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Kartika 27, 1924 (Saka)

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Reddy, Shri G. Ganga (Nizamabad)

Reddy, Shri Gutha Sukender (Nalgonda)

Reddy, Shri N. Janardhana (Narasaraopet)

Reddy, Shri N.R.K. (Chittoor)

Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal (Miryalguda)

Reddy, Shri Y.S. Vivekananda (Cuddapah)

Renu Kumari, Shrimati (Khagaria)

Riyan, Shri Baju Ban (Tripura East)

Rizwan Zahir, Shri (Balrampur)

Rongpi, Dr. Jayant (Autonomous District Assam)

Roy, Shri Subodh (Bhagalpur)

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar (Coochbehar)

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap (Chhapra)

S

Sahu, Shri Anadi (Berhampur, Orissa)

Sahu, Shri Tarachand (Durg)

Sai, Shri Vishnudeo (Raigarh)

Saiduzzama, Shri (Muzaffarnagar)

Samantray, Shri Prabhat (Kendrapara)

Sanadi, Prof. I.G. (Dharwad South)

Sanghani, Shri Dileep (Amreli)

Sangma, Shri Purno A. (Tura)

Sangtam, Shri K.A. (Nagaland)

Sangwan, Shri Kishan Singh (Sonepat)

Sankeshwar, Shri Vijay (Dharwad North)

Sankhwar, Shri Pyare Lal (Ghatampur)

Sar, Shri Nikhilananda (Burdwan)

Saradgi, Shri Iqbal Ahmed (Gulbarga)

Sarkar, Dr. Bikram (Panskura)

Saroj, Shri Tufani (Saidpur)

Saroj, Shrimati Sushila (Misrikh)

Saroja, Dr. V. (Rasipuram)

Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh (Haridwar)

Sayeed, Shri P.M. (Lakshadweep)

Scindia, Shri Jyotiraditya M. (Guna)

Selvaganpathi, Shri T.M. (Salem)

Sen, Shrimati Minatri (Jalpaiguri)

Sengupta, Dr. Nitish (Contai)

Seth, Shri Lakshman (Tamluk)

Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan (Bhadrak)

Shah, Shri Manabendra (Tehri Garhwal)

Shahabuddin, Mohd. (Siwan)

Shaheen, Shri Abdul Rashid (Baramulla)

Shakya, Shri Raghuraj Singh (Etawah)

Shandil, Col. (Retd.) Dr. Dhani Ram (Shimla)

Shanmugam, Shri N.T. (Vellore)

Shanta Kumar, Shri (Kangra)

Sharma, Capt. Satish (Raebareli)

Shashi Kumar, Shri (Chitradurga)

Shervani, Shri Saleem I. (Badaun)

Shinde, Shri Sushil Kumar (Solapur)

Shukla, Shri Shyamacharan (Mahasamund)

Sikdar, Shri Tapan (Dumdum)

Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)

Singh Deo, Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari (Balongir)

Singh, Capt. (Retd.) Inder (Rohtak)

Singh, Ch. Tejveer (Mathura)

Singh, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad (Vaishali)

Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan (Bhind)

Singh, Dr. Raman (Rajnandgaon)

Singh, Kunwar Akhilesh (Maharajganj, U.P.)

Singh, Kunwar Sarv Raj (Aonla)

Singh, Sardar Buta (Jalore)

Singh, Shri Ajit (Baghpat)

Singh, Shri Bahadur (Bayana)

Singh, Shri Balbir (Jalandhar)

Singh, Shri Brij Bhushan Sharan (Gonda)

Singh, Shri C.N. (Machhlishahar)

Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan (Farrukhabad)

Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap (Sidhi)

Singh, Shri Chandra Vijay (Moradabad)

Singh, Shri Charanjit (Hoshiarpur)

Singh, Shri Chhattrapal (Bulandshahar)

Singh, Shri Digvijay (Banka)

Singh, Shri Jai Bhadra (Sultanpur)

Singh, Shri Khel Sai (Sarguja)

Singh, Shri Lakshman (Rajgarh)

Singh, Shri Maheshwar (Mandi)

Singh, Shri Prabhunath (Maharajganj, Bihar)

Singh, Shri Radha Mohan (Motihari)

Singh, Shri Rajo (Begusarai)

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad (Arrah)

Singh, Shri Ramanand (Satna)

Singh, Shri Ramjivan (Balia, Bihar)

Singh, Shri Rampal (Domariaganj)

Singh, Shri Th. Chaoba (Inner Manipur)

Singh, Shri Tilakdhari Prasad (Kodarma)

Singh, Shri Vishvendra (Bharatpur)

Singh, Shrimati Kanti (Bikramganj)

Singh, Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna (Pratapgarh)

Singh, Sharmati Shyama (Aurangabad, Bihar)

Sinha, Shri Manoj (Gazipur)

Sinha, Shri Yashwant (Hazaribagh)

Sivakumar, Shri V.S. (Thiruvananthapuram)

Solanki, Shri Bhupendrasinh (Godhra)

Somaiya, Shri Kirit (Mumbai North-East)

Sorake, Shri Vinay Kumar (Udupi)

Soren, Shri Shibu (Dumka)

Sreenivasan, Shri C. (Dindigul)

Srikantappa, Shri D.C. (Chickmangalore)

Srinivasulu, Shri Kalava (Anantapur)

Subba, Shri M.K. (Tezpur)

Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri E.M. (Sivaganga)

Sudheeran, Shri V.M. (Alleppey)

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)

Sunil Dutt, Shri (Mumbai North West)

Suresh, Shri Kodikunnil (Adoor)

Swain, Shri Kharabela (Balasore)

Swami, Shri Chinmayanand (Jaunpur)

Swami, Shri I.D. (Karnal)

T

Thakkar, Shrimati Jayaben B. (Vadodara)

Thakur, Dr. C.P. (Patna)

Thakur, Shri Chunni Lal Bhai (Bhandara)

Thakur, Shri Ramsheth (Kulabá)

Thirunavukkarasar, Shri Su (Pudukkottai)

Thomas, Shri P.C. (Muvattupuzha)

Tiwari, Shri Lal Bihari (East Delhi)

Tiwari, Shri Sunder Lal (Rewa)

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand (Hapur)

Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran (Barrackpore)

Tripathee, Shri Ram Naresh (Seoni)

Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani (Deoria)

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore (Puri)

Tur, Shri Tarlochan Singh (Tarantaran)

U

Uma Bharati, Kumari (Bhopal)

V

Veghela, Shri Shankersinh (Kapadvanj)

Vaiko, Shri (Sivakasi)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Lucknow)

Varma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas (Dhandhuka)

Vasava, Shri Mansukhbhai D. (Bharuch)

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar)

Venkataswamy, Dr. N. (Tirupati)

Venkateshwarlu, Shri B. (Warangal)

Venkateswarlu, Prof. Ummareddy (Tenali)

Venugopal, Dr. S. (Adilabad)

Venugopal, Shri D. (Tiruppattur)

Verma, Dr. Sahib Singh (Outer Delhi)

Verma, Prof. Rita (Dhanbad)

Verma, Shri Beni Prasad (Kaisarganj)

Verma, Shri Rajesh (Sitapur)

Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh (Shahjahanpur)

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash (Kheri)

Vetriselvan, Shri V. (Krishnagiri)

Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati D.M. (Bhadrachalam)

Vijaya Kumari, Shrimati G. (Amalapuram)

Vijayan, Shri A.K.S. (Nagapattinam)

Virendra Kumar, Shri (Sagar)

Vukkala, Dr. Rajeswaramma (Nellore)

Vyas, Dr. Girija (Udaipur)

W

Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R. (Mysore)

Wanaga, Shri Chintaman (Dahanu)

Wangcha, Shri Rajkumar (Arunachal East)

Y

Yadav, Shri Akhilesh (Kannauj)

Yadav, Dr. (Shrimati) Sudha (Mahendragarh)

Yadav, Dr. Jaswant Singh (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Balram Singh (Mainpuri)

Yadav, Shri Bhal Chandra (Khalilabad)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad (Jhanjharpur)

Yadav, Shri Devendra Singh (Etah)

Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra (Saharsa)

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan (Madhubani)

Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh (Sambhal)

Yadav, Shri Ramakant (Azamgarh)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Madhepura)

Yerrannaidu, Shri K. (Srikakulam)

Z

Zahedi, Shri Mahboob (Katwa)

Zawma, Shri Vanlal (Mizoram)

OFFICERS OF THE LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shri Manohar Joshi

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri P.M. Sayeed

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shrimati Margaret Alva

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya

Shri P.H. Pandian

Shri Shriniwas Patil

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav

Shri K. Yerrannaidu

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri G.C. Malhotra

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Cabinet Ministers

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	The Prime Minister and also Incharge of the Ministries/ Departments not specifically allocated to the charge of any Minister viz : 1. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions 2. Ministry of Planning 3. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation 4. Department of Atomic Energy 5. Department of Space
Shri L.K. Advani	The Deputy Prime Minister and incharge of the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Ananth Kumar	The Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation
Shri T.R. Baalu	The Minister of Environment and Forests
Shri Sukh Dev Singh Dhindsa	The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri George Fernandes	The Minister of Defence
Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	The Minister of Power
Shri Ved Prakash Goyal	The Minister of Shipping
Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain	The Minister of Civil Aviation
Shri Jag Mohan	The Minister of Tourism and Culture
Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi	The Minister of Human Resource Development, Minister of Science and Technology and Minister of Ocean Development
Shri K. Jana Krishnamurthy	The Minister of Law and Justice
Shri Pramod Mahajan	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Murasoli Maran	The Minister without Portfolio
Shri Kariya Munda	The Minister of Agro and Rural Industries
Shri Ram Naik	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Shri Nitish Kumar	The Minister of Railways

Shri Jual Oram	The Minister of Tribal Affairs
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Shri Kashiram Rana	The Minister of Textiles
Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	The Minister of Water Resources
Shri Shanta Kumar	The Minister of Rural Development
Shri Arun Shourie	The Minister of Disinvestment, Minister of Development of North Eastern Region and Minister of Commerce and Industry
Shri Ajit Singh	The Minister of Agriculture
Shri Jaswant Singh	The Minister of Finance and Company Affairs
Shri Shatrughan Sinha	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare
Shri Yashwant Sinha	The Minister of External Affairs
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	The Minister of Information and Broadcasting
Kumari Uma Bharati	The Minister of Coal and Mines
Dr. Sahib Singh Verma	The Minister of Labour
Shri Vikram Verma	The Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports
Shri Sharad Yadav	The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Ministers of State (Independent Charge)

Shri M. Kannappan	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources
Maj. Gen. (Retd.) B.C. Khanduri	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways
Shrimati Vasundhara Raje	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Minister of State in the Departments of Atomic Energy and space.
Shri N.T. Shanmugam	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Steel

Ministers of State

Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs
Shri Ramesh Bais	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources
Shri Nikhil Kumar Choudhary	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries
Shri Bhandaru Dattatreya	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shri Vijay Goel	The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of State in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
Prof. Chaman Lal Gupta	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence
Dr. Vallabhbhai Kathiria	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Shri Vinod Khanna	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism and Culture
Shri Krishnamraju	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Shri Subhash Maharia	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Shrimati Jayawanti Mehta	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Power
Shri Satya Brata Mookherjee	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowernment
Shri A.K. Moorthy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Shripad Yasso Naik	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation
Shri Omar Abdullah	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Dr. Sanjay Paswan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Shri Harin Pathak	The Minister of State in the Deparment of Defence Production and Supplies of the Ministry of Defence
Shri Annasaheb M.K. Patil	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
Shri Basangouda R. Patil (Yatnal)	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles.
Shri Ashok Pradhan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour
Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal and Mines and Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice.
Shri Pon Radhakrishnan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
Shri A. Raja	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
Shri O. Rajagopal	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.
Dr. Raman Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shir Gingee N. Ramachandran	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs
Shri Ch. Vidyasagar Rao	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Bachi Singh Rawat "Bachda"	The Minister of State in the Department of Science and Technology of the Ministry of Science and Technology
Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shri Tapan Sikdar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri Digvijay Singh	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
Shri V. Sreenivasa Prasad	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri I.D. Swami	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Su Thirunavukkarasar	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping.
Prof. Rita Verma	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 18, 2002/Kartika 27, 1924 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

NATIONAL ANTHEM

(The National Anthem was played)

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you please resume your seats. Now, the new Ministers will be introduced. I would request hon'ble Prime Minister to introduce new Ministers to the House.

11.02 hrs.

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE) : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I introduce my colleagues included in the Council of Ministers.

Shri Anant Gangaram Geete	:	The Minister of Power
Shri Vikram Verma	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
Shri Anandrao Vithoba Adsul	:	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs.

11.03 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of about three months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of five of our former colleagues, namely, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Chitturi Subbarao Chowdary, Prof. Susanta Chakraborty, Shri Nandkishore Sharma and Shri K. Ramamurthy.

Shri Samar Guha was a Member of Fourth to Sixth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1979 representing Contai parliamentary constituency of West Bengal.

Shri Guha was also a member of Business Advisory Committee during 1967-68 and 1977-78; Committee on Subordinate Legislation form 1971 to 1974; General Purposes Committee from 1977 to 1979 and Chairman, Committee of Privileges from 1977 to 1979.

He was also a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education from 1967 to 1969; Consultative Committee constituted under the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970 from 1970 to 972; Consultative Committee constituted under the Orissa State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1973 during 1973-74 and Samsad (Court) of the Visva Bharati from 1977 to 1979.

Shri Guha was a veteran freedom fighter and a close associate of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. He suffered imprisonment for several years on various occasions for his participation in the freedom struggle against the British rule. Shri Guha was one of the leading socialists of our country drawing inspiration from the ideologies of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Shri Guha also actively participated in the Bangladesh liberation struggle.

Shri Guha struggled hard for award of due honours to the soldiers of Azad Hind Fauj and for award of pension and other beenfits to them. He was also actively involved with many social organisations; refugee relief organisations and cultural, literary and youth organisations.

Shri Guha, who associated with various educational organisations, taught at Bejoygarh Jyotish College and also at Jadavpur University. He aslo conducted research on coal distillation.

Shri Guha evinced special interest in atomic science, Indian philosophy, religion and culture, socialist theories, defence problems of India and problems of Bangladesh also.

He had a number of publications to his credit including many books in Bengali and English. He also authored books on General Chemistry for schools and colleges.

Shri Samar Guha passed away on 17th June, 2002 at Kolkata, West Bengal at the age of 85 after a prolonged illness.

Shri Chitturi Subbarao Chowdary was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1984 representing Eluru Parliamentary Constituency of Andhra Pradesh.

He was earlier a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council from 1960 to 1972. He served as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee from 1970 to 1972; Select Committees on Hindu Religious and Chartiable Endowments Bill, and Andhra Pradesh Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samitis Bill.

He actively participated in Quit India Movement in 1942 as a student leader.

Shri Chowdary played an active role in various developmental activites in Tenuku, Andhra Pradesh, He was also instrumental in the establishment of several educational institutions.

Shri Chowdary who hailed from an agriculturist family, was also a sports enthusiast. He served as Vice-President of Andhra Pradesh Badminton Association.

He was a delegate to the First World Peac Conference held at Moscow in 1962. He was elected as a member of the Subject Committee on International Peace in 1962.

Shri Chitturi Subbarao Chowdary passed away on 7th August, 2002 at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh at the age of 81.

Prof. Susanta Chakraborty was a Member of the Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha from 1989 to 1996 representing Howrah Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal.

Prof. Chakraborty was a Member of the Consultative Committee, Ministry of Industry during 1990; Joint Committee on Officers of Profit from 1991 to 1996; Committee on Finance from 1993 to 1996 and Committee on Public Undertakings during 1995-96.

Prof. Chakraborty was a teacher and educationist by profession. He was instrumental in organising night schools for illiterate peasants and setting up schools and colleges especially in backward areas. He was a member of Senate, Kolkata University. He also served several other educational institutions in various capacities.

An active political and social worker, he played a key role in village reconstruction movement. He actively participated in flood relief work in West Bengal in 1978.

Prof. Chakraborty evinced keen interest in sports. He was a number of various sports clubs.

Prof. Susanta Chakraborty passed away on 9th September, 2002 in a tragic accident of Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani Express at Rafiganj, Bihar at the age of 62.

Shri Nand Kishore Sharma was a Member of the Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha from 1980 to 1989 representing Balaghat Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh.

He was a Member of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table of the House during 1984-85 and the Business Advisory Committee during 1987-88 and 1989-90.

Earlier, Shri Sharma was a Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1956 to 1980. He ably served as Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the State Government during 1969-70.

Shri Sharma, who was an active social worker, dedicated his entire life to the promotion of Gandhian ideals.

Shri Sharma was also a sports enthusiast. He served as the President, Madhya Pradesh Olympic Association and Madhya Pradesh Kabaddi Association.

Shri Nandkishore Sharma passed away on 21 September, 2002 at Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh at the age of 78.

Shri K. Ramamurthy was a Member of Sixth to Tenth and Twelfth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1996 and during 1998-99 representing Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri and Salem Parliamentary constituencies of Tamil Nadu.

Shri K. Ramamurthy held the offices of Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Labour during 1991 and Cabinet Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas during 1998-99 in the Union Cabinet.

He served as Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings from 1985 to 1987.

He was a member of Committee on Papers laid on the Table of the House from 1977 to 1979; Business Advisory Committee from 1977 to 1979; Committee on Public Undertakings during 1980-81; General Purposes Committee during 1985-86; Committee on Public Accounts during 1987-88; Committee of Privileges from 1990-92; Employees' State Insurance Corporation from 1990 to 1994 and Committee on Industry during 1995-96.

He was also a member of Consultative Commitee, Ministry of Labour from 1977 to 1979; 1980-81; 1984 to 1986; Consultative Committee constituted under the Tamil Nadu State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1988 during 1988-89; Consultative Committee Ministry of Labour and Welfare during 1990-91.

Shri Ramamurthy was an active social and political worker. He was associated with various trade unions and workers' organisations. He was the honorary President, INTUC, Tamil Nadu. He was founder President of Indian National Rural Labour Federation from 1983 to 1988 and Delhi Tamil Education Association from 1978 to 1982 and 1988 to 1999 again. He also served as the Vice President of INTUC, Tamil Nadu since 1974, International Federation of Plantation, Agriculture and Allied Workers, Geneva 1987 to 1994 and Agricultural Workers Trade Group of International Federation of Union for Food and Agriculture. He was also a member of Newsprint Advisory Corporation.

Shri Ramamurthy has to his credit two books, namely, "Indira Gandhi and NAM", and "Indo-Soviet Phenomenon; Contribution of Rajiv Gandhi".

Shri Ramamurthy was a widely travelled person. He was a member of Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) Delegation to Edinburgh Conference, Edinburgh, 1974 and ILO Conference, Geneva, 1980, 1981 and 1987; Indian Delegation to ILO Regional Conference, Jakarta, Indonesia, 1982. he attended NAM Conference on behalf of the International Institute of Non-aligned Studies, Jakarta in Indonesia and Karthakina in Columbia. He was also a special invitee to the Golden Jubilee celebration of United Nations at New York.

Shri Ramamurthy was a keen votary of rights of downtrodden. He worked relentlessly for the upliftment of the poor, especially the rural poor and the downtrodden sections of the society and industrial workers.

Shri K. Ramamurthy passed away on 27 October, 2002 at Chennai, Tamil Nadu at the age of 62 after a brief illness.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

As the hon. Members are aware, on 9 September, 2002 Howrah-New Delhi Rajdhani Express derailed over Dhave bridge at Rafiganj in Bihar in which 107 people lost their lives and many were injured.

In another incident, 28 persons were killed and several injured when terrorists entered the Akshardham Temple complex Gandhinagar, Gujarat and started firing indiscriminately on the innocent devotees on 24 September, 2002.

Hon. Members are also aware that last month the world witnessed another cowardly and barbaric act of terrorism when armed terrorists took several hundreds of innocent men, women and children as hostage in a theatre in Moscow on 23rd October, 2002. The Government of India had expressed is deep sympathy and solidarity with the Government and friendly people of Russia with whom we share a close, warm and long-standing relationship. Our Government had also resolutely condemned the terrorist act. We feel relieved that hundreds of lives could be saved. On behalf of the people of India, whom this House represents, we convey our heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the families of the victims of the tragedy. We also wish to convey to our Russian brothers and sisters and to our fellow parliamentarians in the Russian Federation that this House, which itself was the target of a terrorist attack last December, is one with them in their grief and also in their resolution to fight the scourge of terrorism.

India firmly condemns all acts of terrorism wherever they may occur and whatever may be their motivation. Terrorism cannot be justified on any grounds and must be condemned unambiguously whe ever it exists. We also strongly condemn those who support terrorism or fiannce, train, harbour or support terrorists. India and Russia have both been victims of the global menace of terrorism. The Moscow Declaration on International Terrorism signed by

the hon. Prime Minister and the President of the Russian Federation in Moscow last year reaffirmed our commitment to fight terrorism in all its forms. The terrible terrorist act in Moscow is another reminder to the international community that the global phenomenon of terrorism can be defeated only through global, combined, comprehensive, determined, sustained and long-term efforts.

We deeply mourn the loss of lives of the innocent people due to these tragic incidents and also condemn these heinous acts of violence and terrorism.

The House may place on record its deep sense of grief on these tragedies.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

11.17 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj U.P.) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are clear violations of law in Uttar Pradesh. In the entire Uttar Pradesh the B.J.P. has taken in its fold the dreaded criminals and those who were earlier suspended from the party and were arrested following the charges against them of kidnapping children. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : See, only one of you will speak at a time and only then I shall allow. Mulayam Singhji will speak now and the rest of the Members may please be seated.

(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore) : You did not mention about the killings of dalits in Jhajjar. Instead, you mentioned about Russia. You did not remember the Jhajjar incident which is a matter of sorrow. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should also allow a discussion on the killings of dalits in Jhajjar. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Ramdasji, you may please take your seat, I have allowed Shri Mulayam Singhji to speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to submit that the issue about Uttar Pradesh, as raised by the hon. Members, is a very serious one and involves constitutional crisis. The conduct of the State Governor is totally against the provisions of the Constitution. The reason is that Uttar Pradesh happens to be the home State of the present Governor where he is a voter and he is a Rajya Sabha Member from Uttar Pradesh itself. Curiously enough, he has been appointed Governor of the same State, i.e. Uttar Pradesh. And this has been done by the Union Government setting aside all traditions and in gross violation of the constitutional provisions. The result of this is that the Governor who is expected to behave in a non-partisan manner is actually working like a spokesperson of a particular political party and the Government of the B.J.P. and B.S.P. combine in the State which nonetheless dilutes the very proposition that the role of the Governor under the constitution is to strengthen the democracy by way of following the traditions and ethics. On the one side we have the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Sir, can we discuss a Governor's role in the House? . . . *(Interruptions)* How can we discuss a Governor's role in the House? . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : We have regards for the hon. Deputy Prime Minister who has placed the facts before the country. He indeed admitted that his party is in crisis. They have also to pass through the bad days. We are all concerned about the situation as it prevails in Uttar Pradesh at present. No big leader of the Bhartiya Janata Party has said that the Government does not face a threat or that it is in minority whereas the Governor of the State says that the Government is in majority and that it enjoys the support of 210 Members. There is a constitutional crisis in the State. 12 Legislators have withdrawn their support

reducing the strength to 198. The Uttar Pradesh Government is in minority. Those who are opposing the Government are being branded as gundas and mafia. Officers are being sent to the jail to ensure that the Government gets the support. Now the situation is that. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Your party has moved an Adjournment Motion on this subject.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : The Uttar Pradesh Government is in minority. The State Governor is behaving in a partisan manner. Therefore, the Governor should be removed or recalled and the State should be run as per the provisions of the constitution. I do not say that the Government should be sacked. . . .*(Interruptions)* Our demand is that the Governor, who is behaving in a partisan manner, should be recalled and the Session of the Assembly should be convened.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Sir, today is the first day of the Session. Besides other important issues relating to the national interests at this hour for which we gave notices along with the Opposition parties, the distinguished Leader of our party and the Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi also gave a notice of Adjournment today pertaining to the appalling and critical situation prevailing in the country due to severe drought. From our party we thought the suffering humanity is really seeking the support of the nation and the Governments, especially the Union Government.

So, at this hour this matter should be taken note of with highest priority but subject to your decision and opinion, Mr. Speaker.

We would also like to submit through you to the entire House that we have many issues pertaining to this Session viz., on the economic front, on the political front, and the issue of constitutional violations by the highest authorities, be it extra-constitutional or otherwise. But we thought that we should address the people first who are suffering in various parts of the country due to severe drought. Accordingly, our distinguished leader gave this notice of Adjournment Motion today for consideration subject to your decision, Mr. Speaker.

We hope that you will give due consideration to our notice.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, even as we consider the issue raised by my esteemed colleague to be very important. I have submitted the notice of Adjournment Motion about the developments in Gujarat not only as to what happened yesterday but the continuous attack on the constitutional authority, on the Leader of the Opposition and various other democratic institutions. This is a matter of serious concern to all of us and I believe that you will admit our Adjournment Motion to discuss the serious issue of the developments in Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER : Friends, I have received four notice of Adjournment Motions today, and all are of important nature. They are pertaining to very important subjects in the country on recent occurrences. I have thought of admitting one of them today.

As regards other notices of Adjournment Motion, I will take cognisance and give my ruling whenever necessary.

I have received four notices of Adjournment Motions. One is on the drought situation in the country given by the Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi.

The second notice which I have received is on Gujarat issue and it is from Shri Ramji Lal Suman, Shri Prabodh Panda, Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, Shri Rupchand Pal, and Shri Subodh Roy.

The third notice is on the law and order situation in Gujarat by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

The fourth notice is on the non-discharging of the constitutional duties and not convening of the Assembly Session by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. This has been given by Shri Ramji Lal Suman and Kunwar Akhilesh Singh.

I thought of permitting discussions on all these issues in some form or the other. I personally feel that all the issues are important and they are required to be discussed in this august House.

So, today I am admitting a notice, which is on a very important issue – as all other issues are important – that is, on the issue of Gujarat. The Government also has no objection in having a discussion on this. I will consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and then I will do it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Sir, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav has raised an issue concerning the U.P. Situation. I do not want to go, at this stage, into the merit of it because I differ with him entirely. The Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sonia Ji has given a notice to discuss the drought situation. Shri Rupchand Pal and other hon. Members have given notices to have discussion on the Gujarat issue.

As far as the Government is concerned, we are ready to discuss all these three issues under any rule, at any point of time, which you may decide. We are not shirking our responsibility to reply to any of these issues. My only problem is that there is no system whereby all the three issues can be discussed simultaneously in this House. So, I will leave it to the Opposition to make a choice from the three issues and whatever they say, I am ready to discuss it immediately after the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : So, I am admitting the issue of Adjournment Motion on Gujarat for a discussion today, immediately after the Question Hour. If anybody has any objection, he could say so; otherwise, it will be treated as admitted and immediately after the Question Hour, we can start the discussion on the Gujarat issue.

As regards the other three issues, we can take them up in the BAC and decide the dates and time as to when they are to be discussed. But I assure the House that all the issues will be discussed.

Therefore, I now go to the Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We are immediately meeting.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : During the course of the discussion, we will be meeting.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILASH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh is burning now. . . .*(Interruptions)* Since Uttar Pradesh is the largest State so I would like to request. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, which issue are you taking of. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall let you know about the issue after 12 o'clock.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We are now going to the Question Hour. The first Question is from Shri Javiya.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let us know about the issue which has to be discussed. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall let you know when the discussion Starts. I shall tell you about it after sometime.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the manner in which five dalits have been killed there should be a discussion on it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You know that some changes have to be made in the form submitted by you. That is Speaker's right. I shall tell you about what you want to know after ten to fifteen minutes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will tell you before the Question Hour is over.

Now, let us take up Question Hour.

11.28 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Sardar Sarovar Project

*1. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the share for cosntruction of Sardar Sarovar Project has not been paid by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra to the Government of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the net amount of share to be paid by the State Governments, separately;

(c) the reasons for non-payment; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to ask the State Governments to pay their share to the Government of Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Hosue.

Statement

(a) to (d) As per the provisions contained in the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) Award, the participating States are required to pay annually in advance their share cost on the basis of the budgeted amount of the year to be adjusted at the end of the year based on actual expenditure. Subsequently, a decision has been taken in Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee (SSCAC) with the consent of all the participating States that States would release the payment in advance on quarterly basis, based on annual budgetary provisions, instead by yearly.

Of the total undisputed project expenditure of Rs. 9735.24 crore at the end of August, 2002, the total share of each of the party States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra is Rs. 1284.04 crore, Rs. 445.55 crore and Rs. 608.24 crore respectively. The three party States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have paid an amount of Rs. 781.53 crore, Rs. 125.95 crore and Rs. 478.44 crore respectively. The outstanding share of these States of the undisputed share cost of Sardar Sarovar Project as on 31st August, 2002 is as under :

Madhya Pradesh	–	Rs. 502.51 crore.
Rajasthan	–	Rs. 319.60 crore
Maharashtra	–	Rs. 129.80 crore
Total	–	Rs. 951.91 crore

As informed by the States, the main reason for non payment of the undisputed share cost of the project expenditure by the party States has been financial constraint. The Union Government has been making considerable effort and has been constantly pursuing through the various forums such as review Committee of Narmada Control Authority (RCNCA), Meeting of. Cabinet Secretary with Chief Secretaries of the States, Narmada Control Authority (NCA) and Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee to persuade the party States to fulfil their financial obligation by making payments of share cost of the State of Gujarat. This issue was also discussed in last RCNCA meeting held on 18.8.2001 under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Water Resources and SSCAC meeting held on 27.06.2002.

As a result of these efforts a sum of more than Rs. 400 crore has been released by the States to the Government of Gujarat during the last four years

[Translation]

SHRI G.J. JAVIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra have not paid their share to the Gujarat Government for construction of Sardar Sarovar Project. I want to know if these Governments have made any payment, how much money they have paid and if not paid, why that payment is pending till date ?

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : In my main reply, I have already stated the position as regards the States which have not yet paid their share for the construction of Sardar Sarovar Project.

[Translation]

SHRI G.J. JAVIYA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a great difference in the figures furnished by the State Governments and Water Resources Department as are available with me. According to him the three States were to pay Rs. 951 crores whereas as per the State Government, Rs. 1991 crores have yet to be paid. I want to know about this from you.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Sir, for the information of the hon. Member as well as the House, I may again

just read the amounts which are the due against different States. Against Madhya Pradesh, it is Rs. 502.51 crore; against Rajasthan, it is Rs. 319.60 crore; and against Maharashtra, it is Rs. 129.80 crore. So, the total amount due against all these three States is Rs. 951.91 crore. As regards the figures that the hon. Member has stated, I would like to inform him that this is the correct undisputed figure.

So far as the steps taken by the Government to make payment of these dues by the States to Gujarat so as to complete the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Project on time are concerned, we are having constant reviews at different levels. We are also in touch with different Chief Ministers so that they can make payments of required funds. But they advance the argument that they are having financial constraint. But our efforts are always on and we are trying our best so that the amounts due in favour of the State of Gujarat are paid on time.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Sir, the people of Gujarat really feel disturbed. This Project has been delayed for years and years because of the attitude and apathy of the Central Government. Even now the canals are not being constructed and water is being flowed from the Mahi river and yet it is being claimed that this is the water of Narmada.

Sir, I just rise to remind that in the last election, the Deputy Prime Minister was contesting election from Gandhi Nagar. At that time, in a special public meeting which was being held in Gujarat University Ground, the Prime Minister declared that if we come to power at the Centre, we will declare the Sardar Sarovar Project as a national project. That is on record. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the Deputy Prime Minister in his capacity as a Member of Parliament from Gandhi Nagar Constituency of Gujarat to delcare the Sardar Sarovar Project as a national project. If not, whether the Government intend to declare the Sardar Sarovar Project as a national project in order to resolve the very issue which has been raised by Shri Javiya.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Sir, it is a very important Project for the whole nation. The Central Government has already paid more than Rs. 2000 crore under AIBP fundings.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Sir, that is not my question.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Sir, we have already advanced a Central loan assistance of Rs. 2093.25 crore. We are treating it as a very important project and as one of the projects of national importance.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : Sir, I want to know whether you have received a proposal from the Deputy Prime Minister in this regard. I just want a specific answer.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard your question and I will ask him to reply.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Sir, it is true that it is a very important Project for the nation as a whole and we are treating this project accordingly. We are also providing funds from the Central Government on utmost priority. As I have stated, we have already paid more than Rs. 2000 crore. As regards his query, certainly I can say that as far as both the Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister are concerned, they are always reviewing it and always directing us so that this project can be completed on time.

