is happening, thousands of millions of dollars can be

siphoned off. Now, that sort of a thing can happen and that is the cyber crime. Still the hon. Members are saying that there is no urgency.

Sir, it was reported in the newspapers also that a hacker got into the system of Bhaba Atomic Research Centre and we are saying that there is no urgency. Is it not true that data of the Agni missile was also hacked into? Now, I do not know how much and what information has been hacked into. Was it ISI or anybody else who have got into it? Now, they are doing it and the hon. Members (in opposition party) are saying that there is no urgency.

Now, there is always a chance that even if you have left out something and even if there is a lacuna, then we can really get amendments in another six or eight months' time. So, hon. Members, I would like to say that there is an urgency. This is what I want to stress upon.

It is a fact that Shri Samir Bhatia, who is known all over the world, made billions of rupees. There are a lot of people who are getting into this. But what we are to be really worried about is the nefarious and the spurious people who are getting into this technology industry. So, we have come out with the Information Technology Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister who has done a good job.

Now, this Bill is not something which has come only into India, it has been studied, and it has been there in the world. Everybody is trying to put his brain to stop these cyber crimes. So, we have come out with the Bill. The Information Technology is moving ahead very fast that we will need to come out with amendments also. So, there is an urgency. This is what I wanted to stress upon.

Sir, with these few words, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I convey my thanks that you called me today to participate in the discussion.

As my colleague, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi has said, neither Shri Pramod Mahajan nor Shri Jaitley should take that we are against this Bill.

Our late lamented leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, gave the first call to the country: "let us go to the new millennium with technology and more and more Science and Technology".

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

The Government has come forward with a Bill. In that Bill, Shri Pramod Mahajan has very frankly admitted that he had to go through it 55 times in drafting this Bill. This shows that the Government has taken enough, and enough care to see that this Bill is drafted in a proper manner. In a parliamentary democracy, 542 Members should be given a chance at least to discuss it and pass it. You are in a hurry—it is not your fault—and all of us are guilty because most of the time of the House is spoiled. We understand that you could not bring it at the appropriate time. If you could have brought this Bill a few days earlier things could have been much better. A message should not go to the nation that it is a disputed Bill. It is not a disputed Bill. But certain Clauses have been put in this Bill. You yourself have not accepted Clause 73a and 73b. We appreciate that. Some of these points and other things are too much on the higher side. That is fair enough. I would ask my good friend, Shri Jaitley, who is a very renowned lawyer - we are from the field, he is Delhi-based and his experience is from all over the country through his clients - whether he has read in the Papers about fifteen days back about what a security man did in Kashmir? On the plea of searching the house, he went there and raped the lady of that House. The Government has, of course, taken action. As per the law, he is entitled to go for search and seizure in the Disturbed Area. In my own district, I have complained to the Home Minister and I have complained to the Prime Minister about a Superintendent of Police who is doing things which are not befitting of a Superintendent of Police. As one Member has rightly said, rank is not the qualification. He might have been promoted from the Constable to DSP, but is he in a position to interpret the rules and do judicious things to a person on the plea that he has done something wrong? No. Some sort of control should have been there which is not there. Now they want to get this Bill passed, but my request to the hon. Minister is that he should keep an eye. If these things are misused, we must take prompt action. Shri Jaitley has again said that a decision by consent is never contested. No. Here is a Victim. I am Managing Director of a private limited company. By being a Member of Parliament, I am outside my business. My brother ousted me from my business and from all my property. Mr. Speaker had pity on me yesterday. He said: "You are probably annoyed; do not get annoyed". I have been trying to tell to the Parliament and to the advocate who pleaded the case very very nicely. I told him that if he had spoken earlier, the things would have been different. But remember that in the case which I won after one-and-a-half years, one High Court judge gave an Injunction Notice, which is not justifiable in High Court. The Minister will agree with me though I am not an advocate. Then I had to go personally out of the way,

met the Chief Justice and got justice. The matter was finished within six hours. If you call the judge and ask what made him to do that, he will say he has a case. He was going to Manipur, Tripura, here and there, so he had no time. These things are happening here.

Another thing the Minister has said is that if there is a criminal case, the criminal court will not judge it. It will go to the High Court or to the upper court. This is not the fact. Today, a *Munsif* can stop a Supreme Court order in the country saying that it needs clarification. Again, I am a victim. I have lost property worth Rs. 3 crore. So, what I am telling you is that your perception of law is based on your theory and practical things in Delhi, but we come from remote areas. In our remote areas, you must have seen one girl who came from Manipur. She represented Manipur in the last Lok Sabha and supported your Government. One of her sisters went to get water from the river where the army men misbehaved with her, and one day she was speaking in this House and crying. She has not come back here. She was defeated not by the public but by whom, I do not want to go into that. What I am trying to say is that this Bill is welcome and we want it to be passed. Some old man was in a hurry and the Government fell. Now this young man is in a hurry. Please do not make a mistake. Of late, he is losing temper. He must keep his cool. He has seen how our Speaker is managing quite nicely. He should follow the Speaker. Why does he sometimes lose this temper? There is nothing to lose temper. Today he has asked one Minister not to answer and within fifteen minutes he gave a solace to the Minister and said, "Now you can answer". This is how in a democracy we have to survive.

There should be a give and take. There may be love and hate for some time. You were mentioning about the love bug. It did not come to my computer. I wanted to see what this love bug is. I do not know it. I have no idea. I did not like it. My computer is being used by my daughter. This is a Bill in which you have brought many things.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the hon. Minister Shri Pramod Mahajan is going to reply explaining this also.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Thank you Sir. I will not take much time of this House. I will take just another minute.

What I am saying is that we are totally with you. We want that this Bill should be passed. These are the things which we have said before you. Keep them in your record.



in times of experience, if you feel that it needs to be changed, kindly come to this House. We will again be there. We want that it should not be a liability. It should be an asset to you. It has been very rightly pointed out by some friend.

When I came back from the procession I saw this paper in my table. It must have been from a BJP supporter. I enquired as to who gave it and I was told that one lady gave it. I was told that it was understood that I would be speaking and I should go through it. I have gone through it.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Why only ladies?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You also gave it. I do not know why a lady gave it to me. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to read it for the benefit of the House. Hon. Minister Shri Jaitley was saying yesterday that if we are late by one day, we might miss something. Sometimes you are right. I am reading this news item:

"A Group of Eight (G8) Conference on cybercrime opened here on Monday (that is in Paris) to warnings from French leaders that the phenomenon could not be fought by the Internet industry alone, but needed the help of Governments and police forces. Touching a sensitive nerve, French Prime Minister Lionel Jospin and Interior Minister Jean Pierre Chevenement declared that vandalism and crime on the Internet could not be tackled only by self-regulation, as many people in the industry contended.

'New forms of crime are developing, sometimes helped by the technical characteristics and worldwide dimensions of the net' Jospin said in a message to the Conference. 'They call for a mobilisation and collective response on a global scale. This is first and foremost responsibility for public authorities in each country.'

You are going into that global scale.

Lastly, I want to say that my late lamented leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who brought me to this position, will bless you from heaven today for passing this Bill. This was his dream.

*[Translation]*

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhli Shahar): I thank you for having given me time to speak. Sir, through you I want to give some suggestions to the Hon. Minister. It is totally wrong to say that our country has emerged as a super power in the field of Information Technology, I do not

agree that a very good thing is being done by introducing this Bill.

Sir, more than 99 percent of the people of India do not know anything about computers. There is no arrangement for teaching even "a, b or c (Ka, Kha, Ga)" in our villages, there are no school buildings and no teacher to teach. There is no school or college in our area in a stretch of five to six kilometers. The foremost requirement before us is that we should provide them with computer knowledge from the Point of View of education. If the Government had given stress on providing information regarding software, internet etc. through computers in every college then it would have been better. It is not a big achievement of the Government to have introduced this Bill so early. I would suggest that this Bill may be kept pending till the next session, and may be thoroughly discussed. This Bill does not seem to give any benefit to the common people. The provision in this Bill is that if any vulgar thing is displayed in the computers, then an officer of the rank of Deputy S.P. would intervene and take action in the matter and would be empowered to arrest the guilty person without any warrant. What I want to say is that all Laws are being violated in every way. Government has failed on every front. We are not going to achieve anything with the introduction of this Bill. I would suggest that we may not act in haste in this matter. Infact, we as yet, do not know as to what is the population of our country. Government does not have a full record of it, we do not have a record of the number of children in our villages. I think our population is above one hundred fifty crores. Therefore, we may not bring this Bill in haste. Government should reconsider it. I am of the opinion that some time should be given to the members of the ruling party as well as opposition for making deliberations and common people should also have some knowledge about it. So this Bill may be introduced after proper discussion on these aspects.

SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I extend my thanks to you for having given me time to speak on Information Technology Bill. Today it is, no doubt required on global basis, but it is being introduced in haste. This Ministry has been constituted in 1999 only. I agree that whatever dealings and transaction we are doing today, if it is done through the technology, then we would stand at par with the developed countries as well as developed technology of the world. But this subject is very wide ranging and technical. The Bill that has been introduced deals with two things. Some of the things are related to the Commerce viz. software, hardware, sale and purchase. The other part deals with service provided through technology viz. sale-purchase or working of Computer in the office. But common people

[Shri Bal Krishna Chauhan]

of our country are still illiterate. Despite adult-education and formal-education, there are people who do not recognize even the alphabets. So, such people would not be able to understand the digital language. I feel that the Bill which this Government is introducing in haste, is a result of the commitment made under World Trade Organisation, or under the pressure of multi-national companies and at the instance of technocrats and bureaucracy. The suggestions of Standing Committee about registration of Cyber Cafe and Website have also been negated. So, the request of hon. Members that time may be given to deliberate upon this is perfectly right and even I also feel that this is an intricate matter and many acts viz. Indian Evidence Act, Indian Reserve Bank Act and Evidence Act from the Bankers Books are involved in it. I feel that all the four acts involved in it would be affected with the entire transaction of business going on in the country, because computer would enter into all the subjects, whether it is consolidation of holdings, or court matters, or office, or banks etc. We are observing in the Parliamentary Proceedings also that counting through this process will take place speedily as compared to the slip system. But common man is not going to get anything out of this. Only those multinational companies in our country, would be benefited which are doing their business through Internet in other foreign countries. Ministry of Information and Technology has decided that there would be no duty on the export of software and hardware. Such a ground has been prepared to benefit the multi-national companies. Labour is too cheap in India. Foreigners and foreign companies are making profits by manufacturing software and hardware in India and exporting it to other countries, then they will transfer this profit to their respective countries. Our country is not at all going to benefit anything out of this. So, the House, the Citizens of this country and Journalists should get an opportunity to think over this. With these words, I extend my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri): Hon. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of DMK Party, I support the Information Technology Bill.

Sir, there are a number of instances of hacking into the websites, sending hate mail, etc. This is a disturbing factor and is a cause for much worry and anxiety. This Bill will enable the law-enforcement authorities to punish hackers and hate mail senders. With the implementation of Sankhya Vahini project, we are expected to have a high-speed data network. So, it is fit and proper that we pass this Bill at the earliest.

Sir, I understand that there are only a handful of countries which have enacted cyber laws. The U.N. was the first to adopt a model law on electronic commerce. With the passage of this I.T. Bill, we would join this elite club of countries which have passed cyber laws.

At present, in the e-Commerce, there is no provision to give legal recognition for electronic transactions and other matters relating to that. This Bill proposes to give legal sanctity to digital signatures, a major requirement for e-Commerce, by recognising certifying authorities to authenticate e-Signatures and other electronic transactions.

While encouraging e-Commerce, this Bill, as I stated earlier, provides for punishment to those people who spread computer virus. Sir, the e-Mail "I Love You" has caused huge losses, which were running into thousands of crores, to the IT world. At present, there is no law in Philippines to tackle this kind of wrong-doing. Clause 65A of the proposed Bill will take care of all these kinds of misdeeds. This Bill, if enacted, will become a deterrent against those people.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vetriselvan, is it your maiden speech?

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Yes, Sir.

Rightly, this Bill prescribes a sentence of three years and a penalty up to two lakh rupees for people tampering with somebody else's computer source code; and for transmitting obscene information, the punishment proposed is five years imprisonment and a fine of one lakh rupees. This is a welcome feature of this Bill.

The Bill prescribes setting up a Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal to try computer-related crimes and violation of the I.T. Act.

Sir, the accused need not go to the Civil Courts for claiming compensation. That is also a good feature of the Bill.

Sir, I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology. I am happy to find that most of the amendments suggested by the Committee have been accepted by the Government. I am also happy to hear that the Government has decided to drop the controversial clause 79 of the Information Technology Bill.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and state that the Bill has come at a time when India is marching ahead to become the super power in the area of Information Technology. The present software exports from the country are around four billion

dollars and we wish to achieve exports of 50 billion dollars by the year 2008. Such a legislation would go a long way and help in achieving our objectives and targets.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Selvan, you should leave something for the hon. Minister to reply also.

SHRI V. VETRISILVAN: Sir, before I conclude I would like to submit that one of the welcome features of the Bill is that it provides for electronic governance. The scheme of the Bill is divided into various chapters. Electronic governance is necessary before electronic commerce can flourish. This chapter enables the Government departments to accept applications and records in the electronic form. This would go a long way in ushering in a paperless society.

Sir, with these words, I support this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Thomas. He is the last speaker.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I always have the opportunity to be the last speaker in any discussion!

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Sir, I am also a Member of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology. I may also be given an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Most of the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I hope, I am not the last speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Thomas, you are the last speaker.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I would like to mention just one or two points. First of all I would like to congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill. In fact, we are sure that after the passage of this Bill, both the Electronic and the computer media would be much more acceptable to the business world as well as to the Government of this country. The Bill, though drafted with care has not been able to take into account all the aspects which the people normally come across while using the computers for purposes of e-Commerce and e-Governance.

Sir, now in regard to Chapter II where the concept of 'digital signature' has been defined as also the effect of 'digital signature' has been given, I feel, the scope of

this definition has to be extended further. That is because digital signature is an encrypted form of a mathematical compressed message. This mathematically compressed message that is encrypted is being operated by a public as well as a private key by the originator. If the public key is made available and is used, then we get the identity of the author, the originator, that is the authenticity of the material contained. But I feel, though the authenticity of the originator, the identity of the originator is clear, yet when the message is de-encrypted, though it is available mathematically, it has to be made available in a common language. To that extent it is not given in chapter II where this aspect has been attempted. A fairly better definition, a better explanation may be necessary for chapter II where this concept of digital signature is being dealt with.

With regard to the identity of originator, the definition as well as the explanation is good enough. Integrity of the message also has to be so confirmed. Therefore, the hash result, which produces the original message when the hash function is executed, is to be explained more in Chapter II.

With regard to encryption, it is felt that the Bill is silent about the requirement of guarantee on personal financial transactions like credit card transactions. The credit card number should not at all be open to hacking. It should not be available for any type of hacking. More detailed guidelines are necessary in this regard. I am not sure whether the rules would provide further explanation in this regard, and will be wider in scope.

Another point on which the Government has not given clear guidelines is the way in which permission can be obtained for stronger encryption. On normal 40 bit encryption there is no necessity for further guidelines. But, for harsher and heavier things, more guidelines may be necessary in the Act.

This Bill had been discussed in the Standing Committee. A lot of suggestions had come from the Committee and they had been considered. Of course, one or two of those suggestions had not been accepted. If the Bill is circulated for further scrutiny even at this stage, it can be made more effective and we would be able to do more justice to this very innovative effort that has been taken by the Parliament.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I am thankful to the entire House for the House welcomed

[Shri Pramod Mahajan]

the very first bill of 21st century. It is a fact that I have made a haste in introducing the bill. I do not deny this charge. If the bill passes by your goodwill it will be my first bill, therefore parents naturally got to be in a little haste for the first issue. Therefore, I request you to take this haste, if any, in this perspective. Sometimes when we use the term 'haste' it becomes difficult to explain. If the Government do not bring the bill in time then it is said that you have delayed it, were you sleeping. And if the bill is introduced slightly before time, then it is said that what is the hurry. Therefore, I was thinking whether there was a hurry or not. When Einstein invented the principle of relativity, he was teaching to the students that what is relativity, what is time and space, the children said that they are not able to understand and requested to teach by giving examples. Then he gave an example—suppose you are waiting for your beloved, and if she comes two minutes late, you would say oh, you came so late and after sitting with you for two hours when she wants to go, then you would say that just now you have come and why you are in a hurry since you took so much time to come. And you are going so soon. It is Einstein's principle of relativity, and I am stuck in it. Therefore, I said that I beg you pardon, if anyone feels that I hurriedly did it. I did not have to impose this on the country. Shri Santosh ji has rightly said that we have such a law which will be a law for 21st century and a message will go to the whole world that we are enacting a law by quarrelling with each other and after so much dispute. I do not think it was good message. But today we are sending a good message that we all together, unitedly are passing this law. It is not a last word of this law. If we find any shortcoming, we would amend it and improve upon. There will not be any difficulty in it. Therefore, I am thankful to all of you.

[English]

Sir, my real problem is that I am neither a technocrat nor a lawyer. Half of the legislation talks about the technology and the other half talks about the law. I am expert of neither this nor that.

[Translation]

As usual, yesterday Shri Shivraj Ji started this debate and he maintained the standard of debate very high. At times, I felt that later speakers were finding it very difficult even to touch him. Therefore, I was not as sure to how to reply these all legal aspects. Therefore, acting as a common client, I too thought when India's one of the best lawyer is with us who is ready to plead for me without charging any fee. Hence I requested Shri Arun Jaitley to come and answer these queries. Because, I thought I will commit more mistakes in place of replying

and the judgement will of course go against me. Arun touched upon every aspect which I would not like to repeat. It seems that.

[English]

He was probably the last speaker. Yesterday, and the way in which he argued, I think, today's changed atmosphere of my judges or juries shows that he was quite successful in convincing all of us.

[Translation]

There has not been a grave mistake. Even small shortcoming has not been left. There are one or two small things, which I would like to repeat.

One thing appeared in the newspapers as a serious dispute that we are bringing in clause 73 and 73 B. Under the clauses the registration of Website Portal is necessary or we are compelling the police to note down everything in Cyber Cafe. The reality is that this was not in our bill. If you read the original bill.

[English]

Clause 73(a) and 73(b) which were much talked and criticised in the media were never part of this original Bill. Now, it was a suggestion by the Standing Committee and all of us are human beings in the Parliament, and same is the case with the Standing Committee. They made 36 suggestions, out of which we accepted 34. That means, their score of accepting was to the tune of over 90 per cent. So, they did an excellent job.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): But it may not be so in respect of other Standing Committees.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Let us see. I do not want to comment on that. I can only say that as far as the legislation is concerned, I am giving the second Bill which was passed by the Lok Sabha. In the Semi Conductor Lay Out Design Bill, I have accepted all the suggestions made by the Standing Committee *in toto*. So, it is not true that we do not accept the recommendations made by the Standing Committees. And, I am sure, in the future also, barring one or two cases where the Government may have different view points, most of the suggestions made by the Standing Committees on legislation should be treated with respect, and wherever the Government agrees, it should be accepted. You cannot expect that it should be accepted cent per cent. Then, the laws will be decided in the Standing Committees and not in Parliament. So, there can be a little difference of opinion.

I was saying that it was not the part of my Bill for which I am criticised. The Standing Committee brought it. They have the right to bring it. They have studied and they thought it was a right thing. So, they brought it. Now what happened to this? On Tuesday, we had the Cabinet meeting which did not accept Clauses 73(a) and 73(b). I read in the newspapers today that the Government changed their mind because they read a criticism on Sunday morning in the newspapers. I really do not understand that. It is because on Friday when we went to hon. President to get his sanction to amendments, Clauses 73(a) and 73(b) were not at all there. So, the atmosphere became a commotion for no reason because the Press thought that we were accepting it. So, many of my friends sitting here thought that we were accepting something which is draconian in nature which we never accepted in the Cabinet. It was never circulated to the Parliament. We are not withdrawing the amendments because we never circulated to you. And we never accepted them. So, this is the first point which I would like to make it very clear.

Now about clause 79

[*Translation*]

Sir, I have not stood up to favour the police. In fact, we people have faced wrath of police torture more than the people sitting on front benches. They were in power for 45-47 years. Police used to salute them, beat us with lathis. It is true that wherever the police force is given more rights, they have misused them more. And if the police misuses Cyber Cafe, I would not like even that. Therefore, I am not telling that the police is very good, and will not do nay wrong. Whereas I want to go even further and say that Standing Committee has pointed out two things, perhaps you may not have read them since you hae received the report late. But I have read entire report.

[*English*]

The entire police force has to be made computer savvy. They were not only talking about DSP's but even down the line. When I say the electronic complaint will be allowed in a police station, unless the Constable is able to retrieve what has been the complaint, you cannot send from this end and nobdoy is getting from that end.

[*Translation*]

If I write my complaint to the police station and if constable is illiterate who has no knowledge of computer and is unable to read my complaint, then what is the use of it.

[*English*]

To treat cyber crimes, the committee has suggested that there should be a special Task Force within police who should know what kind of crime it is.

[*Translation*]

What does the police do now. When they come to know something in computer, they take out the floppy and make a hole in it and hang it with a rope. Whenever they receive any paper from somewhere they make a hole in one corner of paper and tie it up with a rope and hang it. When police finds a rifle or a lathi police does the same thing to produce it in the court as an evidence at the appropriate time. But no sooner a hole is made in the floppy everything will be washed out. But police do not know this thing. Therefore, we have mentioned that the police will be trained. In addition, we have one more problem.

[*English*]

Crime is a crime. Now to deal with crime, if all of us think that in dealing with crime, we should not give the right to police officer to raid without a search warrant, then why do you bring my poor Technology Bill which has come for the first time? This right has been given to the police in half a dozen laws.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): You please refer to Caluse 79 sub-clause (2) where you have stated that if a person is arrested by any officer, he must be produced before an officer in charge of a police station. That must be Head Constable. So, the person is produced before Head Constable. It is put in Clause 79 sub-clause (2).

[*Translation*]

Sir, I was saying that if the House, and the entire country feels improper of police going for arrest without permission and only on suspicion of presence of an accused at any place then we should remove the provisions from all laws right from Cr. P.C. to information technology in the next session. Then I think it would be appropriate. Satyavrat ji is saying that it would not be appropriate.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): I have said it earlier also and I am saying it again forcefully that it should be removed as it would not be appropriate at all. But there should be a rider that in case of emergency the police should have the powers to search without warrant and make arrest. But where there is no

[Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi]

emergency this should not be resorted to. Restrictions should be imposed in such cases.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I agree with you cent percent. There are no two opinions that when there is no such suspicion then police should not enter the premises. I do not want to side with the police but at the same time I also do not want to do injustice to them. According to the provisions of criminal procedure code even today we can raid anybody's house daily in the morning if we want. But we do not do that. Sometimes raid is wrong but the truth is that

[English]

they are not using the law.

[Translation]

Under the provisions of FERA, a D.S.P. can go to the house of any industrialist. He can not go to the houses of 100 industrialists daily. But if he goes, it is wrong. If he commits a wrong, punishment should be awarded to him. But if we take away this power then there would be a big obstacle for us. Therefore I do not want that such type of power should be given to him. If Crime is about recovery of stolen goods a constable can go, but if someone commits a crime in computer then nobody will go because the industry belongs to big people. If we are to make a law that we are not to go to investigate the crime.

[English]

There is the Cr. P.C. for the poor citizens but the cyber savvy people do not have a law.

[Translation]

Seizure will not be done there by anyone. It should be expected that the police will not commit any wrong thing in such cases. But if someone commits crime, it is for him to worry. Those who are doing good work should not be worried. Entire industry is worried.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): There is apprehension that it might be misused.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): I agree. I could have then said, why does the Government of West Bengal not amend the Cr.P.C. and withdraw this right?

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Discussion has taken place many times about how the provisions of TADA and FERA were misused. Shri Santosh Mohan Dev was just telling as to how it was misused in his case.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: That is a separate issue Santosh ji will not say that TADA and FERA were misused, because when MISA was misused, I was with you in jail for 18 months, therefore I also have had the experience of misuse of provisions which you have.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Who told you that he was in jail. C.P.M. leader never went to jail...(Interruptions) This should be listened.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I take the responsibility for increasing his knowledge of history...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: India has been betrayed for the last 42 years...(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: They do not know...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: They took the side of British Government in 1942...(Interruptions). This is not true freedom. They gave a slogan...(Interruptions) What would they have worth teaching...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am now coming to my final point on Clause 79.

It is a very simple Clause. If a make a mistake, Shri Arun Jaitley is here on this side and Shri Shivraj Patil is there on that side to correct me. I have said here, notwithstanding anything contained in the Criminal Code of Procedure, a DSP-level officer would go.' Suppose the House in its wisdom said that we want to delete Clause 79, it would create more problems than solving them because then the Cr.P.C. would become applicable to cyber crimes and today if I want to send a DSP tomorrow, a constable would be going. So, it is not in our wisdom to withdraw Clause 79 and take it down to the level of a constable. That is why I said, 'notwithstanding anything contained in Cr.P.C.

[Translation]

I think after this also if House wants to delete then it is the will of House.

*[English]*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Yesterday, when I was speaking, the hon. Minister intervened and gave a wrong impression about Section 165. Section 165 relates to search warrant and not arrest. Now, he is trying to equate Clause 79 with Section 165.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Let me clarify it, Sir, since this point has been made. He may kindly read Section 41 also. If he reads the two together, it would mean, arrest and search warrant.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The again, there is Section 41; there is Section 55(2); and there is Section 165.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Section 41 deals with arrest; Section 165 deals with search warrant. Now, this provision deals with both.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: But when he intervened, he equated Section 165 with Clause 79. He was misleading the House. It has nothing to do with arrest.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister complete, please.

*[Translation]*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Ultimately there is a minor issue in this law. Someone asked whether this is a comprehensive law. I say that there is no drafting in world which can take the shape of comprehensive law. It becomes necessary to amend every draft at one time or the other. I can say this much only on behalf of my Ministry and the Government that sincere efforts were made to make this law as far as possible a comprehensive law. In future if a lacunae is detected and if we want to, then we can amend it. But I see no problem in it presently. Shri Rupchand Pal has moved a special amendment and rightly said. This matter also came before Joint Parliamentary Committee. It is about clause 78. He said about the Copyright Act.

*[English]*

It says:

"Network service provider shall be liable for any offence committed under section 51 of the Copyright Act, 1957."

*[Translation]*

First I would like to say that clause 78 does not come under its scope because clause 78 is a clarification Clause 78, which is connected with pornography, clause clarifies this much only that if any person is misusing his computer, but Internet Service provider is not aware of it, then Internet service Provider should not be punished for the crime committed by that person.

In this regard, I would like to give an example. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited provides telephone to us. A person commits crime by talking to other person on phone about which Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited is not aware.

*[English]*

MTNL is a service provider; you cannot hit the service provider. We cannot ask the service provider how it could provide such a service where people talk to each other and commit a crime. It cannot be done.

If I have this kind of a law, then nobody will come forward to become an Internet service provider. If we do not have Internet service provider, we do not have Internet. ...*(Interruptions)* Please have patience for a minute. I am coming to it.

Now, the Music Association people ask what will happen if somebody is using its music cassette. It is an infringement of copyright. Copyright Act is there to take care of it. The Internet service provider should not be punished for that, under this Bill. The Copyright Act exists; we have not repealed the Copyright Act.

If somebody is misusing the computer and using somebody else's copyright, then there is a remedy in the law. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It is not the situation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to complete his reply.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, I am not opposing it. There is a memorandum from All India Music Association. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I have not completed this point. Please wait for a couple of minutes.

The first thing is that if I include this suggestion in this Bill, I will make this law more draconian. If somebody

[Shri Pramod Mahajan]

is committing a crime under Copyright Act, using somebody else's CD cassette and if I punish the Internet service provider for that, I will be making it more draconian.

16.00 hrs.

At the same time, I have taken note of your criticism. I would like to say that the Bill which we have brought before the House basically deals with Indian Evidence Act, Bankers Evidence Act, RBI and IPC. We have kept out the general clauses because it was never amended. We have not touched the Cr.P.C. because we are making similar provisions here. We are going to the core of the law making as far as the fourth generation communication is concerned. But this is not an end. As a follow up, we have to bring Copyright Act in the digital crime, and we have to amend the Customs Act, Excise Act, Sales Tax etc.

In the name of making a comprehensive Bill I cannot bring a Bill which will cover all the aspects of the fourth generation. So, your criticism is well taken. The remedy which the hon. Member has suggested has been rejected by the Standing Committee also. The representation of the music companies was sent to the Standing Committee also and they have rejected it. In the end I want to make two-three points in brief. I am sorry for that.

[English]

I am sorry to say that in our enthusiasm to deal with crime, we have forgotten the basic features of this Bill. Nobody discussed e-Governance, and nobody discussed e-Commerce.

[Translation]

I will not speak at length. About this I would only like to say this much as to what do people expect from any Government. Whichever party may be in power people want that Government to be honest and take decisions at the earliest...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, let the Minister complete his reply, after that you can ask for your clarifications.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I would like to make only two small comments. Though the point 'clicks vs. bricks' raised by Shri Rupchand Pal does not come the purview of this Bill, I would like to say that e into knowledge-based economy does not mean 'I of

the older economy. If we want to do e-Commerce, we have to have power, good roads, airports, telecom, engineering etc., etc. IT needs a large support base. But this is not the issue to be dealt with at this juncture. Some hon. member said that in the world average, our internet connection accounts for only 0.1 per cent. In telephone it is only 2.6 per cent. As far as television goes, it is 30 per cent. But in two or three years from now, when television, telephone and computer will be connected to one wire, the penetration rate would be 35 per cent. This percentage may be much less than that of Sweden and the U.S. But 35 per cent out of one billion accounts for 35 crores which is more than the entire population of the U.S.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Discussion should take place about Newspaper Publication...(Interruptions) Discussion should take place on the issue of eradication of poverty.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Discussion should take place on this...(Interruptions)

[English]

I would like to refer to the point which Shri Ramdas Athawale has made. We may have taken the point that he has made very jokingly. Digital device in this country is the biggest and the largest one. Today, though we say that in the field of IT we are likely to rule the world, but IT is limited to a few cities or a few States. Our mission is to take IT to the masses. We have to take IT from South North and from West to East. We have to take IT from English language to the Indian languages. We have to take IT in the fields of health, education and governance. If we do that, I am sure from 10 years now we will not only rule the world in IT — for me whether we rule the world in IT or not is not my primary objective, it is a secondary thing — but we will be able to serve one billion population of this country in a much much better way. This is a very small step in that direction. With these words I request the House to pass this Bill unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, are you moving your amendment No. 36?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 18th August, 2000."



MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 36 moved by Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan to the motion for consideration, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment no. 36 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide legal recognition for transaction carried out by means of electronic data interchange and other means of electronic communication, commonly referred to as "electronic commerce", which involve the use of alternatives to paper-based methods of communication and storage of information, to facilitate electronic filing of documents with the Government agencies and further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891 and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2—Definition*

MR. SPEAKER: There are Government Amendments to Clause 2.

*Amendments made:*

page 3,-

line 31, for "computer memory", substitute "computer memory, micro film, computer generated micro fiche". (3)

page 3,-

after line 32, insert

'(ra) "Electronic Gazette" means Official Gazette published in the electronic form'; (4)

Page 3,-

line 34, for "electronic form", substitute "electronic form or micro film or computer generated micro fiche"; (5)

page 3,-

line 38, for "sound",

substitute "sound voice"; (6)

page 3,-

line 39, for "databases",

substitute "databases or micro film or computer generated micro fiche"; (7)

page 4, line 18, for "intrusion" substitute "unauthorised access"; (8)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 3 to 7 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 8 Publication of rules, regulation etc. in Electronic Gazette.

MR. SPEAKER: There are Government Amendments to clause 8.

*Amendments made:*

page 6, line 21, for "Official Gazette in the electronic form", substitute "Official Gazette or Electronic Gazette"; (9)

page 6,-

for lines 22 to 24 substitute,

"Provided that where any rule, regulation, order, bye-law, notification or any other matter is published in the Official Gazette or Electronic Gazette, the date of publication shall be deemed to be the date of the Gazette which was first published in any form". (10)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 9 to 11 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 12 Acknowledgement of Receipt.*

MR. SPEAKER: There is a Government Amendment to clause 12.

*Amendment made:*

Page 7, lines 1 and 2, for "addressee that the acknowledgement" substitute "addressee that the acknowledgement of receipt of electronic record". (11)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 12, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 13 to 16 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 17 Appointment of Controller and other officers*

*Amendment made:*

Page 8, for lines 36 to 38, substitute,

"(3A) The qualifications, experience and terms and conditions of service of Controller, Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers shall be such as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

"(4) The Head Office and Branch Office of the office of the Controller shall be at such places as the Central Government may specify, and these may be established at such places as the Central Government may think fit"; (12)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 18 Functions of Controller.*

*Amendment made:*

Page 8, after line 41 insert,

"(ab) certifying public keys of the Certifying Authorities"; (13)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 19 to 22 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 23 Renewal of Licence*

*Amendment made:*

Page 10, omit lines 20 to 22. (14)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 23, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 24 and 25 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 26 Notice of Suspension or revocation of licence*

*Amendment made:*

Page 11, after line 7, insert,

"Provided that the database containing the notice of such suspension or revocation, as the case may be, shall be made available through a web site which shall be accessible round the clock:

Provided further that the Controller may, if he considers necessary, publicise the contents of database in such electronic or other media, as he may consider appropriate."; (15)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 26, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 26, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 27 to 32 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 33 Surrender of Licence*

*Amendment made:*

Page 11, after line 41, insert

"(2) Where any certifying authority fails to surrender a licence under sub-section (1), the person in whose favour a licence is issued, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend upto six months or a fine which may extend upto ten thousand rupees or with both". (16)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 33, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 34 to 41 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 42 Control of Private Key*

*Amendment made:*

Page 14 for line 35 substitute

"any delay to the Certifying Authority in such manner as may be specified by the regulations.