When this would be completed, you would be glad to know that about 18.65 lakh hectares of land will be benefited. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : My question was whether he has declared it as a national project or not. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will ask the hon. Minister to state whether this project has been declared as a national project. That is the question before him. If he has no information now; he can give the information afterwards.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : This information is not with me at present. I will certainly collect it and send it to the hon. Member. At this time, certainly I can say that it is being treated as one of the national projects in the country. Accordingly, we are providing funds on priority.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : In a public meeting which was held in the Gujarat University Ground, the Prime Minister said that if they came to power they would declare this as a national project. Therefore, I would like to know

whether he has received any proposal from the Deputy Prime Minister to delcare it as a national project or not.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : We are all aware, as also the hon. Member, that this project could not be taken up on time because of the Supreme Court cases.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : I want an answer in terms of yes or no – whether he has received any proposal or not.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Yes, we have received it and we are treating this project accordingly.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : I would just want it to be on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister is answering a volley of specific questions. The Minister should be able to answer them. Just now he has said that it has been treated as a national project. If so, he should be able to tell us categorically as to the date on which such a declaration was made and such a decision was made. He is the Minister answering the sovereign House. He cannot be evasive and equivocal in his answer. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : I have not evaded anything. I have stated what is the position now before us. This project, as I have stated, is a project of national importance and has received very much importance. As regards question whether this is being treated as a national project; yes, it has been treated as one of the national projects of the country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The question is whether it has been declared as a national project.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : What is the difference between declaration and being treated as a national project ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, he is misleading the House. You must haul him up for breach of privilege. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : May I tell you what the Minister means ? The Minister means that they are treating this as a national project. The project is not yet declared finally as a national project. That is what he has intended, whether you appreciate it or not.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question was very clear.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Col. Sona Ramji. Let him ask the question.

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the Minister that these are certain areas in India which are affected by famine very often. To deal with famine in those areas, several projects have been introduced and one of them in Sardar Sarovar Project and the other is Indira Gandhi Canal Project. Rajasthan and especially Western Rajasthan gets affected by famine quite often. Forty years have witnessed famine during the last fify years and the area has witnessed famine continuously for the last five years. At present, 1975 villages have been affected by famine in the areas where Sardar Sarovar Project has been constructed. There is neither water, nor fodder or employment in that area. People are on the verge to face starvation. As my friend has said that there should be national projects for that purpose. Since the States have been witnessing famine continuously, they do not have adequate resoruces to deal with famine and as such they cannot take appropriate steps. For that purpose, the Government should make an announcement for constructing a national project. Rajasthan Government have helped the famine victims a lot but they cannot extend full help due to the State facing famine continuously.

Prime Minister Saheb is also sitting here. Under the above circumstances, I would request him that whereas the Government give money every year on a permanent basis, the Government should treat some big projects such as Indira Gandhi Canal Project and Sardar Sarovar Project as national level projects. The Minister concerned is also present here. Would you provide separate funds, make appropriate arrangements for providing permanent employment to the people of Western Rajasthan by allocating separate funds, providing separate relief for Sardar Sarovar Project and Indira Gandhi Project in Western Rajasthan which has been facing famine continuously and the State Government does not have

sufficient funds ? Water table had depleted there and all the schemes meant for water have failed and a time may come when Western Rajasthan would get evacuated completely. So, would you provide separate funds for the purpose by treating the above projects as national projects ?

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Sir, this question is specifically with reference to the Sardar Sarovar Project. He has asked questions about Rajasthan. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Sardar Sarovar Project. . . .*(Interruptions)* That project is located in my district in Rajasthan. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : When Phase-II of this particular project is implemented that is the main canal from 144 Kms. to 485 Kms. will be completed, Rajasthan will get water. Similarly, some areas will be irrigated when Phase-II of this project will be executed and completed.

[Translation]

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Drinking water is not available there. People will evacuate that area. . . .*(Interruptions)* Let something be revealed in this regard. Prime Minister is sitting here. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has given the reply. But the Prime Minister has not replied. Who has to reply, it is for him to decide.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : When discussion on famine will take place, at that time you may ask.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : The Sardar Sarovar Project has been under construction for the last many years but whether this project is a national project does not need to be discussed as much for the reason that once the honourable Prime Minister had announced it as a national project, your Department was required to include this project in the list of national projects but you have not included that in your records. I want to know that if you had announced it, then it should have been shown in your record as a national project. My question is that water problem is a big problem in our country and to solve that problem, such type of project should be constructed by Megha Patekarji had been launching a campaign about rehabilitation of the displaced persons for the last several years and what schemes you have formulated for rehabilitation of the tribals and other people of that area ? What your department is doing for their rehabilitation and if those people are not rehabilitated, then it would result in injustice to many people. It is not appropriate to do injustice to many people just for the sake of doing justice to a few people. As such all the people should be provided with justice and the project should be completed at an early date. Payment of Rs. 129 crore is still pending from Maharashtra Government. If the State Government has not got funds, then we want an assurance from the Prime Minister that Union Government would pay that amount. What is required is that we should extend maximum cooperation to Maharashtra Government and as such we want an assurance that the amount of Rs. 129 crore would be provided to Maharashtra Government. It would be better if the honourable Prime Minister replies to it.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : One of the causes for delay in the implementation and execution of this project is the problem of rehabilitation and resettlement of the oustees. Enough care has been taken regarding the people who are affected and ousted because of the construction of this particular project. Such project are taken care of.

As far as the reasons for delay is concerned, he himself has already stated that it was due to the *Narmada Bachao Andolan* and a writ petition which was pending in the Supreme Court. That is why it was delayed. After this case was finalised, this project is going on very smoothly. We are providing all kinds of assistance. Equally, State Governments, are also providing assistance. They have their own constraints. We are having constant interaction with the State Government. We are providing assistance. We will certainly try our best to complete this

project within the time that has been framed so that vast areas of not only Gujarat but also Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are benefited when this mega project is completed.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMACHARAN SHUKLA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Central Government are very well aware of this fact that as per the scientific gauging done during the last fifty years, the availability of water in the Narmada river has been worked out at to be 23.4 million Acre. At the time of delivering this award, it was accepted that the water was available at 28 million Acrefeet. Instead of the height at which it is being constructed presenlty, the water can be made available only at 396 feet and they can get full quantum of water. It has been written in the Award that the share of water to Gujarat would come down automatically, if the availability of water is reduced. So Gujarat will not get the water as provided in the Award because there would be no water. Forty Years scientific gauging has established that 23.4 million. acre feet water is available in the Narmada river and if the height of the dam is reduced to 390 feet from 456 feet, the problem of the oustees would automatically be solved because the storage of water in the dam would reduce the area being submerged and the problems which are emanating out of that, would not arise. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Central Government would delve over the situation.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Sir, the question of reducing the height at present does not arise. It is because this question has been examined from all angles. The question of height has already been finalised. If we examine it again, it will further delay the execution of the project. This will not help anyone. Rather, it will put us in difficulties.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this task should be executed speedly. We are not against it. Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra are not making payment mainly due to financial constraints as has been mentioned in the reply. I would like to request the Union Government to release the requisite funds because this is a national project and it is your responsibility to settle down the outstees in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra who have become displaced due to Sardar-Sarovar Dam. It is for this casue only, that Medha Patkar has launched agitation. This has been mentioned in the Sardar Sarovar – Award that the displaced persons would be entitled for land and irrigation facilities whould be provided for that land, but it is not being materialised. A large part of that land falls under my constituency. I would like to request the hon. Minister to please reply in the matter and request the Union Government also to provide the entire amount of the project.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, this is not a question, this is a request, you can look into the request that he has made.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : As far as the project-affected people are concerned, there is a Grievance Redressal Committee headed by a retired High Court Judge. Every aspect is being looked after so far as rehabilitation and resettlement is concerned. So, there is no difficulty. It is being reviewed in all such meetings. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You may have asked as to what the Government are doing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : I have one more point relating to this issue. I would like to get it clubbed with the earlier one and the Hon'ble Minister may be asked to give reply to that. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR SPEAKER : It cannot be clubbed at this stage. You should have made a request when the Question started.

[Translation]

Had you requested at that very moment, I would have heard you.

[English]

Foot and Mouth Disease

*2. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the Foot and Mouth Disease spreading fast in Cattle and other animals;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to control the same and the amount spent in this regard during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested for financial support to control the disease; and

(d) if so, the amount released therefor during 2002-03, State-wise ?

[Tanslation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Foot and Mouth Disease occurs in India throughout the year. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in controlling the disease, the Central Government provides grants-in-aid towards the cost of the vaccine for vaccination of the exotic, cross bred and high yielding indigenous cattle belonging to the weaker sections of the society. The cost of the vaccine in shared by the Central Government, State Governments and the beneficiary at 25:25:50 ratio. In case of the Union Territories, the cost is shared by the Central Government and the beneficiary on 50:50 basis. Grants-in-aid of Rs. 293.50 lakhs, Rs. 270.33 lakhs and Rs. 410.00 lakhs has been provided to the States and Union Territories during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government of Karnataka requested for grants-in-aid of Rs. 90.00 lakhs for Foot and Mouth Disease Control during 2002-2003, out of which Rs. 80.00 lakhs has already been provided.

(d) During 2002-2003, Rs. 466.25 lakh has so far been provided to the States and Union Territories for controlling the disease. The State-wise details are at Annexure.

Annexure

State-wise Grants-in-aid Provided for Foot and Mouth Disease control during 2002-2003 (upto 31.10.2002)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Amount of grants-in-aid provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.40
3.	Assam	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00
7.	Gujarat	12.00
8.	Haryana	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	2.00
12.	Karnataka	80.00
13.	Kerala	80.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	19.78
16.	Manipur	5.00
17.	Meghalaya	4.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00
20.	Orissa	0.00
21.	Punjab	32.00
22.	Rajasthan	10.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00

1	2	3
24.	Tamilnadu	60.00
25.	Tripura	35.00
26.	Uttaranchal	2.51
27.	Uttar Pradesh	50.00
28.	West Bengal	40.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.00
30.	Chandigarh	1.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00
34.	NCT of Delhi	10.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.00
	Total	466.25

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, for a few years now, very much in focus has been this whole problem of the Foot and Mouth Disease which has been affecting livestock all over the world. In fact, some parts of the world have seen trade wars because of the import of such contaminated meat products and so on.

In India, there seems to be very litle concern about the larget-scale spread of this disease in many parts of the country. In many countries, Naitonal Calamity Setups were put into motion to protect the cattle. Here is a country where we are talking about *gaushalas* protecting aged cows. Here is country where we are lynching even human beings on the pretext of protecting cows in villages. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, as a Government, what note they have taken about the spread of this disease. This disease is leading to large-scale destruction of cattle, fall in milk production. Many countries, particularly, Indonesia, last year banned import of items like maize and soyabean from these areas including Karnataka saying that these are contaminated because of the spread of this disease in rural areas.

To my specific question, the hon. Member has stated that they have a scheme of giving grants-in-aid for vaccination. He speaks about 25:25:50 ratio. Actually, the actual beneficiaries have to pay 50 per cent share. 25 per cent is coming from the Central Government; 25 per cent is coming from the State Government. Is the hon. Minister aware that large numbers of those people who own the cattle do not have the money or the capacity to pay for the vaccination for the simple reason that they are in drought-affected areas or they are poor farmers ? I would like to know what the hon. Minister is doing to help those who cannot afford to pay 50 per cent share. Just giving figures like this would not help anyone.

[Translation]

You have to reorient this scheme, so that our farmers could get some relief.

[English]

I would like to know your response to that.

Secondly, the figure given is that Rs. 80 lakh has been released to Karnakata. It has not been done. Only Rs. 40 lakh has been received by the Government of Karnataka as on October 31. Mr. Minister, you have given the figure. You might have sanctioned it. But nothing beyond Rs. 40 lakh has been released to Karnataka even though we have demanded Rs. 90 lakh.

The attacks listed in Karnataka are 732 and 16,000 cattle were already affected.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV : Sir, several questions have been asked within a single question.

MR. SPEAKER : You may reply to one question only.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV : But this question is releated to all the questions. It is true that the farmers doing animal husbandry in the country are small and marginal farmers and dependent on it for the most part. In our country only small and marginal farmers do animal husbandry and have to be dependent on it. This particular disease spreads mostly amongst cows and buffalos and these animals are reared mostly by the small

and marginal farmers. It is absolutely true that this disease is infectious and research conducted all over the world has not been able to develop a patent vaccine to prevent spread of this disease. A vaccine for temporary relief in this disease has have been developed which is effective for three months to one year only. No vaccine having efficacy for more than one year could be developed so far. The scientists from India as well as from all over the world who are working in the field of animal husbandry are trying to put a concerted effort to develop a vaccine of this disease as have been developed for the prevention of the various other disease which afflict the human beings. The vaccine whose efficacy is upto six months is administered by the Union Government with the co-operation of the State Governments. The problem before the State Governments is that this disease does not remain confined to any particular region. In one year this erupts in one region and next year it spreads in other region. If this disease may remain and confined to a particular area it could be eradicated with a degree of precision. The State Governments do put their efforts in this regard and the desired amount sought by the State Governments from the Union Government for this purpose is provided to them. This is a cumbersome procedure and this cumbersome procedure can be simplified by the State Governments with the consent of the Union Government and by having a discussion on it with the Planning Commission. The Union Government is making efforts to minimise the burden of the farmers by contributing 25 or 50 percent for his under the present system.

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Please answer the question asked about the disease afflicting animals. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, is the Minister aware that a new vaccine known as IVRI vaccine has been developed in the country which helps to identify the disease by testing the air around without touching the animal because it is contagious ? Unfortunately, no support is being given to put this vaccine into use. This has been developed in uttar Pradesh. NDDB has a project also. I would like to inform the hon. Miniser about the contamination from this disease. The use of cow-dung and other products is spreading the disease to human beings. This is a health hazard. What is the Government doing to prevent the spread of this disease and the infection, particularly in villages, from animals to human beings and what are the steps that the Goverment proposes to take to protect them from the spread of this disease ?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : In animals it is food and mouth disease but in politicians it becomes foot in mouth.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV : It is true that this is a big problem and to find out the solution of this problem, as the hon. lady Member was saying. Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute operating under the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Government of India, be they it in Bangalore, Ijjat Nagar, Muktsar or in Karnal, are putting in their best and they are committed for preventing this disease by conducting research on various aspects in this regard.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a direct question put by the hon. Member, but the Minister is giving reply in a general way.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV : Efforts are being made to check spread of this disease. . . .*(Interruptions)* The Question is related to disease amongst the animals but I don't have the remedy of the disease you are suffering from. . . .*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Sir, in the context of the points you have made during the course of reply I would like to ask a question from you. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please reply about the medicine about which question has been asked.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV : Hon. Speaker, Sir, as the question is related to animal disease and so will be my answer to it.

12.00 hrs.

I will answer this question because I myself am an animal rearing farmer. I am aware of the difficulties faced by the animal rearing farmers and damage caused to them

due to outbreak of the disease amongst animals. The region in Bihar to which I belong is prone to this particular disease. The Member has suggested that arrangements should be made at large scale for treatment of this disease and to prevent its outbreak and spread to other areas. areas. This disease spreads from one animal to other animal and from one village to other village. If an animal afflicted with the disease enters into the boundary of other village this disease will spread to that village also. We are trying to find a way out to contain and eradicate this disease. As regards his other query that Rs. 80 lakhs were to be given to Karnataka Government by 31.10.2002, I would like to inform you that the said amount has already been released to the State Government. I don't know how much money has reached their coffers so far but the Government of India have certainly released the amount. . . . *(Interruptions)*

WRITEEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Drought affected States

*3. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI :
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States including areas which have been affected by the recent drought in the country;

(b) the details of estimates made of decline in production of rice, coarse cereals and pulses viz-a-viz the target fixed for these commodities for this year;

(c) the names of the States/Union Territories visited by the Central Team for the purpose;

(d) whether the said team has given its final report;

(e) if so, the findings thereof;

(f) the assistance sought by each State in this regard;

(g) the actual amount released and food-grains provided by the Government to each State;

(h) whether the Government have received any drought linked relief proposals in the Supplementary Report of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (i) The following States have declared drought :-

Name of the State	Area
Andhra Pradesh	925 out of 1126 Mandals in 22 Districts
Chhattisgarh	All 16 Districts
Haryana	All 19 Districts
Himachal Pradesh	All 12 Districts
Jharkhand	All 22 Districts
Karnataka	154 Taluks in 24 Districts
Madhya Pradesh	181 Tehsils in 32 Districts
Maharashtra	33 out of 35 Districts
Orissa	283 Blocks in 30 Districts
Punjab	All 17 Districts
Rajasthan	All 32 Districts
Tamil Nadu	19 Districts (formal declaration not made)
Uttar Pradesh	All 70 Districts
Uttaranchal	All 13 Districts
West Bengal	3 Districts

Besides, Gujarat has recently delcared 13 Districts as drought affected. Jammu and Kashmir has submitted a memorandum for assistance without declaration of drought while West Bengal has not sought any assistance.

Widespread drought has affected agricultural production. As per the first advance estimate, Kharif food-grains including rice, coarse grains, cereals and pulses may be 90.64 MTs as compared to 111.51 MTs during the

last year, indicating a shortfall of 18.72% compared to last year's production figures.

Central Teams have visited Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh which submitted Memoranda for assistance from the National Calamity Contingency Fund as per the following details :

(in crore)

State	Assistance Demanded
Andhra Pradesh	1210.90
Chhattisgarh	880.66
Haryana	1895.98
Himachal Pradesh	155.86
Jharkhand	1467.25
Karnataka	1562.85
Madhya Pradesh	790.38
Maharashtra	1730.61
Orissa	871.40
Punjab	3529.44
Rajasthan	7519.76
Tamil Nadu	1545.76
Uttaranchal	401.81
Uttar Pradesh	7539.79

Central Team for Jammu and Kashmir will finalise its report after receipt of certain information sought from the State Government.

The Reports of the Teams have been processed as per the procedure laid down in the National Calamity Contingency Fund Scheme.

To provide immediate assistance, however, Central Share of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) of the States due in November has been released in August itself.

Demands have also been raised by the States for allocation of food-grains, free of cost, to generate additional employment. To begin with, 13.25 lakh MTs of food-grains have been allocated in addition to advance release of Central Share of CRF as per the following details :

State	Foodgrains (in lakh MTs)	Advance release of Central Share of CRF (Rs. in crore)
Andhra Pradesh	3.00	81.885
Chhattisgarh	0.50	11.36
Haryana	0.25	33.615
Himachal Pradesh	0.10	17.98
Jharkhand	0.40	–
Karnataka	2.00	30.83
Madhya Pradesh	1.00	25.89
Maharashtra	–	64.995
Orissa	1.00	45.26
Punjab	–	50.735
Rajasthan	2.00	85.58
Tamil Nadu	0.50	42.435
Uttaranchal	0.50	–
Uttar Pradesh	2.00	60.475

The Commission For Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in its Supplementary Report on Price Policy for Kharif crops has recommended one-time bonus (special drought relief price) ranging from Rs. 20 per quintal for paddy, groundnut and cotton to Rs. 5 per quintal for coarse cereals (except bajra). The Commission has also suggested extension of agricultural input subsidy currently admissible to small and marginal farmers in drought affected areas to other farmers subject to a limit of 2 hectares irrespective of the size of holdings, waiver of interest on loans obtained by farmers during 2002, restoration of fertilizer subsidy to pre-Budget 2002-03 level and removal of distinction between Above and Below Poverty Line families. While the recommendation on the special drought relief price has already been approved

and announced, the other recommendations are under consideration.

Modification in Rice Export Policy

*4. DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rice export policy has been modified recently;

(b) if so, the main features thereof including the percentage of broken rice allowed in the rice meant for export; and

(c) the steps taken to make Indian rice competitve for exports ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per the Exim Policy announced by the Ministry of Commerce this year, export of basmati rice is free subject to registration of contracts with APEDA. Export of non-basmati rice is totally free. Export of paddy is restricted and export permitted only under licence.

As per the quality specifications of FCI, the raw rice can contain brokens upto a maximum limit of 25% and, for the parboiled rice, upto 16%. Further, it was decided to permit a margin of 2% plus equivalent percent of reduction in brokens as per Bill of Leading of 'H' form.

(c) Various promotional measures have been taken by the Government to boost export of foodgrains from the Central Pool. Details in this regard are :-

(i) Exporters have been allowed to lift stocks from the depots of FCI according to their choice.

(ii) There are no procedural restrictions like registration with Agricultural and Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA) in case of export of wheat, wheat products, and non-basmati rice.

(iii) An empowered Standing Commitee on Exports has been set up to take expeditious decisions on matters relating to export of foodgrains regularly.

(iv) In order to offer a stable price regime, the Government has decided to fix the offer price of export of wheat and rice from the Central Pool for a period of 3 months, with an additional month given for lifting of stocks, and to announce the prices 45 days in advance before the commencement of the concerned quarter.

Growth Rate in Foodgrain Production

*5. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM :
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the features of sustainable development model to enhance growth rate in foodgrain production as detailed by West Bengal Government which was highlighted in the World Development Report 2003 of the World Bank;

(b) whether the Government propose to advise other States to follow the steps taken by the West Bengal Government to achieve an enhanced growth rate in the foodgrain sector; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) The main feature of the sustainable development model highlighted in the World Development Report 2003 of the World Bank is recognition of share-croppers and enhancement of their benefits by providing security to their tenure and also making them eligible for bank credit and other such facilities. This along with other developmental efforts have resulted in higher growth rate in food grain production in West Bengal.

(b) and (c) Sustainable development and growth in food grain production is dependent on many factors like credit support, high yielding varieties of seeds, judicious use of inputs, water management, plant protection measures, better agronomic practices, improved agricultural implements and farm mechanization, extension services, etc. Proper crop rotation and better management practices along with land tenure system are also important for sustainable development. Land reforms and land tenure are State subjects. However, Government of India have been advising State Governments to take appropriate action for achieving sustainable development and optimum growth in food grain production. Various Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented for sustainable development to enhance growth rate in food grain production.

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities in Agricultural Sector

*6. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY :
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employment generation opportunities in the agricultural sector in the country have dwindled in spite of the fact that India is predominantly and agriculture country;

(b) if so, the reasons thcrefor;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for creating additional employment opportunities in the agricultural sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA) : (a) to (d) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through Labour Force Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation from time to time. Based on these surveys, estimated employment in the Agriculture sector which was of the order of 24.2 Crore in 1993-94 has marginally gone down to approximately 23.8 Crore in 1999-2000. Mechanization of agricultural operations, shift of under employed labour from agriculture to non-farm rural activities and migration to urban areas are some of the important reasons for this marginal decline.

The Group headed by Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning, Commission for suggesting strategies and programmes in the Tenth Plan has gone into various aspects and has identified following areas for creating additional employment opportunities in the agriculture sector :

(i) Additional area under cultivation to be brought under oil seeds and pulses.

(ii) National watershed development programme for rain fed areas.

(iii) Horticulture.

(iv) On Farm Management.

(v) Agriclinics and seed production.

The Government is implementing various wage-paid and self-employment generating schemes for providing gainful activities to the unemployed, both in rural and urban areas. Some of the important employment generation schemes being run in rural areas are as follows :-

(i) Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana consisting of two parts, viz, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana and Employment Assurance Scheme.

(ii) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana.

(iii) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

(iv) Food for Work Programme.

Linking of Rivers

*7. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government to set up a task force on linking of rivers in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring consensus among the States on linking of rivers;

(d) the estimated cost on linking of major rivers; and

(e) the sources through which the funds are proposed to be mobilised ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI) : (a) to (e) The Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petition No. 512 of 2002 on 30th September, 2002 directed Union of India to file an affidavit by 28th October, 2002. The Union of India in its Affidavit filed before the Court has stated that the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a National Perspective Plan for Inter-linking of rivers of the country for transferring water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins and that a presentation on National Perspective Plan was made before the Hon'ble Prime Minister on Inter-linking of rivers on 5th October, 2002. It was also stated in the Affidavit that after the presentation it was suggested that a High

Level Task Force can be formed which will go into the modalities for bringing out the consensus among the States.

A Group headed by Chairman, Central Water Commission and Secretaries of Irrigation/Water Resources Developments from concerned States as members has already been constituted to discuss with the States for arriving at consensus regarding sharing of surplus water and the preparation of Detailed Project Reports by NWDA. The estimated cost of the linking of major rivers at 2002 price is Rs. 5,60,000 crores. The High Level Task Force which is proposed to be formed will look into this aspect also alongwith others and suggest modalities for project funding.

[English]

Expansion of Airports

*8. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA :
SHRI P.C. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plan for renovation and expansion of Airports in the country particularly in Kerala is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the amount, if any, spent thereon so far and the current status of each work; and

(c) the steps initiated so far to set up new Airports in the country with the State-wise details ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) Modernisation, renovation and expansion of airports is an ongoing process and is undertaken as and when required based on operational requirements of individual airports. As far as the airports in Kerala are concerned, at Calicut airport, strengthening and expansion of the runway from 6,000 feet to 9377 feet has been completed at a cost of Rs. 99.53 crores, and construction of new fire station at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.16 crores is in progress and likely to be completed in June, 2003. At Trivandrum airport, improvement of international terminal is being planned.

(c) Government of India has accorded 'in principle' approval to the proposals of the State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Goa for construction of new international airports at Devanhalli near Bangalore, Shamshabad near Hyderabad and Mopa near Goa (Dabolim) respectively. The concerned State Governments are to promote and implement these projects with private sector participation. The airports at Devanhalli near Bangalore and Shamshabad near Hyderabad will be constructed as Joint venture, with 74% private sector equity participation, and the remaining 26% equally shared by the respective State Governments and Airports Authority of India (AAI). Special purpose vehicles have been floated by these State Governments and private sector partners have been identified through global tender process.

Poaching of Animals and Birds

*9. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing incidents of poaching of tigers, elephants and other endangered animals and birds in the reserve forests/ national parks and sanctuaries in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents noticed by the Government during each of the last three years and thereafter, State-wise;

(c) whether Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh and Haridwar in Uttar Pradesh have become a den of smuggling of wildlife and proved to be a haven for poachers;

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

(e) the steps taken to save the wildlife from poachers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the incidents of poaching of tigers, elephants and other important species of animals and birds but any specific increasing trend in not discernable. There has been more vigilance resulting in increased detection of wild life offences. The number of poaching cases reported during last three years and threafter in respect of tiger, elephant, lion, leopard, rhino and peafowl is given in the Statement I enclosed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, there have been some seizures of wildlife products at these two places and the details are given in the Statement II enclosed.

(e) the following steps have been taken to save the wildlife from poachers :-

(1) **State level :**

(i) State level and District level coordination committees have been set up in several States to prevent poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(ii) State Wildlife Authorities carry out regular checking of the stocks of dealers of animals products and birds.

(2) **National level**

(i) Government of India has set up Regional and Sub-regional Offices for wildlife preservation in major export and trade centers of the country to prevent smuggling of wild animals and their products.

(ii) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders. Anti poaching efforts are being coordinated with INTERPOL.

(iii) Financial and technical help is being extended to the State under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger, Project Elephant and Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals. Financial assistance is, in particular, being provided for raising 'Strike Forces' and providing arms to the protection staff for combating the organised poachers. Assistance is also provided for giving rewards to the informers for eliciting information information about poachers and smugglers.

(iv) A Special Coordination and Enforcement Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Secretary, Environment and Forests, Government of India, for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(v) Export of wild animals and their derivatives is prohibited under EXIM policy.

(vi) Ministry of Home Affairs has written to all the State Governments to lend a helping hand to the field formations to curb poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(3) **International level**

(i) Government of India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) for control of illegal trade in wildlife items.

(ii) Bilateral agreements have been signed with Nepal and Republic of China for controlling trans-boundary illegal trade is wildlife.

(iii) A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to Tiger Conservation.

Statement-I

Reported Cases of Poaching

S.No.	Name of the State	Year	Tiger	Lion	Elephant	Leopard	Rhino	Peafowl
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1999	2			1	....	....
		2000	4			5		
		2001	1			....		
		#2002	....	....	....	1	....	....
		Total	7	....	....	7	....	....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Assam	1999			2	....	19	
		2000	4		3	2	17	
		2001			9	....	10	
		#2002	....	....	....	....	2	....
		Total	4	....	14	2	48	....
3.	Bihar	1999			1			
		2000				....		
		2001						
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	....	1	....	....	....
4.	Delhi	1999	1			....		
		2000	2			2		
		2001				6		
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	3	....	....	8	....	....
5.	Chhattisgarh	1999						
		2000						
		2001				....		1
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	1
6.	Goa	1999					....	
		2000				1		
		2001						
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	....	....	1	....	....
7.	Gujarat	1999		2		1	....	1
		2000		1		....		6
		2001				....		6
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	5
		Total	....	3	....	1	....	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1999				....	....	....
		2000				1		
		2001				1		....
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	....	....	2	....	....
9.	Jharkhand	1999				....	....	
		2000				....	....	
		2001						
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	....	....	....	....	....
10.	Karnataka	1999			16		....	....
		2000			19			....
		2001						
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	....	35	....	....	....
11.	Kerala	1999			1	....		
		2000			1			
		2001	3					....
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	3	....	2	....	....	....
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1999	9			15	....	3
		2000	4			9		9
		2001	4			2		6
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	17	....	....	26	....	18
13.	Maharashtra	1999	3			2		....
		2000	4			5		1
		2001	17			6		3
		#2002	3	....	....	1	....	....
		Total	27	....	....	14	....	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Orissa	1999	1	....	4	....		....
		2000			3			
		2001	....		....	....		
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	1	....	7	....	....	....
15.	Punjab	1999						
		2000				8		....
		2001						
		#2002	....	....	....	....	....	....
		Total	....	....	....	8	....	....
16.	Rajasthan	1999				4		
		2000	2			1		
		2001				2		
		#2002	1	....	....	2	....	....
		Total	3	....	....	9	....	....
17.	Tamil Nadu	1999	2		5	1		
		2000			7	....		....
		2001				26		3
		#2002	....	....	....	1	....	....
		Total	2	....	12	28	....	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1999	14			56		
		2000	12	....		166		
		2001	20			28		2
		#2002	1	....	....	....	....	1
		Total	47	....	....	250	....	3
19.	Uttaranchal	1999						
		2000						
		2001				....		
		#2002	1	....	....	3	....	....
		Total	1	....	....	3	....	....

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	West Bengal	1999	6		9		1	....
		2000	7		3	....	1	
		2001	2		5	3	1	
		#2002	....	....	....	1	....	....
		Total	15	....	17	4	3	....
	Grand Total		130	3	88	363	48	50

#For the Year 2002, information is upto 31.10.2002

*Figure for Financial Year

Statement-II

Number of Seizures of Wild Life and its derivatives made at Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

Sl.No.	Year	No. of seizure made
1.	2000	3
2.	2001	2
3.	2002	Nil

Number of Seizures of Wild Life and its derivatives made at Haridwar, Uttaranchal

Sl.No.	Year	No. of seizure made
1.	2000	9
2.	2001	2
3.	2002	5

Marketing of Spurious Cotton Seeds

*10. SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are taking any action against the cotton seed producers who are responsible for maketing inferior/spurious/sub-standard cotton seeds to the farming community;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating the action taken against producers/dealers of inferior/spurious/sub-standard seeds, including cotton seeds, is enclosed

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Seed Law Enforcement

A. Samples drawn under Seeds Act, 1966

S.No.	Particulars	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Total number of Samples drawn	54421	63747	85221
2.	Number of samples found sub-standard	4525	4893	6641
3.	Number of seed dealers selling sub-standard seeds	2988	3155	3283
4.	Number of cases in which warning issued	2055	2774	2561

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Number of cases of stop sale order issued	1707	2420	2549
6.	Number of cases filed in the Court of Law	1276	1107	545
7.	Number of cases decided by the Court of Law and fine/imprisonment awarded	63	79	172
8.	Number of cases where seed forfeited	15	48	Nil

B. Samples drawn under Seeds (Control) Order, 1983

S.No.	Particulars	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	Total number of Samples drawn	40056	87407	61076
2.	Number of cases where document seized	818	26	25
3.	Number of cases where seed seized	74	47	43
4.	Number of cases prosecution launched under Essential Commodities Act	24	75	4

Source : State Governments.