Explanation.—For removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the subscriber shall be liable till he has informed the Certifying Authority that the private key has been compromised." (17)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 42, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 42, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 43 Penalty for damage to computer, computer system etc.*

*Amendment made:*

Page 15, line 18 for "ten lakhs" substitute "One crore". (18)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 43, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 44 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 45 Residuary Penalty*

*Amendment made:*

Page 16, line 7, for "contravention", substitute

"contravention or a penalty not exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees" (19)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 45, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 45, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 46 Power to adjudicate*

*Amendments made:*

Page 16, line 16, for "such penalty" substitute "such penalty or award such compensation" (20)

Page 16, for lines 18 and 19, substitute,

"(3) No person shall be appointed as an adjudication officer unless he possesses such experience in the field of Information Technology and legal or judicial experience as may be prescribed by the Central Government". (21)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 46, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 46, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 47 to 50 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 51 Term of office*

*Amendment made:*

Page 17, for lines 6 and 7, *substitute*,

"51. The Presiding Officer of a Cyber Appellate Tribunal shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of sixty five years, whichever is earlier." (22)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is,

"That clause 51, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 51, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 52 to 56 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 57 Appeal to Cyber Regulations  
Appellate Tribunal*

*Amendments made:*

Page 18,-

line 2, for "an adjudicating officer" *substitute*

"Controller or an adjudicating officer" (23)

Page 18, line 7, for "the adjudicating officer", *substitute*

"the Controller or the adjudicating officer" (24)

Page 18, line 17, for "adjudicating officer", *substitute*

"Controller or adjudicating officer" (25)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 57, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 57, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 58 to 65 were added to the Bill.*

*Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 26 to the Information Technology Bill, 1999 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 26 to the Information Technology Bill, 1999 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New Clause 65A*

*Amendment made:*

Page 19, after line 44, *insert*

"Having with Computer System.

"65A. (1) whoever with the intent to cause or knowing that he is likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or any person destroys or deletes or alters any information residing in a computer resource or diminishes its value or utility or affects it injuriously by any means, commits hacking.

(2) Whoever commits hacking shall be punished with imprisonment upto three years, or with fine which may extend upto two lakh rupees, or with both". (26)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That new clause 65A be added to the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*New clause 65A was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 66 Publishing of information on which: is obscene in electronic form*

*Amendments made:*

Page 19, line 49 for "two years", substitute "five years" (27)

Page 19, line 50, for "twenty-five thousands rupees", substitute "one lakh rupees" (28)

Page 19, for line 52, substitute "to ten years and also with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees". (29)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 66, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 66, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 67 to 77 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 78 Network service providers not be liable in certain cases*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal, are you moving amendment No. 38?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): I beg to move:

Page 21, after line 42, insert—

"78(2). Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), a network service provider shall be liable for any offence committed under section 51 of the Copyright Act, 1957." (38)

But in the light of the assurance given by the hon. Minister that a suitable amendment will be brought about in the Copyright Act, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Rupchand Pal be withdrawn?

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 78 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 78 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 79 Power of Police officer and other officers to enter search etc.*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I beg to move:

Page 22, line 6,—

for "without"

substitute "with appropriate and valid" (39)

Page 22, after line 11, insert —

"(1A) I case of misuse of power by any police officer the concerned police officer shall be punished according to the laws of the country." (40)

I am moving these amendments because the replies given by both the Ministers, the Minister of Information Technology, Shri Pramod Mahajan and the intervention made by the eminent lawyer, Shri Arun Jaitley, have not convinced me because the arrests without warrant is a way...(Interruptions) We have the experience of FERA and TADA...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rupchand Pal, you have already participated in the discussion.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: My amendment is, for the word "without", the words "with appropriate and valid" should be substituted.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you pressing your amendments?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I have moved my amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 39 and 40 moved by Shri Rupchand Pal to the vote of the House.

*The amendments Nos. 39 and 40 were put and negatived.*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, what about amendment No. 40? I have not spoken on that amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: You had moved amendment Nos. 39 and 40. You are not permitted to speak now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 79 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 79 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 80 to 85 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 86 Power of Central Government to make rules*

*Amendments made:*

Page 23, line 15, for "the Official Gazette", substitute "the Official Gazette and in the Electronic Gazette"; (30)

Page 23, after line 28, insert,

"(ea) the qualifications, experience and terms and conditions of service of Controller, Deputy Controllers and Assistant Controllers under Section 17". (31)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 86, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 86, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 87 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 88 Power of Controller to make regulations*

*Amendment made:*

Page 25, after line 8, insert

"(g) the manner by which the subscriber communicate the compromise of private key to the certifying Authority under sub-section (2) of section 42". (32)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 88, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 88, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Clauses 89 to 93 were added to the Bill.*

*The First Schedule was added to the Bill*

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Third Schedule*

*Amendments made:*

*Page 31,—*

line 10, for "or any other form of electro-magnetic storage device", substitute "or any other form of electro-magnetic data storage device"; (33)

*Page 31, lines 25 and 26,*

for "consist of printouts of data stored in an electro-magnetic data storage device, substitute "consist of printouts of data stored in a floppy, disc, tape or any other electro-magnetic data storage device". (34)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Third Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, Short title, extent, commencement and application*

*Amendment made:*

*Page 1, line 13,—*

for "1999" substitute—"2000" (2)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

Enacting Formula

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 10,—

for "Fiftieth Year" substitute "Fifty-first Year" (1)

(Shri Pramod Mahajan)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended,  
was added to the Bill.*

*The Preamble and the Long Title  
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.28 hrs.

**SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF  
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I beg to move:"

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

"The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title  
were added to the Bill.*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

1629. hrs.

**LEADERS AND CHIEF WHIPS OF  
RECOGNISED PARTIES AND GROUPS IN  
PARLIAMENT (FACILITIES) AMENDMENT BILL**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY  
(SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I beg to move:"

"That the Bill to amend the Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognised Parties and Groups in Parliament (Facilities) Act, 1998, be taken into consideration."

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Leaders and Chief Whips of Recognised Parties and Groups in Parliament (Facilities) Act, 1998, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

16.32 hrs.

- (I) **Need for doubling of the railway line between Udhana and Bhusawal, Gujarat**

[Translation]

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandvi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Udhana Bhusawal, railway line is single railway line and there is great potential of traffic on this line. This line is in tribal and most backward area. Land of people of this area has been acquired for some projects, due to which people have to go to Surat and Bardoli to earn their livelihood, but there is no train service in this area in morning or evening. Due to this, people have to

face many difficulties. Being a tribal area there are no other means of transportation.

Through the House, I request Union Government to convert single line into double line between Udhana and Bhusawal and start E.M.U. train service at this route immediately. Till this arrangement is made, a temporary train service should be started immediately.

[English]

- (II) **Need to send a fact-finding team to Nawrangpur, Koraput and Malkangiri districts of Orissa to ensure that people below the poverty line get the benefit of red card**

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI (Nowrangpur): Sir, Nowrangpur Parliamentary Constituency which covers the districts of Nowrangpur, Koraput and Malkangiri is a part of the K.B.K. districts of Orissa. It is mostly inhabited by the tribals. They are very poor people. Government of India is giving rice to those districts for distribution among the B.P.L. (Below Poverty Line) cardholders including tribals. As per the decision of the Government of India, each B.P.L. cardholder family is to get 20 kgs. of rice @ Rs. 2/- and Rs. 4/- per month. But, the survey has been conducted in such a manner where rich and influential people are included and thousands of poor and needy tribals are being deprived of getting the benefit of B.P.L. rice supplied by the Government of India. It has forced them to starve.

The rural poor will die on account of malnutrition, if rice is not supplied to them immediately.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to send a fact-finding mission to Nawrangpur, Koraput and Malkangiri district as early as possible and advise the State Government to make a proper survey again and immediate, effective arrangements should be made to supply the required rice to the people concerned.

- (III) **Need to provide basic amenities to hutment dwellers settled on the Government land at Kanjur Marg, Mumbai**

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Sir, more than 2,500 hutments have settled on the land of Salt Department, Ministry of Industry, Government of India at Kanjur Marg, Mumbai. People are staying there for more than 25-30 years. The problem of giving them civic amenities such as water, sanitation, electricity etc. still exists. A decision is needed to provide all these basic amenities from humanitarian angle. I request the Union Government to come out with their policy decision on this issue.



**(iv) Need to provide stoppage of New Delhi-Mumbai Rajdhani Express at Vapi**

SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL (Daman and Diu): Sir, I am raising this issue to seek judicious favour for the convenience of the travelling public of four parliamentary constituencies of Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Bulsar (Gujarat) and Dahanu (Maharashtra). New Delhi-Mumbai Central Rajdhani Express (Train No. 2951/2952), covers a distance of around 450 kms. between Baroda and Mumbai, virtually, without any stoppage. It should be given a stoppage at Vapi, which has been declared as a Super Station 'A' Grade and it is conveniently located almost halfway between Mumbai Central and Baroda. Further, providing a stoppage at Vapi would be in consonance with the policy of the Government of providing at least one stoppage of Rajdhani Express in each State/Union Territory it passes through. This would benefit the people of four constituencies to a large extent, particularly of both the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, since Vapi is nearer to both Daman and Silvassa. Moreover, no railway track is passing through Daman and Silvassa.

Therefore, I earnestly urge upon the Government to provide a stoppage of this Rajdhani Express at Vapi so that the problems being faced by the people on this account are obviated.

**(v) Need to declare road between Gopalpur in Orissa and Raipur in Madhya Pradesh as National Highway**

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, this is to demand that the road from Gopalpur Port to Raipur should be declared as National Highway for its importance of connecting the Steel City of Bhilai with the Port of Gopalpur, which will open up a vast hinterland rich in minerals and a poverty-stricken population to developmental activity. This Highway will also be part of our Government's policy to strengthen the infrastructure to boost our economy in the backward pockets like the KBK districts.

A proposal was also sent by the State Government to the Central Government in Works Department Letter No. 14058 dated 12/6/98. A little modification has to be done regarding the route of the road. Previously, it was going from Rampur to Amat-Belgaon, but as the Barghar-Boriguma road has been declared as National Highway, it will overlap if the road is taken to Belgaon. Therefore, I suggest that the road be taken to Bhawanipatna-Khariar Road-Mahasamud and at Mahasamund to join National Highway No. 6, thereby developing backward areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

I request the Union Government to look into the matter.

**(vi) Need to provide medical facilities to Ex-Servicemen, their widows and other dependants at par with pensioners of other Central Government Departments**

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, the Ex-Servicemen, their widows and other dependants are passing their days without proper medical facilities. They are not treated at par with the retired Government employees of other departments as recommended by the Fifth Central Pay Commission. As their entitlement has been drastically cut down, they are even not able to get proper indoor treatment. They run from pillar to post for their treatment when any of them suffers from major diseases like kidney failure, heart ailment, cancer etc., as they are denied treatment for these diseases in the Military hospitals.

On the other hand, the pensioners from other Central Government Departments and Railways get necessary treatment in major hospitals and even they get reimbursement when they are treated in private hospitals.

The Armed Forces are required to work in the most inhospitable areas where some of them contract many endemic diseases. Surprisingly and regretfully, they do not get the treatment when they need it most, i.e. after retirement.

In order to give justice to these dedicated personnel, I urge the Government to provide them the same medical facilities as it is being given to pensioners of Central Government Departments and Railways and also to the serving Armed Forces. Fund allocation should be enhanced to the Military hospitals to accommodate them. They should be allowed treatment in the major hospitals and reimbursement of the medical bills in case medical facilities are not available in the Military hospitals.

For boosting their morale, I demand that the medical facilities be enhanced in case of gallant disabled soldiers, their families and their dependants.

**(vii) Need to protect the interests of tobacco industry in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI Y.V. RAO (Guntur): Sir, the tobacco industry is contributing Rs. 7,000 crores of excise duty to Government of India and earning around Rs. 1,000 crores of foreign exchange through exports which is a consistent high-yield revenue contributor to our country. It is a fact that there are no buyers either in the domestic or international

[Shri Y.V. Rao]

market and, therefore, it is the primary duty and responsibility of the Government of India to come to the rescue of tobacco farmers of Andhra Pradesh for sustaining the country's agricultural economy.

The accumulated stock of 1999-2000 production by the farmers is 150 million kilograms. Out of this, domestic manufactures and exporters have indented the Tobacco Board 103 million kilograms. The 1998-99 excess crop still unsold and held by the traders is about 50 million kilograms and 6 million kilograms are with STC and Tobacco Growers' Society. The farmers are willing to accept declaration of crop holiday for 2000-2001 season because of the above reasons. Both the State Government and the Central Government should give all possible incentives to the FCV Tobacco Farmers in Andhra Pradesh for planning alternative crops for the success of crop holiday.

A price Stabilising Corporation should be established immediately by the Government of India for the purpose of excise revenues and to act as a statutory corporation. A delegation of MPs and Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh have represented to the hon. Prime Minister, Union Ministers of Finance and Commerce in this regard.

I request the Government of India to give concrete directions to the STC and the Tobacco Board to resolve the present crisis and control the crop as resolved by the tobacco industry. I also request that steps be taken for export of the said accumulated stocks to foreign countries which may be approached for buying the stock by barter deal or by credit system.

- (viii) **Need to run Neelanchal Express daily through Mungara Badshahpur railway station in District Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh and provide its stoppage there.**

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH (Machhlishahar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency Machhlishahar consists of three Legislative Assembly constituencies of district Jaunpur and two Legislative Assembly Constituencies of District Pratapnagar of Uttar Pradesh. Mungara Badshahpur is an important railway station for the 15 lakh people residing in these five legislative assembly constituencies. Population of Mungara Badshahpur is about 1 lakh which is more than any other district headquarter. It is the biggest market of Machhlishahar and the biggest industrial centre of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Sataria is also in Mungara Badshahpur where hundreds of industrial units have been set up.

From all over the country, every day thousands of people visit this place but Neelanchal Express has not been given stoppage at Mungara Badshahpur. Mungara Badshahpur falls in Jaunpur but Jaunpur city itself is not located on this railway line and due to it people of Jaunpur and Machhlishahar have to face a lot of problems.

My Parliamentary constituency lacks adequate rail line. There is only one rail line. There is need to have a daily trip of Neelanchal Express via Mungara Badshahpur which is the biggest industrial Centre of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Neelanchal Express should also be given stoppage at Mungara Badshahpur.

- (ix) **Need to look into the problems of entrepreneurs in getting loans from banks in Buldhana Parliamentary constituency, Maharashtra.**

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldhana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Parliamentary constituency Buldhana is quite backward from point of view of industrial development and thus problem of unemployment has increased there. Under Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana small entrepreneurs have started their business in this area. Now banks are facing difficulties in providing loan to more entrepreneurs. I, therefore, request the Government to issue orders to all the banks to simplify the procedure of providing loan so that more and more youth get loan to expedite the pace of development in backward area like Buldhana.

- (x) **Need to look into the Irregularities in Implementation of Employment Assurance Scheme in the country Particularly in Banda and Chitrakut district of U.P.**

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has provided funds worth crores of rupees during the year 1999-2000 under Employment Assurance Scheme for most of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, especially for Banda and Chitrakut districts. The district Rural Development Agency of Chitrakut itself was given about Rs. 2 crore for it. Through the Government of India order No. B-24025/24/99-R/E-1/37, dated 8.9.99, instructions were issued for releasing this amount in two instalments to complete the long pending incomplete projects. But alongwith it Rs. 68 lakh 63 thousand were sanctioned for new projects. After few months Rs. 43 lakh were again sanctioned for above mentioned projects.

As per the letter No. R-2/500 vi.ka. Rural Employment dated 7.2.2000, sanction of projects was to be given in consultation with the local MPs as per the paragraph 4.7 of the new guidelines of Employment Assurance Schemes

But MPs were not consulted. While according sanction to these projects.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the Government and this House towards the matter of urgent public importance and demand that immediate action should be taken on it.

**(xi) Need to ensure safety of Indian fishermen  
in South-Eastern Coast of Tamil Nadu**

*[English]*

\*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruppattur): Sir, fishing in the high seas is the main occupation of several coastal villages, especially in Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Nellai and Kanyakumari Districts of Tamil Nadu. These villagers from Tamil Nadu who have this traditional occupation from time-immemorial are now facing a threat to their security in the Bay of Bengal, especially near Palk Straits and Gulf of Mannar. As an aftermath of Sastri-Sirimavo agreement, Kachchativu a small islet (which was under the domain of the Indian Princely Kings of Sethupathi Dynasty) was handed over to Sri Lanka. Now it is understood that Sri Lankan Navy set their campus there and shoot at Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu without any provocation. So far, more than 500 Indian fishermen have been killed. Sri Lankan Navy men confiscates the fishing boats of Indian fishermen. They cause huge loss by destroying the fishing nets and looting the catches. This affects fishing industry heavily.

At times they take our Indian fishermen as prisoners and take them to Sri Lankan soil to put them behind bars. Thus the condition of these fishermen is pitiable.

Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to take up this issue with the Sri Lankan Authorities to evolve a permanent solution to ensure security to the life and properties of Indian fishermen who have got natural rights to continue their fishing occupation. They belong to that zone down the centuries which is now very much the Indian Economic Zone and hence Government of India must act immediately.

*[Translation]*

**(xii) Need for construction of overbridges at  
railway crossing at Sirsa and Dabwali town  
in Haryana.**

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirsa): Sir, in the heart of Sirsa city in Haryana State there is a railway

line which crosses national highway No. 10. The gate at this railway crossing is closed for safety purposes on passing of trains which leads to traffic jam and disrupts the normal life. Same is the situation in another city Dabwali in my Parliamentary constituency. A rail line is there in the heart of that city as well. Closing of railway gates at crossing causes traffic jam and disrupts the normal life.

I, therefore, request to construct flyover in these cities. Besides a railway line passes through Mattu market and Mattu village situated nearby. Main road for Mattu village passes from close to the Government college. Most of the land belonging to the village falls on this side of railway line and there is no level crossing. So, there always remain fear of an accident. I, therefore, request you to set up a railway crossing here before occurrence of any major accident.

16.51 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF  
GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO REJECT  
THE AWARD GIVEN FOR REDUCTION OF  
WORKING HOURS OF THE OPERATIVE  
OFFICES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF  
POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up item no. 18.  
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following resolution:

"That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the award given on 21.2.83 by the Board of Arbitration in CA Reference No. 9(a) of 1980 in respect of reduction of working hours of the operative offices of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in terms of para 21 of the scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award involves total expenditure of approx. Rs. 2,250 crores up to 1999 and recurring expenditure of approx. Rs. 250 crores per annum thereafter for both the Departments which will adversely affect the national economy and will also have implications on similarly placed employees in other Central Government Departments."

\* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the Award given on 21.2.83 by the Board of Arbitration in CA Reference No. 9(a) of 1980 in respect of reduction of working hours of the operative offices of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in terms of Para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award involves total expenditure of approx. Rs. 2,250 crores upto 1999 and recurring expenditure of approx. Rs. 250 crores per annum thereafter for both the Departments which will adversely affect the national economy and will also have implication on similarly placed employees in other Central Government Departments."

MR. SPEAKER: Time allotted is one hour. Now, Shri P.R. Dasmunsi.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I am on a point of order. I have submitted an amendment to this Resolution. Rule 177 says:

"If notice of such amendment has not been given one day previous to the day on which the resolution is moved, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker allows the amendment to be moved."

Now, we have submitted our amendment a day before the Resolution is moved, but our amendment has been disallowed by you, Sir. Under the Rules, if a Resolution is tabled one day before, the Members should be allowed to move their amendment on the Resolution. We should be allowed to move our amendment. Sir, what is your ruling?

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, I have also given it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please go through Rule 344(2), which says:

"An amendment shall not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote."

I think, it counters your argument.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: No, Sir. Unless it is circulated and unless the Members know that it will have

a negative effect, what is the purpose of retaining this clause? The Members have a right to move amendments. Our amendment is not entirely to negate the entire Resolution. It is partial. Then, what is the use of having this Joint Consultative Machinery as well as Arbitration where the employees can get justice? The Government is rejecting the award of the Arbitration. This is not proper.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, I may be permitted<sup>2</sup> to say a few words.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I think as per the rule 344(2) the amendments having a negative effect cannot be allowed. The Member may achieve his objective by voting against the Resolution.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We will do that but we should be allowed to move our amendment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I will speak whenever you call me but I have to move my amendment. Sir, my amendment has been properly circulated. It is before you.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, your name is there.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I will speak whenever you call me but at the beginning I have to move the amendment so that it is before the House. When the Motion is moved, when the Resolution is moved, I say that I move my amendment. Then I will not speak now but I will speak whenever you call me. But my amendment is moved before the House. That is the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla, are you moving it or not?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Yes, I am moving my amendment. I will speak on my amendment whenever you call me. But I am moving my amendment.

I beg to move:

In the Resolution,—

(i) for "approves"

substitute "refers back to the Government"

(ii) omit "as the implementation of the award involves total expenditure of approx. Rs. 2,250 crores upto 1999 and recurring expenditure of approx. Rs. 250 crores per annum thereafter for both the departments which will adversely effect the national economy and will also have implication on similarly placed employees in other Central Government departments". (1)

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have already moved your amendment.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You should also know what is the amendment?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): While I appreciate the concern of the Government in regard to the present economic situation both of the country and of the exchequer of the Government, yet it is most unfortunate that the manner in which the established practice and norms in our country, both in private and public sector as well as in Government Departments, are not followed for providing financial support which is due and accrued out of settlement. It has been totally rejected. I feel more pain for Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the distinguished Minister because he had to pilot this Resolution, and he, throughout his life, only defended that the dues to the employees should always be paid. Yet it is really an irony of fact that he has to move this Resolution. I know in his heart and heart, he did not want it but he had to succumb to the economic pressure of the Government.

Sir, I will be too brief. I will be speaking only on three points.

16.59 hrs.

(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA in the Chair)

Before taking this course and before coming to the House with this Resolution at the dusk of the hour, did you explore any other possibility? If not this total quantum of amount, did you examine the possibility in some other mechanism, part by part, instalment by instalment, to provide some financial support that the workers and employees are entitled to get through the awards? Did you explore that? The Minister has said in the Resolution that this will affect the national economy and will also have implication of similarly placed employees in other Central Government Departments. My second question is: does it indicate the Indian Government's official policy that the award given to workers of other Departments of the Government, as and when such thing will accrue out of different kind of arbitrations and awards, will be *suo motu* rejected by the Government? Will they also be deprived?

The Government defends the Commissions' awards like Fourth and Fifth Pay Commissions. There is another Pay Commission to be constituted very soon. May be, it is because of the fault of the previous or earlier Governments. My third question is, now if this approach is adopted by the Government in a regular manner, what

will be the status in future to maintain peace and harmony in the working place, in the organization through the process of Joint Consultative Machinery?

Will it be redundant? Will it be totally considered to be a non-effective instrument? Does it not amount that the employees will not have any faith in such a machinery, forget about the Arbitration Award? How are you going to maintain the harmony before the department, the organisation or to contribute more now for your services, that you committed on the floor of the House through your Budget Speech?

With these words, I conclude and I request the Government to answer these questions and even if the House disapproves of it today with your strength and majority, will you further reconsider that the losses that the employees will suffer will be remedied to some extent by any measures or arrangements taken in the department?

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): It is most unfortunate that to circumvent the Arbitration Award the Government is coming up with a Resolution. The basic principle underlying the Award should be binding on both the parties. After long discussion with the Joint consultation Machinery and processing with the employees this issue was given to arbitration. And when this Arbitration Award comes, when it is not helpful to the Government or it is against the position of the Government, to circumvent this, the Government is coming forward with this Resolution.

It has been the long-standing demand of the P&T and Telecommunication employees that their workload should be reduced. They were agitating for this for the last so many years and when such an Award has come, an Arbitration Award in which both the parties agreed earlier, and the Award says that the working hours should be reduced, the Government is coming forward with this Resolution.

This is most unfortunate and it will set a dangerous precedent as my hon. friend Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi has pointed out. The Government can now reject any Award, which they do not intend to accept. So, this cutting at the basic principle of arbitration is against the basic principles of law. So, I object to this Resolution and I wish the Government will withdraw this Resolution and implement the Award given by the Arbitrator.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Chairman, Sir I am surprised to see the resolution moved

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

by hon. Minister. The Minister like Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has brought this anti-working class resolution. This resolution is against the people who work very hard, serve the Government and public. It is the Government law. It is written in the clause, they can reject it but why the House is made to participate in this. Why the House will become part to it. Why this resolution has been moved to make us a part of it. The person, who is working should get salary and facilities. So, we would say that he is anti-working class and against the persons working hard. The Government should be in favour of persons working hard and they should not be exploited. I blame him for betraying the masses. It has been stated that award has been constituted. We have not constituted it. Then why it was constituted. It was a decision of Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration that in total Rs. 2250 crore will be spent on it and now he says that Lok Sabha should cancel it. Why Lok Sabha betray the masses. We have not constituted the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration. Now he is asking this august House to cancel the decision of this Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration. How can we cooperate him in this illegal work. He claims that by 1999 Rs. 2250 crore will be spent on it and after it every year Rs. 250 crore will be spent. It seems that Arbitration has given decision in their favour and by this resolution he wants to do injustice to the working class and tries to get our support. Earlier I have not read the resolution and thought that hon. Minister have brought the resolution in the interest of the nation and public but now I found that he is trying to improve the economy by exploiting the working class. Can economy of the country improve by exploiting a section of society. I could not understand what type of economy is this. Economy of the country cannot improve, where working class is exploited or neglected.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI (Deoria): You have also been Minister. Already the implementation of recommendations of Fifth Pay Commission has put an additional burden on our economy.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission have not only been implemented in the Centre but in the States also. The economy cannot be improved by exploiting the working class.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: The Government has given more than what the Commission had recommended, that is why our economy is in precarious condition even today.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI PRAKASH MANI TRIPATHI: Sir, it is not a question of resuming my seat. The GDP has been reduced to 58 per cent of the previous year due to it. At least we should think about it.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This resolution is against the interests of working class of the country. The foodgrain is produced through hardwork, houses are built through hardwork, factories are run through hardwork and cloth is manufactured through hardwork. The welfare of the country cannot take place by chanting mantras sitting here. The welfare of the country can only be ensured when we take steps for the welfare of the working class. I am both astonished and sad that the Government is doing such a thing through a resolution. I think that the Government is not doing the right thing. I would like to ask the Government to tell me a single step which it has taken for the welfare of the poor people. The Government has raised the prices of PDS commodities, kerosene, sugar and the Government is giving one blow after the other to the poor people of the country while on the other hand it does not take any action against millionaires and billionaires. Still the Government has brought this resolution and is asking the house to support it. The tribunal has given its judgement in favour of working class if the working class decides not to do any work all your telecommunication system will go haywire and not a single telephone will work but you are trying to reverse that decision of the Tribunal through Lok Sabha. We are not going to cooperate with you and become your partner in this kind of a decision. If the Government intends to bring the economy back to track by taking such steps then it should reject the decision of the Tribunal on its own, we are not going to take part in the decision making and we will be just content with delivering the speech. The Government has wrongly brought the issue to the Lok Sabha to take a decision on it. A Government may turn down the decision given by the judiciary but the House cannot be a party to it and we will not support the Government in any decision that is against the interests of the working class. We are not the exploiters of the working class..(Interruptions) Not from today but for long our slogan is "Kamane vala khayeya, Lootne vala jayega". It is not going to happen that Lok Sabha will support a resolution moved by Paswanji which is against the interests of earning class. It was the slogan given by Lohiaji that "Kamane vala khayeya, Lootne wala jayega". We sometimes forget about the slogan but he remembers it for good. Even though he has allied with BJP, he continue to deliver pro-poor speeches. The poor will certainly come to know that Paswanji has brought such a resolution in the House. Had it been brought by any one belonging to BJP then it would not have been surprising for BJP is well known for its anti-poor and pro-

rich stand but when the proposal has been brought by Paswanji..(Interruptions)

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Paswanji cannot be wrong, hence you must support it. ... (Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is the wish of the Government that we should support the revenue earners and get Rs. 250 crore annually from them. It will push the economy of the country off track. But we are not going to accept this arithmetic of economies. The economy cannot be improved by exploiting the poor and everything will be in jeopardy. Hence I vehemently oppose this resolution. He said everything in favour of the poor and working class during his speech. When he was the Minister of Railways, he used to claim each day that he had done and was doing a lot in favour of the poors and working class but I do not know as to what has happened to him, after allying with BJP. He has forgotten his past. We have forgotten the slogan of Lohiaji for protecting the interests of the working class, extending all kinds of support to them and resultantly the working class being exploited. The economy of the country not going to improve by exploiting the working class and amassing money. Hence I strongly oppose this resolution and expect that Paswanji will withdraw this resolution as soon as he remembers his old commitments and exhort the House to give its verdict in favour of working class. That is all I want to say.

[English]

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, after the implementation of the Fifth Pay Commission's Report, all of a sudden, the State Governments have become paupers. They are running with a begging bowl to the Centre. Previously, the annual salary paid to the employees was around Rs. 33,000 crore and after the Fifth Pay Commission's Report, it has gone up to more than twice, that is, more than Rs. 65,000 crore. Hon. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was complaining that this Government is not in favour of the workers, the poor people who are working for the country, day in and day out. I would give you one example. In my own State, Orissa, a daily wage worker gets Rs. 25 per day. This is the rate fixed by the Government. Now, if a daily wage worker gets Rs. 25 a day and gets a job for 30 days a month—which he never gets—then actually he gets a meagre amount of only Rs. 750.

This is the poor person about whom Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh mentioned. I also want to ask which peon or which *chaprasi* of the Government of India or the Government of Orissa gets Rs. 750 per month? There is

no Government employee who gets less than Rs. 5,000 now. Now he says that the employees are working day in and day out for the country. The recommendation here is to reduce the working hours. Previously he was working for some hours and now with this recommendation you are reducing it. It means he will do less work and get more salary. How is it possible?

This year, the interest payment of the Government of India is Rupees one lakh and two thousand crore. This year, we are left with Rs. 58,000 crore for capital expenditure namely for developmental work, for growth, for building hospitals, roads, schools etc. We are having only Rs. 58,000 crore for these things and we are spending twice that amount on revenue expenditure which is unproductive by nature, namely salaries and other things.

Moreover, we are now being told by the arbitrators that you pay another Rs. 2,250 crore. What do we get from it? This is mostly an unproductive expenditure. So, it is not possible on the part of the Government of India to pay it. The Government should, under no circumstances, accede to the request or to the decision made by the Board of Arbitration because, the Government of India is not a milching cow that whenever some award comes, the Government will be able to give it.

Finally, I agree with the Resolution moved just now by the hon. Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan that this is not possible and this should not be given. This is the only country in the world that whenever some economist says that there is an increase in the price index, the Government servant, the salaried class, gets an increase in the D.A. But when the price decreases, then does the Government servant say: 'You reduce my salary?' I mean to say that which other category of people in India get such type of protection against the price rise. It is only the Government employees who get this facility. If anybody is getting any privilege or higher salary with about five to six months of leave throughout the year, it is only the Government servant. How much more privilege should be given to him? So, the Government should stand very firmly, and to not accede to this request.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Hon. Ram Vilas Paswanji, there is no dearth of talent in our country. Bring that talent to the fore by bringing a change in the Cabinet during the monsoon session. It will bring economic discipline in the country.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Earlier he was a Minister but not now, definitely it is painful. I sympathise with him....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question of the working hours of the operative officers of the Department of Posts and the Department of Telecommunications was referred to the Board of Arbitration. It is significant to note that this question was referred to the Board of Arbitration in the year 1981 by C.A. reference number 6 and the Board of Arbitration gave its award in 1983.

For 17 years, the Government slept over the award and no attention was being paid to the award and to the demands of the employees of the Posts and Telecommunications Department. During this period of 17 years, different Governments came and went and I say that all those Governments which came right from the year 1983 when the award was given till today - the present Government and the present hon. Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan - are responsible for the callous attitude towards the employees. I will not blame this Government alone because the award was given in the year 1983 and 17 years have passed. But then, the involvement of this Government and the blame of this Government are more because it has come forward with a total rejection of the award.

Sir, in the first place, we are not being told the reason for this great delay of 17 years for the Government to take a decision on the award that was given by the Board of Arbitration. How are we treating our employees and their demands? Now, there is no explanation given for the delay and I must say that this delay of 17 years on the decision of the award makes a mockery of the entire system of Joint Consultative Machinery. You sit on the award for 17 years and not take a decision. I remember a couplet in Urdu. The Urdu poet Mirza Ghalib has said:

"Hamne Mana ki Tagaful Na Karoge Lekin

Khaque Ho Jayenge Ham Tum Ko Khaber Hone Tak"

You take 17 years to decide on the award given by the Board of Arbitration with respect to our employees and their demands. That is the first point that I have made.

Let us proceed further. On what ground is the Government today rejecting this award? Sir, we are told that it is being rejected on financial grounds, on grounds of financial implications of the award. Sir, I may be

permitted to quote from the statement given by the Government. It says:

"This will lead to diversion of scarce resources from development expenditure to non-productive expenditure and will thus adversely affect the national economy."

What an argument to make! Will such arguments always come before us whenever the demands of the employees come up that if we pay you, we will not be able to do this or that? Sir, you may have an employee. Can you tell your employee that 'look here, I will continue to exploit you; look here, I will not pay you fully; look here, I will keep you underpaid? It is because I want a nice bush-shirt to be made for myself and I want my scarce resources to be used somewhere else.' What a ridiculous argument to be made!

Sir, if you go through the Report of the Arbitrators, you will find that they have dealt with this point extensively. I do not want to quote from their Report because that will take a lot of time. But they have dealt with that point and said justice cannot be denied to an employee merely because you say that the cost will be great.