[Translation]

Skill Development Fund

*11. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Skill Development Fund (SDF) to improve the efficiency of employees in the unorganised sector; and

(b) if so, the details of the provisions made by the Government for setting up of the SDF ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA) : (a) and (b) The Task Force on Employment Opportunities headed by Dr. M.S. Ahluwalia, Special Group on targeting 10 million employment opportunities per year over the Tenth Plan period headed by Dr. S.P. Gupta, Second Labour Commission and various other Committees/ Groups have recommended setting up of Skill Development Fund for improving the skill level of the workers and skill development of the new entrants to the labour force.

While the Task Force has suggested a small levy on companies to be contributed to a Skill Development Fund which could be used by the Industrial Training Institutes, The Special Group recommended setting up of Skill Development Fund on parternship basis between the industry and the Government with a major voluntary contribution coming from the industry. The Second Labour Commission recommeded the establishment of Skill Development Fund in order to provide retraining of workers rendered surplus/obsolete by lay off, retrenchment and Voluntary Retirement Scheme/Early Separation Scheme and training of labour in the unorganized sector. All these Committees have recommended raising of funds from the employer with suitable contributions from the Government. The Second Labour Commission in addition to contributions from the Government and employer, has also recommended contributions from the employees. Suitable tax exemption in addition to the tax exemption already existing, have also been suggested.

A National Seminar on Unorganised Sector Labour was organised during 7-8th November, 2002, wherein the skill development and training in the informal sector was one of the items for discussion. Various experts from employees and employer's organisations, NGOs, academicians, Government officials participated in the discussion. Setting up of the Skill Development Fund was one of the recommendations of the seminar.

[English]

UN Climate Change Summit

*12. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UN Climate Change Summit has been held recently in the Capital;

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

(c) the main decisions arrived at and the response of the US and the Union Government thereto, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) The Eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was held recently in New Delhi from 23rd October to 1st November 2002.

The Delhi Ministerial Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development issued at the end of the Conference firmly establishes the link between climate change and sustainable development and brings into focus the issue of adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. The Conference advanced operationalisation of Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund for providing financial resources to developing countries. The Conference also concluded three years of negotiations relating to reporting and review under the Kyoto Protocol and rules of procedure of Executive Board of the Clean Development Machanism as well as simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale Clean Development Machanism projects. it adopted the New Delhi work programme relating to education, training and public awareness about issues relating to climate change.

A group of developed countries wanted to initiate a process for beginning a dialogue on broader participation of countries in greenhouse gas mitigation commitments for period beyond 2012. This was resisted successfully by the developing countries, including India, on the grounds that the per capita greenhouse gas emissions of the developing countries, in general, were low in comparison to the developed countries, and that the overriding priority for the developing countries was poverty eradication for which economic growth was essential. The United States did not insist on initiation of such a process during the Conference.

Alliance Airlines

*13. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :
SHRI A. NARENDRA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the objectives behind establishing a separate airways called 'Alliance Airlines';

(b) whether these objectives have been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether recently there have been an increase in Air Accidents involving Alliance Aircraft;

(e) if so, the reasons therefore and the remedial steps taken for safety of passengers and aircraft;

(f) whether the Government propose to examine service conditions of the staff of Alliance Airlines employed on contract basis; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be examined ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) Alliance Air is the airline operated by the Airlines Allied Services Limited (AASL) a wholly owned subsidiary of Indian Airlines. AASL was floated by Indian Airlines in 1983 but it remained a shell company till it was decided to reactivate it in December 1995 with a view to achieve the following objectives :-

- Increased utilization of Boeing 737 aircraft through Commanders inducted in Alliance Air from the open market.
- Increased utilization of A-320 and A-300 aircraft due to availability of Boeing Pilots for upgradation/conversion training on these aircraft type.

– Operation of smaller aircraft proposed to be acquired/leased for serving regional needs leaving Indian Airlines to concentrate on long distance operations.

The company started its operations in April, 1996

(b) Yes, Sir. The details are as under :-

Increased utilization of aircraft :

The average annual utilization of the aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines/Alliance Air in the year 1995-96 was :

Aircraft type	Average utilization per aircraft per annum (Hours)
B-737	1629
A-300	2182
A-320	2148

The average utilization of these aircraft has increased after launching of Alliance Air as is evident from the table below :

Aircraft type	Average utilization per aircraft per annum (Hours)		
	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
B-737	2849	2728	2745
A-300	2274	2400	2491
A-320	2954	3048	3178

Uilization of smaller aircraft :

Alliance Air is leasing-in 4 ATR 42-320 aircraft for a period of 5 years for deployment exclusively in the North Eastern Region. It is proposed to induct the aircraft from December 2002 onwards in a phased manner.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The employees of Alliance Air, other than those drawn from Indian Airlines, are on short-term renewable contract. They are entitled to facilities such as Provident Fund, Gratuity, Annual increment, Leave, air passage, canteen facility, staff transport etc. There is no proposal to change the service condition of the employees of Alliance Air.

Earth Summit on Sustainable Development

*14. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of moves made by India at the recent Earth Summit on Sustainable Development held at Johannesburg to secure concessions, aid and advice for the developing world from developed countries;

(b) whether any consensus has been arrived at the Summit on these moves and if so, the details indicating the manner in which the same were reflected in the Declarations and Resolutions adopted; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the light thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) The Summit started in the backdrop of the attempts made by developed countries to dilute the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as agreed at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. India with the help of like minded countries succeeded in making the industrialized world reaffirm their commitment to these principles. The other equally important concerns which were raised by the developing countries were ensuring access for the people to clean water and sanitation facilities, increasing access to energy and health services, halting and preventing loss of Biodiversity and its sustainable utilization, changing the present unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and means of implementation to achieve these objectives. The efforts made by various blocks on imposing disguised trade barriers in the nature of eco-labeling, life-cycle analysis criteria, and inclusion of core labour standards of ILO were successfully concerned by the developing countries.

(b) The Plan of Implementation and Political Declaration issued after the Summit has highlighed

concerns of developing countries and reflect consensus among all countries arrived after the WSSD. The Plan of Implementation calls for immediate international action to tackle these issues.

(c) The Government regularly monitors its performance on the benchmark of annual and Five Year Plans which contain all elements of sustainable development. Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up a mechanism for follow up action on various decisions taken in the World Summit.

Revival of Tourism Industry

*15. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT :
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Tourism Industry has been adversely affected in the recent past;

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed by the Government for revival of tourism industry; and

(c) the details of funds earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. After the Sept. 11, 2001 incident at the World Trade Centre New York affected tourism worldwide and other security related incidents in and around India, there has been a decline of 14.6 per cent in the foreign tourist arrivals and 9.9 per cent in the foreign exchange earnings through tourism in India during the period Sept., 2001 to Oct., 2002 as compared to the same period of the previous years.

(b) The Central Government in its budget proposals 2002-03 has announced the following tax concessions for the revival of tourism industry :

- Exemption of Air Travel Tax on air travel from and to North East.
- Service tax exemption given earlier to be extended for one more year. In cases of functions and banquets where the entire bill is for catering services, no service tax would be charged.
- Expenditure Tax on hotels henceforth to apply only to room charges.
- Threshold of Rs. 2000 raised to Rs. 3000 for levy of Expenditure Tax
- Disparities between 80 HHC and 80 HHD of the income Tax Act removed.
- Deduction of 50% of profits earned by units setting up convention centres will be allowed for 5 years under section 80 IB of the Income Tax Act.
- Customs Duty on imported liquor reduced from 210% to 182%.
- TDS under Section 194 H of the Income Tax Act reduced from 10% to 5%.

Besides the above, the Department of Tourism has the following short-term and long-term plans to make tourism more attractive and thereby Indian Tourism industry a lucrative one :

(1) Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a National priority activity;

(2) Enhancing and maintaining the competitiveness of India as a tourism destination:

(3) Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements;

(4) Creation of world class infrastructure;

(5) Developing sustained and effective market plans and programmes;

(6) Special thrust to rural and small segment tourism;

(7) Attention to civilizational issues and issues pertaining to civic administration, good governance and also of social and cultural values; and

(8) Development of tourism circuits and improvement of wayside amenities to facilitate growth in domestic tourism.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 225 crore has been made for the Plan scheme in the year 2002-03 which is 50 per

cent more than the allocation made for the previous year. The Planning Commission has indicated an allocation of Rs. 2900 crores for the Tenth Plan as against Rs. 595 crores actually provided during the Ninth Plan.

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance to Organisations Involved in Environment Protection

*16. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the organisations engaged in environment protection receiving foreign assistance;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints in regard to activities of those organisaitons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.	Organization Name
1	2
1.	A.A. Attarwala and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
2.	Accra Pack India Pvt. Ltd., Vapi, Gujarat. M/s
3.	Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad
4.	Aero Industries aerosol, Vapi, Gujarat. M/s
5.	Aero Pack Products, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
6.	Aero Pharma, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
7.	Aerol Formuklations, New Delhi. M/s
8.	Aeropress, Vapi, Gujarat. M/s
9.	Aerosols D' Asia Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat. M/s
10.	Aga Khan Foundation.
11.	Agharkar Research Institute, Pune.
12.	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad.
13.	Ajay Corrugating and Plastics P. Ltd., Gujarat. M/s
14.	Alaska Industries, Daman. M/s
15.	Alfa Foams, Maharashtra. M/s
16.	Alka International Ltd., Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh. M/s
17.	All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health.
18.	Alpha Drugs Ltd., Patiala, Punjab. M/s
19.	Amar Enterprises, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
20.	Amit Polyseats Ltd., Uttar Pradesh M/s
21.	Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
22.	Apollo Steelcrafts, Wazirpur, Delhi. M/s
23.	Arkay Industries, Goa. M/s
24.	Asha Handicraft, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
25.	Ashoka Metals, Delhi. M/s
26.	Ashoka Engineering Co., New Delhi. M/s
27.	Asian Aerosols Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat. M/s
28.	Asian Centre for Organisation Research and Development, New Delhi.
29.	Atkins, New Delhi. M/s
30.	Baba Insulators, Delhi. M/s
31.	BAIF Development Research Foundation.
32.	Bakelite Hylam Ltd., Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh M/s
33.	Bansal Plastic Industries, Delhi. M/s
34.	Beardshell Ltd., Chennai, Tamil Nadu M/s
35.	Benzon Chemical Industries. M/s
36.	Best Plastronics P. Ltd., New Delhi M/s
37.	Bharat Cottage Industries, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s

1	2
38.	Bharat Engineering Works, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
39.	Bharat Plastic Products, Daman M/s
40.	Bharat Seats Ltd., Haryana M/s
41.	Bhatia Plastics, New Delhi. M/s
42.	Blowkings, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
43.	Blue Star Ltd., Than, Maharashtra. M/s
44.	Bluplast Corporation, Maharashtra. M/s
45.	Bombay Natural History Society.
46.	BPL Refrigeration Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka. M/s
47.	Camphor and Allied Products Ltd., Baroda, Gujarat. M/s
48.	Caryaire Equipment, India P. Ltd., Noida, Uttar Pradesh. M/s
49.	Cascade Counsel Ltd., New Delhi. M/s
50.	Cello Plast, Daman M/s
51.	Cello Thermoware Ltd., Daman M/s
52.	Center of Mining Environment, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
53.	Central Food Technology Research Institute, Mysore.
54.	Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Tamil Nadu
55.	Central Mining Research Institute, Dhanbad.
56.	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi.
57.	Centre for Environmental Education (CEE), Ahmedabad.
58.	Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi
59.	Chandra Frig. Co. P. Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. M/s
60.	Chem Verse Consultants, Maharashtra. M/s
61.	Chiplun Fine Chemicals Ltd., Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. M/s
62.	Coowels Automobile Engineers, Haryana. M/s
63.	Crown Industries, Gujarat. M/s
64.	Crystal Electronics and Plastics, Uttar Pradesh. M/s
65.	Deccan Engineering Enterprises, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. M/s
66.	Delta Foams Engineering Com., Pune, Maharashtra. M/s
67.	Devisons P. Ltd., Enterprises, Delhi. M/s
68.	Duab International, Haryana. M/s
69.	Duroflex, Hosur, Karnataka. M/s
70.	Eagle Flasks Industries Ltd., Maharashtra M/s
71.	Eco Men Consultants (P) Ltd., Lucknow.
72.	Electrolux Kelvinator Ltd., Alwar, Rajasthan. M/s
73.	Enertech Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. M/s
74.	Engineering Industries, Mazgaon (EIM), Maharashtra M/s
75.	Enkay Foam Pvt. Ltd., Bagpat, Uttar Pradesh. M/s
76.	Enviro Infrastructure Co Ltd., Vadodara, Gujarat. M/s
77.	Enviro Technology Ltd., Ankleshwar (Gujarat) M/s
78.	Environmental Protection and Training Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad.
79.	ERL – Bangalore, Karnataka. M/s
80.	ERM India Private Limited, New Delhi M/s
81.	Essa Aircons Ltd., Daman M/s
82.	Evershine Plastic Industries P. Ltd., District Gautham Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh
83.	Excel Industries Limited, Gujarat. M/s
84.	Expanded Corporation, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
85.	FDC Limited, Roha, Maharashtra. M/s
86.	Fedders Lloyd Corporation Ltd., Noida, Uttar Pradesh. M/s
87.	Flexo Foam P. Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana. M/s
88.	Foam and Polymers, Haryana M/s
89.	Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Tradition (FRLHT), Bangalore.

1	2
90.	Freezeking Industries, New Delhi. M/s
91.	Friz – Tech. P. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
92.	Galaxy FRP P. Ltd., Haryana. M/s
93.	Ganga Thermoware, Uttar Pradesh. M/s
94.	GGEL (Phase-II), Maharashtra. M/s
95.	GHK International Limited, New Delhi M/s
96.	Godrej-GE Appliances Ltd., Phase-I, Foam Part, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
97.	GRD Chemicals Ltd., Indore, Madhya Pradesh. M/s
98.	Gujarat Ecology Commission, Vadodara.
99.	Gujarat Pollution Control Board
100.	Harbans Lal Malhotra and Sons Ltd., Calcutta, West Bengal. M/s
101.	Harita Grammer Ltd., Hosur, Tamil Nadu M/s
102.	Harjas Plastic and Metal Components Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra M/s
103.	Hindustan Refrigeration Industries, New Delhi. M/s
104.	Hindustan Syringes and Medical Devices Pl. Ltd., Ballabgarh, Haryana. M/s
105.	IIT, Kharagpur.
106.	IIT, Mankapur, Mankapur, Uttar Pradesh.
107.	Inalsa Ltd., New Delhi M/s
108.	Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM).
109.	Indian Farm Forestry Development Cooperative
110.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
111.	Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai
112.	Indian Potash Limited.
113.	Indian Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow.
114.	Industrial Foam, New Delhi M/s
115.	Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh
116.	Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management – Project Directorate (ICMAM-PD), Chennai.
117.	International Development Research Centre.
118.	Ishwar Arts, Halol, Gujarat. M/s
119.	Ishwar Ashish Plastics Private Ltd., Halol, Gujarat. M/s
120.	ITI Limited, Bangalore, Karnataka.
121.	ITI, Palakkad, Kerala.
122.	Jai Research Foundation, Valvada, Gujarat.
123.	Jaiswal Industries, New Delhi. M/s
124.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi.
125.	Jaypee Technoplast P. Ltd., Maharashtra. M/s
126.	Jayson Industries, Delhi. M/s
127.	Joti Foam Products P. Ltd., Maharashtra. M/s
128.	K.B. Poly Industries P. Ltd., Orissa. M/s
129.	K.J. Polymers P. Ltd., Delhi. M/s
130.	Karnataka Consumer Products, Kurlon, Bangalore. M/s
131.	Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology.
132.	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board.
133.	Kaygee Foams P. Ltd., Puna, Maharashtra. M/s
134.	Kirloskar Copeland Ltd., Karad, Maharashtra. M/s
135.	Kooverji Devshi and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
136.	Krishna Fabrications Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka M/s
137.	Lear Insulation Engineering P. Ltd., Dadar, Mumbai. M/s
138.	Legend Interiors, Delhi. M/s
139.	Lloyed Insulations Ltd., Indore, M.P. M/s
140.	Loktak Development Authority, Manipur.
141.	Loss of Ecology and Payment of Compensation Authority, Chennai.
142.	Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board.
143.	Madras Polymounds, Chennai. M/s
144.	Madras School of Economics, Chennai.
145.	Mahavir Enterprises, Mumbai, Maharashta M/s

1	2
146.	Maja Cosmetics Pvt. Ltd., Delhi. M/s
147.	Malanadu Development Society.
148.	Malanpur Entech P. Ltd., (M.P.). M/s
149.	Malhotra Shaving Products Ltd., Andhra Pradesh. M/s
150.	Malvika Polymers, Gurgaon, Haryana. M/s
151.	Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, Haryana
152.	Manali Petro-chemicals, Chennai, Tamil Nadu M/s
153.	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation, Imphal, Manipur
154.	Mayur Jugs Pvt. Ltd., Delhi. M/s
155.	Meenakshi Polymers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi M/s
156.	Meghdoot Refrigeration Industries, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s.
157.	Microraj Electronic Pvt. Ltd. and RCC (Sale) Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad (MRJ), Andhra Pradesh. M/s
158.	Midas Care Pharmaceuticals, Maharashtra. M/s
159.	Milton Plastics, Maharashtra. M/s
160.	Milton Polyplass, Maharashtra. M/s
161.	Modi Xerox, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh. M/s
162.	M-Plast, Delhi. M/s
163.	MS Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai.
164.	Murali Refrigeration and Engineering Co. Cochin, Kerala. M/s
165.	My Fair Lady, New Delhi. M/s
166.	MYRADA, Kadri, Ananthapur, Andhra Pradesh.
167.	N.D. Plastics, Delhi. M/s
168.	Nanda Deep Fibrotech P. Ltd., Dombivi (E), Maharashtra. M/s
169.	Naorang Plast, Delhi. M/s
170.	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur.
171.	National Flast Industries Ltd., Gujarat.. M/s
172.	National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad.
173.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai.
174.	National Law School of India University, Bangalore.
175.	National Plastics, Daman. M/s
176.	National Productivity Council (NPC), New Delhi.
177.	National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad.
178.	Nav Texfab Pvt. Ltd., Uttar Pradesh. M/s
179.	Netplast Ltd., Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. M/s
180.	New Age Industries, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s.
181.	New Fire Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
182.	NFI, Surat, Gujarat M/s
183.	Nindra Foams, Delhi. M/s
184.	Nissan Thermoware P. Ltd., Daman. M/s
185.	Nitin Fire Protection Industries Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
186.	NU-Foam Rubber Industries P. Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana. M/s
187.	O.K. Industries, Delhi. M/s
188.	Omkar PUF Insulation, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
189.	Organic Chemicals Ltd., Tanuku, Andhra Pradesh M/s
190.	Oto Industries P. Ltd., Ballabgarh, Haryana. M/s
191.	P.K. Construction Co., Delhi. M/s
192.	PALMYRA, Centre for Ecological land Use and Rural Development, Pondicherry.
193.	Panna International, Gujarat. M/s
194.	Panorama Plastics, Halol, Gujarat. M/s
195.	Petro Foams, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. M/s
196.	Pfeda Synthetics (P) Ltd., New Delhi M/s
197.	Pinnacle Industries Ltd., Pithanpur, Madhya Pradesh. M/s
198.	Polar Enterprises, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s

1	2
199.	Poly Glass Fibre Industries P. Ltd., New Delhi. M/s
200.	Polyflex Ltd., Bangalore M/s
201.	Polymerman (Asia) Pvt. Ltd., Nasik, Maharashtra M/s
202.	Polynate Foams P. Ltd., Bangalore. M/s
203.	Polyproducts, Baroda, Gujarat M/s
204.	Polyrub Industries, Baroda, Gujarat. M/s
205.	Pradeep Shetye Ltd., Alibagh, Maharashtra. M/s
206.	Pranav Vikas India Ltd., Haryana. M/s
207.	Premium Mouldings and Pressings Pvt. Ltd., Haryana. M/s
208.	Primross Multiplast Pvt. Ltd, Nani, Daman. M/s
209.	Prince Plastoware Ltd., Nani, Daman. M/s
210.	Puff Insulators, Delhi. M/s
211.	Punjab Durrie Weavers, Mumbai.
212.	Punjab Scooters Ltd., Nabha, Punjab M/s
213.	PUR Polyurethane Products P. Ltd., New Delhi. M/s
214.	Pyrelal Coir Products Ltd., Meerut, Uttar Pradesh M/s
215.	R.H. Industries, Punjab. M/s
216.	R.S. Insulators, Delhi. M/s
217.	Rabi Run Refrigeration P. Ltd., Bangalore, Karnataka. M/s
218.	Raipur Agencies, Raipur, Chhattisgarh. M/s
219.	Rajasthan Pollution Control Board.
220.	Ramakrishna Moulders, Delhi. M/s
221.	Ranthambore Foundation, Rajasthan.
222.	Ras Polybuild Products P. Ltd., Andhra Pradesh. M/s
223.	Rashtriya Chemicals Ltd., Mumbai. M/s
224.	Reactive Polymers Ltd., Gujarat. M/s
225.	Real Polymers, New Delhi M/s
226.	Real Value Appliances Ltd., Pune, Maharashtra M/s
227.	Refrigeration Components and Accessories, New Delhi. M/s
228.	Refrigerators and Home Appliances P. Ltd., New Delhi M/s
229.	Reliable Rotomoulders P. Ltd., West Bengal. M/s
230.	Renpap.
231.	Rishiroop Organics Pvt. Ltd., and Rishiroop Polymers Pvt. Ltd., Vapi, Gujarat M/s.
232.	RITES, New Delhi
233.	Rockwell Devices P. Ltd., Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh. M/s
234.	Ruby Aerosol, Delhi. M/s
235.	S.R. Poly Steel Pvt. Ltd., Bahadurgarh, Haryana. M/s
236.	Sachin Infra Environment Ltd., Surat, Gujarat M/s
237.	Sadde Poly Products Pvt. Ltd., Andhra Pradsh. M/s
238.	Saikrupa Industries, Maharashtra. M/s
239.	Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History, Coimbatore.
240.	Sandeep Refrigeration, Maharashtra M/s
241.	Sanden Vikas India Ltd., Haryana. M/s
242.	Sandlas Air-con Systems Pvt. Ltd., Jalandhar, Punjab. M/s
243.	Sanjay Industries, Calcutta, West Bengal. M/s
244.	Santech Industries, Punjab. M/s
245.	Sapna Coils Pvt. Ltd., Palgar, Thane, Maharashtra M/s
246.	Sapna Engineering, Mazgaon (SEM), Maharashtra. M/s
247.	Sara-Chem Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra M/s
248.	Satya Deeptha Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Humnabad, Karnataka. M/s
249.	Satya Deeptha Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Humnabad, Karnataka. M/s
250.	Sawhney Seating System, Sonipat, Haryana. M/s

1	2
251.	SDC Polyurethane Products Ltd., Ahmedabad M/s
252.	Seepra Refrigeration P. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
253.	Sethia Appliances P. Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. M/s
254.	Shakti Fabricators, Punjab. M/s
255.	Shanti Ashram, Coimbatore.
256.	Sheetal Engineering Works P. Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat. M/s
257.	Shivanathane Linopack, Himachal Pradesh. M/s
258.	Shree Nath Plastics, Delhi. M/s
259.	Shri Krishna Polyurethane Industries (P) Ltd., Delhi. M/s
260.	Shriram Industrial Enterprises Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. M/s
261.	Shroff Textiles Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
262.	Sidhi Polymer P. Ltd., M/s
263.	Sidwal Refrigeration, Delhi. M/s
264.	Solvay Moulding P. Ltd., Silvassa, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, U.T. M/s
265.	Spray Products, Maharashtra. M/s
266.	SR Polymers and Printers, Naraina, New Delhi. M/s
267.	SRF, Alwar, Rajasthan. M/s
268.	Standard Casting Pvt. Ltd., Delhi. M/s
269.	Standard Electric Appliances, Tamil Nadu M/s
270.	Standard Refrigeration Appliances, Mumbai, Maharashtra. M/s
271	Steelage Industries Limited, Minimax Division, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. M/s
272.	Stella Industries, New Delhi. M/s
273.	Subros Ltd., New Delhi. M/s
274.	Sun Steering Wheels Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana M/s
275.	Sunder Chemicals, Delhi M/s
276.	Sunpra Ltd., Pune. Maharashtra M/s

1	2
277.	Super Urethane Products Pvt. Ltd., M/s
278.	Supercold Refrigeration Systems, Kerala M/s
279.	Supertek International, Delhi M/s
280.	Sutlej Coach Products P. Ltd., Jalandhar, Punjab M/s
281.	Svis Labs Ltd., Ranipet, Tamil Nadu M/s
282.	Syncaps, Maharashtra M/s
283.	Syntex Industries Ltd. M/s
284.	Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi.
285.	Technology Informatics Design Endeavor.
286.	Texas Enterprises, New Delhi M/s
287.	Tiger Trust.
288.	Tokyo Plast International Ltd., Daman M/s
289.	Tranquil Rubbers, Chennai M/s
290.	TUV Suddeutshland Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi M/s
291.	UB Petroproducts, Chennai, Tamil Nadu M/s
292.	U-Foam Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, A.P. M/s
293.	Ultra Tech Speciality Chemicals Pvt Ltd., New Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
294.	UNC Plast Industries, Navi Mumbai M/s
295.	University of Delhi, Delhi.
296.	V. Krishna and Co, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
297.	V. Krishna P. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
298.	Varivar Plast Products Pvt. Ltd., Uttar Pradesh M/s.
299.	Venus Auto P. Ltd., (Uttar Pradesh) M/s
300.	Videocon Appliances Ltd., Aurangabad, Maharashtra M/s
301.	Videocon Group (VCD), Gujarat M/s
302.	Vidyut Metallics Ltd. (VML), Maharashtra M/s
303.	Vijay Fire Protection System Ltd., Gujarat M/s
304.	Vijayjyot Seats, Holol, Gujarat M/s
305.	Viking Engineers P. Ltd., Faridabad, Uttar Pradesh M/s

1	2
306.	Vikram Plastics, Halol, Gujarat. M/s
307.	Vimal Industrial Safety Equipment Corporation, Baroda, Gujarat. M/s
308.	Vimsos, Gujarat. M/s
309.	Viral Corporation, Gujarat. M/s
310.	Voltas Ltd., Andhra Pradesh. M/s
311.	Vora Cork Industries, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
312.	Water and Power Consultancy Service (India) Ltd., New Delhi/Gurgaon
313.	West Bengal Pollution Control Board.
314.	West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency.
315.	Western Enterprises, Thermoking, Gaurav Controls, Delhi M/s.
316.	Whirlpool of India Ltd., Haryana, M/s
317.	Wildlife Conservation Society.
318.	Wildlife First, Bangalore
319.	Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.
320.	Wildlife Protection Society of India.
321.	Wildlife Trust of India.
322.	Wimco Pen Co, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s
323.	World Wide Fund (WWF), New Delhi.
324.	World Wildlife Fund.
325.	Xavier Institute of Management and Central Institute of Fresh Water Aquaculture, Bhubaneswar.
326.	Zenith Fire Services, Mumbai, Maharashtra M/s

Incomplete Irrigation Projects

*17. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of irrigation projects are running behind their original schedule;

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

(c) whether the Government are considering inviting private participation to complete the said projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI) : (a) to (d) There are a number of irrigation projects which are running behind their original schedule. As per the review of ongoing projects it has been found that 159 Major, 242 Medium and 89 Extention, Renovation and modernization (ERM) projects are incomplete, most of which are behind shedule. State-wise details of ongoing projects is given in the Statement enclosed.

Irrigation being a State subject the planning, funding, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects is done by the State Governments themselves as per their own priorities. No proposal for private participation for completion of such projects has been received from the any of State Governments.

Statement

Name of State	No. of Projects		
	Major	Medium	ERM
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	14	12	8
Assam	4	5	1
Bihar	8	7	4
Jharkhand	7	22	–
Goa	1	–	–
Gujarat	3	18	27
Haryana	5	–	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	–
Jammu and Kashmir	–	7	5
Karnataka	15	17	5
Kerala	4	4	2
Madhya Padesh	16	10	3
Chhattisgarh	3	7	–
Maharashtra	45	94	6

1	2	3	4
Manipur	2	2	4
Meghalaya	–	1	–
Nagaland	–	1	–
Orissa	10	4	5
Punjab	–	2	5
Rajasthan	5	4	2
Tamil Nadu	1	2	–
Tripura	–	3	–
Uttar Pradesh	9	1	5
Uttranchal	3	–	–
West Bengal	3	17	6
Total	159	242	89

[English]

Market Share of AI

*18. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the market share of Air India has declined considerably;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefore;

(c) the steps taken to improve its image and provide better facilities and services to the passengers;

(d) whether Air India is operating more discounted economy class seats than the high yield first class and business class seats; and

(e) if so, its effect on profitability of the Air India ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) Air India's market share has declined marginally from 22.5% in 1991 to 20.4% in 2001. The decline in market share has been largely caused by the decline in Air India's capacity share. Foreign Airlines capacity to/from India has grown more strongly than that of Air India.

(c) Air-India has been able to maintain a healthy seat factor of 69% inspite of the overall recession and economic down trend world wide. Air India has been taken following steps to improve its image in order to provide better facilities to passengers (i) Introduction of 4 direct flights per week between Mumbai/Dubai/Mumbai with standardized departure timings to meet the requirements of the market. (ii) Upgradation of the facilities in first and executive class by changing the seats to flat beds in the first class and sleeperettes in the executive class as well as upgradation in the inflight service. (iii) Extension of frequent flyer programme worldwide during the current year. (iv) The e-marketing facility has also been extended worldwide effective July 2002; (v) Hub and Spoke agreement with Indian Airlines to provide seamless connections to passengers between foreign stations and interior domestic points. (iv) Introduction of a 'we care' programme, wherein the frontline staff are trained at booking office and airports in order to upgrade and improve the service offered to passengers.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Air India offers more capacity on economy class than on the first and executive classes, keeping in view the market trend on different routes.

Unsafe Airprots

*19. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some airports in the country including Jaiprakash Narayan Airport, Patna have been declared unsafe;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have not met the safety standards in maintenance of these airports;

(d) whether the State Governments are provided with adequate funds to improve safety standards at airports; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove deficiencies in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) to (e) No operational airport, belonging to the Airports Authority of India including Jaiprakash Narayan Airport, Patna, has been declared unsafe. The Airports Authority of India maintains safety standards in co-ordination with the respective State Governments with regard to pruning of trees, removal of obstruction etc. in approach/take off paths of runways. The Airports Authority of India provides necessary funds to the respective State Governments for pruning of trees, paying of compensation etc. Regular inspections of the airports are carried out to ensure the maintenance of safety standards and deficiencies, if any, are removed.

Housing Scheme for EPF Subscribers

*20. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL :
SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been set up to examine the feasibility of the housing scheme for the Employees Provident Fund subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of references;

(c) whether trade union leaders are proposed to be consulted before implementation of the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA) : (a) to (d) The CBT (EPF), which is a tri-partite body, at it 158th meeting held on 22.10.2002 has, in principle, approved launhing of a housing scheme for EPF subsscribers. A Committee has been constituted consisting of representatives of employers, employees and senior officials of Employees Provident Fund Organisation under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Gopalan, former Union Labour Secretary. The Committee is studying the feasibility aspects of the implementation of the Scheme Since it is not an obligatory activity of the EPFO, inter-ministerial consultation and consultation with the social partners is required. In such circumstances, it is not possible to indicate the precise time-frame for implementation of the scheme though efforts are being made to launch the scheme at the earliest.

[English]

Flood Control Schemes in Assam

1. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 96 Flood Control Schemes is Assam continues to hang in balance and have remained incomplete for failure of both the Union and the Assam Government to facilitate continued flow of requisite fund as per commitment;

(b) if so, whether the Government have evolved any comprehensive plan to complete the flood control projects; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) to (c) Flood Management being a State subject, the flood control schemes are planned, funded and executed by the State Government themselves out of their own resources and as per their own priorities. The assistance rendered by Central Government are technical, catalytical and promotion in nature.