The Board of Arbitration said that the cost could not stand in the way of the Government giving justice to the P&T operative staff. So, Sir, you cannot continue to exploit our employees. We have to find the way, and we have to manage this properly. We have to find out the way and see to it that the employees get due justice.

Sir, this Board also considered the question of impact of conditions as regards the employees of other Departments. The Board has rejected those arguments after due consideration saying that these are not the considerations that can come in the way of the Government meting out justice to the employees. The Government cannot continue to exploit the employees on some ground or the other. It will make mockery of our system of the Joint Consultative Machinery. Then, Sir, is this the attitude that is going to be taken with respect to Pay Commission? Let us not take it very lightly. We have to find out the ways and means. Here is a challenge, a challenge to be met, that while doing justice to the employees, we have also to look after the needs of the nation; and the Government that cannot meet this challenge has no right whatsoever to continue in power. Let those people come to power who can meet this challenge properly and effectively.

I do not want to go into the question of what savings can be effected. This is a question of managing the entire



national economy and the proper management of the national economy is wanted rather than this callous attitude towards employees and taking recourse to their exploitation. The Government has to be a model employer for everybody to follow. A cursory rejection on the ground of cost shows the attitude that has been taken.

Sir, I have also to say that the Government has rejected the award after 17 years. Now, they want the House to be involved because they cannot manage the national economy properly. I am sure, this House in its collective wisdom will not be a party to the rejection of an award given as a result of Joint Consultative Machinery and as a result of the Board of Arbitration, making thereby a mockery of the entire system.

Sir, what are we being told about the cost? We are told about the cost that the cost will increase. How will it increase? Sir, arrears of Rs. 460 crore will have to be paid. Yes, you took 17 years and it is the cost of those 17 years because the award was made applicable from 1st of April, 1983. You passed 17 years. The result is that arrears have gone up to Rs. 460 crore. But who is responsible for the same? How can the Government come forward now with an argument saying "Please forgive us our lapses; please forgive us our callous attitude and sleeping on the award for 17 years"? Now, as a result, the arrears will go up to Rs. 460 crore and this nation is not in a position to bear that burden. Sir, such is the ridiculous attitude, such is the careless attitude, such, I would say, is the criminal attitude, such is the anti-working class attitude that is being taken by the Government.

Sir, we are told that earlier the financial implication of the award was calculated at Rs. 18.65 crore, it has now gone up to Rs. 54 crore. But who is responsible for such a situation? Why punish the innocent employees who are being exploited? We are talking about a particular set of employees under the term 'operative employees' as distinct from the 'administrative employees' of the various Departments.

Sir, I would not go into the plight of those 'operative employees' because that was the matter considered by the Board of Arbitration. The Board of Arbitration after taking everything into consideration has come to a particular decision.

Sir, I have given an amendment with the only hope that Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, who has always cried for the working class, is in this Ministry. We would like to ask him to take his Resolution back with him. My amendment says that the proposal for rejection is referred back to the Government. The House is not going to touch it even with the longest pole for purposes of adoption.

We would like to ask the hon. Minister and the Government, through you, Sir, to give a calm consideration to this. Be true to all the slogans that have been raised by you earlier; be true to the philosophy that has been held by you all the time before you took over this particular Ministry. I hope that you will re-consider the entire issue.

Sir, the Joint Consultative Committee Scheme even provides that this House can make a little bit of modifications here and there. The Government could consider such modifications. Do not be so cold-hearted to come and ask this House to reject the award whatsoever outright like that.

Sir, if the amendment to the proposal of rejection to refer it back to the Government is not accepted. I will appeal to this House to throw away this Resolution lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express my views on this Resolution.

Sir, the matter was referred to the Arbitration with the consent of all Parties. During the proceedings, evidence was taken, the case was assessed and the Arbitrators had come to the conclusion that the Government is liable to pay the employees. This Resolution is meant to nullify the effects of the Arbitration. Now, the House is being taken into confidence. For all other things the Government would not take the House into confidence but to escape the clutches of law, the Government has come to take the House into confidence. Now, the question is whether, we, as the representatives of the people, can approve of such a bad proposal that would adversely affect the employees of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. The first and the foremost duty cast on the Government is to execute the award passed by the Arbitrators.

Then, what is the effect of the arbitration law? Arbitration law is also passed by Parliament. When a Government does not honour its commitment to an award passed in terms of the Arbitration Act, should that Government be considered a Government functioning according to law? If similarly placed employees of various Central Government Departments are to get that amount, it will come to about Rs. 2,250 crore. This litigation has been hanging in balance for many years. My colleague Shri Banatwalla stated that the statistics of this award was a subject matter of arbitration. So, the subject matter of arbitration has been dragged on for many years and now the Minister has come forward with a proposal to seek the leave of the House to reject the award! I do

[Shri P.H. Pandiyan]

not think any Member of the House will approve of such an illegal and arbitrary proposal. Can the judgement be nullified? This award is like a judicial pronouncement. Since it is inconvenient to the Government, it came forward with this Resolution to reject the award.

The Government could have appointed some other arbitrator, if it wanted to have the quantum of expenditure reduced. I know that that in some cases, after the first arbitrator has given his award, if that award is inconvenient to one or all of the parties they suggest another name, and another arbitrator is appointed. If a proposal on those lines had been mooted by the Government, it would have satisfied the employees of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. But, the Government does not seem to have applied its mind to this. I do not know the Minister personally. I have seen him and seen his photographs in papers. That is all I know of him. I do not know who drafted this proposal. Maybe his Department has drafted the proposal. No Parliament in the world will approve of such a proposal. Had the Government come to this Parliament at the time of appointing the arbitrator? It was stated that the House has been already taken into confidence. Did the Minister take the House into confidence at the time of appointing the arbitrator? Government is a body politic. The Minister is carrying out the functions of the then Government. So, according to the concept of body politic, the Government has to honour the award passed by the arbitrator.

The consent of the other Party could have been obtained to reduce the quantum of award. The other party could have been told that the Government is going to incur such and such expenditure, and that the other employees are also demanding it. The House can play a little role, if only the party had agreed to it. I would say that the House cannot approve of this Resolution and this House should not approve of this Resolution. It may involve about two to three thousand crores of rupees but the Government has to honour it. Is the Government not honouring the other items of expenditure? Before the Government came forward with this Resolution, it should have thought that it has to honour the commitment made to the employees.

The employees have no lobby to play. The employees have no political background. The employees have no Government backing. The employees, though organised, do not have the Ruling Government backing. The foreign companies had the Government backing but the local employees are not able to get the Government backing. The foreign companies have the support in the Cabinet, in the House through the Ruling party. But there is a complete lack of support for these employees of the Department of Post and Telecommunications.

Sir, I would say that this House is the guardian of the people. This House is the custodian of the rights and privileges of these employees community.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you represent their community. I have seen that you have been arguing and fighting for that community. I have seen that you had attacked the disinvestment policy. But this Resolution should not have been admitted at all. This is to reject the Award. Where is the provision to reject any Award? The House has got all powers. It is true that the House should be taken into confidence to save the purse of the Government. But we cannot save the purse of the Government at the expense of the employees.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.H. Pandiyan please conclude now.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Sir, you are also interested to save their interests. I am also interested to save their interests. I am just concluding.

I was about to go but when I saw this Resolution, I stopped. Even I have missed my flight, I do not bother. But when I saw that this House is going to approve the proposal like that, I stopped. How can this House approve a proposal like that? Will you approve it? Tomorrow, it may happen to you.

The House has got ample powers, full privilege powers and full constitutional powers. And, this is an unconstitutional exercise of power by the Government. It is an unconstitutional exercise. So, we should not allow this unconstitutional exercise of power by the Government. With that, I would request all the Members of this House, cutting across party lines, to back the working community, back the under-privileged, support the poor and support the working class.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): It is the House of the People and not the House of the Government.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: Yes, the Lok Sabha is the the House of the People. Everybody here is a part of this House. So, I recommend to the House because I am also a part of the House, that this House should reject the proposal unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*

If you are not able to satisfy these employees, you resign and go. You give us the power and we will give Rs. 250 crore. We know how to tap this money. I openly say it. We will ask the foreign companies and they will pay. Why don't you get the money from the foreign companies and they will pay. Why don't you get the money from the foreign companies and pay these people?

You are legalising everything...(Interruptions). Everything is legalised now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Even Sankhya Vahini can pay...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN: So, get the money from elsewhere and pay these people. Rob Peter and pay Paul. Let the proposal be rejected by this House. Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank all hon. Members and especially Banatwallaji for throwing light on this subject by moving an amendment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to give the background of the Bill under discussion. As you are aware it is about the Award of the Board of Arbitration regarding the reduction in working hours of the operative staff of the Telecommunication department. Most of the hon. Members, through their speeches have presented an anti-worker and pathetic picture of the Government. I am sorry to point out that Sarva Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Pandiyanji and Banatwalaji were saying that as no mention about money in the award has been made, hence the award is good for nothing. The weekly working hours of the operative staff has been reduced from 48 hours to 45 hours through the Award. Besides, it has been stated that the criteria for fixing the strength of the staff will be based on the working hours of 48 hours. It means that an employee has to complete the work of 48 hours in 45 hours. On such a small issue all kinds of philosophical phrases like 'Kamane vala khayega, Lootne vala jayega, Naya Jamana Ayega' are being used to make hue and cry over the Award which has effected only this much minor change. He assumes that everywhere it is Bihar...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): It is none other but you have brought this resolution. Had Jagmohanji brought it, he would also have been taken to task...(Interruptions) Why only you were chosen to take it up...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Hence, you can see that the Congress party did not move even a single amendment. Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am of the view that nothing is hidden from the Chair. They were aware that there is nothing substantial in it, hence why to move amendment to it. Banatwallaji is a learned person and a lawyer and it is the job of a lawyer to present the balanced view. Naturally he is supporting the Resolution

but no member from a political party has moved an amendment to it. If you were so serious to oppose the resolution, why did not you mobilise enough strength for it. ....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I am not at all an advocate. Let others have it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are better than an advocate.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I am not at all an advocate. Let others have it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are better than an advocate.

[Translation]

If you are not an advocate, I feel you should have been an advocate. It is not a policy matter. Even today I would like to tell you that it is not a policy matter. As you are aware, when I was Railway Minister, that time consequent upon implementation of the recommendation of Fifth Pay Commission Railway had to face a financial burden of Rs. six and a half thousand crores and entire financial burden was Rs. 13,000 crore. At that time, it seemed impossible but we got it done. Every to day, if any case of employees comes up, just as the matter of strike of employees of our Postal Department, E.D. employees came up. We are fighting for their cause. The Government is going through a financial crisis, but since I am a Minister, and part of the Government, whatever we can do for working class we are doing it.

I want to tell you that the matters is not concerning finance but working hours. I would like to tell you that there are two wings, one is operating wing and other is administrative wing. Before 1967, total working hours of one wing were 40 hours and in the other wing it was 48 hours. You have raised an issue regarding pay commission. I would like to tell you that second Pay Commission was constituted in 1959 and third Pay Commission was constituted in 1969. During that period Staff Federation raised this issue before Third Pay Commission who was in power at that time. This matter dates back to 1983 and how many Governments have been in power since 1983. Today the financial burden is Rs. 2250 crores whereas that time it was only Rs. 100 crores. Why the Government at that time did not accept it? The matter is not as simple that Telecom Deptt. may accept it, Postal Deptt. may accept it. There are other departments also. Today if we open Pandora's box, what

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

will be its impact on Railways and the Defence, as the nature of work is inter-linked. It is not that we increase the pay in one department and the matter ends there. Therefore, I would like to say that the Third Pay Commission recommended that three working hours may be increased per week for administrative staff but the Government rejected it in 1973. Later on staff raised this issue in JCM. But there was no agreement between staff side and official side. On 28.3.1980 final disagreement was recorded from both the sides. Again, matter was referred to Board of Arbitrators on 24.6.1980. Board gave its award on 21.2.1983. As I have said, the award contained two issues—first, total working hours in respect of operative staff be reduced from 48 hours to 45 hours in a week; second the criteria for assessing numbers of employees will be based on 48 hours. The procedure involves Government's acceptance or rejection. If the Government don't accept it and want any amendment to it or want to reject, then the Government will have to make a statement in the House and also will have to give the reasons therefor. We have adopted same procedure. And it is not first occasion, a copy of statement was laid in each House on 25.8.1984. The statement said that the Government rejects this award. Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi, 16 years ago your Government laid the statement here to say that you reject it.

The matter was referred to Fourth Pay Commission but that time it was already constituted. Commission made no comments regarding working hours of operative staff. But working hours of administrative staff were increased from 40 hours to 42.5 hours. Postal Department examined this matter and prepared a cabinet note and submitted the note before cabinet in 1988. After approval of the cabinet, a statement of rejection was laid on the Table in Rajya Sabha on 28 March, 1988 and in Lok Sabha on 29 March, 1988. Thereafter, Committee of Secretaries recommended its rejection on 28.10.1992 and 23.4.1993 on account of additional departmental burden. You know, what were the ministries in 1992 and 1993. Mani Shankar Aiyarji is sitting here, who was a Financial Advisor to the then Government. After that, Cabinet accepted the report of Committee of Secretaries on 4.1.1994 and rejected the award and directed the Department of Personnel to review it and to decide whether a resolution will have to be brought in the House for rejection of the award or a statement will be laid in the House. Federation of Telecom Employees filed a writ in the Supreme Court in 1986 and prayed that the Government be directed for immediate implementation of the award, because it was getting delayed. Federation also stated that the Government did not follow the right procedure while rejecting it. The Government requested the Supreme Court to refer it to Attorney General to find out what is the right procedure. The Supreme Court agreed and referred it to A.G. A.G.

opined that a resolution be brought in this regard. Therefore, it is not being brought on my behalf but on the behalf of Attorney General, who has been mandated by Supreme Court. On 7th March, 2000 the matter was sent to a Cabinet and Cabinet gave its approval for bringing resolution on rejection of award. And this resolution is being brought accordingly. Therefore, this matter is not regarding financial impact, but regarding its impact on other departments also.

Many hon'ble Member talked about financial payment. I said that it has no connection with that. It is concerned with working hours. It should have been asked as to why the award was not implemented 17 years ago.

It has no point which needs to be examined. I would like to say only this much that the Government was always anxious in this regard. I feel proud that I am a Minister for such a Ministry which has ten lakh employees. Let it be that they are from Telecom or Postal Department or from E.D. I am concerned about their interest. Even while I was a Railway Minister, I used to take care of them and even today also I take care of them. Whenever a matter concerning working class will come up, it will be taken care of. Raghuvansh Prasad ji, even today I would like to tell that he who works has no respect. Who is considered respectable has no work and he who works more gets less payment. He who works less gets more money. We will have to break this old system unitedly. A life long wrong cannot be done away with in one go. Therefore, we will have to fight unitedly whenever the interest of working class is involved. But on the name of working class it is recommended that working hours should be reduced from 48 hours to 45 hours and work allotted for 48 hours will have to be completed in 45 hours. Is it in favour of working class? Hence there is no issue. And I want that Mr. Chairman you may kindly help in getting the resolution moved by us regarding rejection of award. It is in the interest of working class.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Banatwalla, are you pressing your amendment?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Yes, I am pressing my amendment.

I would also like to seek one clarification. The hon. Minister has said that the Resolution is only to reduce the number of hours and that it has no financial implications. But the Resolution itself has mentioned the financial implications and the Resolution itself quotes the figure of Rs. 2250 crore as the financial implication.

Similarly, a statement was laid on the Table of the House, with respect to this Award, on 14th March 2000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken and have taken enough time.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: But he has misled the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): The number of hour that he is mentioning is not related to it. It is a different thing. he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Anyway, Sir, I press my amendment and I request the House to refer this proposal back to the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment no. 1, moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla, to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the Award given on 21.2.83 by the Board of Arbitration in CA Reference No. 9(a) of 1980 in respect of reduction of working hours of the operative offices of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in terms of Para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award involves total expenditure of approx. Rs. 2250 crores upto 1999 and recurring expenditure of approx. Rs. 250 crores per annum thereafter for both the Departments which will adversely affect the national economy and will also have implication on similarly placed employees in other Central Government Departments."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the 'Ayes' have it. The 'Ayes' have it.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The 'Noes' have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing for division?

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to urge you again that as Banatwalla has said, if you reduce something from 48 hours to 45 hours, then there will definitely be its financial implication. But I have said that his judgement or award had no financial impact. It is true that it will lead to financial burden of Rs. 2250 crores. And out of Rs. 250 crores per year, Rs. 100 crore financial burden will pass on to Postal Department and Rs. 150 crore will pass on to Telecommunication. In addition, out of Rs. 2250 crores, separately you will find that burden of Rs. 620 crore will be on Postal Deptt. and Rs. 1630 crore on Department of Telecommunication. It will have its implication but as I have said that this award is regarding hours. Therefore, Raghuvansh Babu, if you want to put such a big House for division then I would suggest you to save strength for some big task or for a noble cause. Do not utilise it for these three hours. Therefore, I would request you to get it passed...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): It has no scope for debate...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the proposal of the Government to reject the Award given on 21.2.83 by the Board of Arbitration in CA Reference No. 9(a) of 1980 in respect of reduction of working hours of the operative offices of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications in terms of Para 21 of the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration, as the implementation of the Award involves total expenditure of approx. Rs. 2250 crores upto 1999 and recurring expenditure of approx. Rs. 250 crores per annum thereafter for both the Departments which will adversely affect the national economy and will also have implication on similarly placed employees in other Central Government Departments."