The Government of India has been extending Central Loan Assistance to the State Government of Assam for flood control schemes since 1974-75 till 1999-2000 in the form of loan and grants upto March 2000 and a total amount of Rs. 401.03 crores has been provided. Further, additional central assistance of Rs. 10 crore was provided to Assam by the Planning Commission during 2001-2002. An amount of Rs. 49 crore from 1998-99 till 2001-2002 has also been released under Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources out of which amount of Rs. 30 crore is reported to have been utilised by the State Government and release of next instalment of funds would be considered after receipt of utilisation certificate and quarterly progress report on the implementation of these schemes by the State Government.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also under formulation for providing central assistance to the North-Eastern States including Assam for implementing critical flood control schemes during Xth Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Air Service to Frankfurt

2. SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India propose to commence air service to Frankfurt and divert its flight to Chicago via Paris instead of London; and

(b) if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Air India proposes to commence sevices to Frankfurt. Howeverl, the flights to Chicago will continue to operate via London and will not be diverted via Paris.

Effective December 08, 2002, Air India will commence thrice weekly operations on Tuesday/Friday/Sunday on the routing Mumbai/Delhi/Frankfurt/Delhi/Mumbai.

Effective December 03, 2002, the Air India thrice weekly terminator flights to Paris will be extended to operate Mumbai/Paris/Newark/Paris/Mumbai.

[English]

Purchase of Survey Vehicles by FSI

3. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Fishery Survey of India (FSI) has purchased two survey vehicles for Rs. 48.84 crores without inviting tenders during 2001; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However global tenders have been invited to purchase two monofilament long liners for survey purpose. These vessels are likely to be acquired during the year 2004-05.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Timber

4. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have noticed any cases of timber smuggling in the country particularly Jharkhand during the last three years and thereafter;

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

(c) the details of action taken by the Government against the persons involved in smuggling of timber during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) No specific instances of timber smuggling on large scale have come to the notice of Central Government in Jharkhand and other States experts those of North Eastern States. In case of North Eastern States, the Central Government had received information about large scale movement of illegal timber through railways. Physical verification of about 200 wagons was got done by the Central Government during which all the wagons were found to contain substantial quantity of illegal timber. In exercise of the powers conferred on the Central Government by the Hon'ble Supreme Court by its order dated 31.11.2000 in writ petition no. 202/95, a Special Investigation Team (SIT) has been constituted for carrying out investigations and further follow up action. After investigations, illegal timber contained in these wagons has been confiscated. Licenses of concerned wood based industries have been suspended.

Pending Tourism Schemes

5. DR. M.P. JAISWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the schemes relating to tourism are running behind their schedule in States including Bihar;

(b) the names of the schemes approved during the last three alongwith their locations;

(c) the names of schemes out of them running behind the schedule alongwith reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the schemes are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and would be placed at the Table of the House.

[English]

Erosion of Bhagirathi-Hooghly River

6. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of erosion of Bhagirathi-Hooghly river from Guptypara to Uttarpara in district Hooghly in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the long term/short term steps the Government propose to take to contain the erosion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information available from Irrigation and Waterways Directorate, Government of West Bengal, necessary short term measures have already been taken and are being taken as and when required. In respect of long term measures, a group of critical anti erosion schemes for this zone amounting to Rs. 800.27 lakh has been prepared for consideration of Technical Committee to the West Bengal Flood Control Board.

World Bank Aid to Karnataka

7. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to fund a Rs. 471 crore project for augmentation of groundwater resources by constructing artificial recharge structure in 58 taluks in Karnataka.

(b) if so, whether this is a part of the Rs. 12,000 crore Karnataka Water Resources Consolidation Project for which the World Bank has released Rs. 5,000 crore;

(c) if so, whether the II Phase of the project would be taken up soon;

(d) if so, whether under the groundwater recharge programme, 50,221 places have been identified where artificial recharge structures would be constructed for sustainability of groundwater resources; and

(e) if so, the present status of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources has so far not received any such proposal from State Government of Karnataka for World Bank assistance.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Irrigation Projects of Andhra Pradesh

8. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to non-implementation of major irrigation projects on Godavari in Andhra Pradesh, Godavari water is wasted into the sea;

(b) if so, whether this is due to disputes between different States on the use of Godavari water;

(c) if so, whether a high level committee under Central Water Commission was set up with members from the concerned States;

(d) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(e) whether any acceptable formula has been prepared by the Committee; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to utilize the water of Godavari river gainfully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. A High Level Committee for resolving inter-State issues involved in the planning of Inchampally and Polavaram projects in Godavari Basin had been constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Water Planning and Projects, Central Water Commission with members from the concerned States.

(d) The main recommendations made by the Committee are :

(i) Inchampalli is the most suitable project.

(ii) The Ministry of Water Resources may consider for the constitution of Joint Control Board for Inchampalli Project:

(iii) The State Governments may be requested to communicate their decision on Full Reservoir Level (FRL) + 95 m.

(iv) In regard in Polavaram Project, the Government of Orissa need to furnish concurrence/response after getting details from Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(e) The High Level Committee and its Task Force have provided a forum for discussions between the concerned States and Central Agencies which has enabled to narrow down the differences for arriving at a consensus decision.

(f) The matter regarding Inchampalli and Polavaram projects has been taken by the Government with the concerned States. A meeting of the Cheif Ministers of the concerned States for Inchampalli project was convented by the Union Minister of Water Resources on 16th November, 2002. However, due to the preoccupation of Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh the meeting could not taken place. A new date for the meeting is to be fixed.

[Translation]

Pending Irrigation Projects

9. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrgation projects pending for environmental clearance in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for their pendency, project-wise; and

(c) the time by which each of the pending projects is likely to be accorded approval ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) List of seven irrigation projects pending for environmental clearance alongwith reasons for their pendency is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) Decision on project is usually taken within 90 days of receipt of complete information.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Projects	Date of Receipt	Reasons for Pendency
1	2	3	4
	Andhra Padesh		
1.	Bhima Lift Irrigation Project, Mahaboob-nagar District by Deptt. of Irrigation and Command Area Development, Government of Andhra Padesh.	25.06.2002	The proposal was considered by the Expert Commmittee held on 10.07.02. Additional information on Nitrogen content of soil, clearance from CWC, remedial measures for improving the quality of water etc. asked for. Information since received will be considered by the Expert Committee on 29.11.02.
2.	Flood Flow Canal Project from Shri Ram Sagar, Nizamabad District by Department of Irrigation and Command Area Development.	08.11.2002	The proposal will be considered by the Expert Committee on 29.11.02.
3.	Gundlakamma Reservoir Project, Prakasam District by Department of Irrigation and Command Area Develop-ment.	08.11.2002	The proposal will be considered by the Expert Committee on 29.11.02.
	Maharashtra		
4.	Nira Deoghar Irrigation Project, Pune District by Department of Irrigation.	30.09.2002	The proposal will-be considered by the Expert Committee on 29.11.02.

1	2	3	4
5.	Human River Project in District Chandrapur by Maharashtra Department of Irrigation, Government of Maharashtra.	15.02.2002	The proposal was considered by the Expert Committee on 05.03.02. Committee desired to have forest clearance, detailed ground water management plan, detailed surface drainage plan and environmental management cell. Reply received was reconsidered by the Expert Committee at its meeting held on 10.07.02 and recommended for environmental clearance subject to certain conditions. Complete information awaited.
6.	Bhama Askhed Irrigation Project, District Pune by Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Co.	15.07.2002	The proposal was considered by the Expert Committee on 28.08.2002 and recommended for environmental clerance subject to certain conditions. Reply awaited.
	Rajasthan		
7.	Yamuna Water Irrigation Project, District Bharatpur by Department of Irrigation.	16.08.2002	The proposal was considered by the Expert Committee on 28.08.02 and recommended for environmental clearance subject to certain conditions. Reply awaited.

CFRI's Plan for Cultivation of Herbal Medicines

10. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Central Fuel Research Iinstitute (CFRI) for cultivation of Herbal medicines and setting up of related Industries near Nagpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Misuse of Staff Car

11. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2123 dated July 29, 2002 and state :

(a) whether the matter has since been investigated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A Senior Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation was appointed by the Central Registrar to Co-operative Societies to inquire into the allegation of misuse of Staff Car by the then Chairman, Kendriya Bhandar Shri Brahma. The Inquiry Officer has submitted his report, which reveals that no specific rules governing the use of staff car by the Chairman, Kendriya Bhandar have been framed. The Chairman is often required to go to different places either to attend some meetings or to make surprise visits or explore possibilities of increasing the business activities of Kendriya Bhandar. All the Chairmen in the past also have been using the Car for official work. If the Car is used for a private purpose, then the recoveries are made. It has been reported by the Kendriya Bhandar that an amount of Rs. 800/- was recovered from the then Chairman Shri Brahma for private Journeys. It is also pointed out that the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) has laid down no terms and conditions of the deputation of the officer of the rank

of Additional Secretary to the Government as Chairman, Kendriya Bhandar.

Jumbo Jet Flight from Calicut

12. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to start Jumbo Jet flight from Calicut airport in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps initiated in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) A request was received in this regard from Shri V.S. Sivakumar, MP has been examined. Air India has severely restricted its 747-200 Jumbo operations due to its heavy cost of operation, which has been further aggravated by the recent spurt in oil prices. In fact, immediately after completing the Haj charter operations by March 2003, almost all existing flights operated by 747-200 are proposed to be transferred to AB 310 to save on fuel costs.

Setting up of New Steel Plants

13. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up any new steel plant in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) and (b) National Mineral Development Corporation, a PSU of Ministry of Steel, proposes to set up a commercial pig iron plant at Nagarnar, District Bastar, Chhattisgarh at an estimated cost of Rs. 298.68 crore.

NAFED

14. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1047 dated July 22, 2002 and state :

(a) the reasons for not filing any FIR for claiming fraudulently a sum of Rs. 5.50 crore from NAFED by Delhi Federation without making any supplies to them but filing only a claim against Delhi Fedreation under the provisions of Multi State Cooperative Societies Act; and

(b) the reasons for NAFED having made such huge payment to Delhi Federation without receiving any supplies from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) After noticing the cases of financial irregularities, NAFED registered a case with Crime Branch of Delhi Police. The CBI aslo investigated the matter and filed case for prosecution. Further NAFED also filed a dispute case before the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies under the provisions of Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 fro recovery of the amount.

(b) Delhi Federation was appointed supplier by NAFED for Gram Whole, Barely and Dried Peas to APO. All the payments were made to Delhi Federation in terms of the agreement.

Missing Monument on ASI List

15. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Under ASI regime monuments go missing" appearing in the Hindu dated October 8, 2002;

(b) if so, the number of monuments across the country that are enlisted in ASI records but are not traceable; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for tracing and proper maintenace of the missing enlisted monuments ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. List enclosed as Statement.

(c) Archaeological Survey of India is making serious efforts through systematic archaeological survey to trace the monuments categorised as untraced.

Statement

List of Monuments Categorised as untraced

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/site	Location/ State
1	2	3
1.	Tomb of Capt. Mc. Barnett and others who fell in an attack on Kishanganj.	Delhi
2.	Tomb with three domes near railway station.	Delhi
3.	Moti Gate of Sher Shah.	Delhi
4.	Pool Chadar.	Delhi
5.	Alipur Cemetry.	Delhi
6.	Site of Siege Battery with following inscriptions :– "No 11 Battery – Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A., Commanding Armament two 18 – pounders; seven 8 – inch howitzers, To breach Kashmir bastion".	Delhi
7.	Nicholson Statue, its platform, surrounding garden and enclosure wall	Delhi
8.	Site of seige Batery bearing the inscription Right Attack 'Lieutanat F.R. Mansell, R.E. Directing Engineer No. 1 Battery Right, Major Jaes Brind RA Commanding Armament five 18 pounders; one 18 inch Howitzer to silence More Bastion'.	Delhi
9.	Inchla Wali Gumti	Delhi
10.	Mound known as Joga Bai	
11.	Samsi Talab together with both the plat form and entrance gate.	Delhi
12.	Bara Khamba Cemetry	Delhi
13.	Kos Minar at Munjesar in Faridabad District	Haryana
14.	Pre-historic site at Evathahalli Taluk, Afzalpur, District Gulbarga	Karnataka
15.	Ruins of Copper Temple (Tamreswari), Paya, District Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh
16.	Gun of Emperor Sher Shah, Sadia, District Tinsukia	Assam
17.	Four monolithic Groups Khartong, Derebarga, Kobak and Bolosan, N.C. Hills District	Assam

[Translation]

Supply of Water to Rajasthan from Rivers

16. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the agreements under which water is being supplied to Rajasthan from Ganga, Yamuna, Sutlej rivers and Bhakra Dam for irrigation and the quantum of water being supplied; and

(b) the reasons for not supplying its full share to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Rajasthan is being supplied water from rivers Yamuna, Sutlej, Ravi and Beas as per following agreements :

(i) As per Memorandum of Understanding Dated 12.5.1994 regarding allocation of surface flow of river Yamuna.

(ii) Agreement of January, 1959 on construction of Bhakra Nangal Project on river Sutlej between Punjab and Rajasthan.

(iii) Agreement of 31.12.1981 on allocation of surplus Ravi Beas waters and implementation of Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

There is no agreement to supply water to Rajasthan from river Ganga.

Rajasthan State has informed that they have received 0.052 Billion Cubic Metres (BCM) of water from river Yamuna, 8.63 BCM from rivers Ravi and Beas and 1.09 BCM from river Sutlej during the year 2001-02.

(b) Rajasthan is not being supplied the allocated share of Yamuna water due to constraints of capacity of

conveyance system, non-completion of new canal system in Haryana and Rajasthan and re-modelling of existing canal systems. Shortage in supply of water to the State from Ravi Beas and Sutlej river is on account of less inflows in the rivers, reduced carrying capacity of Bikaner canal and lower available storage in the reservoirs.

[English]

Irrigation Project in Tribal Areas of Orissa

17. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any irrigation project has been executed in the tribal areas of Orissa during the Ninth Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the irrigation potential created in the State thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The details of the ongoing projects in the tribal areas of Orissa are as under :

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Project	
		Major	Medium
1	2	3	4
	Tribal Areas		
1.	Balasore	Rengali, Subernarekha	
2.	Ganjam		Harbhangi, Baghua St. II Baghalati
3.	Keonjhar	Kanpur, Rengali	
4.	Koraput	Potteru, Upper Kolab	Badanala, Telengiri
5.	Mayurbhanj	Subernarekha	Deo
6.	Sambalpur		
7.	Sundergarh		Rukura
	Total	5 Nos.	7 Nos.
	Drought Prone Tribal Areas		
1.	Phulbani		Bagh Barrage
2.	Kalahandi	Upper Indravati, Lower Indra	Upper Jonk
	Total	2 Nos.	2 Nos.

(c) These projects are to create an irrigation potential of 226.69 thousand hectares.

Raising of Ground Water Level in Maharashtra

18. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in association with his Ministry has decided to implement various schemes to raise the Ground Water Level in Hingoli and Nanded districts of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said schemes are likely to be implemented alongwith the total funds allocated/ released for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Amendment in Bye-Laws of Multi-State Co-operative Act

19. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the Multi-State co-operatives have not yet amended their bye-laws despite the Multi State Co-operative Act having come into force, like the Kendriya Bhandar and NCCF;

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

(c) whether the amended bye-laws in tune with MSC Act, 2002 in respect of Kendriya Bhandar and NCCF be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Multi-State Co-operative Societies registered under the Multi-State Co-opeartive Societies (MSCS) Act have been requested to take appropriate action as per the provisions of the MSCS Act, 2002.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Assistance to Karnataka for Development of Tourist Spots

20. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted any proposal for financial assistance for the development of tourist spots in the State;

(b) if so, the detalls thereof and the action taken if any, thereon; and

(c) the names of the Historical sports in Karnataka being financially assisted by the Union Government at present ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) to (c) Department of Tourism, Government of India has decided that during the 10th Five Year Plan it will identify six travel circuits in the country on an annual basis and develop them to international standards. These circuits will be finalised and developed in close coodination and partnership with the State/UT Governments and the concerned Government of India Departments. In addition to this it is proposed to identify one major destination in each State/Union Territory for overall development each year.

In pursuance of the proposals received from the State Tourism Department of Karantaka, it has been decided to develop the following places in Karnataka during 2002-2003 :

(1) Coastal Karnataka as part of the West Coastal circuit

(2) Hampi as a major destination

(3) Kokkare Bellur as a Rural Tourism project

(4) Beugle Rock Garden, Bangalore

During the last three years, 65 tourism projects including projects for historical sites have been sanctioned in the State of Karnataka.

Funds for Horticulture

21. SHRI AMBAREESHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to allocate more funds for horticulture for its encouragement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the production of horticulture items during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the target fixed for the production of horticulture items during current year;

(e) whether the Union Government have extended any financial assistance to Karnataka for giving a fillip to horticulture production in the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The outlay for horticulture development programmes has been stepped up sustantially during the Tenth Plan. The outlay for the horticulture sector was Rs. 1453.06 crores during the Ninth Plan including the schemes which were subsumed under the Macro Management scheme. The proposed outlay for the horticulture sector during Tenth Plan is to the tune of Rs. 3245.00 crores including 30 percent of funds on horticulture under the Macro Management Scheme.

(c) The available details of production of horticultural items during the last three years is as follows :-

(million tonnes)

Items	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4
Fruits	44.4	45.50	45.37
Vegetables	87.53	90.82	93.92
Spices	2.87	2.91	3.02

1	2	3	4
Coconut	8.61	8.42	8.67
Cashewnut	0.46	0.52	0.45
Others	1.65	1.75	1.07
	145.16	149.92	152.50

(d) Annual target for production of horticultural items are not fixed.

(e) and (f) Financial assistance is being extended to the State Governments including Karnataka under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in Agriculture – Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts through Work Plans. Under the Scheme the State Governments have been given freedom to priorities their activities as per the felt needs and requirement. An amount of Rs. 58.50 crores was released to the Government of Karnataka during 2001-02 and the outlay for 2002-03 is Rs. 58.00 crores out of which an amount of Rs. 20.00 crores has been earmarked for the horticulture sector. Besides, the programmes of National Horticulture Board and Coconut Development Board have also been implemented in Karnataka with substantial investments.

[Translation]

Environment Conservation and Exploitation of Forests and Mineral Reserves

22. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether norms for maintaining coordination and balance between environment conservation and exploitation of forests and mineral reserves have been prescribed/ defined;

(b) whether norms for maintaining balance between preservation of tribal cultural values and their life-style and exploitation of forests and mineral reserves have also been precisely prescribed/defined;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether development of Madhya Pradesh has allegedly been hampered for want of these norms; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) The existing policies of the Government and the statutes seek to maintain the balance between environment conservation and exploitation of forests and mineral reserves. These include the National Forest Policy, 1988, the National Conservation Strategy and Policy Statement on Environment and Development, 1992, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has also issued the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 1994 whereby the developmental projects specified therein are required to obtain prior environmental clearance. Under these laws/ regulations, every proposal requiring environment/forestry clearance is appraised and, while according clearance suitable safeguards are laid down to mitigate impacts on the environment and local communities including tribals. In order to involve local communities in the decision making process, public hearing has been mandatory under the EIA Notification 1994 and, in cases involving forestry clearance only, endorsement of proposal by the Gram Panchayat/Local Body is necessary if the project is likely to have impacts on the local community. Projects granted clearance are monitored for compliance of the stipulated clearance conditions.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Appointment of Chairman in ITDC

23. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) has been without a Chairman since long;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made a short list of potential Chairman for India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC); and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to fill up this critical post expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, additional charge of the post has been given to a senior officer of the Department of Tourism.

(b) and (c) The Government had set up a Search Committee under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary for selection to the post of C and MD, ITDC. The Search Committee has made its recommendation which is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Export by Khadi and Gram Udyog

24. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the items manufactured by the Khadi and Gram Udyog are being exported;

(b) if so, the items being exported alongwith the names of the countries to which these items are exported and the income earned therefrom during the last three years; and

(c) the domestic demand of the items manufactured by the Khadi and Gram Udyog and the income earned therefrom in the domestic market ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the items exported under Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector to the foreign countries are as follows :-

Name of the items exported	Name of the countries
Handmade paper items, Leather products, Fibre articles, Cereals and Pulses Products, Palmgur, Readymade Garments, Cotton Khadi and Silk Khadi Cloth and Garments	Germany, France, United Kingdom, Amercia, Russia, Australia, South Africa, Latin American Countries.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) do not conduct any export directly, therefore, the KVIC do not maintain any unit-wise income earned by exporters.

(c) There is fairly a good demand of products manufactured by Khadi Gram Udyog in the domestic market. The estimated value of KVI products sold in the last three years in the Domestic Market is given below :-

Years	Value of goods (in Rs. Crores)
1999-2000	6769.20
2000-2001	7955.10
2001-2002	8785.78

[English]

Fruits and Vegetable Outlets of Mother Dairy

25. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the fruits and vegetable outlets of Mother Dairy in Delhi are selling sub-standard products which are purchased from local subzimandis and not direct from farmers or the Co-operatives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether cold storages attached to these outlets have been shut down for past one or two years to save expenditure adding to easy spoilage of vegetables/ fruits;

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

(e) whether the Government are aware that due to a large turn-over of concessionnaires many outlets have been running into losses; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including losses suffered during the last three years and till date, outlet-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) The Mother Dairy Food Processing Ltd. is not selling any sub-standard products in its outlets. Most of the fruits and vegetables are procured directly from the farmers/ farmer's organizations. Due to logistic reasons, some quantity of fruit and vegetables is also purchased from the wholesale mandi of Delhi. All fruits and vegetables

supplied to the Fruit and Vegetable shops are as per the quality norms laid down by Mother Dairy.

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

(c) The cold stores attached to the fruit and vegetable shops are not being operated since April 2002 after conducting trials. Dessert Coolers have been provided at the fruit and vegetable shops. The change has not led to easy spoilage of fruits and vegetables.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

(e) No such report has come to Government's notice.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

River Erosion

26. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the major rivers suffer from rapid erosion of their river banks;

(b) if so, whether Central Water Commission has conducted any survey on this aspect during the last three years;

(c) if not, the resons therefor;

(d) whether any State have requested for funds in 2002-2003 for protection of their river banks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the Government propose to release funds to the State Government for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Erosion of banks of the rivers is a natural phenomenon. The extent of erosion varies with located from year to year.

(b) to (f) Central Water Commission has not conducted surveys on erosion of river banks of major rivers in the country.

Flood Management being a State subject, the responsibility of planning, funding, executing and operating flood control schemes including river erosion primarily rests with the concerned State Governments. The assistance rendered by the Central Government is technical, catalytic and promotional in nature.

Government of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal have requested for funds in 2002-2003 amounting to Rs. 17.73 crore for protection of river banks against the Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, "Critical Anti Erosion Works in the Ganga Basin States" under implementation during the 10th Five Year Plan.

Out of above an amount of Rs. 5.26 crore has already been released to Bihar. For other States the release of funds by the Central Government is subject to submission of progress report and the utilisation certificates by the State Governments, compliance of comments of Ganga Flood Control Commission by the State Government concerned and verification of the works done under the scheme by Ganga Flood control Commission where ever required.

[Translation]

Irrigation Projects in Uttar Pradesh

27. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Water Commission has accorded approval to new irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh for World Bank loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of loan sought by the State Government so far; and

(c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The agreement for Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project has been signed on 8th March. 2002 for credit of SDR 117 Million (Equivalent to US $ 149.2 Million)

(c) The project is scheduled for completion by 31.10.2007.

[English]

Linking Krishna and Godavari River basin

28. SHRI B. VENKATESHWARLU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested to the Union Government to link Krishna and Godavari river basins in Andhra Pradesh to utilize water of Godavari river; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) No such request has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Production of Roving Plant in Bihar

29. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a specific Khadi Project with the objectve of providing self-employment to women after decentralisation of the Khadi Gramodyog Sangh was started in Bihar during the year 1991-92;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Roving plants constructed in Bihar during the above period are working smoothly;

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(e) whether production has started in these Roving plants especially the Robig plant in Saharsa and it not, the measures the Government propose to take to start this plant ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No Sliver Plant (for the production of rovings) was set up in Saharsa. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has commissioned one Central Sliver Plant at Industrial area of Hajipur, Vaishali District, Bihar in May, 2002.

[English]

Meeting on Cauvery River Water

30. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was recently held in Delhi on Cauvery river water issue; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) The 5th Emergency Meeting of Cauvery River Authority under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister was held on September 8, 2002 wherein it was decided that keeping in view the inflows and storages in the four Karnataka reservoirs and in Mettur as well as the requirements of the two States, Karnataka should release waters from its reservoirs so as to ensure an inflow of 9000 cusec, at Mettur amounting to about 0.8 TMC per day accounted on a weekly average basis for the months of September and October, 2002. Tamil Nadu is turn will ensure proportionate releases to Pondicherry.

Setting up of a Task Force in Agricultural Marketing Sector

31. SHRI SUNIL KHAN :
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a Task Force under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Agriculture in order to spur reform in the agricultural marketing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was a consensus among States that the existing marketing system needed overhaul since it has failed to give farmers competitive prices; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Issues relating to reforms in Agricultural Marketing Sector were discussed in a National Conference of State Minister on 27.9.2002 at New Delhi. All the State Governments were of the view that reforms in the agricultural marketing sector were necessary to move away from a regime of controls to one of regulation and competition. The existing set up of market yards had failed to secure to the farmers competitive prices for their produce. The emphasis was more on regulation and collection of revenue and not the development of requisite facilities. In view of liberalization of trade and emergence of global markets, it was necessary to promote development of a competitive marketing infrastructure in the country and to bring about professionalism in the management of existing market yards and market fee structure. While promoting the alternative marketing structure, however, Government need to put in place adequate safeguards to avoid any exploitation of farmers by the private trade and industries.

With a view to evolve an action programme for the implementation of reform measures in the marketing sector, a Standing Committee of State Ministers has been set up on 13.11.2002 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture. Among others, the Committee will make recommendations for the following :–

(a) Amendment to the APMC Act to pave way for the development of competitive agricultural markets/marketing infrastructure in private and cooperative sectors and for the production of direct marketing and contract farming programmes and the need for a model legislation;

(b) Rationalization in the levy of market fee to be more in the nature of service charges based on quality of service provided and its imposition at different slabs in consonance with the type/scale of services/facilities provided to market users;

(c) Modernization/development of existing markets, wholesale, rural periodic and in tribal areas and their professional management through public private partnership;

(d) Development of 'Rural Godowns'/ 'Cold Storage', to provide at a single point comprehensive warehousing and marketing services to farmers, including the facility of grading, standardization, packaging, quality certification, credit and bulk marketing;

(e) Promotion of pledge financing and marketing credit through the network of rural godown, by evolving simplified procedure and legal arrangement with Banks so that warehousing/ godown receipts of private sector are acceptable to bankers for providing marketing credit;

(f) Promotion of Information Technology (IT) to provide market led extension services to farmers, including the facility of 'electronic' trading to enable producers to directly transact business with distant buyers; and

(g) Reorientation of training and extension systems to assist farming community to respond to emerging challenges in agricultural marketing and to create an ambience of good marketing practices in the country.

[Translation]

Bansagar Inter-State Hydel Power Project

32. SHRI BHERULAL MEENA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bansagar Inter-State Hydel Power Project costing Rs. 3000 crores which remained shelved for 14 years owing to irregularities and financial crunch will take two years more for completion;

(b) if so, whether the project is expected to be completed as per the extended period; and

(c) if so, the complete details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) to (c) The estimated cost of Bansagar multipurpose project consisting of head works, canals and power hosue at 1998 price level is Rs. 2621 crore. Work on Unit I Head works was initiated in the year 1978-79.

Over the years-due to slow progress of R and R works, civil works were delayed. During 19988-89 to 1995-96 the works on the project were at stand still for want of funds, as the Co-basin States were not contributing the share

cost. Further construction work resumed in the year 1996-97 with the inflow of AIBP funds and since then the Unit I is making steady progress and the dam was raised to crest level in June, 2000 and reservior was partially filled up to crest level in the monsoon of year 2000-2001. With the storage thus created, power generation (about 1200 million units worth Rs. 240 crores till September, 2002) and drinking water supply commenced from the project. As on date, all balance major works on the project have been awarded and the remaining works of the project are well on target for completion by June, 2004.

Unit II comprising of Canal System in Madhya Pradesh (Annual Irrigation=2.49 lakh Hactare). The Canal System consists of seven Canals, out of which Sihawal Canal, Keoti Canal and Purwa Canal take off from Common Water Carrier, Gurh-Cum-Mauganj Lift Canal takes off from 4.00 km of Keoti Canal. Teonthar Lift Canal takes off from the Right Bank of Tons River near Chakraghat below Power-house No.1 Over all progress of this component is about 20% as on September, 2002. The Canal System is targeted to be completed in phases. Under Phase I, an area of 22,000 hectare is proposed to be irrigated by June, 2004. Under Phase II, additional area of 78000 hectare will be covered up to June 2006 and under Phase III, the remaining area of 54687 hectare will be covered during the 11th Five Year Plan.

Unit III comprising of 4 nos. Power Houses in Madhya Pradesh are PH-I (3x150 MW), PH-II (2x15 MW), PH-III (3x20 MW) and PH-IV (2x10 MW). All units of PH-I, PH-II and PH-III totaling to 405 MW have been commissioned. PH-IV is likely to be commissioned by June, 2004.

Production of Cotton

33. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the details of cotton produced during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the cotton production is declining;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the support price of cotton fixed by the Government at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) At the all India level there has been a decline in production of cotton in the country.

(c) The fall in production of cotton from 1998-99 to 2000-01 was primarily due to fall in area under cotton cultivation from 9.34 million hectares to 8.58 million hectares. The fall during 2000-01 reflects decline in both area and productivity.

(d) The Minimum Support Price during 2002-03 for the variety F-414/H-777/J34 is Rs. 1675/- per quintal while for variety H-4 the Minimum Support Price in Rs. 1875/- per quintal. In addition to this there is a Special drought relief price of Rs. 20/- per quintal for both varieties.

Statement

Final estimates of production of cotton during last three years

('000 bales of 170 kgs. each)

States	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1522.0	1595.0	1663.0
Assam	0.8	1.0	0.8
Bihar	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	3903.0	2085.6	1161.4
Haryana	873.0	1304.0	1383.0
Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.1	0.1
Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.2
Karnataka	976.9	664.5	980.0
Kerala	24.2	7.7	8.2
Madhya Pradesh	429.5	417.2	237.7
Chhattisgarh		0.0	0.1
Maharashtra	2168.9	3099.2	1802.6
Manipur	0.0	0.1	0.1
Meghalaya	5.6	5.5	7.7
Mizoram	2.5	2.0	1.2
Nagaland	0.4	0.4	0.4

1	2	3	4
Orissa	53.0	61.0	65.3
Punjab	595.0	952.0	1199.0
Rajasthan	872.0	984.2	805.4
Tamil Nadu	406.3	339.5	325.1
Tripura	0.9	1.0	1.3
Uttar Pradesh	0.8	6.0	4.9
West Bengal	0.1	2.0	2.7
Pondicherry	2.1	1.8	2.1
All India	12287.1	11529.6	9652.3

[English]

Crashing of Warning System

34. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH :
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an early warning system for generating weekly reports from nation wide stations in respect of drought affected crops and the yield possibility set up in 1999 crashed within six months of its launching;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated amount involved in the installation of the system; and

(d) the reasons attributed for crashing of the system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (d) A Project for Early Warning System (EWS) for monitoring of Indian Agriculture was given to M/s Consulting Engineering Servies (India) Ltd. New Delhi in September, 1999 on the basis of competitive bidding. The main objective of the Project was to carry out close and regular monitoring of the agriculture sector by covering major crops of wheat, paddy, pulses, potato, onion, oil seeds, groundnut, sugarcane and cotton. The total cost of the Project was Rs. 16,63,25,000/-. M/s Consulting Engineering Services (India) Ltd. New Delhi was inter-alia expected to provide the following services.

(i) Collection of ground level information on major crops;

(ii) Translation of qualitative information into reliable quantitative inferences;

(iii) Regular and close monitoring of status of major crops on real time basis;

(iv) Providing weekly feedback on developing situations district-wise, State-wise and at the national level for making appropriate interventions/policy decisions;

(v) In addition, M/s Consulting Engineering Services (India) Ltd. New Delhi were required to submit reports more frequently or on daily basis for any abnormal situation, such as, floods, drought and pest infection, for any affected area for speedy intervention;

(vi) Building up of historical data base/warehouse and it's updation.