*The motion was adopted.*

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up item No. 19.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I would like to submit that this Major Port Trust Bill be taken up and discussed today. But other businesses cannot be taken up. So, the House may not please be extended beyond seven o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House can be extended till this Bill is passed. It is because eight or nine hon. Members want to speak on this Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the House may please be extended upto seven o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is extended up to seven o'clock.

18.01 hrs.

## THE MAJOR PORT TRUST (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the bill further to amend the Major Port Trust Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

All of us want to strengthen the economy of the country to that extent where our country may be reckoned the biggest economic power in the world. This can only be realised when each and every citizen of the country will contribute in strengthening our economy.

Today, we are present in the House to discuss the Major Port Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2000, wherein some necessary amendment are sought to be made in the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. We wish that our major ports may give maximum contribution to our economy. All the hon. members of the House are well aware of the fact that there are 12 major ports in our country out of which 11 are governed by the Board of Trustees. Calcutta and Haldia are governed by the same Board of trustees. The thirteenth port, Cannanore will become operational by July, August, 2000. After the completion of Cannanore port the number of major ports in our country will become 13. We are all aware that ninety percent of the sea trade in our country is contributed by these major ports.

18.03 hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*)

and ten percent contribution is made through the 143 minor ports. The hon. Members of this House will also be aware of the fact that the sea-traffic has been consistently increasing at the rate of 9 per cent each year. I would also like to apprise the House that during 1999-2000 our major ports handled a cargo of 271.3

million tonnes despite their capacity of 240 million tonne of cargo handling. In view of this I feel that the cargo handling capacity of the major ports need to be increased. A working group has also submitted its report in this regard wherein it has been mentioned that the cargo handling capacity of the major ports should be increased from the present capacity of 251 million tonnes to 424 million tonnes by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan. Certainly lot of funds will be acquired to increase the cargo handling capacity of major ports to this extent. We can not achieve this aim by merely budgetary allocation. Rs. 16000 crore rupees will be required to increase the capacity of our ports to 424 million tonnes. I think that the Government cannot arrange this huge amount of money within two years. Hence the participation of private sector investment has become imperative in the management of major ports. Hence our department has brought this Major Ports (Amendment) Bill, 2000.

Sir, I would also like to apprise the House about the finding of a report which reveals that we should prepare a long term plan for 12-13 years if we are able to achieve our target of increasing the capacity of our ports by 424 million tonnes. It has been envisaged that we have to increase the cargo handling capacity of our major ports to 850 million tonnes under the long term plan of 12-13 years and it will require an amount of Rs. 40000 crores at the present value of money. It is not possible for any Government to mobilise this much money. I am of the opinion that a maximum of Rs. 1000 crore of plan and budgetary allocation can be made by the Government and the rest of the funds can only be mobilised by the participation of the private sector and there is no other option other than doing so through the capital market.

Sir, our Government had issued some guidelines in October, 1996 to increase the participation of private sector and we had also approved 13 private sector projects in pursuance of those guidelines. There are many private sector projects which are under consideration and are about to be approved. But only this much is not enough. We feel that there is a need to modify these guidelines to give permission to the Board of Trustees, owners of foreign port, minor ports to enter into joint venture with any company and this we are trying to achieve through this amendment Bill. We want the increase in the capacity of cargo handling of our minor ports as well. Hence we are moving this amendment to increase the credibility of the private investors for making investments in the major ports and the private investors make the investments not only by investing the capital they have in their hands but also by borrowing from the banks. We also seek to move this amendment to bring an increase in the trust of private investors in making investments in the major ports on one hand and to

increase the faith of the banks in the private investors of major ports who take loan from them on the other.

Sir, we are also bringing this amendment to attract latest technology for our major ports and also to bring in quality improvement in the managerial expertise of our ports to bring about and expedite the speedy implementation of the projects. Besides, our fourth objective of money in the amendment to ensure the participation of minor ports for the development of port infrastructure. To realise these objectives, provision is being made to bring road, railway and other civic facilities in the ambit of other amenities being provided by the Port Trust by adding a clause (f) in the sub section (1) of the section 42 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. The need to move the amendment was also felt to bring about an integrated development of the post. The second amendment which we want to bring in seeks to empower the Major Port Trust Board to enter into a joint venture With any corporate body or persons so that the work being performed by the Board and the services being provided by it may be improved. It is being done by adding a subsection 3(a) in the section 42 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. Sir, I would also like to apprise the House that the corporate body will encompass our foreign ports, minor ports and companies also. Besides these two amendments, we seek to move third amendment also. Under this amendment the clause (b) and clause (e) will be added to the sub-section 2 of the section 88 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963 by which the Board of the Port Trust will be empowered to invest into a joint venture. All these small amendments have been proposed under the new amendment Bill to amend the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. As I have said earlier our first objective is to increase the cargo handling capacity of the Major Ports to the maximum possible extent for we are all aware that these ports are our important and prime source of earning. With these words I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Major Port Trust Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was presented:

"That the bill further to amend the Major Port-Trust Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 16 members, namely:—

1. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar
2. Shri S. Bangarappa
3. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
4. Shri Ramesh Chennithala
5. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
6. Shri K.P. Singh Deo
7. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev
8. Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief
9. Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal
10. Shri A.C. Jose
11. Shri Rajesh Pilot
12. Shri Debendra Pradhan
13. Shri Pravin Rashtupal
14. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
15. Shri Madhavrao Scindia
16. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi

with instructions to report by the first day of the second week of the next session of Lok Sabha. (1)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks a lot of clarifications. While I do not question the good intention of the hon. Minister and the Government but at the same time, the reason of our moving amendment and for lodging protest is that we have strong reservations on certain matters. They are not really linked with political issues. They are precisely linked with national interest of our country.

Sir, sea port, airport, railway terminus, and our borders are four vulnerable points and history has proved it. Efforts have been made on many occasions to destabilise our country by using various mechanisms, and by utilising these vulnerable points. The hon. Home Minister would agree with this. I am not going to give any example but the history proved it long back when we came under the command of the foreign rule. It was through sea that the East India Company tried to conquer our country. The relevance of the sea port is not merely in terms of trade and commerce. The relevance of the sea port is in terms of national security and the history has proved it time and again. So, you do not look at it from the commercial angle only. I was also very much involved with the Ministry of Commerce. I know the significance of these ports for the importers and exporters.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

Sir, India is gaining strength. In the world, India is considered to be one of the strongest nations and the strongest economic power. It is considered one of the mightiest nations after Pokharan-II and one of the strongest nations in terms of its growth. We all feel proud of this country. Time and again, efforts have been made to destabilise this country by the forces which you all know.

Now, if you see the Act of 1963, the guidelines of 1996, the proposed amendment of 1998 by the then Minister, Shri Thambi Dural, and finally your proposal, you would find that there is a departure which is very dangerous. I am not questioning your operating with the private parties. I do agree with it. We all want and we feel that the Calcutta Port should gain more strength. I feel that if Calcutta Port is given more attention by the Government of India, the whole climate of the economy of the Eastern Zone would be further changed and I support the Government's view in this connection. You have to see it not only in terms of infrastructure but also in other terms. At the moment, the position of Ganga and Hoogly is that there is no dredging at all. Moreover, proposals after proposals have been made regarding this point. I do agree that there is shortage of funds and many other things which compel the Government not to go in the direction as you have desired. You kindly look at what is given in Clause 42 regarding the powers of the Board. You should think in terms of national security which was in the Board's power. It says:

"A Board shall have power to undertake the following services:—

- (a) landing, shipping or transshipping passengers and goods between vessels in the port and the wharves, piers, quays or docks belonging to or in the possession of the Board;
- (b) receiving, removing, shifting, transporting, storing or delivering goods brought within the Board's premises;
- (c) carrying passengers by rail or by other means within the limits of the port or port approaches, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Central Government may think fit to impose;
- (d) receiving and delivering, transporting and booking and despatching goods originating in the vessels in the port...
- (e) piloting, hauling, mooring, remooring, hooking, or measuring of vessels or any other service in respect of vessels"

All powers are left not only to the Board, but over and above the Board, the restrictions, as and when required, to be imposed by the Central Government. If you see what you yourself are proposing, then you will find the changes. Here it says:

"Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3), a Board may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, enter into any agreement or other arrangement (whether by way of partnership, Joint venture or in any other manner) with, any body corporate or any other person to perform any of the services and functions assigned to the Board under this Act, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

Don't you think that it is a total departure? Without any permission, the security and all parts of the ports are taken away and they can go to sign any agreement. For what? It is for three reasons for which the Government is trying. Now, what are those three reasons? You have the target for 2012 as 850 million tonnes of traffic which will boost India's economy to greater height. For that, how much of resources do you need? You need Rs. 40,000 crore. There is a shortage of Rs. 28,000 crores. The availability is Rs. 12,000 crore. Your requirement is Rs. 28,000 crore to fulfil your dream with this arrangement. Which is the most precious thing in the 12 major ports of India? It is the land which is most precious in the ports. Eyes are fixed on the land. You did not detail about it in your initial speech as to what are the things you think in terms of getting resources for investment.

I can tell you certain things with my little experience of Calcutta Port. My friend is not here. The former Chairman of the Port Trust is now contesting elections on the TMC ticket. He was more keen not in modernising the Port but to dispose of the land as quickly as possible to anybody he liked and I had to come and cry before the Government to protect and stop that Chairman from doing so. Otherwise, the whole Port would have been looted.

Now, my question to the hon. Minister is this. Did you talk to the Port employees and workers? Did you take them into confidence? Never forget that if you want to achieve commanding heights in economy in 2012, you have to take the workers into confidence. I have always seen that whenever there is a strike by port and dock employees in India, it paralyses everything. When they commit, they commit themselves like anything to do all the work for the country. But when they decide to go on strike, it is something which nobody can imagine.

My dear colleague from Orissa, who is a Trade Union leader of the Dock Workers Union, is sitting there. He



may remember it. Mr. Minister, did you take the workers and the Trade Unions into confidence?...*(Interruptions)* Did you take the State Governments into confidence as far as the major ports are concerned? Did you consult the Intelligence Bureau of this country? Did you consult the Home Ministry. These are relevant in terms of the national security of the sea ports.

*[Translation]*

You are opening the doors of the country for everyone. Board will not object over anything, the Government will not object over anything. You will invite and welcome the foreign companies to sign the contracts on the same lines as Robert Clive was granted the permission to do trade in the name of East India Company. Whether you want to dispose of all the 12 major ports of the country in the same manner? You want to dispose of it in the name of getting revenue and money. I do not object to your good intentions. I think the floodgates are opened. You are disposing of the powers of the Board. Restrictions were withdrawn. You are opening them up. Your good intention may prove wrong one day.

After President Clinton's visit, anybody will come from the West. They may talk good of you. Please do not leave the impression to the next generation who have to come and stay in this country. The country is surrounded by a lot of forces which are desperately trying to dismantle the foundations of this Republic with their own will and designs. It is the people of India who are resisting it. It is the leadership of Parliament, irrespective of party-line, which is very much determined not to allow such things to happen. But if they come and operate, what will happen?

I give you an example. A company of the United States having wider connections with Hong Kong, Cleave Island and with the close network of the Pentagon and CIA, found that they can invest and spend billions of dollars for CIA for research work. They think they can float the company to take guard of the Kandla Port, to take charge of the Calcutta Port, to take charge of the major Airports and start operating the business first. Nobody will check their vessel. They will start doing their operations. First, they will please the Government and then operate all these things. What are the checks and balances that you have got in the name of providing security to the Ports?

Therefore, I think, the hon. Minister, in his wisdom, should get it further scrutinised. Of course, this amendment is a small amendment. But it has very wider ramifications. It must be examined. It must be scrutinised

by a proper Joint Select Committee as you desire. Let them hear the observations of the Home Ministry, the Defence Ministry and the Navy. I am telling you this seriously and very effectively. We do not know what is going to happen in Trincomalee after two months or six months or one year. Parliament may discuss it at that time. I will not touch the issue of Sri Lanka today. But the Ports are very important. If you leave the Ports into the hands of those operators, I think, our national security will be in danger. Therefore, I think it requires a thorough scrutiny. You have to think whether such blanket powers can be given and whether the authority of the Board should be eroded in this manner. This is my submission in the national interest. You may reconsider the whole matter. Do not make it a political issue. We are all for raising resources and getting investments. We are all for private participation. You need to get a few thousand crores of rupees. For that, you want to bring those people. If you bring those people who want to take over the country one day, what will you do at that time? You have no checks and balances. All the sabotage activities are going on in the border areas of Kashmir, West Bengal, Rajasthan or in the land border. Seaport is still protected in a proper manner. That will be eroded by enacting this measure. That is my apprehension. From the Congress Party, we express our concern in this manner. Why has the 1996 guideline been further eroded? If you erode it further and do not stick to it and if you go in this direction, I think one day, you may have to repent in the public platform that what you have done is not correct.

With these words, I conclude. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the whole issue, think again in the context of national security which is vitally linked with our economy also.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Sir, I rise to support this amendment. The hon. Minister has brought a very small amendment but it has a far-reaching effect for the development of our exports.

We have 12 major ports and 143 minor ports. If we see the past, we can find that our trade, both internal and external, has flourished very much so also our import and export businesses. In future, we need 300 to 400 berths for handling 850 million tonnes. Look at the resources available with the Government! Is it possible to develop ports with the available resources? The answer is 'no'. What to do then? Should we stay where we are or should we develop the ports? At the right time, this amendment has come.

It is said that by 2012, our goods traffic will go up to 850 million tonnes and for that we need about 300 to 400 berths. A huge investment is required. We need

[Shri P.S. Gadhavi]

Rs. 40,000 crore for the development of 300 to 400 berths. About Rs. 12,000 crore would be available from Plan funds and internal resources. What about Rs. 28,000 crore? For that we have to go in for privatisation and liberalisation. To develop the ports we need money. Hence, the amendment to the Major Port Trusts Acts.

My previous speaker, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmuni was telling that we have to take precautions. Definitely, we have to take precautions for our national security. I would like to invite the attention of the House to Section 3(A) which has kept the precautions. It says:

"(3A) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3), a Board may, with the previous approval of the Central Government..."

The Board has to take a decision. But the Board can take a decision only—

"Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (3), a Board may, with the previous approval of the Central Government enter into any agreement or other arrangement (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or in any other manner) with, anybody corporate or any other person to perform any of the services and functions assigned to the Board under this Act on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon."

I would like to invite the attention of the House to Kandla port. On that seacoast, there are three or four minor ports that can be developed. Presently, Adani port near Mundra was developed. Now it is doing so much business. It is a backward area. Now, this area is prospering and infrastructure development is also taking place. I would request the hon. Minister that he should not forget the fact when he takes up privatisation that social justice should be given priority. Government-controlled ports are giving priority to social justice. In the same manner, even when privatisation takes place, they should not forget to give social justice. They should be compelled to do so. Whenever any private ports come up, they have to go in for social justice. Kandla port is a major Government-controlled port. It has come forward for a joint venture for the infrastructure development of a railway line. At the moment, Delhi is not connected with Kandla port by a broad-gauge line. It is underdeveloped.

Sir, the Samkhiyali-Palanpur Section has to be converted from metre-gauge to broad-gauge, and the Railways were not in a position to carry out this work. Therefore, Kandla Port Trust has come forward with a joint venture company to take up this work. So, whenever a private company comes in, infrastructure development should be put as a condition.

Since this amendment has come up now, I would request the hon. Minister to consider amendments to co-related Acts like the Merchant Shipping Act, 1955, the Seamen Provident Fund Act, 1968, the Multinational Transport of Goods Act, 1993 etc. All these Acts should also be simultaneously amended.

Then, there is the National Shipping Board. It has got no offices and nobody knows what they are doing. I would request the hon. Minister that the functioning of the National Shipping Board should also be given proper attention. Whenever privatisation takes place, internal passenger traffic should be taken care of, and it should be given due weightage. With this amendment, minor ports can also be developed. So, I fully support this Bill.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH (Tamiluk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill, because the passage of this Bill will open the floodgates to privatisation, and privatisation will take place, in a very large scale, in all the ports. The ports are important infrastructure centres for economic growth, and the ports are the lifelines of our economy. If this Bill is passed, our self-reliance will be seriously affected and demolished by the entry of private agencies in this area. That is why, I oppose this Bill.

I oppose this Bill for another reason because there is no restriction in this Bill on equity share of private agencies in the ports, and any percentage of equity share of private investors can be allowed by the board. So, the properties and assets, which have been developed with the blood and sweat of the workers and officers, will now be opened up for the private agencies. So, the ports, which are very important infrastructure centres, will become hunting grounds of private operators for making profit. The infrastructure assets which have been built over the years cannot be sold out to private agencies, because it is not clarified in this amendment, as to what extent the private parties will be allowed in equity participation. Practically, this amendment has given total liberty to Port Trust Boards to enter into any agreement with any agency, both domestic as well as foreign. So, this will also cause a threat to the national security of our country. And not only this; this will also create regional imbalance and uneven growth.

Sir, in our country, there are two types of ports, sea ports and riverain ports. The ports, which have come up on the sea coast have some natural advantages of the draught or hinterland etc. But the ports, which are developed on the riverain, have got some natural constraints and disadvantages. In our country, out of 12 major ports, Calcutta and Haldia ports have come up in the river. That is a riverine port at a distance of about 125 kilometres from the sea. So, there are natural

constraints. The riverine port will be facing siltation problems because of erosion of embankments of the river, because of lack of flow of water from the upper land and because of deforestation on the embankments. Siltation will take place inevitably.

When all the ports will be opened up for private agencies, the private agencies will be allured for participation in those ports where they will be getting much benefit of profit and where there will be less disadvantages. Where there will be more advantages, they will go there. So, what will happen? What will be the fate of the Calcutta and Haldia Ports? Every year, the Haldia Port requires more than Rs. 100 crore for dredging. The Calcutta Port Trust has already spent about Rs. 477 crore during the year 1999-2000 for dredging. But the Government has given only Rs. 233 crore. The balance amount of about Rs. 243 crore has not been given. There is a Cabinet decision in 1994 that the total amount which will be spent for dredging will be reimbursed by the Government of India because the shipping and navigational channels are subjects dealt with by the Government of India. As per the Constitution, the Government will have to maintain the shipping channels and dredge the siltation. So, it is very alarming. When all the ports will be opened up, these will be hunting grounds of the private agencies. I think, the Calcutta Port and Haldia Port will be more balanced and also regional imbalance in the matter of economic growth will take place. The Eastern region is already lagging behind in economic growth for so many reasons. This amendment will lead to very disastrous conditions in the Eastern region. So, that is why it is very important.

The hon. Minister has stated that by 2012 AD, Rs. 40,000 crore will be required for development of the ports. This fund can be mobilised. There is enough scope. All the major ports are making profit. No major ports are making any loss. I believe that all the development - the infrastructure and the assets - which has come up by the sweat and blood of the workers, employees and officers cannot be sold out. That is why we are opposed to that.

I want to know from the hon. Minister that after the passage of the Bill, that is, after opening up these major ports to the private agencies, who will take care of the shipping channels? What will be the composition of the Port Trust Board? Would the Port Trust Board lose its control? Will the private parties also enter into the management? The control of the management will go into the hands of the private agencies. There will be so many problems which should be addressed properly. About two lakh employees and workers are engaged, directly and indirectly, in the major ports. What will be

their fate? How will the rights which they are now enjoying after a long struggle be protected? This has not been clearly stated in this Amendment.

18.40 hrs.

*(SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA in the Chair)*

Sir, it is very unfortunate that there is no restriction on the participation by private parties' in the equity share. The private parties can enter into the port sector with any amount or in any percentage. This means that all the ports will be totally privatised or in a crude language it can be stated that this Bill is nothing but to privatise all the ports throughout the country. So, within three to four hours, after passing of this Bill, practically all the ports will be privatised. We cannot accept this.

Sir, does the history tells us? Taking the advantage of the anchorage facilities in the river and sea course, the East India Company came to India and occupied our country and we were under the British rule for 200 years. This is not a matter of economy only, but this is a matter of our internal security also. So many multinationals will take the control of ports of our country into their hands and they will dictate our economy in various ways. So, the privatisation of ports means selling out the assets of our country to private agencies, thereby putting the security of our country at stake.

That is why, I would request the hon. Minister to review the matter. In the name of the development, we must not give our huge assets and properties to the private agencies. I cannot accept this Bill as it is. I oppose this Bill and would request the hon. Minister once again to kindly reconsider. He is a nice gentleman. He is a man of profound knowledge in various fields, but I think, he has not applied his mind on this subject. I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider and give us scope for further discussion in detail so that all the agencies related to this sector, like employees, staff, engineers, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, etc. can be involved for chalking out the programme for our future growth.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Major Ports Trust Amendment Bill which has been introduced by hon. Minister was passed earlier in 1988. You have introduced the same Bill after

[Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava]

making necessary amendments in it. I want to submit that there are 12 major ports in our country. As hon. Minister has said now we have 13 major ports. Out of these 12 major ports, administration of 11 ports is looked after by the management itself under the provisions of 1963 Act. In addition to that there are 143 minor ports in our country. Their administration comes under the jurisdiction of State Governments. Since the traffic is increasing manifold so people do not get berth in ships. It is a serious problem. Hon. Minister has introduced this bill to solve this problem. During 1999-2000 our ports had a capacity of 240 million tons. In spite of that our entire management force has set a target of 271.3 million ton cargo handling. Hon. Minister wants to revise working group through minor amendment. Now we have 215 million tons and you want to revise it to 424 million tons. It is your amendment. Simultaneously, you have stated private persons would also be provided employment and Government staff will also be engaged. In that case an amount of Rs. 40 thousand crore would be needed. Rs. 12 thousand crores will be provided from plan funds and remaining amount will be raised from private sector on the basis of work assigned to them. It is a minor amendment. My submission is that if we manage properly then the people who are running private ports and borrowing money from the banks, will have more self-confidence. As hon. Minister himself has stated that before making all arrangements, the views expressed by everyone would be kept in mind. And Board will be competent in this respect and its decision will be final. I strongly support the amendment proposed by hon. Minister. This amendment should definitely be passed. Thanks.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI N (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, none is opposed to the basic intention of the Major Port Trusts Amendment Bill, which has been introduced. Our trade with foreign countries is growing. With the growth in the trade there is a need to develop its infrastructure so that all the activities, right from transportation of cargo at the ports can be handled easily, least they become an obstacle in development of our trade. But I would like to give a comparative example of your provision, you may consider that. Suppose doors or windows of my house have become old then will I tell any person from city to repair doors and windows or ventilators of my house at his cost and that after repair he will have a right on these things? You can imagine, what will be the guarantee of security of my house? Can I still say that I am staying in a safe house? I humbly request hon. Minister that it is right that we need growth of our trade and economic progress of our country. We have to develop our trade and commerce further. These all things are essential but at what cost? Would we like to do everything at the cost of security, freedom of our country? It is not hidden from anyone. There are many countries, many, agencies, other powers who are not

happy to see our development. They are not so much happy by emerging importance of our country. There is a lot of difference between our policies and their thinking. They want somehow to get a chance to peep into India. I do not want to name anybody but it is clear that you have mentioned regarding raising Rs. 40 thousand crore for the development. Out of this amount, the Government wants to make a provision of Rs. 12 thousand crores in the budget and remaining Rs. 28 thousand crores will be raised from private sources. If you go through the amendment which reads—any organisation or a person. I doubt there will be any person in a position to invest Rs. 28 thousand crores in Indian ports. It cannot be an individual. Therefore, I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that what is the logic or utility of making provision for an individual? If at all, there is any such person, he may be definitely linked with some big organisation somewhere. Hence it will not be in the interest of our country to hand over our security in the hands of any such person. It is not a hidden fact. Today all instruments of our security, such as arms and ammunition are imported from outside. These all are brought by sea-route. Would you like a foreigner to sit on our ports and keep a watch on the arm and ammunition we import from outside. If you make may such provisions when they will be in a position to know each and every activities which would be a very dangerous thing for us. I therefore request you all not to overlook the country's safety in the name development and think over it cutting across party line. I would like to draw your attention towards this and I understand that no party will have such intention and all hon. Members of this House will agree that investment received from outside for the development of infrastructure should be utilised for development. We will welcome it. But kindly keep a provision in the act, which is necessary for us, in view of our security, so that it is not in danger. We should make a provision so that our security is not affected and our secrets are not leaked to outsiders. Keep these things in mind, let it not become a danger for security of our country. If you make such provisions in it then we will have no objection. But if such provisions are not made we will have strong objection.

I want to say only this much.

[English]

SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY (Kendrapara): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Bill. The hon. Minister has expressed his good intention for bringing this Amendment. I agree that intention is fair enough. All over the country, since the last five years, our Ports have exhausted their capacity. Though the

international norm to utilise the capacity is up to 85 per cent, we have utilised more than hundred per cent in almost all the Ports. For that we need to expand it.

I fail to understand one thing and I fail to convince myself, and I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the insertion of 3A in place of the existing Section 3. It will have a ramification of wide nature. Probably, with all my experience of three decades in Port and Docks, I say that will reduce the major ports into minor ports. It will lead from security to insecurity. This will happen because of the simple reason of inserting this sub-section. There was no necessity at all for inserting this Clause with the intention of adding the words "in any other manner, any other person..." Such a vague idea is included in a Clause. When somebody can understand the purpose of joint venture and partnership, it is a welcome one. Without that, we cannot welcome.

I know, Sir, even with the existing provisions of the Major Port Trusts Act, some people have tried and taken away the lands of Ports in their individual names. For example, if the Bill is passed and if somebody has entered into an agreement with the Port Trust and asked for transfer of assets. He got about a hundred acres of land. He went to the bank, got the money and left the country. How do you tackle such a character? Even with the existing law at Paradeep and some other ports, — I know and the hon. Minister can find out — some people are trying to take some landed property with this type of company's name, of valuable nature to create port services like things which never come up. But the whole intention was to sell the land and get the money for other purposes.

Moreover, the purpose of this "any other person or in any other manner" is not known. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the clause, "any other person" can do anything or do nothing. Because there is nothing in the Act to show that there is some safety with us because with the existing section the Central Government is empowered and it has allowed in such cases in some States. The provisions have never come up to the expectations of the Central Government to behave in a manner that they have got instances of landed property in such cases.

When this amendment was drafted the hon. Minister was not there and it has been drafted with an intention that the Ennore Port which is coming up will be acquired by an individual. The very insertion of the words "any other person in any other manner" has been done with this purpose. This is my information and I still apprehend it. I request the hon. Minister to examine whether this particular provision "any other person or in any manner" can be dropped from this amendment or not because it

is not in the Major Ports Act and then the minor ports will be converted as major ports having a field day for anybody to do in any other manner.

With these words I request the Minister to reconsider the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): There are only three Members. I request that we may extend the House till they conclude their speeches.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, then we can extend till they conclude. There are only three Members.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): We agreed to extend the House only up to 7 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only three Members to speak. Please take your seat.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): It should be taken up tomorrow. This can continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Tomorrow there are important matters and tomorrow is the last day. If the House is extended for another 20 minutes—if the House agrees—we can extend up to 7.30.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: We had agreed to extend up to 7 p.m. Within 20 minutes we cannot conclude.

*[Translation]*

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): If it is passed within twenty minutes then it is alright but if it is not passed within twenty minutes then it will have to be continued tomorrow. So it will be appropriate to extend the time of the House till it is passed.

19.00 hrs.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the Major Port Trust (Amendment) Bill which has been moved in the House, the hon. Minister has informed us that there is a need to augment the cargo capacity of the ports. In olden days ports were used for transportation of people as well as import-export of goods. Ports have a vital role in the

[Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

economy. It has been said that there is a need to augment the capacity of the 12-13 major ports.  
..(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only three speakers left. If the House agrees, then we can extend the time.

..(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Let Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji conclude his speech. Rest of the members can make their speeches tomorrow.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, only two speakers will be left. If they take five minutes each, then we can conclude the discussion. The Minister may take ten minutes.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Are there only two speakers left? ..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: After Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, only two speakers will be left.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): This is a very important Bill. So, all the MPs should be present in the House because multinational companies will enter the Indian market and we will lose our freedom.  
..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a very important Bill. But tomorrow there are more important issues. ..(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: If there are just two Members to speak and they take five minutes each, then we have no objection. But in case there are more Members, and all of them want to participate in the discussion, then we do not agree for extension.  
..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are only two speakers left.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: It should be taken up tomorrow.  
..(Interruptions)

MR CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Please cooperate with the Chair.

..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow is the last day of this Session. There are important issues also.

..(Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: It is also a very important Bill.  
..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two important discussions under Rule 193. Moreover, there is a Legislative Business also. So, the time of the House is extended till the Bill is passed.

..(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Now, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Ports have a vital role in the economy. I have visited Mumbai, Cochin and Vishakhapatnam ports and talked to the workers working at these ports. They are much worried as the hon. Minister has said that cargo capacity is to be augmented and since there is paucity of funds with the Government for this purpose, the ports should be privatised. If private individuals are willing to invest in ports then they should be asked to develop ports at the places where ports are not existing. There is no need of further investment where infrastructure is already available. Ports cannot be developed everywhere on the sea coast. A port can be developed at a natural abyss so that safety of the ships could be ensured during storm and cyclone. You want to privatise the ports which are already in existence and where infrastructure is already available and which are earning profit. If any port running in loss is privatised, we have no objection in its privatisation. A port is the gift of the nature and you propose to privatise it. Any private individual will not invest from his pocket, he will take loan from the bank to invest in this sector. I want to say that when the capital investment is to be made after taking loan from the bank, then why the Government are not doing it themselves. Moreover, the policy of privatisation of everything is dangerous for the country. The hon. Members also have expressed their opinion that this move could endanger the security of the country. Undoubtedly I also have apprehension in my mind that privatisation of ports and import-export from there can pose a threat to the security of the country. I am of the view that only those ports should be privatised which are incurring losses but contrary to this, the

Government are privatising the ports which are earning profit. Besides, the employees of the ports should also be taken into confidence. If the ports are handed over to the private sector, there will be disappointment among the workers already working in ports. I think the private parties who are interested in this field should develop new ports at places of their choice in our vast coastline. The Government propose to privatise the major ports whereas there are 143 minor ports also in our country.

Sir, I would like to say one thing more. There was a proposal to start a shipping route in the Ganga river from Haldia to Bihar which was proposed to be extended to Nepal through the Koshi river. I do not know as to what happened to that proposal. The countries which are situated on sea shore have made tremendous progress in this regard but we are not moving forward in this direction. The river Ganga flows through the heart of Bihar. I request the hon. Minister to kindly take this proposal into consideration. Undoubtedly ports are important for the country as they have a bearing on the economy of the country. The Government should make all out efforts for the development of the ports but WTO is behind this move and at the instance of the WTO, the proposal of privatisation of ports has been mooted so that the entire benefit goes to the foreign capitalists. It reflects the weak will power of the Government. If the will power of the Government is weak it will affect the economy of our country.

With these words, I would like to say that provisions of this amending bill should be in the interest of the country and neither it should affect the economy adversely nor it should jeopardise the security of the country.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri G.M. Banatwalla. You finish your speech within five minutes.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): This whole question of multinationals within five minutes, Sir!

Anyway, Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no denying of the fact that gigantic magnitude of additional capacity needs to be created for our ports in order to enable them to handle the increasing volume of traffic. This fact is not denied. On the contrary, we are happy at it. The major ports have reached or are reaching their saturation point in their developments, therefore, the minor ports have also to come up to ease the situation and to handle traffic.

19.10 hrs.

*(Dr. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA in the Chair)*

But then, they have to be developed for this purpose. The new technology is needed. These are all facts which are not disputed. Government has shown concern at all these important facts. We appreciate the concern of the Government for the development of ports, and for increasing the capacities of our ports. The concern of the Government is commendable, and we are happy to see that the Government is concerned in this vital respect.

It is said that an investment of nearly Rs. 40,000 crore would be required and the Government says that barely Rs. 12,000 crore would be available from the Plan funds and from the internal sources of the Plan. Now this gap will have to be filled up by the play of the private sector.

An important point, however, that has to be considered here is that despite all our desires for a private sector role in the development of infrastructure and the infrastructure projects, yet our expectations have not been fulfilled. In case of ports also, I believe, as far back as October, 1996, guidelines were laid down inviting private sector for the development of the facilities at the ports. But then, I doubt very much whether the response has been of such significance as to make us very optimistic. I, therefore, feel that the major burden in the development of ports will have to be borne by the Government itself.

Now, in this mad rush for privatisation, liberalisation and globalisation, I stand here to strike a note of caution. We have to be extremely cautious. Now are dealing with the question of docks, ports. Our docks, ports and airports are very sensitive places. There are important questions of national interest and there are important security considerations. As I said earlier, we are, therefore, to be cautious in our mad rush for privatisation.

Therefore, I believe that in the first place, comprehensive guidelines must be framed for private sector involvement. I know that the Government has framed some guidelines. I have an amendment here which I will be moving at the appropriate stage. The need is that these guidelines should be prescribed through the Act so that they become a part of the law, so that these guidelines are placed on the Table of the House, and the House may also discuss those guidelines. Our Committee on Subordinate Legislation may also be seized of those guidelines. The House cannot be deprived of considering the guidelines in such vital important sector. There is not even a clue in the Bill with respect to the

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

extent of the equity pattern that will be allowed for the private sector in case of joint ventures, foreign collaborations and so on and so forth.