The Project commenced in October, 1999. As per the Agreement entered with this Department by M/s Consulting Engineering Services (India) Ltd. New Delhi, a Monitoring team was constituted to examine the reports regularly with reference to the objectives of the project and for giving suggestions for modifications relating to the project. Meeting of the Monitoring Team were held from time to time which noted deficiencies in the services rendered by M/s Consulting Engineering Services (India) Ltd. and the same were intimated to them. It was noticed that the M/s Consulting Engineering Services (India) Ltd. failed to carry out improvements in the quality of the weekly reports inspite of the advice and suggestions given by the Monitoring Team in meetings and by letters. After remaining fully dissatisfied with the performance of M/s Consulting Engineering Services (India) Ltd., New Delhi, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation terminated the Agreement on 12.2.2001 (Under clause 7.4 read with Clause 3.0 of the Agreement) after giving them a show cause notice.

M/s Consulting Engineering Services (India) Ltd. New Delhi invoked the jurisdiction of the Delhi High Court against the termination. The Hon'ble High Court was

pleased to pass an exparte Order on 19.2.2001 restraining this Department in giving effect ot is order/letter dated 12.2.2001. The Department got the ex-parte decision vacated on 17.10.2001 from Hon'ble High Court. Hon'ble High Court while dismissing the petition allowed the Parties to seek adjudication in the case from a three member Arbitral Tribunal in terms of the Agreement. The case is, at present, before the Tribunal comprising of three members who are retired High Court Judges. The matter is before the Tribunal for adjudication of the case. The matter is, thus, subjudice, at present.

Hoax Call about Bombs on Flights

35. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many flights had to be delayed due to hoax bomb calls recently;

(b) whether due to lack of caller identification devices these miscreants could not be traced;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to instal these devices on all telephone lines; and

(d) other steps proposed to check this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (d) During September and October, 2002, there were 7 hoax calls which resulted in delay of a few flights.

Caller Line Identification Facility (CLIF) has already been installed at important telephone at airports.

There are instructions to impart suitable training to the staff for handling such calls and ensuring a mechanism for regular checking of the functionality of the facility.

[Translation]

Demand for Rice and Wheat

36. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for rice and wheat in the country is likely to be 26 crore tonnes by the year 2020 which is double that of the demand in the year 2000;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to bolster the production of foodgrains and the extent to which the foodgrains are targeted to be increased during each of the next five years; and

(c) the concrete measures being taken by the Government to encourage farmers and to ensure availability of remunerative prices to the farmers for their agricultural produce ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) The demand for a commodity at a given point of time depends upon various factors such as prices, incomes, population, pattern of consuption, substitutes available, etc. The Working Group on Crop Husbandary, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Inputs set up for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07), based on normative approach, has estimated the demand for cereals including rice and wheat at 203.709 million tonnes and for pulses at 17.714 million tonnes, totaling 221.423 million tonnes of foodgrains at the terminal year of the Tenth Plan.

In order to improve the performance of the agriculture sector, the Government have launched various new initiatives such as, promotion of watershed development programmes, emphasis on developing and promoting new technologies, measures for increasing availability of agricultural credit, credit linked subsidy scheme for augmenting storage/cold storage capacity, Technology Mission for Integrated Development of horticulture in North-eastern States, market Information Network and National Agriculture Insurance Scheme etc. The Government have also switched over from the conventional schematic approach to macro-management mode from November, 2000 for providing assistance to States. The Macro-Management scheme integrates 27 schemes into one for supplementing and complementing the efforts of State Governments through work plans. This gives flexibility to States to address specific problems faced by them depending on local requirements, avoid overlapping in the contents of different schemes and aim at an all-round development of agriculture.

The Government encourages farmers to increase production through price policy which includes

implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). Keeping in view the need to compensate farmers for the losses suffered in unirrigated areas and the additional expenditure in irrigated areas, the Government announced Special Drought Relief price ranging from Rs. 5 to 20 per quintal for kharif crops of 2002-03 season.

[English]

Rainfall

37. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether many parts of the country have received below normal rainfall;

(b) if so, the names of places State-wise, which had less than average rainfall during the last one year up to August, 2002;

(c) whether the survey of the Central Ground Water Board has also shown a decline in water level in these areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the water level in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) The State wise list of districts having rainfall below normal for seasons South-West Monsoon 2001, Post-Monsoon 2001, Winter Season 2002, Pre-Monsoon 2002 and June to August 2002 is in enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) As per data collected by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), ground water depletion has been observed in various parts of the country. The names of the States/districts having pockets, indicating the level of fall between 1982-2001, are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments to plan, finance and execute schemes for augmenting water resources. Government of India is also promoting rainwater harvesting through artifical recharge of ground water, roof top rain water harvesting and Watershed Management Programme under various schemes. Others measures initiated by the Central Government to arrest decline in ground water and to harness it are indicated below :-

1. Constitution of Central Ground Water Authority under the Environment (Protection) Act. 1986 for regulation and control of ground water management and development.

2. Circulation of a Model Bill in the year 1970 which was re-circulated in 1992 and 1996 to all the States/Union Territories to enable them to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development.

3. Circulation of Manual on artificial recharge of ground water to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific artificial recharge schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.

4. Implementation of a Central Sector Scheme for Study of Recharge to Ground Water in the country during the IX Five Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 23.48 crore.

Statement-I

Statewise list of districts having below normal rainfall

State/UTs	Districts	1.6.01 to 30.9.01		1.10.01 to 31.12.01	1.1.02 to 28.2.02	
1	2	3		4	5	
A and N Islands	A and N Islands	-25%	D		-82%	S
Arunachal Pradesh	Kameng				-69%	S
	Lohit	-22%	D			

1	2	3		4		5	
	Siang	-37%	D				
	Subansiri	-23%	D			-64%	S
	Tirap	-45%	D				
ssam	Barpeta	-31%	D			-29%	D
	Cacher					-81%	S
	Darang	-26%	D			-75%	S
	Dhubri	-46%	D				
	Garo Hills			-29%	D		
	Goalpara	-53%	D				
	Jorhat	-36%	D	-32%	D	-58%	D
	Khasi and J Hills					-31%	D
	Karbi-Along					-25%	D
	Karimganj					-76%	S
	Kokrajhar					-89%	S
	Lakhimpur					-68%	S
	N C Hills	-44%	D	-57%	D	-100%	NR
	Nagaon	-27%	D			-43%	D
	Sibsagar					-74%	S
	Sonitpur	-56%	D			-73%	S
	Manipur					-51%	D
	Mizoram					-92%	S
	Nagaland	-33%	D				
	Tripura					-82%	S
/est Begnal	Cooch Behar	-32%	D				
	Darjeeling					-57%	D
	Malda					-64%	S
	N and S Dinajpur					-100%	NR
	Sikkim	-34%	D			-46%	D
	Bankura					-27%	D
	Hooghly					-45%	D
	Howrah	-20%	D			-30%	D
	Murshidabad					-24%	D

1	2	3		4		5	
	North 24 Parganas N					-46%	D
	Purulia			-21%	D	-35%	D
Orissa	Balasore					-33%	D
	Bolangir			-60%	S	-75%	S
	Cuttack					-47%	D
	Dhenkanal					-62%	S
	Ganjam					-20%	D
	Kalahandi			-50%	D	-97%	S
	Keonjhargarh					-58%	D
	Koraput			-43%	D		
	Mayurbhanj					-35%	D
	Phulbani			-55%	D	-67%	S
	Puri					-33%	D
	Sambalpur					-37%	D
	Sundargarh			-37%	D	-44%	D
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	-26%				-92%	S
	Giridih					-100%	NR
	Hazaribagh					-38%	D
	Palamau					-82%	S
	Ranchi					-31%	D
	Santhal Parganas					-100%	NR
	Singbhum			-44%	D		
	Gumla			-24%	D	-100%	NR
	Sahebganj					-100%	NR
	Lohardagga			-25%	D	-75%	S
Bihar	Bhojpur	-30%	D			-100%	NR
	Darbhanga					-100%	NR
	Gaya	-23%	D			-24%	D
	Gopalganj					-100%	NR
	Katihar					-100%	NR
	Madhubani					-71%	S
	Monghyr					-100%	NR

1	2	3		4		5	
	Muzaffarpur					-41%	D
	Nalanda						
	Patna					-33%	D
	Saran					-68%	S
	Sitamarhi					-48%	D
	Aurangabad					-100%	NR
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich			-43%	D		
	Basti					-43%	D
	Deoria	-20%	D				
	Farukhabad			-34%	D		
	Fatehpur	-29%	D	-66%	S	-20%	D
	Gazipur					-29%	D
	Hardoi	-41%	D	-86%	S		
	Kheri			-86%	S		
	Lucknow						
	Rae Bareilly	-45%	D				
	Sitapur			-54%	D		
	Banda			-31%	D		
	Agra	-40%	D				
	Aligarh	-32%	D				
	Badaun	-24%	D	-57%	D		
	Bareilly	-28%	D	-75%	S		
	Bijnore			-95%	S		
	Bulandshahr			-69%	S		
	Etah	-26%	D	-61%	S		
	Etawah	-29%	D	-44%	D		
	Hamirpur			-30%	D	26%	D
	Jhansi			-22%	D		
	Mainpuri			-27%	D		
	Mathura	-27%	D	-89%	S		
	Meerut	-33%	D	-82%	S		
	Muzaffarnagar	-22%	D	-45%	D	-28%	D

1	2	3		4		5	
	Moradabad	-32%	D	-69%	S		
	Pilibhit	-26%	D	-92%	S	-24%	D
	Rampur	-56%	D	-95%	S		
	Saharanpur			-68%	S		
	Shahjahanpur	-33%	D	-97%	S		
	Lalitpur			-86%	S		
Uttaranchal	Almora	-23%	D	-81%	S		
	Chamoli			-95%	S	-53%	D
	Dehradun			-84%	S		
	Garhwal Tehri	-54%	D	-97%	S	-31%	D
	Garhwal Pauri			-77%	S		
	Nainital	-48%	D	-83%	S	-20%	D
	Pithoragarh			-75%	S		
	Uttarkashi	-23%	D	-56%	D		
Haryana	Ambala			-55%	D		
	Bhiwani			-20%	D		
	Chandigarh			-72%	S		
	Delhi	-28%	D	-61%	S		
	Faridabad			-93%	S		
	Gurgaon			-34%	D		
	Hissar			-56%	D		
	Jind			-55%	D		
	Kaithal			-80%	S		
	Karnal	-20%	D	-64%	S		
	Kurukshetra			-67%	S		
	Mahendragarh	-34%	D	-57%	D		
	Panipat	-24%	D	-93%	S		
	Rewari			-72%	S		
	Sirsa			-100%	NR	-42%	D
	Sonepat	-23%	D				
	Yamuna Nagar	-28%	D	-88%	S		

1	2	3		4		5	
Punjab	Amritsar			-83%	S	-98%	S
	Bhatinda	-31%	D			-68%	S
	Faridkot	-35%	D	-46%	D	-95%	S
	Ferozpur					-98%	S
	Gurdaspur			-41%	D	-74%	S
	Hoshiarpur			-79%	S	-67%	S
	Jalandhar			-75%	S	-59%	D
	Ludhiana			-67%	S	-81%	S
	Patiala			-83%	S	-20%	D
	Ropar			-80%	S		
	Sangrur	-47%	D	-96%	S	-70%	S
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur			-46%	D		
	Chamba	-43%	D	-22%	D		
	Hamirpur			-35%	D	-20%	D
	Kangra			-63%	S	-52%	D
	Kinnaur	-48%	D	-65%	S		
	Lahaul and Spiti	-40%	D	-28%	D	-48%	D
	Mandi			-60%	S		
	Simla	-28%	D	-51%	D		
	Sirmur	-28%	D	-86%	S		
	Solan	-42%	D	-86%	S	-26%	D
	Una			-48%	D	-22%	D
Jammu and	Srinagar			-40%	D		
Kashmir	Badgam	-38%	D	-56%	D		
	Baramula			-40%	D		
	Doda			-50%	D	-21%	D
	Jammu			-96%	S	-83%	S
	Udhampur			-64%	S	-76%	S
	Kathua			-26%	D	-66%	S
	Ladakh	-83%	S	-94%	S	-98%	S
Rajasthan	Barmer					-91%	S
	Bikaner			-80%	S	-65%	S

1	2	3		4		5	
	Churu	-20%	D	-65%	S	-56%	D
	Sri Ganganagar			-93%	S	-96%	S
	Hanumangarh	-72%	S	-100%	NR		
	Jaisalmer			-100%	NR	-100%	NR
	Jalore	-29%	D	-100%	NR	-100%	NR
	Jodhpur			-73%	S	-55%	D
	Nagaur	-35%	D	-40%	D		
	Pali			-100%	NR		
	Alwar	-38%	D	-52%	D		
	Banswara	-27%	D	-99%	S	-100%	NR
	Baran	-21%	D	-45%	D		
	Bharatpur	-26%	D	-66%	S		
	Bhilwara			-26%	D		
	Bundi	-34%	D	-99%	S		
	Chhittorgarh	-39%	D	-89%	S		
	Dausa	-24%	D	-46%	D		
	Dungarpur			-100%	NR	-100%	NR
	Jaipur	-29%	D	-30%	D		
	Jhalawar	-28%	D	-35%	D	-71%	S
	Jhunjhunu			-84%	S		
	Karauli	-33%	D	-93%	S		
	Kota			-68%	S		
	Sawai Madhopur	-29%	D	-34%	D		
	Sikar			-63%	S		
	Sirohi	-28%	D			-48%	D
	Tonk	-31%	D	-100%	NR		
	Udaipur			-69%	S	-78%	S
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind			-66%	S		
	Bhilsa (Vidisha)			-51%	D		
	Bhopal	-29%	D				
	Chhatarpur			-74%	S		
	Chhindwara	-41%	D			-28%	

1	2	3		4		5	
	Damoh	-25%	D			-50%	D
	Datia			-28%	D		
	Dewas	-28%	D			-44%	D
	Dhar	-39%	D			-82%	S
	Hoshangabad	-41%	D			-35%	D
	Indore	-39%	D				
	Jhabua	-37%	D				
	Khandwa	-36%	D			-66%	S
	Khargaon	-25%	D			-63%	S
	Mandsour			-79%	S		
	Morena			-57%	D		
	Narsingpur	-23%	D			-47%	D
	Raisen	-27%	D	-31%	D	-93%	S
	Rajgarh	-23%	D	-34%	D	-100%	NR
	Ratlam	-32%	D	-23%	D	-56%	D
	Sagar	-20%	D				
	Sehore	-21%	D			-24%	D
	Seoni	-35%	D			-95%	S
	Shajapur	-25%	D	-59%	D	-24%	D
	Shivpuri			-73%	S		
	Tikamgarh			-100%	NR		
	Ujjain	-44%	D				
	Balaghat					-46%	D
	Mandla	-25%	D			-66%	S
	Panna			-42%	D		
	Rewa					-100%	NR
	Shahdol					-98%	S
	Sidhi			-100%	NR		
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur					-50%	D
	Durg			-25%	D	-78%	S
	Raipur					-71%	S
	Surguja					-30%	D

1	2	3		4		5	
Gujarat	Ahmedabad					-100%	NR
	Banaskantha					-94%	S
	Baroda					-100%	NR
	Broach	-32%	D			-100%	NR
	Balsad			-44%	O	-100%	NR
	Dangs					-100%	NR
	Gandhinagar	-20%	D	-100%	NR	-100%	NR
	Kaira	-29%	D	-62%	S	-100%	NR
	Mehsana					-100%	NR
	Panchmahal	-50%	D	-44%	D	-100%	NR
	Sabarkantha	-28%	D			-100%	NR
	Surat			-32%	D	-100%	NR
	DNH and Daman					-100%	NR
	Amreli					-100%	NR
	Bhavnagar					-100%	NR
	Jamnagar			-97%	S	-100%	NR
	Junagarh			-58%	D	-100%	NR
	Kutch			-90%	S	-100%	NR
	Rajkot			-100%	NR	-100%	NR
	Surendranagar			-77%	S	-100%	NR
Maharashtra	Mumbai					-100%	NR
	Goa	-25%	D	-53%	D	-100%	NR
	Raigad	-26%	D	-43%	D	-100%	NR
	Ratnagiri	-22%	D	-46%	D	-100%	NR
	Thane			-38%	D	-100%	NR
	Sindhudurg	-24%	D	-22%	D	-100%	NR
	Ahmednagar					-75%	S
	Dhulie					-89%	S
	Jalgaon	-23%	D				
	Kolhapur			-20%	D	-100%	NR
	Nasik					-65%	S
	Pune					-97%	S

1	2	3		4		5	
	Sangli					-100%	NR
	Satara					-100%	NR
	Sholapur					-84%	S
	Aurangabad					-89%	S
	Beed					-58%	D
	Osmanabad	-25%	D				
	Parbhani					-80%	S
	Latur						
	Jalna					-83%	S
	Amraoti	-25%	D				
	Bhandara					-22%	D
	Chandrapur					-63%	S
	Nagpur					-45%	D
	Buldana	-25%	D				
	Wardha					-57%	D
	Yeotmal					-26%	D
	Gadchiroli					-59%	D
ndhra Pradesh	East Godavary					-27%	D
	Guntur			-20%	D		
	Vishakhapatnam					-28%	D
	West Godavary	-24%	D				
	Medak	-23%	D			-42%	D
	Nizamabad	-20%	D				
	Warangal					-69%	S
	Hyderabad					-23%	D
	Mahabubnagar					-100%	NR
	Chittor					-46%	D
	Cuddapah					-48%	D
	Kurnool					-62%	S
amil Nadu	Chengalpattu M.G.R.	-25%	D				
	Coimbatore					-86%	S
	Dharampuri					-87%	S

1	2	3		4		5	
	Kanyakumari	-37%	D	-52%	D	-45%	D
	Madurai	-23%	D			-31%	D
	Nilgiris			-58%	D	-85%	S
	Vellore			-33%	D	-91%	S
	Pudukottai			-35%	D		
	Salem			-44%	D	-87%	S
	South Arcot	-29%	D	-33%	D		
	Thanjavur						
	Tiruchirapalli	-50%	D	-32%	D		
	Erode			-21%	D	94%	S
	Tirunelveli	-46%	D				
	Virudunagar	-26%	D	-34%	D	-42%	D
	Sivaganga	-23%	D				
	Dindigul	-27%	D	-31%	D		
	Tuticorin			-34%	D		
	Tiruvannamalai					-87%	S
	Nagapatinam Q.E.M.			-20%	D		
	Pondicherry			-47%	D		
Kanataka	Udupi					-45%	D
	Uttar Kannada	-22%	D	-35%	D		
	Belgam			-56%	D		
	Bidar	-34%	D				
	Bijapur	-24%	D				
	Dharwada	-20%	D	-57%	D		
	Gulbarga	-20%	D				
	Haveri			-64%	S		
	Raichur	-25%	D				
	Bangalore Rural					-97%	S
	Bangalore Urban			-24%	D	-97%	S
	Chamarajnagara					-45%	D
	Chikmagalur			-42%	D		
	Chitradurga			-43%	D		

1	2	3		4		5	
	Davangere			-67%	S		
	Hassan			-40%	D		
	Kodagu	-26%	D	-22%	D		
	Shimoga	-25%	D	-55%	D		
Kerala	Kozhikode	-36%	D				
	Cannur	-21%	D			-82%	S
	Ernakulam					-64%	S
	Idukki					-92%	S
	Malapuram					-100%	NR
	Palakked	-24%	D			-96%	S
	Kollam					-62%	S
	Trissur					-98%	S
	Thiruvananthapuram			-24%	D	-57%	D
	Kasargode					-100%	NR
	Wynad	-52%	D	-23%	D		
	Pathanamthitta					-60%	S
	Lakshadweep			-33%	D	-20%	D

– Deficient (Departure of -20% to -59% from Normal rainfall)

– Scanty (Departure of -60% to -99% from Normal rainfall)

R – No Rain (Departure of -100% from Normal rainfall)

Statewise list of districts having below normal rainfall

State/UTs	District	1.3.02 to 31.05.02		1.6.02 to 31.8.02	
1	2	3		4	
and N Islands	Andaman			-22%	D
	Nicobar			-31%	D
unachal Pradesh	Changlang	-31%	D	-63%	S
	Dibang Yalley			-34%	D
	Lohit			-22%	D
	Lower Subansiri	-40%	D	-37%	D
	Papumpara			-45%	D
	Upper Siang			-100%	NR
	West Siang	-29%	D	-45%	D

1	2	3		4	
Assam	Cacher			-25%	D
	Goalpara	-37%	D		D
	Hailakandi			-32%	D
	Jorhat	-33%	D	-24%	D
	Lakhimpur	-36%	D		
	Morigaon			-31%	D
	N.C. Hills	-27%	D	-75%	S
	Nowgong			-39%	D
	Sibsagar	-26%	D		
	Sonitpur			-23%	D
Nagaland	Mon			-39%	D
	Phek			-24%	D
	Tuensang			-52%	D
Manipur	Churachandpur			-100%	NR
	Senapati			-87%	S
Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	-52%	D	-71%	S
West Bengal	Cooch Behar			-20%	D
	South Dinajpur	-62%	S	-32%	D
	Howrah	-25%	D		
Orissa	Angul			-28%	D
	Balasore			-23%	D
	Baragarh	-30%	D	-25%	D
	Bhadrak	-40%	D	-25%	D
	Bodhgarh	-47%	D		
	Bolangir			-21%	D
	Cuttack			-31%	D
	Deogarh			-43%	D
	Dhenkanal			-23%	D
	Jagatsingpur	-55%	D		
	Jharsuguda			-33%	D
	Kalahandi			-40%	D
	Malkangiri	-31%	D	-52%	D

1	2	3		4	
	Mayurbhanj			-29%	D
	Nawapara			-25%	D
	Rayagada			-28%	D
	Sambalpur			-30%	D
	Sonepur	-34%		-29%	
	Sundargarh			-30%	D
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	-30%	S	-27%	D
	Gumla	-44%	D	-44%	D
	Koderma	-21%	D		
	Palamau	-55%	D	-24%	D
	West Singbhum	-65%	S	-42%	D
Bihar	Aurangabad	-28%	D		
	Begusarai			-36%	D
	Bhabua			-23%	D
	Bhojpur	-58%	D	-28%	D
	Buxar			-29%	D
	East Champaran	-44%	D		
	Gopalganj	-100%	NR	65%	S
	Madhepura			-25%	D
	Monghyr			-27%	D
	Nalanda			-22%	D
	Siwan			-24%	D
	Supaul	-57%	D	-78%	S
	Kishanganj			-100%	NR
Uttar Pradesh	Allahbad			-33%	D
	Ambedkar Nagar			-46%	D
	Azamgarh	-89%	S		
	Balrampur	-56%	D	-59%	D
	Banda			-20%	D
	Barabanki			-56%	D
	Basti			-50%	D
	Deoria			-48%	D

1	2	3		4	
	Faizabad			-58%	D
	Farukhabad			-51%	D
	Fatehpur			-48%	D
	Gazipur			-31%	D
	Gonda			-58%	D
	Gorakhpur			-56%	D
	Hardoi	-21%	D	-57%	D
	Jaunpur			-51%	D
	Kanpur City			-60%	S
	Kanpur Dehat			-52%	D
	Kheri	-68%	S	-44%	D
	Kushi Nagar			-93%	S
	Lucknow	-41%	D	-57%	D
	Maharajganj			-20%	D
	Mau			-29%	D
	Mirzapur			-29%	D
	Pratapgarh			-46%	D
	Rae Bareilly			-69%	S
	Sahuji Maharajnagar			-20%	D
	Sant Ravidas Nagar			-20%	D
	Shrawasti Nagar	-20%	D	-36%	D
	Sidharth Nagar	-100%	NR	-52%	D
	Sitapur			-32%	D
	Sonbhadra	-65%	S	-20%	D
	Sultanpur			-60%	S
	Unnao			-56%	D
	Varanasi			-21%	D
	Agra			-52%	D
	Aligarh			-59%	D
	Auriya			-71%	S
	Badaun			-46%	D
	Baghpat			-57%	D

1	2	3		4	
	Bareilly			-33%	D
	Bijnore	-75%	S	-37%	D
	Bulandshahr			-60%	S
	Etah			-59%	D
	Etawah			-59%	D
	Firozabad			-50%	D
	Ghaziabad	-42%	D		
	Hamirpur			-63%	S
	Jalaun			-33%	D
	Jhansi			-26%	D
	Lalitpur	-75%	S	-22%	D
	Mahamaya Nagar			-53%	D
	Mainpuri	-36%	D	-61%	S
	Mathura			-53%	D
	Meerut			-36%	D
	Moradabad			-37%	D
	Muzaffarnagar			-54%	D
	Pilibhit	-100%	NR	-65%	S
	Rampur			-61%	S
	Saharanpur			-40%	D
	Shahjahanpur			-53%	D
Uttaranchal	Chamoli			-28%	D
	Dehradun			-34%	D
	Garhwal Tehri			-71%	S
	Nainital			-48%	D
	Rudraprayag	-44%	D	-48%	D
	Udham Singh Nagar			-66%	S
Haryana	Ambala			-29%	D
	Bhiwani			-63%	S
	Faridabad			-58%	D
	Fatehabad			-89%	S
	Gurgaon			-72%	S

1	2	3		4	
	Hissar			-82%	S
	Jhajjar			-66%	S
	Jind			-76%	S
	Kaithal			-57%	S
	Karnal			-58%	D
	Kurukshetra			-51%	D
	Mahendragarh			-91%	S
	Panchkkula	-67%	S	-70%	S
	Panipat			-82%	S
	Rewari			-57%	D
	Rohtak			-42%	D
	Sirsa			-73%	S
	Sonepat			-70%	S
	Yamuna Nagar			-20%	D
Chandigarh	Chandigarh			-24%	D
Delhi	Delhi			-61%	S
Punjab	Amritsar	-34%	D	-40%	D
	Bhatinda			-86%	S
	Faridkot			-99%	S
	Fatehgarh Sahib			-61%	S
	Ferozpur			-53%	D
	Gurdaspur	-61%	S		
	Hoshiarpur	-72%	S	-70%	S
	Jalandhar	-24%	D	-80%	S
	Kapurthala			-100%	NR
	Ludhiana			-69%	S
	Moga	-56%	D	-72%	S
	Muktasar			-56%	D
	Nawashahar			-50%	D
	Patiala			-40%	D
	Ropar			-20%	D
	Sangrur	-79%	S	-79%	S

1	2	3	4			
	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur			-26%	D
		Chamba			-35%	D
		Hamirpur			-33%	D
		Kangra	-36%	D	-42%	D
		Kinnaur			-47%	D
		Kulu			-43%	D
		Lahaul and Spiti	-46%	D	-94%	S
		Mandi			-25%	D
		Simla			-48%	D
		Sirmur			-50%	D
		Solan			-50%	D
	Jammu and Kashmir	Badgam	-26%	D		
		Doda	-27%	D		
		Jammu	-52%	D		
		Kathua			-23%	D
		Kupwara	-23%	D		
		Leh	-98%	S	-100%	NR
		Pulwama	-37%	D	-23%	D
		Udhampur			-25%	D
	Rajasthan	Barmer	-64%	S	-67%	S
		Bikaner			-93%	S
		Churu			-70%	S
		Hanumangarh			-75%	S
		Jaisalmer			-95%	S
		Jalore	-100%	NR	-72%	S
		Jodhpur	-65%	S	-80%	S
		Nagaur	-29%	D	-67%	S
		Pali	-71%	S	-69%	S
		Sri Ganganagar			-75%	S
		Ajmer			-58%	D
		Alwar	-30%	D	-69%	S
		Banswara	-70%	S	-59%	D

1	2	3		4	
	Baran	-70%	S	-63%	S
	Bharatpur			-52%	D
	Bhilwara	-57%	D	-51%	D
	Bundi	-36%	D	-57%	D
	Chittorgarh	-55%	D	-42%	D
	Dausa	-39%	D	-59%	D
	Dholpur			-50%	D
	Dungarpur	-100%	NR	-55%	D
	Jaipur	-34%	D	-76%	S
	Jhalawar	-42%	D	-58%	D
	Jhunjhunu			-74%	S
	Karauli			-72%	S
	Kota	-100%	NR	-51%	D
	Rajsamand	-76%	S	-53%	D
	Sawai Madhopur	-55%	D	-77%	S
	Sikar	-23%	D	-69%	S
	Sirohi	-100%	NR	-67%	S
	Tonk			-78%	S
	Udaipur	-83%	S	-37%	D
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	-100%	NR		
	Betul	-24%	D		
	Bhind			-53%	D
	Datia	-100%	NR	-27%	D
	Dewas			-38%	D
	Guna	-80%	S	-48%	D
	Gwalior			-54%	D
	Harda			-50%	D
	Hoshangabad	-29%	D		
	Indore			-29%	D
	Jhabua	-99%	S	-21%	D
	Khandwa	-83%	S	-77%	S
	Khargaon			-37%	D

1	2	3		4	
	Mandsour	-83%	S	-29%	D
	Morena			-46%	D
	Neemach	-100%	NR	-66%	S
	Raisen	-100%	NR		
	Rajgarh	-48%	D	-40%	D
	Ratlam			-32%	D
	Sehore			-25%	D
	Shajapur	-40%	D	-30%	D
	Sheopur			-74%	S
	Shivpuri	-62%	S	-57%	D
	Ujjain	-44%	D	-39%	D
	Vidisha	-46%	D	-20%	D
	Chhatarpur			-29%	D
	Chhindwara	-70%	S	-28%	D
	Damoh	-42%	D	-36%	D
	Dindori			-56%	D
	Katni			-28%	D
	Mandla	-84%	S	-35%	D
	Narsingpur			-28%	D
	Panna	-49%	D	-29%	D
	Rewa	-100%	NR	-26%	D
	Sagar			-36%	D
	Seoni	-42%	D		
	Satna	-58%	D		
	Shahdol			-50%	D
	Sidhi	-100%	NR	-53%	D
	Tikamgarh	-100%	NR	-24%	D
	Umaria	-81%	S		
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	-100%	NR	-51%	D
	Anand	-100%	NR	-43%	D
	Banaskantha	-100%	NR	-67%	S
	Baroda	-97%	S	-22%	D

1	2	3		4	
	Broach	-99%	S		
	Dahod	-100%	NR	-36%	D
	Dangs	-100%	NR		
	Gandhinagar	-100%	NR	-53%	D
	Kheda	-100%	NR	-47%	D
	Mehsana	-100%	NR	-52%	D
	Narmada	-100%	NR	-37%	D
	Navsari	-100%	NR		
	Panchmahal	-100%	NR	-39%	D
	Patan	-100%	NR	-51%	D
	Sabarkantha	-100%	NR	-57%	D
	Surat	-89%	S		
	Valsad	-87%	S		
	Amreli	-100%	NR		
	Bhavnagar	-94%	S		
	Jamnagar	-100%	NR	-29%	D
	Junagarh	-98%	S	-43%	D
	Kutch	-100%	NR	-55%	D
	Porbandar	-100%	NR	-53%	D
	Rajkot	-51%	D	-29%	D
	Surendranagar	-100%	NR	-28%	D
Goa	Goa	-80%	S		
Maharashtra	Mumbai			-35%	D
	Raigad	-96%	S	-24%	D
	Ratnagiri	-79%	S		
	Sindhudurg	-91%	S	-31%	D
	Thane	-96%	S		
	Ahmednagar	-61%	S		
	Dhulie	-100%	NR		
	Jalgaon	-94%	S		
	Kolhapur	-80%	S		
	Nandurbar	-78%	S		

1	2	3		4	
	Nasik	-84%	S		
	Pune	-69%	S	-40%	D
	Sangli	-80%	S		
	Satara	-79%	S	-62%	S
	Sholapur	-59%	D		
	Aurangabad	-76%	S		
	Beed	-76%	S		
	Jalna	-22%	D		
	Latur	-46%	D		
	Nanded	-76%	S		
	Osmanabad	-24%	D		
	Parbhani	-72%	S		
	Akola	-62%	S		
	Amraoti			-26%	D
	Buldana	-23%	D		
	Gadchiroli	-60%	S		
	Yeotmal	-88%	S		
Chhattisgarh	Bastar			-28%	D
	Bilaspur			-26%	D
	Dhamtari			-36%	D
	Durg			-54%	D
	Janjgir			-27%	D
	Jashpur			-56%	D
	Kanker	-69%	S	-58%	D
	Korba			-39%	D
	Koriya			-95%	S
	Kowardha			-100%	NR
	Mahasamund			-38%	D
	Raigarh	-33%	D	-47%	D
	Raipur	-27%	D	-33%	D
	Rajnandgaon	-81%	S		
	Surguja			-28%	D

1	2	3		4	
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavary	-53%	D	-38%	D
	Guntur	-57%	D	-20%	D
	Krishna	-44%	D	-26%	D
	Nellore	-78%	S	-31%	D
	Prakasam	-65%	S	-25%	D
	Srikakulam	-31%	D		
	Vizianagaram	-38%	D		
	West Godavary			-42%	D
	Adilabad	-71%	S		
	Karimnagar	-28%	D		
	Khamman	-72%	S		
	Mahabubnagar	-26%	D	-23%	D
	Medak	-87%	S	-32%	D
	Nizamabad	-38%	D	-34%	D
	Anantapur			-34%	D
	Chittor	-37%	D	-20%	D
	Cuddapah			-42%	D
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	-60%	S	-28%	D
	Coimbatore	-61%	S	-38%	D
	Cuddalore	-73%	S	-49%	D
	Dharmapuri	-24%	D	-42%	D
	Dindigul	-59%	D	-29%	D
	Erode	-50%	D	-56%	D
	Kanchipuram	-56%	D	-62%	S
	Kanyakumari	-38%	D	-80%	S
	Karur	-49%	D	-62%	S
	Madurai	-49%	D	-28%	D
	Nagapatinam	-65%	S	-44%	D
	Namakkal	-59%	D	-59%	D
	Nilgiri	-32%	D	-20%	D
	Perambulur	-51%	D	-36%	D
	Pudukottai	-51%	D	-48%	D

1	2	3		4	
	Ramanathapuram	-40%	D	-70%	S
	Salem	-44%	D	-59%	D
	Thanjavur	-38%	D	-30%	D
	Theni			-35%	D
	Tirunavelli			-39%	D
	Tiruvallur	-58%	D	-45%	D
	Tiruvannamalai			-43%	D
	Tiruvarur	-60%	S	-58%	D
	Trichy	-38%	D		
	Tuticorin			-73%	S
	Vellore	-25%	D	-46%	D
	Villupuram	-24%	D	-47%	D
	Virudunagar	-52%	D	-56%	D
ondicherry	Pondicherry	-71%	S	-29%	D
arnataka	Dakshina Kannada			-32%	D
	Udupi			-29%	D
	Uttar Kannada			-21%	D
	Bagalkote	-35%	D		
	Belgam	-33%	D		
	Bijapur			-29%	D
	Gadag			-30%	D
	Gulbarga	-57%	D	-32%	D
	Haveri			-26%	D
	Koppal	-25%	D	-24%	D
	Raichur			-46%	D
	Bangalore Rural			-44%	D
	Bangalore Urban			-26%	D
	Bellary	-44%	D	-33%	D
	Chamarajnagara	-42%	D	-43%	D
	Chikmagalur	-27%	D	-45%	D
	Chitradurga	-30%	D		
	Hassan	-38%	D	-42%	D
	Kodagu	-31%	D	-30%	D

1	2	3		4	
	Kolar			-31%	D
	Mandya	-59%	D	-33%	D
	Mysore	-41%	D	-34%	D
	Shimoga			-48%	D
Kerala	Cannur			-27%	D
	Kasargode			-30%	D
	Koliam			-33%	D
	Kottayam			-25%	D
	Kozhikode			-39%	D
	Malapuram			-36%	D
	Palakked			-26%	D
	Pathanamthitta			-30%	D
	Thiruvananthapuram			-56%	D
	Trissur			-29%	D
	Wynad			-54%	D
Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep			-41%	D

Statement-II

Pockets with fall in water level in last twenty years (1982-2001) (Pre-monsoon Period)

Sl. No.	States	Fall in Water Level	
		4-6 m.	>6 m.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Warangal Vijayanagaram, Visakhapatnam,	Adilabad, Anantpur, East Godavari, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Prakasam, Srikakulam, Vijayanagaram, Warangal, Visakhapatnam, W-Godavari.
2.	Bihar	Gaya, Giridih, Lohardaga, Palamu	
3.	Chhattisgarh	Baster, Bilaspur, Janjgir, Champa, Kanker	Baster, Dantewada, Durg, Raigarh.
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Valsad	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar.

1	2	3	4
5.	Haryana	Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Kaithal, Kurukshetra, Mahenderagarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Yamunagar.
6.	Delhi	South West South, New Delhi, North West, West Central	South, South West, New Delhi.
7.	Karnataka	Bangalore, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Kolar, Koppala, Shimoga Tmukur, Uttar Kannada	Bangalore, Belary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagara, Chitradurga, Davanagere. Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Uttar Kannada.
8.	Kerala	Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode	Iddukki, Kannur, Kollam, Kottayam, Thiruvananthapuram.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Guna, Jabalpur, Katni, Khandwa, Khargone, Morena, Narsinghpur, Nimach, Panna, Raisen, Raltam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri	Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Datia, Dewas, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Khandwa, Khargone, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Nimach, Raisen, Rajgarh, Rewa, Shajapur, Vidisha.
10	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Latur, Nagpur, Nanded, Nasik, Parbhani, Sangli, Satara, Sholapur, Thane, Wardha, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Chandrapur, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Latur, Nanded, Pune, Sholapur.
11.	North Eastern States	Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi-Anglong, South Tripura, West Tirpura	Morigaon.
12.	Orissa	Balasore, Bolangir, Boudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbanj, Nayagarh, Nowrangpur, Phulbani, Sambalpur, Suvampur	Angul, Balasore, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Phulbani, Sundergarh, Suvarnpur.
13.	Punjab	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Patiala, Sangrur	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Ferozepur, Jalandar, Ludhiana, Moga, Patila, Ropar, Sangrur.
14.	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pali Rajsamand, Sirodhi, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pali Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk Udaipur.

1	2	3	4
15.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharampur, Dindigul, Kancheepuram, Madras, Theni, Tiruvannamalai, Tuticorin	Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Erode, Kanya Kumari, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Sivaganga, Tanjavur, Tirunelveli, Tiruvallur, Tiruvarur.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Badaun, Ballia, Barabanki, Bareilly, Bijnor, Bulandshahar, Etah, Etawah, Faizabad, Fatehgarh, Fetehpur, Ghaziabad, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lakhimur, Lalitpur, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mirzapur, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Raebareili, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Unnao	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Badaun, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Bulandshahar, Deoria, Etah, Etawah, Fatehgarh, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Mathura, Meerut, Morababad, Muzaffarnagar, Pratapgarh, Raebareli, Sultanpur, Unnao.
17.	West Bengal	Bankura, Birbhum, Kochbihar, Purulia	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Purulia

[Translation]

Decline in Foreign Tourists

38. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA :
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN :
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI :
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Foreign tourist arrivals still below pre-Sept 11 levels" appearing in Hindustan Times dated November 6, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government have made any study in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government to attract foreign tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The news-item makes a comparison of foreign tourist arrivals in the country during the period January-October' 2002 with the corresponding period of the year 2000 and 2001. The estimated foreign tourist arrivals during the period January to October 2002 and the corresponding figures for the same period of the years 2000 and 2001 are as follows :-

	Foreign Tourist Arrivals			% Change	
Month	2000	2001	2002	2002/00	2002/01
January	253666	283750	228150	-10.1	-19.6
February	257403	262306	241133	-6.3	-8.1
March	234606	248965	216839	-7.6	-12.9
April	188132	185338	155378	-17.4	-16.2
May	139575	151098	132988	-4.7	-12.0
June	161613	176716	143100	-11.5	-19.0
July	212949	224432	186482	-12.4	-16.9
August	186843	196517	161477	-13.6	-17.8
Sept.	180070	162326	151721	-15.7	-6.5
October	230978	181605	212191	-8.1	16.8
Total	2045835	2073053	1829459	-10.6	-11.8

The estimated foreign exchange earnings through tourism during the period January-October, 2002 and January – October 2001 are 2175.94 million US$ and 2490.64 million US$ respectively showing a negative growth of 12.6%

(c) and (d) The Department of Tourism has set up a Special Tourism Task Force with the objective of involving all segments of Travel and Tourism Industry to join hands for, aggressive promotion and marketing of tourism to India and improve the tourist arrivals in the country. The Department of Tourism has the following short-term and long-term plans to make tourism more attractive and thereby attracting more foreign tourists in the country.

- Positioning and maintaining tourism development as a National priority activity.
- Enhancing and maintaning the competitiveness of India is a tourism destination.
- Improving India's existing tourism products and expanding these to meet new market requirements.
- Creation of world class infrastructure.
- Developing sustained and effective market plans and programmes.
- Special thrust to rural and small segment tourism.
- Attention to civilisation issues and issues pertaining to civil adminsitration good governance and also of social and culture values.
- Development of tourism circuits and improvement of wayside amenities to facilitate growth in domestic tourism.

[English]

National Policy on Child Labour

39. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have adopted a National Policy on Child Labour;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof;

(c) the number of National Child Labour Projects started in the country especially in Orissa since the adoption of National Policy on Child Labour; and

(d) the norms prescribed for starting such National Child Labour Projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Government has a National Policy on Child Labour which contains an action plan which envisages :

- A legislative action plan.
- Focusing of general development programmes for benefiting children wherever possible, and
- Project-based action plans in areas of high concentration of child labour engaged in wage/ quasi-wage employment.

(c) At present 100 National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) are under implementation in 13 child labour endemic states for coverage of 2.11 lakh children. So far, 18 Projects have been sanctioned to the State of Orissa.

(d) Under the scheme of NCLP, projects are sanctioned on the basis of proposals received from the district duly recommended by the concerned State Government. Number of special schools/centres to be sanctioned depends upon the number of child labour identified during the survey.

Inclusion of Rivers in Union List of Constitution

40. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have been actively considering to include rivers under the Union list of Constitution in view of various water disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Surpeme Court has directed the Union Government to take control of all rivers and related issues; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOSURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) to (d) At present there is no such proposal before the Government to include rivers in the Union List of the Constitution. There is also no such direction from the Supreme Court in this regard.

[Translation]

Decline in GDP

41. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :
SHRI AKHILESH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy has expressed apprehensions regarding decline in agricultural production due to the drought during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said decline in the agricultural production is likely to result in the decline of rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check this decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) In May 2002, the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) projected a growth of 2.0% in real GDP in agriculture for 2002-03 compared with 5.7% in 2001-02. Taking into account the impact of drought, the CMIE indicated in August 2002 a decline of 2.5% in real GDP in agriculture for 2002-03.

(c) and (d) The CMIE had based its forecast on the basis of weak monsson till the end of July. However, monsoon revived subsequently and more areas were brought under cultivation. Therefore, the impact of weak monsoon may not be as severe as apprehended earlier. Further, the Government have taken various relief measures like announcement of special Drougth Relief Price, in addition to the Minimum Support Price, for kharif crops of 2002-03. Further, the States have been assisted through advance release in August 2002 of the Central Share of Calamity Relief Fund due in November, 2002 amounting in all to Rs. 1150 crores. Besides, 13.25 Lakh Tonnes of foodgrains free of cost have been made available for generation of relief employment. 30,000 Tonnes of cattle grade feed has also been allocted to the affected States.

[English]

Linking of Ganga-Cauvery Rivers

42. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY :
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :
DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA :
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Centre Considering Ganga-Cauvery link" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated October 5, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have been actively considering to link Ganga-Cauvery rivers basins as a remedy for all water problems in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of water disputes remain unresolved for the last many years inspite of intervention of the Union Govrenment; and

(e) the extent to which all water disputes are likely to be resolved after linking Ganga-Cauvery rives basins ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b), (c) and (e) In 1980, the Ministry of Water Resources, then known as the Ministry of Irrigation, formulated a National Perspective Plan for water resources development which envisages inter linkages among Peninsular Rivers and Himalayan Rivers for transferring water from water surplus basins to water deficit areas for optimum utilisation of water resourcces. The Himalayan

Component would provide substaintial food control in Ganga and Brahamhaputra basins besides providing additional irrigation and generation of hydropower. The Government of India has established the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in 1982 as an autonomous society to carryout water balance and other studies and prepare feasibility reports. NWDA has identified 30 links under the National Perspective for preparation of the feasibility reports and has completed feasibility reports of 6 links under Peninsular Component. It is programmed to complete feasibility reports of all the identified water transfer link schemes under the Peninsular Component by the year 2004 and those under the Himalayan Component by the year 2008. Implementation of the water transfer links would only be possible if the concerned co-basin States agree to the water linkage proposal and provide other logistical support necessary for project implementation.

(d) The Ravi and Beas Water Dispute between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Cauvery Water Disputes between the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry were referred to Tribunals under the provisions of ISWD Act, 1956 in April, 1986 and June 1990 respectively. The Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal submitted their fact finding report in January, 1987. The Central Government and party States have sought explanations/guidance from the Tribunal under Section 5(3) of the ISWD Act, 1956. The Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal has passed an interim order on June 25, 1991. Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal is holding regular hearings for adjudicating the Cauvery Water Dispute.

[Translation]

Rihand Dam

43. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that Uttar Pradesh has declared Rhiand Dam unsafe due to a breach in it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) to (c) There is no breach in the Rihand Dam, as such the Government of Uttar Pradesh has not delcared it unsafe. A few cracks have appeared in the various components of the dam and appurtenant works. On the recommendations of Rihand Dam Structural Behaviour Committee, the level of the Dam has been decided to be kept at RL 870 feet in place of RL 880 feet.

Steel Plants

44. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN :
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the details of steel plants functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of steel produced therein during each of the last three years and in current year, till date;

(c) whether the production of steel has increased during last six months; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) The details of Steel Plants in medium and large scale sectors in the country are given in enclosed Statement. Besides these, there are a large number of induction furnace based Steel Plants in small scale sector scattered all over the country.

(b) The quantity of finished steel produced during the last three years and in the current financial year till October, 2002 is indicated below :

(in '000 tonnes)

1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (till October)
28462	30322	31625	18100

(c) and (d) The production of finished steel during 2002-03 up to October 2002 is 18100 thousand tonnes. The production during the corresponding period in 2001-

02 was 17181 thousand tonnes. Hence the production upto October this year has shown an increase of 5.3% over the corresponding period last year.

Statement

- *Steel Plants under SAIL*

1. Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh)
2. Bokaro Steel Ltd. (Jharkhand)
3. Durgapur Steel Plant (West Bengal)
4. Rourkela Steel Plant (Orissa)
5. Indian Iron and Steel Co. (West Bengal)

Apart from the above, SAIL has four Special and Alloy Steels and Ferro-alloys units at Durgapur (West Bengal), Salem (Tamilnadu), Chandrapur (Maharashtra) and Bhadravati (Karnataka).

- *Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant (RINL), (Andhra Pradesh)*

Apart from the above Steel Plants in Public Sector, the working steel plants in the Private Sector with their location (State-wise) is as below :

Sl.No.	Name	State
1	2	3
1.	Tata Iron and Steel Co.	Jharkhand
2.	M/s. Tata Yodogawa Ltd.	Jharkhand
3.	M/s. Usha Martin Industries	Jharkhand
4.	M/s. Gontermann Pieppers (I) Ltd.	West Bengal
5.	M/s. Hindustan Engg. and Ind. Ltd.	-do-
6.	M/s. National Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	-do-
7.	M/s. GKW Ltd.	-do-
8.	M/s. Taxmaco Ltd.	-do-
9.	Bhartia Electric Steel Ltd.	-do-
10.	M/s. Lloyds Steel Industries Ltd.	Maharashtra
11.	M/s. Sunflag Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.	-do-
12.	M/s. Kalyani Carpenter Special Steels Ltd.	-do-
13.	M/s. Indian Scamless Steel and Alloys Ltd.	Maharashtra
14.	M/s. Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd.	-do-
15.	M/s. Mahindra Ugine Steel Co. Ltd.	-do-
16.	M/s. Ispat Industries Ltd.	-do-
17.	M/s. Mukand Ltd.	-do-
18.	M/s. Tata SSL Ltd.	-do-
19.	M/s. ISI Bars ltd. (Form. Zenith Ltd.)	-do-
20.	IPI Steel Ltd.	Orissa
21.	M/s. Essar Steel Ltd.	Gujarat
22.	M/s. Panchmahal Steel Ltd.	Gujarat
23.	M/s. Haryana Steel and Alloys Ltd.	Haryana
24.	M/s. Star Wire (I) Ltd.	Haryana
25.	M/s. Jindal Strips Ltd.	Haryana
26.	M/s. Bhushan Industries Ltd.	Chandigarh
27.	M/s. Marmogoa Steel Ltd.	Goa
28.	M/s. The Canara Workshops Ltd.	Karnataka
29.	M/s. Jindal Vijaynagar Steel Ltd.	-do-
30.	M/s. Hospet Steels Ltd.	-do-
31.	M/s. Steel Complex Ltd.	Kerala
32.	M/s. Southern Iron and Steel Ltd.	Tamilnadu
33.	M/s. Simplex Castings Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
34.	M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	Chhattisgarh
35.	M/s. Arti Steels	Punjab
36.	M/s. Modern Steels Ltd.	-do-
37.	M/s. Vardhaman Special Steel Ltd.	-do-
38.	M/s. Upper India Steel Mfg. and Engg. Co. Ltd.	-do-
39.	M/s. UP Steel Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
40.	M/s. Rathi Ispat Ltd.	-do-

[English]

Impact of Drought on Ground Water Reserves

45. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "CGWB rings alarm bells on water" appearing in the Times of Inia dated August 28, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Government have drawn up any action plan for drought proofing for Delhi, parts of which are already facing water scarcity; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information made available by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), water level showed decline between 0.1m to 4.5m in some parts of Delhi during 2001- 2002. During Mary of August, 2002, ground water level has further declined by 0.1m to 3m in parts of Delhi. During this period, water level would, otherwise, have shown rise due to rainfall recharge in case of normal monsoon.

(c) and (d) Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government to plan, finance and execute shcemes for augmenting water resources and drought proofing. However, the CGWB has provided following assistance to Government of NCT of Delhi for drought mitigation :-

(i) 42 deposit wells were constructed by CGWB in Yamuna Flood Plain Area during 2002-03.

(ii) 85 exploratory tubewells have been constructed by the Board out of which, 50 wells have been handed over to Government of NCT of Delhi for utilisation.

(iii) Data pertaining to ground water situation has been provided to Government of NCT of Delhi for their use.

(iv) A team has been constituted by CGWB to assist Government of NCT of Delhi on ground water related aspects for combating drought situation.

[Translation]

Japanese Assistance for Control of River Pollution

46. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI :
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA :
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether various rivers of the country are sustainably getting polluted;

(b) if so, whether Japan has offered to provide assistance for making some rivers pollution free including the Ganga river;

(c) if so, the details of master plan prepared by the Japan International Corporation Agency in this regard and the time by which the assistance programme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, the measures being taken by the Government to make the rivers pollution free ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d) A number of rivers of the country are polluted. A scheme of National River Conservation Plan, whcih covers pollution abatement works in 153 towns along the polluted stretches of 28 rivers, incuding Ganga, spread over 17 States is under implementation. The pollution abatement works include activities such as sewerage, sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, crematoria, afforestation, river front development and public participation.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency of the Government of Japan has recently agreed to provide technical assistance for taking up a study on 'Water Quality Management Plan for river Ganga'. The objective of the study is to (i) formulate the Master Plan for water quality management for the Ganga basin concerning liquid waste, and (ii) formulate feasibility studies for high priority projects

identified in the Master Plan focusing on four towns namely, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varansi and Lucknow. It will take two years to complete the study.

[English]

Clearance and Assistance to National Parks

47. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any requests from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in regard to accord clearance and funding to the National Park at Vishakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the clearance is likely to be accorded and the amount of fund allocated ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Grant of Zero Sales Tax Status to FPI

48. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY :
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are seeking to rationalise taxes affecting Food Processing Industries;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have also urged the State Governments to consider granting Zero Sales Tax status to such Food Processing Industries (FPI) which are producing perishable products;

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in this regard;

(d) whether a Group of Ministers (GoMs) had been constituted on Integration of food laws in Food Processing Industries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Union Government to promote Food Processing Industries during the Tenth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has given its recommendations regarding floor rate of taxes in teh country.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir.

A Group of Ministers 9GOM) has been constituted to recommend a Modern Integrated Food Law and amendments to releated laws like Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and Orders under the Essential Commodities Act.

In order to promote food processing industries during the Tenth Five Year Plan, the Government have enhanced the allocation to Rs. 650 crores for the Tenth Plan as against Rs. 235 crores during the Ninth Plan. A number of plan schemes have been formulated with a sharper focus in favour of technology upgradation, infrastucture development, quality assurance, etc. for the promotion of food processing industries.

Tuberculosis Treatment for Beedi Workers

49. SHRI ABUL HASNAT KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is no facility of tuberculosis treatment and major surgical operation due to absence of any anesthetists and sufficient number of GDM Officers and Staff in Central Hospital for Beedi Workers in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Diagnostic facilities for TB are available in Central Hospital Dhuliyan. Pathological tests and X-rays required for diagnosis of TB is provided to the OPD patients. Central Hospital Dhuliyan has been covered under the net work of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) from October, 2002 under which a Microscopy Centre has been established in the hospital campus. The patients are also entitled for bed charges, cost of medicine, to and fro journey expenses and Subsistence Allowances in case of indoor treatment in State Government hospital.

Anesthetist was posted at Dhuliyan but he did not join, so efforts are being made to engage an anesthetist locally.

[Translation]

Setting up of Agro based Industries

50. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTIRES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up agro based industries and also to increase the capacity of industries already set up in the country particularly in Orissa during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) and (b) The Government through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is already implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) scheme for the development of Khadi and Village Industries including agro industries throughout the country including the State of Orissa. Under this scheme, the KVIC provides margin money assistance at the rate of 25% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs and for the project above Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakh, rate of margin money is 25% of Rs. 10 lakhs plus 10% on remaining cost of the project. In the case of SC/ST/OBC/Women/Physically Handicapped/ Ex-Servicemen and Minority Community beneficiary/ iinstitution and for hill border and tribal areas, North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, the margin money grant is 30% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs but above this amount and upto Rs. 25 lakh it is 30% of 10 lakhs plus 10% of the remaining cost of the project. Under this scheme, the beneficiary's contribution is at least 10% of the project cost. In case of SC/ST and other weaker sections, benficiary's contribution is 5% of the project cost. This scheme is being implemented through Public Sector banks, Regional Rural Banks etc.

In the Orissa State, as on 31.03.2002, 1467 projects under the REGP of the KVIC were financed which resulted in generation of 12744 employment opportunities. Since the Government does not set up any unit of its own, the decision to increase capacity of existing units is taken by the entrepreneurs themselves and not by the Government.

[English]

National Dairy Development Board

51. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has agreed to examine the proposal of providing its vast infrastructure to help small farmers and landless rural workers to do back yard poultry farming in several States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) No decision has been taken in this regard so far.

Condition of Farmers in Border Areas

52. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the economic condition of farmers, particularly in the border areas has worsened in the recent past; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken, if any, to ameliorate their lot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Pending Irrigation Schemes

53. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of irrigation schemes with Central Assistance and under Central plan lying pending or remaining incomplete in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the expenditure incurred and/or likely to be incurred on the completion of the these schemes, State wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) No irrigation scheme/project has been taken up with Central Assistance or under Central Plan. However, Central Loan Assistance is being provided under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme to 149 identified ongoing irrigation projects for their early completion since 1996.

Agreement on Construction of Dam

54. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tripartite agreement has been reached among Chhattisgarh, Orissa and the Union Government after the creation of Chhattisgarh for the construction of dam/checking or restraining the flow of Indravati River Water or any other river flowing from Orissa towards Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement regarding flow of river water from Orissa towards Chhattisgarh is under consideration of both the States and the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) To resolve the dispute 3 inter-State meetings have been held between Governments of Orissa and Chhattisgarh but no final agreement on sharing of flow of Indravati has been reached. The Central Government is making all efforts to amicably resolve the issue with the cooperation of the two State Governments.

Air Accidents

55. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Air Accidents involving IA, AI and other private Airlines since June 1, 2002 till date both in India and abroad;

(b) the extent of loss of life and property suffered in these accidents;

(c) the compensation paid/or likely to be paid to the victims;

(d) whether any responsibilities have been fixed;

(e) if so, the detais thereof; and

(f) the measures adopted to prevent such accidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Since 01.06.2002 till date, there has been one accident to M/s. Million Air Ecquriel helicopter VT-RLA on 22.9.2002 near Lonavala (Pune) resulting in fatal injuries to all the five occupants on board. the helicopter was destroyed in the crash. No accident has occurred of Indian registered Aircraft outside India in the above period.

(c) The compensation to the dependents of the deceased is paid by the concerned operator through its insurance company.

(d) and (e) The Inspector of Accidents, appointed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), is investigating this accident. Once the report is received, the cause of the accident would be known and action taken accordingly.

(f) The DGCA ensures, on a continuous basis, strict compliance of safety norms by operators, including helicopter operators by way of safety audits. The safety audit covers all essential areas including engineering, operations, quality control department etc. In addition, spot checks on maintenance activities are also carried out by the DGCA.

[English]

Output of Burnpur Steel Works

56. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has planned to hike Burnpur Steel Work's output;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SAIL proposes to invest money for Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited's (IISCO) mining assets;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any action has been taken in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) and (b) As per the rehabilitation proposal, under examination by Industrial Development Bank of India (the Operating Agency), the production of Saleable Steel at Burnpur Steel Works is likely to increase from 302 thousand tonnes per annum (2001-02) to 458 thousand tonnes per annum after implementation of the proposal.

(c) and (d) The rehabilitation proposal envisages Rs. 111 crores investment in the mines and collieries of IISCO, which will be raised by IISCO from banks against Government Guarantee, with partial interest subsidy.

(e) and (f) The rehabilitation proposal is currently under examination of IDBI, the Operating Agency engaged by Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Once the proposal gets approval of BIFR, implementation will be taken up.

[Translation]

Development of Environment and Forests

57. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :
SHRI RAJO SINGH :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the programmes/schemes formulated and implemented by the Government for development of environment and forests in the country during the last five years and thereafter;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government under each programme/scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the progress made by every State so far in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for afforestation and to protect/conserve the forests in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) The major programmes/schemes implemented by the Government for development of environment and forests during 9th Plan are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) State-wise details showing funds released and utilized during the 9th Plan are given in enclosed Statement-II

(d) During the 10th Plan, all afforestation schemes have been merged under the National Afforestation Programme to be implemented through the decentralised set-up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) which is a confederation of Joint Forest Management Committees.

Statement-I

The Major Programmes/Schemes Implemented by the Government for Development of Environment and Forests during 9th Plan

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme
1.	Development of National Parks and Sancturies
2.	Biosphere Reserve
3.	Industrial Pollution Prevention Project
4.	Association of STs and Rural Poor in Regeneration of Degraded Forests on Usufruct Sharing Basis.
5 .	National River Conservation Plan
6.	National Lake Conservation Plan
7.	Area Oriented Fuelwood and Fodder Project.
8.	Integrated Afforestation and Eco Development Projects Scheme
9.	Non Timber Forest Produce including Medicinal Plants
10.	Swarna Jayanti Kunj
11	Tree and Pasture Seed Development
12.	Conservation and Management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs
13.	Conservation and Management of Wetlands
14.	Forests Fire Control and Management
15.	Project Elephant
16.	Project Tiger
17.	Beneficiary Oriented Scheme for Tribal Development (BOTD)
18.	Eco Development Project.

Statement-II

Allocation and Utilisation of funds by States during 9th Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-02)

Rs. in lakhs

Sl.No.	Name of State	Afforestation Schemes		Environment Sector		Wildlife Schemes	
		Allocation	Utilisation	Allocation	Utilisation*	Allocation	Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2193.00	2068.64	2338.31	2744.19	1072.40	702.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	467.16	390.39	50.75	50.75	954.89	457.28
3.	Assam	828.36	677.77	189.82	189.62	1316.96	624.92
4.	Bihar	430.47	392.19	1196.77	1354.72	827.15	348.60
5.	Goa	105.93	102.73	54.18	54.18	314.42	0.00
6.	Gujarat	2259.16	2123.56	9348.30	10940.19	368.07	201.65
7.	Haryana	1919.62	2062.44	9726.35	22745.22	166.89	81.83
8.	Himachal Pradesh	998.61	994.11	171.84	171.84	979.65	690.49
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2703.79	2327.58	152.96	152.96	291.14	127.69
10.	Karnataka	1807.60	1726.14	5730.39	6113.20	2995.40	1408.44
11.	Kerala	2057.91	1677.72	2921.98	2399.80	1540.64	998.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3527.46	3360.75	5206.98	5991.46	4104.14	2004.78
13.	Maharashtra	1164.18	1026.64	4644.45	4676.85	1602.53	716.22
14.	Manipur	2138.58	1615.78	430.66	430.66	225.77	94.45
15.	Meghalaya	104.77	148.94	66.20	66.20	296.45	114.40
16.	Mizoram	1699.75	1631.31	22.35	22.35	840.63	389.88
17.	Nagaland	392.37	223.48	14.35	14.35	344.77	194.61
18.	Orissa	2771.36	2636.31	845.91	504.05	1219.43	541.52
19.	Punjab	392.61	327.91	4106.11	15701.64	150.65	44.31
20.	Rajasthan	3161.39	2746.25	2434.13	2218.25	1968.16	814.30
21.	Sikkim	1616.09	1588.08	76.40	58.50	322.80	78.88
22.	Tamil Nadu	848.38	666.11	13749.43	11148.51	970.60	587.29
23.	Tripura	652.14	586.48	85.00	85.00	305.94	146.83
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1203.45	1131.74	39920.00	57337.70	2519.24	1585.90
25.	West Bengal	1883.46	1549.54	5628.00	4666.69	2040.90	1193.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Pondicherry	20.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chhattisgarh	569.61	626.73	0.00	0.00	247.64	0.00
28.	Uttranchal	1779.21	1501.62	0.00	0.00	432.86	0.00
29.	Jharkhand	427.50	239.89	0.00	0.00	119.36	0.00
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	7765.76	8078.90	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	6.50	6.50	58.40	40.00
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	111.81	116.17	118.15	60.20
	Total	40124.04	36151.03	116995.69	158040.45	28716.03	14248.52

*Higher utilisation than allocation is due to expenditure incurred from unspent balance of funds of 8th Plan. Final progress reports and utilisation certificates have not been received from all States.

[English]

Automatic Currency Exchange Machine at IGI

58. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Automatic Currency Exchange Machine has been Installed at Indira Gandhi Internatinoal Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the name of currencies that can be exchanged there;

(c) whether this facility is proposed to be extended to other International Airports in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Automatic Currency Exchange Dispenser installed in the Customs Arrival Hall of Indira Gandhi International Airport (IGIA), Delhi is under testing and is likely to be made avialable for use of passengers by December, 2002.

(b) The currency dispenser is a quick and convenient way of changing money. The dispenser accepts over 15 currencies in different denominations, and dispenses Indian rupees.

(c) and (d) On satisfactory performance of the dispenser installed at IGIA, Delhi, Airports Authority of India plans to take up the issue of installing similar facilities, with the agencies who are operating money exchange counters at other international airports.

[Translation]

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Sector

59. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY :
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts to introduce a new technology in the field of animal husbandry and dairy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to create awareness about the said techniques among the people and for the expansion of the said sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) The Government has persistently been making efforts to develop the animal husbandry and dairy sector through introduction of new technology for genetic upgradation of livestock, development of nutritious feed and fodder, preservation of livestock products etc. The Government have been creating awareness and popularizing these techniques through various extension activities.

Bina River Project

60. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the time by which the work on Bina River Project, an important irrigation project of Sagar district is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : Bina Complex Phase-I Project was broadly examined in Central Water Commission in 1987 and preliminary comments were sent to the State Government. The State Government submitted a modified proposal costing Rs. 202.90 crore in 1992. Since the project report was not prepared as per the Central Water Commission guidelines (1989), the State Government was requested to submit modified report, which is still awaited.

Mobile Fruits and Vegetables Processing Units

61. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes being run by the Government to set up "mobile fruits and vegetables processing units";

(b) the norms adopted by the Government for providing grants, loans and financial assistance and the extent of financial contribution by the State Governments therein; and

(c) the quantum of assistance provided to set up "mobile fruits and vegetables processing units" in Rajasthan during the last three years by the Union Government, Rajasthan Government or by any other Voluntary Organisations year-wise, project-wise and agency-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM) : (a) No scheme for this purpose is being operated by Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not provided financial assistance for setting up of mobile fruits and vegetables processing Unit during the last three years in Rajasthan. Information regarding assistance released by Rajasthan Government or Voluntary Organisations is not available with the Ministry.

[English]

Development of Horticulture through Technology Intervention

62. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a new scheme on sustainable development of horticulture through technology intervention;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure 7 per cent growth of horticulture during Tenth Five-year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) A new Central Sector Scheme on Sustainable Development of Horticulture through Technological Interventions is proposed to be introduced during the Tenth Five Year Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 240.00 crores has been earmarked. The scheme would address various aspects of horticulture development covering capacity building for manpower development, innovative technology application, establishment of multicrop nurseries, technology intervention for cultivation, creation of infrastructure facilities, risk management etc.

(c) The measures proposed to be taken by the Government for achieving accelerated growth rate in horticulture during the Tenth Five Year Plan include enhancement of outlay for horticulture development programmes, implementation of schemes on mission mode particularly in potential areas like North Eastern Region, create infrastructure facilities for supply of good quality planting material, coverage of area under improved varieties, technology dissemination and demonstration, promote hi-tech horticulture like micropropagation, fertigation, protected cultivation, precision farming, create facilities for pre and post harvest management of horticulture produce besides supporting the State Governments to promote horticulture development in a regionally differentiated manner.

Bungling in X-Ray Machine Contract Award

63. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has awarded a Rs. 50 crore X-ray machine contract to a German firm-Heimann Systems violating tender norms as reported in 'Times of India' dated September 25, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons responsible for committing this irregularity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has followed the prescribed tender norms and proper procedures before placing order for supply of 220 coloured X-Ray machines on M/s Heimann Systems. No tender norms have been violated.

Review of Rate of Premium for Cotton

64. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware the present method of actual calculation for determining the premium of Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) rate results in wide fluctuations in the rate from year to year causing financial hardship to the farmers;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to review the rate of premium for cotton under RKBY; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) which is the Implementing Agency (IA) of Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (RKBY) have been asked to work out more appropriate and standardized methodology for working out actuarial rates of premium.

[Translation]

Land for Industrial Workers

65. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to construct dwelling units for the industrial labourers in different States on the land provided by the State Governments on concessional rates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of National Agricultural Policy

66. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the National Agricultural Policy was implemented;

(b) the main features of this policy;

(c) the improvements made in Agricultural Policy since it was first implemented in the country upto October 2002; and

(d) the details of the benefits of this policy in the country up to October 2002 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) The National Agriculture Policy was announced in July, 2000.

(b) The National Policy on Agriculture seeks to actualize the vast untapped growth potential of Indian agriculture, strengthen rural infrastructure to support faster agricultural development, promote value addition, accelerate the growth of agro business, create employment in rural areas, secure a fair standard of living for the farmers and agricultural workers and their families, discourage migration to urban areas and face the challenges arising out of economic liberalization and globalisation. Over the next two decades, it aims to attain :

- A growth rate in excess of 4 per cent per annum in the agriculture sector.
- Growth that is based on efficient use of resources and conserves our soil, water and bio-diversity.
- Growth with equity, i.e. growth which is wide-spread across regions and farmers.
- Growth that is demand driven and caters to domestic markets and maximizes benefits from exports of agricultural products in the face of the challenges arising from economic liberalization and globalisation.
- Growth that is sustainable technologically, environmentally and economically.

(c) and (d) The Government have taken several initiatives for implementation of National Agriculture Policy and to accelerate the pace of development such as introduction of regionally differentiated approach, preparation of common guidelines for Watershed Development Programmes, creation of a Watershed Development Fund with a corpus of Rs. 200 crore, launching of a Technology Mission for the Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States, launching scheme for on-farm water management in Eastern States, introduction of a Scheme for Seed Crop Insurance, establishment of a Seed Bank, measures for increasing the availability of farm credit, introduction of a subsidy linked credit scheme for construction/modernization and expansion of cold storages and storages for horticulture produce, launching of a Market Information Network and promotion of value addition in agriculture through excise exemption and other interventions, decanalisation of export of agricultural commodities, expansion of futures and forward trading to cover all agricultural commodities, micro credit programme through Self Help Groups, estabishment of Agri Export Zones etc. The Government has announced a National Policy on Cooperatives and National Policy on Seeds.

Annual Average Production of Crops

67. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual average production of the Kharif crops like paddy, jawar, soyabean, urad, moong in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Orissa; and

(b) the likely production of above agricultural commodities during the current year in terms of quintals in the above mentioned States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) The estimates of production and yield rate for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 in respect of the kharif crops like paddy, jowar, soyabean, urad and moong in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Orissa are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) No firm State-wise estimates of production of crops for the current year are available yet. However, the first all-India advance estimates of production as on 12.11.2002 in respect of the above agricultural commodities during the current kharif season are given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Production and Yield Rate of Paddy, Jowar, Soyabean, Urad and Moong during kharif in Selected States

State	Crops	Production (Million Tonnes)			Yield Rate (Kg./Hectare)		
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	Paddy	7590.9	9564.8	1440.6	1386	1787	861
	Jowar	740.4	526.6	478.4	970	782	725
	Soyabean	4639.1	4743.0	3431.0	1011	1068	767

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Urad	172.0	172.2	100.2	321	315	245
	Moong and Moth	34.6	31.0	23.2	332	309	234
Uttar Pradesh	Paddy	17079.9	19846.5	17310.2	2904	3264	2964
	Jowar	248.0	320.6	326.5	701	894	950
	Soyabean	22.0	14.0	9.9	416	778	623
	Urad	77.0	113.0	117.9	268	415	416
	Moong	5.7	8.0	8.8	217	296	302
Bihar	Paddy	10154.1	10877.9	8124.9	1997	2175	2213
	Jowar	2.5	3.3	1.0	962	647	909
	Soyabean	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Urad	48.3	51.0	26.3	691	722	824
	Moong	3.8	5.6	5.0	427	533	538
Rajasthan	Paddy	308.3	378.9	233.6	1833	1893	1404
	Jowar	153.8	173.2	134.5	287	312	200
	Soyabean	894.6	601.0	455.9	1316	1221	692
	Urad	54.7	33.9	32.5	318	283	288
	Moong	58.5	41.2	79.3	104	99	173
Chhattisgarh*	Paddy			4856.7			1350
	Jowar			6.6			717
	Soyabean			9.0			549
	Urad			32.9			282
	Moong and Moth			2.6			265
Orissa	Paddy	8087.3	7780.5	6920.3	1818	1691	1562
	Jowar	7.5	8.0	8.0	528	571	615
	Soyabean	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Urad	37.6	29.1	27.0	276	265	250
	Moong and Moth	22.7	25.0	16.2	176	193	164

*Estimates for the newly carved out States are available only from 2000-01. The steep decline in yield in case of paddy in Madhya Pradesh in 2000-01 reflects the fact that relatively more fertile regions belong to Chhattisgarh.

-Nil/Negligible.

Statement-II

First All-India Advance Estimates of Production of Paddy, Jowar, Soyabean and Pulses during Kharif 2002 (As on 12.11.2002)

Crop	Production (Million Quintals)
Paddy	1002.9
Jowar	38.6
Soyabeen	47.6
Tur	22.9
Other Kharif Pulses	19.5

Note : Advance estimates of Urad and Moong production are not compiled separately.

[English]

Iron and Steel Industry

68. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up Technology Fund for upgradation and modernisation of Iron and Steel Industry with a view to cutting the cost of production so as to face competition/cheap imports of steel products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total corpus of the fund and contribution from the private producers; and

(d) the critical areas of production where cost cutting measures are contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance by N.C.D.C.

69. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial assistance is provided by National Co-operative Development Corporation through the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the rate of interest on this risk free loan assistance is on the very high side in the present situation of increasing competition and declining interest rates;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to provide loans to the co-operative institutions on competitive interest rates; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The rates of interest of NCDC depend upon cost of borrowing of funds by it and are reviewed from time to time. The interest rates of NCDC have since been reduced and NCDC will now provide loans to the State Governments at the rates ranging from 11.25% to 12.5% per annum. These rates are quite competitive.

[English]

Arrears of Payment to Hospital by ESIC in Kerala

70. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is heavy arrears of payment of the Hospitals by the ESI Corporation in Kerala and that the approved hospitals in Kerala insist on advance payments by beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear the arrears in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) The arrears of payment to all hospitals except for Regional Cancer Centre have been cleared.

Treatment in hospitals approved for Super Speciality treatment is done on advance payment except in Regional Cancer Centre.

Advance payment for Super Speciality treatment is given to Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Amritha Institute of Medical Sciences and

Research Centre and Government Medical Colleges at Kerala.

Treatment in Regional Cancer Centre is done on credit. Advance is required for very expensive procedures in Regional Cancer Centre.

(c) During the financial year 2001-2002 an amount of Rs. 1,52,09,603/- has been sanctioned from Revolving Fund for the treatment of ESI beneficiaries. Advance of Rs. 19,91,200/- had been paid to Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and technology.

Shortage of Corn

71. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI :
SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO :
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the livestock industry has turned down Government's offer to provide three lakh tonnes of wheat to overcome the shortage of corn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow increased import of corn under tariff quota regime for the poultry sector;

(d) if not the reasons therefor; and

(e) the measures to be adopted for availability of more corn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Representatives of the Poultry Industry had expressed the view that the prevailing Above Poverty Line prices of wheat i.e. Rs. 610/- per quintal would not make it viable for them though these rates are substantially lower than the economic cost of wheat.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Tariff Rate Quota for maize has been increased and fixed to 4,50,000 tons during 2002-2003.

(e) During 9th Plan, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Accelerated Maize Development Programme" under Technology Mission on oilseeds, pulses and maize in 26 States. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided for adoption of latest technologies, training of farmers/ officers and production of good quality seeds. During 10th Plan an integrated scheme on increasing production and productivity of maize is envisaged.

[Translation]

Promotion of Tourism in Metropolitan Cities

72. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to promote tourism in Metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the scope of domestic tourism in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) and (b) Department of Tourism, Government of India has announced the National Tourism Policy – 2002 Which gives special emphasis for creation of tourism infrastructure in the country. Department of Tourism has formulated new schemes (i) Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits and (ii) Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development. These schemes are applicable to promotion of Tourism in metropolitan cities also.

Under these schemes, Department of Tourism would bear 100% of the cost for identified projects. However, the following shall be the responsibility of the State Governments/UT administrations.

- Making the land available for development.
- Implementation of rehabilitation package, where shifting of dwelling or commercial units is required. However, the Government of India would provide assistance for construction of Tourist Reception Centres including shopping complexes to house the displaced shops.
- Maintenance and management of the assets created.

- External infrastructures like Water Supply, Electircity and Roads.

(c) Delhi offers the following to the tourists :

- A Heritage destination full of monuments
- A Cultural destination
- A Museum destination
- A cuisine destination
- A Destination full of greenery
- A Shopping destination
- A Pilgrimage destination, a spiritual destination.

Modernisation of Sone Canal Project

73. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modernisation work of the Sone Canal Project has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time when the work was started and the target fixed for its completion; and

(d) the estimated expenditure incurred on the modernisation of the project so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) to (d) Sone Canal Modernisation Project of Bihar was started in VII Plan and its target of completion is 2004-2005. An expenditure of Rs. 238.606 crore has been incurred on this project up to 3/2002.

[English]

Assault on Government Officials by Poachers

74. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "Raids on 'poachers'; Minister roughed up" appearing in the *Indian Express* dated August 26, 2002;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have advised the Government of Uttaranchal to take serious note of the said assault; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts of the matter are as below :-

Conservator of Forests, South Kumaon Circle, Nainital received information regarding possession of wildlife products by some poachers who were preparing for sale of these products. The Chief Wildlife Warden, Uttaranchal was informed and a trap was laid to apprehend the offenders on 22nd August 2002. Two offenders were arrested on Rorkee bypass road possessing wildlife items. The arrested persons provided information regarding sale of wildlife items at some shop at Har-ki-Paire, Haridwar. Some establishments were raided in Har- ki-Paire, the forest staff recovered and seized wildlife products and arrested accused persons. Some anti social elements gathered at the spot and started protesting agaisnt the arrest of the offenders. The mob become hostile and attacked the forest staff resulting in injuries. On receiving the information of the incident, Shri Nav Prabath Honorable Forest Minister of Uttaranchal, who was camping at Haridwar at that time reached the spot. The mob misbehaved with the electronic media personnel accompanying the Minister.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Forest offence report has been lodged with the Haridwar Range of Rajaji National Park against the two poachers and the recovered wieldlife product was seized. An FIR has been registered with the Haridwar Police Station against Shri Sonu S/o Shri Ramdayal and Shri Babli along with several other unknown persons for criminal assault and obstruction of public servants on duty.

Steel Authroity of India Limited

75. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is likely to break even this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the figures of loss as on March 31, 2002;

(c) the details of profit and loss making steel plants; and

(d) the steps being taken to make all the plants profit earning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of plantwise/unitwise Profit/Loss for the year 2001-02 and accumulated net profit(+)/loss (-) (PAT) as on 31.03.2002 are as under :

(Rs. Crores)

Plant/Unit	Profit/Loss for the year 2001-02	Accumulated profit/loss as on 31.03.2002
Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP)	(+) 477	(+) 5437
Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP)	(-) 262	(-) 4103
Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP)	(-) 1036	(-) 3356
Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL)	(-) 459	(+) 3850
Alloy Steels Plant (ASP)	(-) 149	(-) 1225
Salem Steel Plant (SSP)	(-) 153	(-) 787
Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISL)	(-) 103	(-) 336
Other Units	(-) 22	(-) 1941
SAIL	(-) 1707	(-) 2461

(d) Major steps being taken to improve the profitability of SAIL Plants/Units are as under :

- Intensive cost control drive.
- Implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)
- Market oriented product-mix.
- Restriction on fresh investment proposals.
- Financial/Business restructuring of SAIL was approved by the Government of India in February, 2000 to improve profitability and enhance the resource availability.

[Translation]

Labour Education Board

76. SHRI RAMSHAKAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain irregularities have been reported in the functioning of Labour Education Board (LEB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to make the LEB accountable; and

(d) the number of labourers belonging to un-organized sector being educated presently, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) There is no institution by the name of Labour Education Board functioning in the Ministry of Labour. However, the Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE) set up in 1958, is functioning as an autonomous organization in the Ministry of Labour. No irregularities have been reported in the functioning of Central Board for Workers Education.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Accountability for the activities is ensured through the tripartite mechanism, which the Central Board for Workers Education has adopted for its functioning. This Tripartite Body is made up of representatives from employees, employers and Government.

(d) A Statement given State-wise number of participants under the various training programmes of Central Board for Workers Education in the unorganized/ rural sector during April – September 2002 is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise number of participants under the various training programmes of CBWE in the unorganised/ rural sector during April – September 2002

Sr.No.	State	Number of Participants
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5804
2.	Assam	3438

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	2479
4.	Chandigarh	1880
5.	Delhi	1318
6.	Goa	936
7.	Gujarat	5724
8.	Haryana	1811
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1040
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1929
11.	Jharkhand	5688
12.	Karnataka	4162
13.	Kerala	4226
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6510
15.	Maharashtra	7189
16.	Manipur	2632
17.	Orissa	3935
18.	Punjab	2822
19.	Rajasthan	4140
20.	Tamil Nadu	6829
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10008
22.	West Bengal	8622
	Total	93122

[English]

Horticulture Products Export Zones

77. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Horticulture Products Export Zones in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds proposed to be allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Proposals for setting up of an Agri Expert Zone (AEZ) for horticulture products were received from Punjab and approved by the Government.

(b) and (c) Government has already sanctioned 3 AEZs in Punjab. The details of these AEZs along with financial allocation is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

S.No.	Product	Contiguous Area	Funds allocated by agencies under Central/State (Rs. in crores)	
			Central Govt.	State Govt.
1.	Vegetables	Fatehgarh Sahib, Patiala, Sangrur, Ropar and Ludhiana	11.23	0.60
2.	Potatoes	Singhpura, Zirakpur (Patiala), Rampura Phul, Muktsar, Ludhiana, Jallandhar	8.19	0.74
3.	Basmati Rice	Districts of Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Kapurthala, Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur and Nawanshahar	11.85	11.85

[Translation]

Industrial Training Institutes

78. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) existing in the country at present State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to open 1000 more I.T.Is in the country;

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

(d) the time by which these are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) There are 4644 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres in the country. The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) Government of India has launched a special drive to set up new vocational training centers by utilizing existing infrastructural facilities in educational institutions/ polytechnics to expand vocational training facilities in the country. The State Governments are responsible for opening new ITIs and therefore they have been requested to take necessary action in this regard. Training Courses in vocational training centres set up under the drive would commence from 1st January, 2003.

Statement

Region-wise number of Government and Private ITIs/ITCs with its seating capacity in various States/Union Teritorries as on 31.10.2002

Nothern Region

Sl No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITCs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs/ ITCs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Haryana	78	13189	24	1428	102	14617
2.	Himachal Pradesh	48	4913	6	500	54	5413
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	4156	0	0	38	4156
4.	Punjab	106	14015	39	2364	145	16379
5.	Rajasthan	89	8784	21	1452	110	10236
6.	Uttar Pradesh	181	38324	112	10148	293	48472
7.	Chandigarh	2	984	0	0	2	984
8.	Delhi	14	9012	41	1748	55	10760
9.	Uttaranchal	35	5112	15	1544	50	6656
	Sub-Total	591	98489	258	19184	849	117673
			Southern Region				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	23631	479	85546	569	109177
2.	Karnataka	106	18636	401	27552	507	46188
3.	Kerala	68	14264	467	43689	535	57953
4.	Tamil Nadu	67	21308	605	60320	672	81628
5.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
6.	Pondicherry	7	1256	7	424	14	1680
	Sub-Total	339	79191	1959	217531	2298	296722

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Eastern Region				
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	368	0	0	2	368
2.	Assam	24	4536	3	84	27	4620
3.	Bihar	28	10256	13	2712	41	12968
4.	Jharkhand	14	2564	13	1380	27	3944
5.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
6.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	304	7	926
7.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
8.	Nagaland	3	404	0	0	3	404
9.	Orissa	27	6384	140	12356	167	18740
10.	Sikkim	1	140	0	0	1	140
11.	Tripura	4	400	0	0	4	400
12.	West Bengal	48	11660	13	756	61	12416
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	204	0	0	1	204
	Sub-Total	165	37372	184	17592	349	55964
			Western Region				
1.	Goa	11	2492	4	420	15	2912
2.	Gujarat	133	62156	100	13034	233	75190
3.	Madhya Pradesh	133	19218	24	1996	157	21214
4.	Chhattisgarh	73	8248	54	6072	127	14320
5.	Maharashtra	347	64774	266	28925	613	93699
6.	D and N Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
7.	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
	Sub-Total	700	157504	448	50446	1148	207951
	Grand Total	1795	373556	2849	304753	4644	678310

Export of Wheat

79. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have failed to explore markets to promote export of wheat;

(b) if so, whether the Government are now contemplating to take some specific steps to boost export of wheat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) In view of the surplus stocks in Central Pool Government had decided in November, 2000 to offer wheat for export. Public Sector Undertakings, State Agencies and private exporters have been offered wheat for export purposes. Various promotional measures have been taken by the Government to boost export of foodgrains from the Central Pool. Details in this regard are :

(i) Quantitative Restrictions (QRs) on export of rice, wheat and wheat products have been removed subject to the condition that the stocks in the Central Pool would not be lower than a particular level of wheat at any point of time.

(ii) There are no procedural restrictions like registration with APEDA in case of export of wheat products and non-basmati rice.

(iii) Exporters have been allowed to lift stocks from the depots of FCI according to their choice.

(iv) An empowered Standing Committee on Exports has been set up to take expeditious decisions on matters relating to export of foodgrains regularly.

(v) In order to offer a stable price regime, the Government has decided to fix the offer price of export wheat and rice from the Central Pool for a period of 3 months, with an additional month given for lifting of stocks, and to announce the prices 45 days in advance before the commencement of the concerned quarter.

(vi) Post-delivery and other related expenses are being allowed to the exporters.

[English]

Monkey Menace in Delhi

80. SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the monkey menace is becoming rampant in Delhi partiuclarly in Central Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken in this regard to relocate them in the forest areas; and

(c) if so, the details indicating the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Yes, Sir. Instances of monkey menace have been reported from different parts of Delhi including Central Delhi.

(b) Action has been taken by the Central Government with the involvement of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Non-Government Organizations and experts to trap the monkeys and relocate them in natural habitat.

(c) So far about 200 monkeys have been trapped and kept at Rajokari transit shelter.

Ground Water Potential

81. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present estimate of ground water potential for irrigation, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of ground water utilization for irrigation till the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan, Plan-wise and State-wise;

(c) the outlay for Lift Irrigation Programme and the number of electrically and diesel operated pump-sets installed with area of irrigation in each of the States during each of the plan period, State-wise; and

(d) the Tenth Plan programme for ground water utilization in the States where utilization is marginal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) The present estimate of utilizable irrigation potential from ground water in the country is 64 million hectare. The State-wise details of utilizable irrigation potential, utilization during various Plans and their percentage till the end of IX Plan, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Plan-wise/State-wise number of pump-sets installed with area of irrigation is not available. However, on the basis of the census of Minor Irrigation Projects, the infromation regarding number of pump-sets for the years 1986-87 and 1993-94 is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Water being a State subject, the responsibility of planning, funding, execution and implementation of various projects including ground water development primarily lies with the concerned State Government. The Central assistance is provided in the form of Blok Loan and Block Grant in the State Plan and is not tied to any project/programme except the amount earmarked under "Special Problems" criterion. Details of X Plan target for creation of irrigation potential in the States through ground water are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Plan wise Irrigation Potential created from Groundwater

(In million hectares)

State/UTs	Utilisable Irrigation Potential	Plan-wise Utilisation and their percentage									
		Upto VI Plan (1980-85)	Percentage Utilization	Upto VII Plan (1985-90)	Percentage Utilization	Upto Annual Plan (1990-92)	Percentage Utilization	Upto VIII Plan (1992-97)	Percentage Utilization	Upto IX Plan (1997-2002) (likely)	Percentage Utilization
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	3.960	1.229	31.03	1.544	38.99	1.593	40.23	2.936	74.14	3.311	83.61
Arunachal Pradesh	0.018					0.002	11.11			0.001	5.56
Assam	0.900	0.083	9.22	0.158	17.56	0.178	19.78	0.136	15.11	0.442	49.11
Bihar	4.947	2.232	45.11	3.07	62.05	3.512	70.98	3.543	71.61	4.033	81.51
Goa	0.029	0.001	3.42	0.002	6.83	0.002	6.83	0.004	13.66	0.004	13.66
Gujarat	2.756	1.524	55.30	1.669	60.56	1.71	62.05	2.372	86.07	2.418	87.74
Haryana	1.462	1.348	92.22	1.449	99.13	1.485	101.59	2.306	157.76	2.379	162.76
Himachal Pradesh	0.068	0.011	16.06	0.013	18.98	0.015	21.90	0.021	30.66	0.027	39.42
Jammu and Kashmir	0.708	0.006	0.85	0.007	0.99	0.009	1.27	0.011	1.55	0.013	1.84
Karnataka	2.574	0.472	18.35	0.642	24.95	0.713	27.71	1.299	50.49	1.321	51.34
Kerala	0.879	0.05	5.69	0.089	10.12	0.106	12.06	0.109	12.40	0.177	20.13
Madhya Pradesh	9.732	1.179	12.11	1.44	14.80	1.488	15.29	3.802	39.07	4.167	42.82
Maharashtra	3.652	1.255	34.37	1.547	42.36	1.57	42.99	3.2	87.62	3.549	97.18
Manipur	0.369							0.001	0.27	0.001	0.27
Meghalaya	0.063	0.009	14.17	0.009	14.17	0.009	14.17	0.002	3.15	0.002	3.15
Mizoram	0.005							0.001		0.001	
Nagaland	0.005			0.001		0.001		0.001		0.001	
Orissa	4.203	0.507	12.06	0.57	13.56	0.61	14.51	0.509	12.11	0.555	13.21
Punjab	2.917	3.14	107.64	3.21	110.04	3.246	111.27	6.855	234.99	6.925	237.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajasthan	1.778	1.615	90.84	1.854	104.28	1.954	109.91	4.096	230.39	4.511	253.74
Sikkim					Not Assessed						
Tamil Nadu	2.832	1.14	40.25	1.216	42.94	1.247	44.03	2.253	79.55	2.301	81.25
Tripura	0.081	0.012	14.90	0.017	21.10	0.018	22.34	0.007	8.69	0.013	16.14
Uttar Pradesh	16.799	11.28	67.15	15.651	93.17	17.842	106.21	14.743	87.76	16.349	97.32
West Bengal	3.318	0.672	20.25	1.4	42.19	1.521	45.84	2.038	61.42	2.239	67.48
Total Sates	64.055	27.765	43.35	35.558	55.52	38.831	60.63	50.245	78.45	54.74	85.47
Total UTs	0.116	0.058		0.061		0.061		0.063		0.066	
Grand Total	64.171	27.823	43.44	35.619	55.61	38.892	60.72	50.308	78.54	54.806	85.57

Source : "Draft Report of the Working Group on Minor Irrigation for Formulation of the Tenth Plan (2002-2007) Proposals", Minor Irrigation Division, Ministry of Water Resources.

Statement-II

State-wise Number of Eelctrical/Diesel Pump-Sets as per First and Second MI Census

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of Pump-sets	
		1986-87	1993-94
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	961475	1476392
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0
3.	Assam	16307	36784
4.	Bihar	560698	763467
5.	Goa	2373	3395
6.	Gujarat	356043	NA
7.	Haryana	395204	522384
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3221	3786
9	Jammu and Kashmir	1316	2131
10.	Karnataka	414805	396178
11.	Kerala	51990	107220
12.	Madhya Pradesh	688989	1337376
13.	Maharashtra	1036155	NA
14.	Manipur	24	43
15.	Meghalaya	440	101
16.	Mizoram	3	12
17.	Nagaland	15	219
18.	Orissa	27808	61890
19.	Punjab	726366	947617
20.	Rajasthan	NA	897952
21.	Sikkim	–	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1068718	1353461
23.	Tirpura	2331	1014
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1679251	2069512
25.	West Bengal	473168	580892
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	460	868
27.	Chandigarh	215	NA
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	260	466
29.	Delhi	13670	9690
30.	Pondicherry	6300	4851
	Grand Total	8487621	10577701

Statement-III

Target for Irrigation Potential from Ground Water to be Created during Tenth Plan

(in million hectare)

S.No.	States/UTs	Target for Tenth Plan
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.4174
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0007
3.	Assam	0.3402
4.	Bihar	0.5441
5.	Goa	0.0001
6.	Gujarat	0.0510
7.	Haryana	0.0823
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0056
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0021
10.	Karnataka	0.0243
11.	Kerala	0.0756
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.4059
13.	Maharashtra	0.3881
14.	Manipur	0.0
15.	Meghalaya	0.0001
16.	Mizoram	0.0
17.	Nagaland	0.0
18.	Orissa	0.0512
19.	Punjab	0.0778
20.	Rajasthan	0.4612
21.	Sikkim	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.0539
23.	Tripura	0.006
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.7851
25.	West Bengal	0.2245
	Total States	4.9972
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0004
2.	Chandigarh	0.0001
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0006
4.	Daman and Diu	–
5.	Delhi	0.0017
6.	Pondicherry	–
7.	Lakshadweep	–
	Total UTs	0.0028
	Grand Total	5.0000

[Translation]

Development of Tourist Circuits

82. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to develop Buddhist Circuit, Jain Circuit, Mahatma Gandhi Circuit, Ramayan Circuit and Sufi Circuits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the scheme formulated to develop these circuits ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) and (b) During the 10th Five Year Plan the Department of Tourism proposes to identify six tourism circuits in the country annually and develop the facilities in these circuits. During the current year following six circuits have been identified for development in consultation with the State Governments :

(i) Eastern Region – (Buddhist Circuit) : Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda-Varanasi.

(ii) Northern Region – (Himalayan Circuit) :

Route I – Chandigarh-Bilaspur-Kullu-Manali-Rohtang La-Key Long-Sarchu-Upshi-Leh

Route II – Shimla-Sangla-Kaza-Chatru-Keylong-Sarchu-Yashi Leh.

(iii) Central Circuit – (Heritage, Nature and Wildlife Circuit) : Gwalior-Shivpuri-Chanderi-Orcha-

Khajuraho-Jhansi-Bhopal-Sanchi and surronding Buddhist areas-Bhimbetka-Panchamari-Kanha Jabalpur (Bhedaghat).

(iv) Western Circuit – (Konkan Riviera circuit) : Bombay-Alibagh (Mandva) – Muradjanjira–Ganapatipule–Vijaydurg–Mithibad– Kunkeshwar –Mochetmad-Sindhudurg-Tarkarli-Shiroda-Savatwadi-Amboli-Goa-Coastal Karnataka-Bekal.

(v) Southern Circuit – (Backwater and Beach Circuit) : Cochin-Kumarakom – (Backwaters) – Kottayam-Quilon-Tirvandrum (Kovalam).

(vi) North-East Ciruit – (Eco-Tourism Circuit): Shillong-Guwahati-Kaziranga-Tezpur-Bhalakpung-Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh) – Majuli-Sibsagar-Kohima.

[English]

Unemployment in Urban and Rural Sectors

83. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets have been fixed under the Tenth Plan to tackle ever rising problem of unemployment in urban and rural sectors;

(b) if so, the present unemployment situation in the country including Madhya Pradesh in the above sector, State-wise; and

(c) the major schemes contemplated for generation of employment in both sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) The approach to Tenth Plan focusses on providing gainful high quality employment to the additions to the labour force and it is listed as one of the monitorable objectives for the 10th Plan and beyond. The growth strategy of 10th Plan would lay emphasis on rapid growth of those sectors which are likely to create high quality employment opportunities and deal with the policy constraints which discourage growth of employment. Particular attention would be paid to the policy environment influencing a wide range of economic activities which have a large employment potential.

(b) As per the latest employment and unemployment survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 1999-2000, estimated unemployment rate in the country based on ususal status approach was of the order of 2.23%. State-wise estimates of unemployment rates are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) A special Group headed by Dr. S.P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission has suggested various strategies and programmes in its Report submitted in May, 2002 which will from the basis for creating additional employment opportunities both in rural and urban sectors during the 10th Plan period.

Statement

S. No.	State/UTs	State-wise unemployment rate* 1999-2000			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Femal	Male	Femal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.2	0.7	4.2	4.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	0.1	1.4	10.0
3.	Assam	4.7	11.9	9.1	22.3
4.	Bihar	2.4	0.6	7.6	9.4
5.	Goa	7.0	18.7	15.3	35.2
6.	Gujarat	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.6
7.	Haryana	1.3	0.5	2.7	4.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.0	1.8	6.3	11.8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.6	7.1	4.7	12.8
10.	Karnataka	1.0	0.3	3.0	4.7
11.	Kerala	7.6	19.7	6.9	26.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.7	0.2	4.3	1.6
13.	Maharashtra	2.4	1.1	6.1	7.8
14.	Manipur	2.4	2.5	7.4	10.3
15.	Meghalaya	0.5	0.3	3.4	6.8
16.	Mizoram	2.1	0.5	4.4	2.6
17.	Nagaland	3.0	3.8	9.3	10.8
18.	Orissa	3.1	1.6	7.2	6.7
19.	Punjab	2.3	6.2	3.1	3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Rajasthan	0.8	0.2	2.7	3.7
21.	Sikkim	3.5	2.0	6.7	10.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	3.0	1.2	3.9	5.8
23.	Tirpura	0.8	4.6	5.5	8.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.3	0.6	4.5	4.6
25.	West Bengal	3.4	3.8	7.7	11.1
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.3	7.6	3.8	23.9
27.	Chandigarh	1.0	–	3.9	14.4
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.6	–	1.6	–
29.	Daman and Diu	1.3	–	1.4	8.3
30.	Delhi	3.9	26.0	3.2	5.3
31.	Lakshadweep	10.9	52.9	8.2	26.3
32.	Pondicherry	4.7	2.6	3.5	6.9
	All India	2.1	1.5	4.8	7.1

* As per usual status approach.

Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed with reference to Labour Force.

Heritage Properties and Resorts in Gujarat

84. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Heritage Hotel Association of India and other organisation have urged the Government for the development of heritage properties and resorts on the beaches in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum of Heritage Hotel Association and other organisations received by the Government; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement these recommendations for the promotion of heritage properties in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Wages for Women Labourers

85. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether unskilled women labourers are being paid less wages as compared to unskilled men labourers under the 'Food for work' programme in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) 'Food for Work Programme' was in operation from January, 2001 to 31st March, 2002. From 1st April, 2002, the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) Scheme has been launched. Under this Scheme foodgrains are given as part of wages to unskilled laboures in rural areas. As per the guidelines of the Scheme, Minimum Wages fixed by State Authorities are paid for both skilled and unskilled labourer. Equal wages are paid under the programme to both men and women workers.

[English]

Shifting of Mosque from Kolkata Airport

86. DR. V. SAROJA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to shift the old mosque situated inside the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Airport at Kolkata in view of increased security threats to airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Airports Authority of India to provide alternative land for its relocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) The mosque in question is falling under the developmental plan and extension of 2nd runway. Hence Airports

Authority of India (AAI) has taken up with Government of West Bengal for shifting of mosque.

(c) Decision regarding the shifting of the mosque is yet to be taken, including on whether, the mosque will be re-located on AAI land or on the land belonging to State Government.

Spread of Diseases due to Pollution In Gurgaon

87. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4259 on August 12, 2002 and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details indicating the present status thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be collected and implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the State Environment Department, Government of Haryana, there is no polluting unit in the Nai Abadi residential area. However, there is only one unit located in this area, which is non-polluting. A notice has been served to this Unit by the Municipal Committee, Gurgaon for shifting from the residential area. Further, according to the State Department of Urban Development, there is no Government grant that is pending for the development of this area. No conclusive data is available to confirm morbidity attribute to environmental pollution in the area.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Regeneration of Forest Land

88. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a comprehensive plan to regenerate forests in Jhum Lands of Assam and other North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the details indicating the targets set in this regard, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment and Forests has not prepared any separate comprehensive plan for the regeneration of forests in Jhum Lands of Assam and other North Eastern States. However, as per the new guidelines under National Afforestation Programme being implemented in the Tenth Five Year Plan, there is a provision for tree plantation in Jhumlands.

Vacant Posts

89. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM :
SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of front line posts in the Department of Forests are lying vacant in various States;

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

(c) whether inadequate strength of forest guards causes large scale encroachment on Forest land and also increases poaching;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to lift the present ban on recruitment in this sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) The State-wise information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has already asked all the State Governments to fill the vacancies of front line field staff by delegating powers for making appointments to the officials of the Wildlife Wing.

Diversion of Aircraft from Gulf to New York Route

90. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Air India have decided to pull out one of its Boeing 747-400 aricraft from the profitable India-Kuwait-Jeddah and India-Riyadh routes and to divert the same to New York;

(b) if so, whether any alternate arrangement has been made by the Air India to continue service on this profitable sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for ignoring this profitable sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVAITION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) Air India has not changed any pattern of operations on the India/Kuwait/Jeddah route and all the flights are operating with 747-400 aircraft. However, there is a change on the India/Riyadh route where the Tuesday flight is going to operate with 747-200 aircraft instead of 747-400 aircraft with effect from 03 December 2002. The 747-400 aircraft so available will operate on Tuesdays on the routing Mumbai/Paris/New York vice-versa.

(d) Do not arise.

Prevention of Industrial Pollution in Karnataka

91. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the two major issues discussed by the Union Minister with the State Government of Karnataka on September 16, 2002 were the slow progress in the implementation of National River Conservation Directorate (NRCD) projects and Karnataka State Pollution Control Board's (KSPCB) inability to exploit IT in preventing industrial pollution;

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

(c) the extent to which these projects are likely to be implemented with the Union Government's help ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) With regard to the slow progress of implementation of works under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), the Karnataka Government has constituted Monitoring Committees at the level of Divisional Commissioners. Kernataka Government also informed that land problems at Davangere and Shimoga have since been resolved. With regard to projects of conservation of lakes in and around Bangalore city, it was decided that Karnataka Government would submit the proposals to Government within two weeks. However, these proposals have not been received so far except that of Lal Bagh Lake. All these proposals would be considered in one lot depending upon the pollution status of the lakes and availability of funds under the Plan.

The projects of Karnataka State sanctioned under NRCP during the 9th Plan are being implemented with 100% Central assistance. However, the projects sanctioned during the 10th Plan i.e. Environment Action Plan of Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 46.27 crore will be implemented on cost sharing in the ratio of 70:30 between Government of Inida and State Government. The four projects of conservation of lakes sanctioned by Government under the National Lake Conservation Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.32 crore will also be implemented on cost sharing in the ratio of 70:30 between Government of India and State Government.

Karnataka State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB) is already implementing a project on Information Technology/ Geographical Information System with the World Bank assistance of Rs. 4.72 crore for prevention of industrial pollution. Government has released an amount of Rs. 4.61 crore for implementation of this project to KSPCB.

Contribution of Developed Nations Towards Sustainable Development

92. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Rio Earth Summit 1992, an understanding was reached for securing sustainable development of the Globe whereby developed countries were expected to contribute 7.5 percent of their GDP for providing support for sustainable development of the developing countries;

(b) if so, whether the recent World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg took note of the contribution actually made by developed countries

for sustainable development of the developing World during the decade;

(c) if so, whether as a result of the review, it has been noticed that not more than 3 percent of GDP has, on average, been contributed by the developed nations to this end;

(d) if so, whether any assurance for making good this shortfall has been given by developed nations;

(e) if so, the details in this regards; and

(f) The specific steps taken during 1992-2002 in India in the light of the Earth Summit declaration of 1992 and the contributions made by different developing nations in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (e) During the Rio Summit in 1992, developed countries reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for ODA for providing support to the deveoping countries. Lack of fulfillment of commitment on ODA has been the main stumbling block in international implementation of Agenda 21. It is a fact that overall ODA assistance has actually declined during the implementation period of Agenda 21. In 1992, the industrialised nations were providing an average of 0.35 percent of their GNP as ODA, which dropped to an average of 0.22 percent in 1997. The World Summit has recognized that a substantial increase in ODA and other resources will be required if developing countries are to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. Developed Nations have been asked to make available the increased ODA commitments announced by them at the International Conference on Financing for Development and also towards meeting the target of 0.7 percent of GNP as ODA to developing countries. India and other developing countries have been reiterating the need for developed countries to honour their commitments in this regard.

(f) Even prior to adoption of Agenda 21 and Rio Principles in 1992, India has various ongoing socio-economic programmes and schemes, which address the issue of sustainable develpment. The planning process in India reflects our concern for sustainable development and the various schemes undertaken address these issues. Various elements of Agenda 21 are under implementation by the concerned Ministries and Departments of Government of India and State Governments. Considerable progress has been made in the country during 1992-2002 to integrate environmental concerns in our developmental process.

Air Traffic Jam at Mumbai

93. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mumbai airport is facing Air Traffic Jam Problem leading to delay of flights;

(b) if so, the details of flights delayed during the last three months;

(c) the reasons for non availability of runways; and

(d) the measures to tackle the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir. There have been delays during the peak hours.

(b) A total of 1132 flights during August 2002, 873 flights during September 2002 and 1433 flights during October, 2002 were delayed.

(c) Runways are not available due to bunching of flights and maintenance of runway for certain time daily.

(d) The position would ease once the work on runways is completed in November, 2002 itself. Further, the Airports Authority of India has plans to construct a parallel taxi track connecting runway 32 with main runway near intersection.

Involvement of Defence Forces In Civil Aviation Security

94. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to involve defence forces in the management of Civil Aviation Security;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contingency plans formulated for dealing with Civil Aviation Security crisis like that to Kandhar hijacking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) Defence are already involved in the management of Civil Aviation Security in so far as in the defence controlled airports, the Station Commander of Air Force/Navy/Army is the Chairman of Aerodrome Committee, which is responsible for airport security, and defence personal are also deployed as Sky Marshals, and in Bomb Detection and Disposal Squads. Defence forces are also duly associated with the Contingency Plan for handling unlawful interference in civil aviation operation.

[Translation]

Technical Courses in ITIs

95. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether new techncial courses have been introduced in the Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.Is) in the country particularly in Gujarat;

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

(c) the name of the States in which such I.T.I's courses have been introduced so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Seven new trades viz., (i) Plate Maker-cum-Imposiler, (ii) Process Cameraman, (iii) Litho-Offset Machine Minder, (iv) Steward (v) Craftsmen Food Production (General), (vi) Craftsmen Food Production (Vegetarian) and (vii) Information Technology and Electronics System Maintenance have been introduced since 1999 under the Craftsmen Training Scheme being implemented through ITIs/ITCs spread all over the country. These courses are introduced in I.T.Is by the respective State Government as per their requirement. The State of Gujarat has introduced only one trade i.e. information Technology and Electronics System Maintenance in their I.T.Is.

Agriculture Technology Information Centres in Jharkhand

96. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the areas in Jharkhand where Agriculture Technology Information Centres have been set up;

(b) the ratio of expenditure incurred by the Central Government and the State Government thereon; and

(c) the works undertaken by those centres to create awareness among the farmers about modern agriculture technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have sanctioned for establishment of one Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC) with Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi, Jharkhand in July 2001.

(b) the entire cost of Rs. 36.86 lakhs for establishment of the centre has been sanctioned by ICAR.

(c) During one year of its establishment, the centre has provided 29 quintals of seeds, 2200 copies of kisan diary and 5500 copies of extension literature benefitting 4095 farmers; besides diagnostic and other farm advisory services.

Water Flow in Ganga River

97. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the passage of time flow of water in river Ganga is decreasing;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) The flow in the river Ganga like other rivers, is dependent upon hydro-meteorological parameters which vary with respect to time and space. The flow in the upper reaches i.e. Alaknanda and Bhagirathi depends upon snowmelt due to heat while in lower reaches it depends upon meterological conditions. Government observe the discharge data of river Ganga through hydrological stations set up under the control of the Central Water Commission. An analysis has been carried out with the actual observed discharge data on river Ganga at three sites in its lower reaches taking a

significantly long time series data to determine both variance and significance in trend, if any, of the discharge. The analysis has shown that there is no significant increase or decrease in the discharge of river Ganga.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Extinction of Asian Rhinos

98. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Asian Rhinos in the country are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to save these exotic rare animals ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Technical and financial assitance is provided by the Central Government to the rhino bearing States of Assam, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh for activities like habitat improvement, strengthening of protection and communication infrastructure, anti-proaching drive, Ecodevelopment works, etc. Rhino is in Schedule I of Wild Life (Protection) Act 1972 and therefor has been provided highest degreee of protection. Also, Government of India is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) for control of illegal trade in wildlife items across the border.

Payments to Delhi Federation

99. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the payments being released to Delhi Federation on presentation of GR/RR before the stocks reach their destination;

(b) if so, whether this is as per past practice;

(c) if not, the action taken against the persons responsible for releasing payment to DF together with details of the amount released; and

(d) the reasons for DF not being the agent of NAFED the APO after March, 1996 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) NAFED has released the payment of Delhi Federation on the presentation of GR/RR as per terms of agreement made between NAFED and Delhi Federation. However, the Delhi Federation claimed payment of Rs. 5.5 crore from NAFED without supplying goods to APO. CBI registered a case and after investigation, filed charge sheet in the court against two officers of NAFED. NAFED has also initiated disciplinary proceedings against other responsible officials.

(d) As no fresh APO contract has been awarded to NAFED after 1996, hence, the question of reappointing Delhi Federation as agent for supply to APO does not arise.

Decline in Forest Wealth

100. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the percentage of social forestry which is used in rural India as a means of fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a sharp decline over the years in India's forest wealth;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it has caused serious environmental problems; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) According to National Forestry Action Programme, 17 million tonnes of fuel-wood is available from forests of India every year on sustainable basis and almost an equal quantity of fuel wood comes from non-forest areas.

(c) and (d) The assessment of forest cover in the country has been done biennially since 1987 and so far seven assessments have been made. During this period, the forests/tree cover has decreased marginally from 19.46% to 19.39% of the total geographical area of the country. According to State of Forest Report, 1999 there is a net increase in the forest cover by 3896 sq. km than the preceding assessment, i.e. 1997. Figures of forest cover prior to 1987 are not available.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Pea Cultivation in M.P.

101. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pea cultivation is carried out on large scale in backward district of Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether any scheme is being implemented or is under consideration of the Government to provide seeds, fertilizers etc. or other incentives for cultivation of good variety of Peas to augment the income of farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any scheme to earn foreign exchange from export of Peas; and

(e) if so, the names of countries from where Peas are being exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National pulses Development Project (NPDP) in 30 States/UTs covering 350 districts including Jabalpur.

The scheme envisages financial assistance to the States for production and distribution of seed, distribution of seed minikits, Rhyzobium culture, sprinkler sets, improved farm implements etc. In addition, field demonstration and farmers training are also being organised for transfer of improved production and protection technology to the farmers for increasing the production of pulses including Pea in the country.

(d) and (e) The export of pulses including Peas is allowed in 5 kg. packing. The Peas are exported by India mainly to Australia, Austria, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Kuwait, Mayanmar, portugal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, UAE and UK.

Upgradation of Aurangabad Airport

102. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Aurangabad airport in Maharashtra to international level;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated in this regard;

(c) the cost likely to be incurred thereon and by when it is likely to be completed;

(d) whether keeping in view the tourism potential there is any proposal to provide special facilities for tourists at the Aurangabad airport; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) Aurangabad is being upgraded in phases. Under phase II of the development programme, at present, the works of construction of a new integrated terminal building, Car Park and extension of runway have been taken up. The approximate cost of this project is Rs. 74 crores.

(d) and (e) At present, the State Government of Maharashtra has a tourist information counter at Aurangabad airport. There are plans to open a tourist information and facilitation counter at Aurangabad airport by Central Government.

[English]

Sales Tax Paid by Indian Airlines

103. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of sales tax paid by Indian Airlines to various States in 2001-2002;

(b) whether sales tax rates on ATF vary in different States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) The amount of Sales Tax paid by Indian Airlines and Alliance Air to various States on Indian Airlines network, during the year 2001-02, is Rs. 17250.03 lacs.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Sales Tax on ATF varies from 4% in the State of Andhra Pradesh to 39.10% in Kerala. A statement showing the rates at which the Sales Tax on ATF is levied by the States and Union Territories on Indian Airlines network is enlcosed.

Statement

State-wise Sales Tax on ATF

State	Rate %
1	2
Delhi	20%
Kerala	39.10%
Tamil Nadu	25.20%
Maharashtra	25% Bonded 20%
Madhya Pradesh	28.75%
Rajasthan	26.70% *Bonded 13.48%
Uttar Pradesh	20%
Jammu and Kashmir	21%
Punjab	22%
Chandigarh	22%
Himachal Pradesh	20%
Manipur	20%
Assam	22%
Bihar	26.25%
Goa	20%
Gujarat	27.60% Bonded 36%
Karnataka	28%
Tripura	25%
Orissa	20%
West Bengal	25%
Andhra Pradesh	4%

*Upto 31.03.2003 only.

National Forestry Action Programme

104. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the compositions and objectives of National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP);

(b) the total land earmarked for implementation of the programme in the country particularly Gujarat; and

(c) the details of land earmarked for each main and sub-programme under main components ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) The National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP) is a compilation of the State Forestry Action Programmes formulated by the State/Union Territory Governments. NFAP is a comprehensive strategic long term plan for the next twenty years to address the issues underlying major problems of the forestry sector in line with the National Forest Policy, 1988. The objective of the NFAP is to bring one-third area of the country under forest/tree cover and to arrest de-forestation for achieving sustainable development of forests.

The National Forestry Action Programme has the following five main components :

1. Protection of the existing forest resources.
2. Improvement of forest productivity.
3. Reduction of total demand.
4. Strengthening Policy and Institutional Framework.
5. Expansion of forest area.

(b) and (c) The information with regard to the land earmarked for each main and sub programme under main components for implementation of National Forestry Action Programme (NFAP) in the country including Gujarat is given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

S.No.	Name of State	Programme/Sub-Programme	Physical Target (million ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Rehabilitation and regneration	1.60
		b. Re-afforestation	0.75
		c. Improve existing plantations	0.30
		Total	2.65
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Planting public lands	0.40
		b. Planting private lands-rural	1.48
		c. Planting private lands-urban	0.40
		Total	2.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Artifical plantation	0.054
		b. AFR/EFR plantation	0.004
		c. Added regeneration	0.044
		Total	0.102
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Programme implementation	0.05
3.	Assam	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Afforestation of degraded forests	0.80
		b. Inducing natural regeneration	0.10
		c. Orchids, medicinal and other NWFP	0.02
		Total	0.92
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Fringe village development	0.08
		b. Afforestation of private lands	0.10
		Total	0.18
4.	Bihar	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Forests, density more than 40%	1.04
		b. Forests, density less than 40%	0.42
		c. NWFP improvement	0.04
		Total	1.50

1	2	3	4
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Private forestry-South Bihar	0.65
		b. Private forestry-North Bihar	0.98
		c. Non-forest areas	1.08
		Total	2.71
5.	Goa	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Afforestation of degraded forests	0.012
		b. Rehabilitation of degraded mined area	0.001
		c. Development of cane and bamboo area	0.004
		d. Development of teak area	0.001
		e. Afforestation of forests area	0.008
		f. Development of mangroves	0.002
		Total	0.028
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Development of fuel wood and fodder	0.0002
		b. Urban forestry	0.0004
		c. Plantation of community land	0.002
		d. Land acquisition	0.001
		Total	0.0036
6.	Gujarat	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Restoration of degraded forests	0.20
		b. Reboisment of denuded forest	0.24
		c Savannaland development	0.24
		d. Grassland development	0.02
		e. Desert border immobilization	0.02
		f. Mangrove restoration	0.01
		g. Coastal border restoration	0.01
		Total	0.74
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Strip plantation	0.02
		b. Village woodlots	0.03
		c. Saline land development	0.01
		d. Seedling for distribution	1.82
		Total	1.88

1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Rehabilitation of degraded forests	0.17
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Strip plantation	0.06
		b. Planting institutional lands	0.05
		c. Nursery for farm forestry	0.33
		d. Afforesting salt-affected lands	0.18
		e. Afforesting Aravalli areas	0.07
		f. Afforesting sand dune areas	0.01
		Total	0.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. NWFF propagation	0.09
		b. Managing natural forests	0.10
		c. Managing pasture lands	0.30
		Total	0.49
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Managing open forest	0.39
		b. Managing scrublands	0.02
		Total	0.41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Pasture development	0.25
		b. Natural regeneration of forests	0.50
		c. Rehabilitation of degraded forests	0.25
		d. Shivalik ecodevelopmet Project	0.75
		e. Integrated watershed development Project	0.30
		Total	2.05
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Extension of forest area	3.32
		b. Area oriented fuel and fodder plantation	0.20
		c. Survey and planting private Lands	0.61
		d. Nursery in private Lands	0.09
		Total	4.22

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Restoration of degraded forest	0.75
		b. Afforestation of degraded forest	0.64
		c. Afforestation grassy blanks	0.01
		d. Bamboo areas improvement	0.40
		e. Sandal forest improvements	0.14
		f. Rosewood forest improvement	0.11
		g. Teak forest improvement	0.23
		h. Existing plantation improvement	0.72
		i. Cane forest improvement	0.09
		Total	3.09
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Canal banks	0.02
		b. Tank foreshores	0.09
		c. Agroforestry and wasteland development	0.01
		Total	0.12
11.	Kerala	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Augmentation for multiple use	0.10
		b. bamboo bearing forest	0.01
		c. Reed forest	0.003
		d. Dense forest, ecological values	0.025
		e. Dense forest, NWFP	0.005
		Total	0.14
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Total plantation	0.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Promote natural regeneration	4.00
		b. Rehabilitation of flowered bamboo	0.40
		c. Rehabilitation of depleted bamboo	0.11
		d. Rehabilitation of degraded forests	1.50
		Total	6.01

1	2	3	4
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Planting revenue/community lands	0.77
		b. Planting farm follows	0.08
		c. Planting community strips	0.02
		d. Planting farm bunds	0.51
		Total	1.38
13.	Maharashtra	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Enrichment bamboo under planting	1.20
		b. Grassland Development	0.08
		c. Rehabilitation of degraded forests	0.90
		d. Commercial plantation	0.20
		e. JFM in degraded forests	0.30
		Total	2.68
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Community wasteland	0.65
		b. Coastal plantation	0.004
		c. Mangrove plantation	0.004
		d. Village roadside plantation	0.024
		Total	0.682
14.	Manipur	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Afforestation of forest wasteland	0.15
		b. Abandoned shifting cultivation	0.12
		c. Barak river catchment	0.30
		d. Non timber forest products	0.06
		e. Grazing Control	0.04
		f. Restocking reserved forest	0.10
		Total	0.77
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Planting non-traditional area	0.31
15.	Meghalaya	–	
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Tending old plantation/natural forest	0.20

1	2	3	4
		b. ANR for timber	0.16
		c. ANR for fuelwood	0.20
		d. NWFP development	0.04
		Total	0.60
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		Seedlings for distribution	0.02
17.	Nagaland	Details of investment estimates not available	
18.	Orissa	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Rehabilitation degraded forest	0.16
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Industrial plantation	0.10
		b. Development Private lands (nursery)	0.18
		Total	0.28
19.	Punjab	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Enrichment planting-forests in plains	0.04
		b. Creation of high-production forest in plains	0.02
		c. Silviculture operation-plain forests	0.04
		d. Replanting after harvest in forests	0.04
		e. Enrichment planting-kandi forests	0.08
		f. Silviculture Operations-kandi forests	0.09
		Total	0.31
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Undulating kandi lands	0.015
		b. Planting public lands	0.20
		c. Plants for public	0.135
		Total	0.35
20.	Rajasthan	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Desert development Programme	0.80
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Integrated watershed development	4.04
		b. IGNP command development	0.1
		c. IGNP non-command development	0.2
		Total	4.34

1	2	3	4
21.	Sikkim	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Grazing control and pasture development	0.03
		b. Regeneration of conifer forest	0.02
		c. Regeneration of sal forest	0.01
		d. Natural forest management	0.03
		e. Watershed management and soil cons.	0.07
		f. Bamboo, cane cultivation	0.03
		g. Non-wood forest produce	0.01
		Total	0.20
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Fuel, fodder development	0.046
		b. Community/private Forest mangement	0.002
		c. Social forestry	0.030
		d. Sericulture development	0.002
		Total	0.08
22.	Tamilnadu	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. JFM scheme	0.005
		b. Afforestation for timber	0.005
		c. Bamboo afforestation	0.041
		d. Sandal afforestation	0.116
		e. Site improvement afforestation	0.163
		Total	0.33
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a General afforestation scheme	0.048
		b. Teak afforestation scheme	0.002
		c. Bamboo plantation scheme	0.036
		d. Sandal development scheme	0.030
		e. Agave plantation scheme	0.016
		f. Timber spp. Plantation scheme	0.020
		g. Fuelwood plantation scheme	0.085
		h. Eucalyptus plantation scheme	0.027
		i. Teak plantation scheme	0.006

1	2	3	4
		j. Tamarind plantation scheme	0.015
		k. MFP plantation scheme	0.070
		l. Vengal plantation scheme	0.001
		m. Casuarina plantation scheme	0.002
		n. Rosewood plantation scheme	0.001
		o. Cashew estate scheme	0.001
		p. Redsanders plantation scheme	0.019
		Total	0.38
23.	Tripura	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Afforesting forest wasteland	0.40
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Afforesting non-forest wastelands	0.03
		b. Fodder on community/private Lands	0.01
		Total	0.04
24.	Uttar Pradesh	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Afforestation of panchayat hill forests	0.33
		b. Afforestation of blank hill forests	0.60
		c. Afforestation of degraded forest plains	0.33
		d. Afforestation of degraded forest Vindhya region	0.12
		e. Revine treatment	0.11
		f. User land reclaimation	0.04
		g. Bamboo plantation improvement	0.02
		h. Bamboo forest improvement	0.13
		i. Sal regeneration, terai area	0.03
		j. Chir pine regeneration, hills	0.12
		k. Tendu forests, Vindhyan region	0.45
		Total	2.28
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Community woodlots, plains	0.04
		b. Strip plantation	0.40
		c. Afforestation of civil-soam hill forests	0.35

1	2	3	4
		d. Mechanised khair/shishum plantation, terai	0.08
		e. Sal, plantation terai	0.03
		f. Urban strip plant, brick guard	0.002
		g. Urban strip plant; barbed wire fence	0.003
		h. Urban block plantation	0.06
		Total	0.96
25.	West Bengal	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Economic plantation	0.002
		b. Quick-growing plantation	0.002
		c. Medicinal plants and NWFP	0.025
		d. Fuel fodder project	0.068
		e. Integrated Afforestation and Eco. Development	0.065
		f. WB forestry project	0.140
		g. Agro-silviculture	0.002
		Total	0.30
		EXPAND FOREST AREA	
		a. Sundarban biosphere reserve	0.002
		b. Farm forestry	0.19
		c. Wasteland plantation	0.075
		d. WB Forest Project homestead	0.018
		e. WB Forests Project strip plantation	0.024
		Total	0.309
26.	A and N Islands	IMPROVE FOREST PRODUCTIVITY	
		a. Regeneration of forests	0.06
		b. Enrichment plantations	0.01
		Total	0.07

Production of Chillies

105. DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the variety of chillies produced in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the quantity of chillies likely to be produced in the country and in Andhra Pradesh during 2002-03;

(c) the steps being taken to increase the production of chillies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) The variety of chillies produced in the country and in Andhra Pradesh Pradesh are given below :

Varieties produced in the country	Varieties produced in Andhra Pradesh
Guntur Sannam, Hindpur-S7, Madras Pari, S9 Mundu, Tadappally-Big Long, Tomato Chilli (Warangal Chappatta), Bird Eye Chilli (Dhani), Byadagi (Kaddi), Elaichipur Sannam-S4 Type, Jawale, Khandari-White, Kashmir Chilli, Madhya Pradesh G.T. Sannam, Nagpur, Nalchetti, Ramnad Mundu, Sannam-S4 Type, Sattur-S4, Scotch Bonnet.	Guntur Sannam, Hindpur-S7, Madras Pari, S9 Mundu, Tadappally-Big Long, Tomato Chilli (Warangal Chappatta).

(b) The estimates of production of chillies in the country and Andhra Pradesh for the year 2002-2003 are not available. However, as per latest available statistics, the production of chillies in the country during 2001-2002 was 9.71 lakhs tonnes and chillies production in Andhra Pradesh was 4.67 lakh tonnes.

(c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Macro Management in Agriculture – Supplementing/Complementing the State Efforts through work Plans" include following measures for increasing production and productivity of chillies in the country.

(i) Production of nucleus seed of high yielding varieties,

(ii) Establishment of demonstration-cum-seed multiplication plots,

(iii) Demonstration of plant protection measures,

(iv) Distribution of minikits,

(v) Area expansion programme to encourage cultivation of export oriented chilli varieties.

The scheme provides flexibility to State Government to prioritize the crops and interventions as per the need. During the year 2002-2003, an allocation of Rs. 38.00 crores has been made for Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme of Macro Management in Agriculture.

[Translation]

Production of Herbs

106. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI :
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land on which herbs are grown in the country at present;

(b) the estimated value of these herbs;

(c) whether the possibility of increasing the production of herbs in the country has been explored;

(d) if so, the areas identified where herbs can be grown to derive maximum benefit therefrom location wise and, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide special facilities to the farmers to encourage cultivation of herbal crops; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) No statistics is available on the total area of land on which herbs are grown in the country and the value thereof, However, the Task Force on Conservation and Sustainable use of Medicinal Plants constituted by the Planning Commission has indicated that the earnings from exports of medicinal plants could be raised from the level of Rs. 446.3 crores in March 2000 to the tune of Rs. 3000.00 crores by 2005 and Rs. 10,000 crores by 2010.

(c) and (d) The Task Force has reported that about 70 percent of Indian medicinal plants are found in the tropical areas mostly in various forest types spread across the Western and Eastern Ghats, the Vindhyas, Chotta Nagpur plateau, Aravalis and Himalayas. Although no study has been conducted to determine the locations suitable for growing herbs in different States, the Government has identified 32 medicinal plants for development in different parts of the country. A list indicating the name of the medicinal plants is given in the statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in Agriculture Supplementation/Complementation of State efforts through Work Plans under which the State Governments can take up programme as per the felt needs and requirement. The Scheme include the components of development of Medicinal and Aromtic plants by creating herbal gardens, nursery attached to herbal gardens, besides providing assistance to the farmers for taking up cultivation of these plants. With a view to provide focused attention for the development of medicinal plants a National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) has been constituted under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Besides, State Level Medicinal Plants Board have been constituted in various States. The National Medicinal Plants Board is also implementing schemes for the development of medicinal plants.

Statement

List of Prioritised 32 Medicinal Plants

Sl. No.	Common Name	Botanical Name
1	2	3
1.	Amla	Emblica officinalis Gaertn
2.	Ashok	Saraca asoca (Roxb) de Wilde
3.	Ashwagandha	Withania somnifera (Linn.) Dunal
4.	Atees	Aconitum hetrophyllum Wall. Ex Royle
5.	Bael	Aegle mamlos (Linn) Corr.
6.	Bhume amlaki	Phyllanthus amarus Schum and Thonn.
7.	Brahmi	Bacopa monnieri (L.) Pnnell
8.	Chandan	Santalum album Linn.
9.	Chirata	Swertia Chirata Buch-Ham.
10.	Giloe	Tinospora Cordifolia Miers.
11.	Gudmar	Gymnema sylvstre R.Br.
12.	Guggal	Commiphora wightii (Am.) Bhandari
13.	Isabgol	Plantago ovata Forsk.
14.	Jatamansi	Nardostachys jatamansi DC,
15.	Kalihari	Gloriosa superba Linn.
16.	Kalmegh	Andrographis paniculata Wall. X Nees
17.	Kesar (Saffron)	Crocus sativus Linn.
18.	Kokum	Garcinia indica Chois.
19.	Kuth	Saussurea costus C.B. Clarke (S. lappa)
20.	Kutki	Picrorhiza kurroa Benth ex Royle
21.	Makoy	Solanum nigrum Linn.
22.	Mulethi	Glycyrrhiza glabra Linn.
23.	Musali Safaid	Chlorophytum arundinaceum Baker (C. borivillianum)
24.	Pashan Bheda (Coleus)	Coleus barbatus Benth.
25.	Pippal	Piprlongum Linn.
26.	Rasaut (Daruhaldi)	Berberis aristata D.C.
27.	Sarpgandha	Rauwolfia serpntina Benth, ex Kurz
28.	Senna	Cassia augustifolia Vahl.
29.	Shatavari	Asparagus racmosus Willd.
30.	Tulsi	Ocimum sanctum Linn.
31.	Vai Vidang	Embelia ribes Burm.f.
32.	Vatsnabh	Aconitum ferox Wall.

[English]

Development of National Parks

107. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount earmarked for the development of National Parks and sanctuaries during Ninth Plan and thereafter indicating the amount actually allocated and spent, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether adequate attention has not been paid for the development of various National Parks including Bandipur and Nagarhole National Park;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to sanction adequate amount of Central Assistance for the development of these National Parks ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Details of funds released and utilised for development of National Parks and Sanctuaries under various schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests during Ninth Plan, and thereafter, State-wise and year-wise are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Adequate Central Assistance based on budget allocation for the development National Parks is being provide under various schemes of the Ministry. Demands of these National Parks are assessed after careful scrutiny of Annual Plan of Operation. Any emergent needs are met based on the State Government's proposal and field assessment.

Statement

Funds Released and Utilised under the Scheme "Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries" during IXth Five Year Plan and thereafter (31.10.2002)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1997-98	Utilisation	1998-99	Utilisation	1999-2000	Utilisation	2000-01	Utilisation	2001-02	2002-03 (As on 31.10.2002)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.39	42.13	50.72	39.18	87.54	95.37	186.07	184.60	88.595	74.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27.953	Nil	57.91	10.94	50.983	95.42	121.12	141.80	160.465	57.93
3.	Assam	54.62	Nil	58.05	77.455	53.44	59.38	317.205	169.14	70.55	127.25
4.	Bihar	6.00	17.15	–	Nil	27.85	18.90	21.02	24.57	4.52	–
5.	Chhattisgarh									36.94	25.45
6.	Goa	–	4.63	11.07	9.45	21.305	22.80	10.50	14.45	78.43	–
7.	Gujarat	17.005	24.61	13.80	13.00	22.105	26.80	65.27	40.01	127.20	37.92
8.	Haryana	14.57	17.76	37.20	17.90	21.55	42.90	28.35	3.27	15.64	18.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	61.50	60.