Therefore, Sir, the first point that I am making is that the guidelines cannot be a mere concern of the Government, and remain in the Government Departments. These should be prescribed through the Act and must be laid on the Table of the House so that we consider such vital matters as of national interest followed by security considerations and the equity pattern that may be followed later. Sir, there may be arrangements by way of partnerships, joint-ventures and the like with foreign body corporates. Our Port Trusts must have effective control through the holding of major portion of equity. Therefore, Sir, a blank chit today to have whatever pattern of equity that the Government may think in its wisdom cannot be granted. The House has to be taken into confidence and the matters have to be properly dealt with over a year.

Sir, as the Bill stands today, perhaps even one hundred per cent of the FDI can also be envisaged. But then, this mad rush for privatisation will seriously compromise our national interests.

Sir, before I conclude, I may also say that the arrangements, joint-ventures and other things should not adversely affect the interest of our employees. Therefore, that should also form a part of the guidelines which should be prescribed through the Act and which should be laid on the Table of the House. I say this because the concern of the employees is being repeatedly ignored by the Government that we have in power. For example, we have the question of Modern Food Industries today. They have property worth thousands of crores of rupees. There is no time to go into the details, but the entire Unit has been sold away for Rs. 105 crore, and there also, Rs. 30 crore had to be paid later by the Modern Food Industries. Then, what happens to employees over there? They are simply thrown at the whims and fancies of the Corporate that takes it over. These are the matters we have to think over. We have Rural Road Construction Corporation. The Corporation is to be closed down by the Government. Then, what happens to the employees? They are being repudiated. They are left high and dry now. So, the concern of the employees has also to be taken into consideration. It is because of the ignoring of the concern of the employees by this Government that I have thought it fit to come forward even with an amendment to say that the guidelines must provide that there shall be no adverse impact on the concern of the employees, and these guidelines, as I said, must be a part of the law and must be laid on the Table of the House.

Therefore Sir, while concluding, I will say that we cannot have this mad rush for privatisation, globalisation and everything. The vital interests have to be considered and a note of caution is needed here.

\*SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I welcome this step which contemplates the development and modernisation of our major ports. But in the guise of mobilising Rs. 40,000 crores to create additional port capacity, you are really planning to barter out, the powers and rights of the Board of Trustees of these ports to any private party, either fully or partially. It is not revealed as such in the statement of objects and reasons of this Bill. It merely says that this Bill proposes to modify the said guidelines to permit formation of joint ventures between the Board of Trustees and the owners of foreign ports, minor ports or any company. First of all, the proposed amendment of section 88 of the principal act is very crucial, and secondly, the clause 3(A) which allows the Central Government to enter into any agreement or other arrangement, whether by way of partnership, joint venture or in any other manner, with any body corporate or any other person to perform any of the services and functions assigned to the Board under this act, goes against the very spirit and intention of this Bill. At such a point we are forced to suspect the real motives behind this Bill. As pointed out by many of my counterparts, when you introduce a major and important Bill with such a wide canvass, you would have come with a comprehensive one, taking into consideration the concerns of the labourers, national security and the general welfare strategies of public sector undertakings. The absence of such a comprehensive vision will lead to the misuse of the provisions of this Bill. So, it is pertinent to say that clauses concerning the workers, the security and other concerns in the wider interest of the nation are to be incorporated in any such Bill which proposes the entry of private parties in our public undertakings.

As on today, we have many projects for the development of our major ports. Let me come to the example of Cochin Port which is in Kerala. There was a project which contemplated a super container terminal with immense cargo handling capacity at Vallarpadan in Cochin. But even after 12 years, this project remains a virtual dream. We could not realise it. We could not even attract private participation in that. I also want to bring to the attention of the Hon'ble Minister that the Standing Committee on Transport in its report had recommended immediate action as far as this project is concerned.

\*Translation of the Speech Originally delivered in Malayalam.



One more major point I want to highlight while discussing the development of our ports, is about the development of roads which connect these major ports and the major cities in this country. I hope the Minister will give attention in this area also. We have many such major highways. In the eastern side we already have the golden quadrilateral express highway project which proposes to connect major ports like Calcutta-Visakhapatnam and Chennai. But the western coast is totally neglected. The demand for an express highway which connects Kanyakumari to Mumbai is a genuine and important one. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister had given us some assurance about the construction of such a highway which ultimately benefits the major port cities like Mumbai, Goa, Cochin and Mangalore. Recommendations were also made in the Standing Committee Report on Transport. Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister to consider these recommendations seriously and to take necessary actions. I conclude by congratulating the Minister but at the same time, I would like to give a word of caution that the move to allow the entry of private party by an agreement or arrangement which doesn't go into the intricacies of the consequences, is putting the country's security and interests at stake and I request the Hon'ble Minister to withdraw that clause.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who participated in the discussion on the Major Port Trust (Amendment) Bill, 2000 in this House and gave very valuable suggestions in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, had hon. Member Shri Dasmuni been present here I would have felt happy setting his doubts at rest, but he is not present here now. But even then, I would like to clear his doubts. He has expressed concern over the national security. We wish to increase the capacity of Major Port Trust. But I do not understand how there is danger to national security by increasing this capacity and how people have become so concerned about it.

They have said that we are going in for Privatisation, but infact I have not said anything at any time that we are doing Privatisation. There would be no participation of any Private Party or any Private individual in the management, administration or Control of the ports which are governed by the Board of Trustees.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): How will it be possible that you would not do any sort of privatisation in the management.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, the hon. Minister has not yielded.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, there are many ways to provide required facilities at the places where we propose to build container cell, or Berth or increase the capacity of port. One of these is the special purpose vehicle system, through which we can enable the participation of private sector in these areas. It is not as if we are going to pave way for participation in the Board of Trustees. If there had been participation in Board of Trustees, then it would really have been a matter of concern for me. I want to assure hon. Members that they do not have to worry for national security as such. Shri Dasmuni has expressed concern over the increasing amount of silt in Hoogly. Hon. Member Shri Samantray has also expressed his concern but I would like to inform him that work of dredging is going on and we would not let such a situation develop where ships and vessel.. would be unable to reach the port. We would also try that the work of dredging may not stop due to lack of money.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Shri Dasmuni has drawn our attention towards one more matter of concern that we have added something in section-42 which has posed threat to the security. We have added nothing as such in section-42 which may create peril to the security. I don't understand that in this age of globalisation or liberalisation, if anyone invests fund from outside and if we prevent him from doing so, then how shall we be able to benefit our country? It is very natural that wherever from we get capital, we would invest it keeping in mind the interest of our country. We would enhance the economic capacity as also strengthen the economic position of our country. And in this way, with the strengthening of our economic position, even the person at the lowest rung of our society, who is the poorest of the poor would be benefitted. If we try to improve the economic position of our country, in total isolation from globalisation and liberalisation process, then I doubt that we would not be able to make India a world economic power. But I really want to assure hon. Members that our Government would never let the economic autonomy of our country get affected in the name of globalisation and liberalisation. I would also like to say one thing that we cannot totally segregate the Indian Economy from this process. We shall have to enable India to keep pace with the global economy and we are increasing the capacity of major ports keeping in mind all these aspects only. We are making continuous progress in this regard.

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my dear friend Lakshman Seth ji has opposed the process of privatisation. I have already clarified that we are increasing the participation of private sector, we have not talked about total privatisation. So far as security is concerned, if, for example, any question of giving shares to anyone arises, then we shall definitely take care of the fact that we may have that much of capacity to stall such a proposal and to stop it. We would see that no one could harm the interests of our country as also the employees working at the ports.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, here we have discussed about siltation, dredging etc. We would not let any hinderance be created in the transportation of any ship or vessel. Shri Lakshman Seth ji has objected to the participation of private sector. I am really surprised over this, because it is his Government in West Bengal and this Government has been constantly putting pressure on Central Government for developing Kulpi port as a private port. So on the one hand, your Government is putting pressure for privatisation and on the other hand you are opposing this privatisation process in Parliament. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We are not privatising the existing ports.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I do not think that can be an excuse.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): They are very selfish. In their State they want privatisation, liberalisation and globalisation. But they do not want to mingle with the mainstream of the country.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): It can be done in mutual interest. It should not be a one-way traffic.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: This is also not a one-way traffic.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): West Bengal Government is putting pressure on the Central Government to invite participation of the private sector and our communist friends are acting here in such a manner, it is really ironical.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I wish to assure all hon. Members that although we are inviting private participation in order to increase the capacity of the port, but we would not sell any asset of any of our port at any cost,

nor we would entrust it to any one else, in other words, we would in no way allow the dilution of the autonomy of the port. I am giving full assurance for this.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Raghuvansh babu is a very good orator. Whenever he speaks, I am really impressed. He has expressed his concern over the amount of loan which party would take from the bank in case of private sector participation and how much of this would be invested. I want to say that the party which shall take loan from the bank for investment in the port, shall, itself pay off the loan, so why is the major part or the Board of Trustees worried about it. These parties shall themselves repay the loan.

Many hon. Members said that W.T.O. is also a matter of concern. I would not like to say anything in this regard. My friend Satyavrat Chaturvedi ji is also sitting here. He has more knowledge about W.T.O. than myself, but I want to assure the House that our Government would not now before the World Trade Organisation at any cost and in this regard, I would give an example that a conference of the World Trade Organisation was held at Seattle. And that conference could not be successful due to the limited involvement of India and the Chairman of W.T.O. Mr. Mike had to come to India and had to accept that in the third world countries if there is any country which can lead, it is India only. I, therefore wish to assure Raghuvansh ji that our Government won't bow to the pressure of W.T.O. at any cost.

You have asked about the inland waterways and have also discussed about cargo transportation and passenger transportation in river Ganges. I fully assure you that our Ministry is very much serious in that matter, and we have given complete guidelines in this regard. And at any cost, the work of Inland waterways number 1, i.e., cargo transportation in river Ganges from Allahabad to Calcutta would be started from 1st October, 2000 and our ministry is making active efforts in this.

Our hon. Member Gadhavi ji has commended our step of increasing the Private sector participation, but has expressed concern over social justice. Interests of the workers should not be harmed in any way, and he is worried in this connection only. I wish to assure him that our Government believes in social justice. So, we are not going to be subdued wherever a question of social justice arises. Interests of the workers would not be crushed at any cost. I would also like to apprise you that I have assured the representatives of all Major Ports and Dock Employees Federations that after every three months I would hold a meeting with them and discuss about the development of Board and interests of the workers.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Hon. Mr. Chairman, I want only one clarification. Hon. Minister, has said that security would not be compromised in any way and that private participation would be there. I want to know that prior to introduction of this Bill, whether provisions have been made after proper discussion with various security agencies, Intelligence agencies Indian Navy etc. and taking them into confidence? Second thing is that who would handle the management of Ports and what do you mean by participation as such. Whether they would only invest capital, and would have no role to play in management? Please clarify.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Any Government which introduces a Bill in the House, definitely gets the draft of that Bill approved by the Cabinet and before sending a proposal to the Cabinet, it is circulated amongst all the Ministries. The present proposal was also circulated to Home Ministry and Defence Ministry. I have deliberately mentioned these two departments because hon. Member was a little anxious about security.

Second thing you have asked is that who would look after the ports. At present the management, administration and control of our 12 Major Ports is handled through the Major Port Trust Act. Board of trustees are there at every Major ports. Entire Management and system is handled by them.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister as he has said that this system prevails now, but how can you ensure that the same system would prevail after this amendment. Don't you think that the management of these Ports would go into the Private hands?

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: No, it shall not go to the private people.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: What guarantee do you give for this? Have you provided such safeguards in it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, the hon. Minister has clarified the position.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the amendment which hon. Minister has made, says:—

"It may enter into any agreement or other arrangement with any other person on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon." i.e. whatever

conditions are made in an arrangement. So in this case even the management can go into their hands. And we are concerned about this.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has clarified the position about management.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I want to give only one illustration to hon. M.P. Chaturvedi ji, and with this all his doubts would be cleared. At present, Jawahar Lal Nehru Modern Port Trust is considered to be the most modern Port of our country. At this port, one of the companies of Australia, 'P And O' has developed a container terminal with an investment of Rs. 800 crores, but there is no representative of P And O firm or that organisation in the trust. Investor is allowed to invest only on the condition that he would get return of that and nothing else except this.

[English]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Calcutta Haldia ports are riverine ports. The shipping channels are required to be dredged. There is a Cabinet decision taken in 1994 that Government will reimburse the expenditure incurred for dredging by the Calcutta Port Trust. The CPT has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 477 crore during the period of 1999-2000. The Ministry of Surface Transport has given only Rs. 233 crore. How the shipping channel will be maintained and improved? So, I demand that the rest of the amount i.e. Rs. 243 crore be given to CPT for improvement of the shipping channel.

I want a clarification from the hon. Minister when the ports will be privatised. I want to know how the shipping channel will be maintained so that the Calcutta Port and the Haldia Port being riverine ports are having natural constraint. The sea port will flourish with the participation of the private party and the riverine port will lag behind and thereby there will be regional imbalance in economic growth. The hon. Minister may clarify how this imbalance will be tackled.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say only this much on the point towards which Shri Lakshman Seth has drawn our attention that we would not curb the movement of ships or vessels due to lack of money, but one thing towards which he has drawn our attention for that I would talk to the officials of the

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

department as to what is the position because at the moment it is not possible for me to give direct information in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to clarify one point raised by hon. Member Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi. He has stated that you can set up joint venture with any person. This person should have a legal entity. When I talked about making an investment of Rs. 20 thousand crores or Rs. 28 thousand crores, it does not mean that everything will be sorted out through this joint venture. Private sector can participate even after setting up joint venture. It can be from outside also. It is not that Rs. 28 thousand crores has to be invested in only one port. I have just given an example that container terminal is being also developed and P&O has made an investment of Rs. 800 crores in it. That container terminal is ready now.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on the points raised by the hon'ble and learned Member Shri Banatwalla. As he has said that our major ports have reached to the saturation point, it is correct. Therefore, we are making amendments in Major Port Act. By it we not only intend to increase the capacity of major ports but also propose to increase the capacity of those minor ports which have been set up in joint venture. That's why we have made amendment in it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Banatwallaji has repeatedly made a mention of mad rush of privatisation. It is not the mad rush of privatisation but well thought and well considered approach of the Government. It has been done to raise the capacity of ports and earn more foreign exchange. Shri Samantji has made a point about Navar port. I would like to tell that Navar Port is not governed by Major Port Trust Act. I congratulate Mr. Thomas for expressing his views in his mother tongue i.e. Malayalam. He expressed his concern over national security. I have already given clarification that we will never compromise with the security of our national interests. We will never allow to crop up any situation which endanger our national security. The construction of container terminal Cochin port will be completed at the earliest. If construction of container terminal and berth is required to enhance the capacity of Cochin Port, we will do that.

While expressing my gratitude towards all the hon. Members, I request them to pass the bill as amended by Rajya Sabha and presented in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi to the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

*The amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against will please say 'No.'

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the 'Ayes' have it. The 'Ayes' have it.

...(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, the 'Noes' have it.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we are pressing for a division. When we are asking for a division, you have to accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, do you want a division then?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes. We want to register our opposition to this Bill.

19.47 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be cleared.,

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It should not be recorded.

...(Interruptions)\*

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\* Not recorded.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not discuss with each other. Nothing will go on record.

[English]

Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

Kind attention of the Members is invited to the following points in the operation of the Automatic Vote Recording System:

1. Before a Division starts, every Member should occupy his or her own seat and operate the system from that seat only.
2. As may kindly be seen, the "Red bulbs above display boards" on either side of my Chair are already glowing. This means the voting system has been activated.
3. For voting, press the following two buttons simultaneously immediately after sounding of first gong, viz.
  - (i) One "Red" button in front of the Member on the head phone plate; and also
  - (ii) any one of the following buttons fixed on the top of desk of seats:
 

'Ayes'	—	Green colour
'Noes'	—	Red colour
'Abstain'	—	Yellow colour
4. It is essential to keep both the buttons pressed till the second gong sound is heard and the red bulbs are "off".

The hon. Members may please note that the vote will not be registered if both buttons are not kept pressed simultaneously till the sounding of the second gong.

5. Do not press the amber button (P) during Division.
6. Members can actually "see" their vote on display boards and on their desk unit. In case vote is not registered, they may call for voting through slips.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I find, there is no quorum in the House. The Division is, therefore, held over. The House is adjourned for want of quorum.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 17th May, 2000 at 11 o'clock.

19.56 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, May 17, 2000/  
Vaisakha 27, 1922 (Saka)*

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**CORRIGENDA TO LOK SABHA DEBATES  
(ENGLISH VERSION)**

**Tuesday, May 16, 2000/Vaisakha 26, 1992 (Saka)**

<b><u>Col./line</u></b>	<b><u>For</u></b>	<b><u>Read</u></b>
105/22	SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA	VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA
135/10(from below)	SHRI DAHYA BHAI VILLABHBHAI PATEL	SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL
231 & 232/5	4.3	4.03
231 & 232/10	9.3	9.03
231 & 232/15	26.9	26.09
300/31	MOHD.ANWARUL <del>HAQUE</del> (U.P.)	MOHD.ANWARUL HAQUE
324/9(from below)	THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWAN)	THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA)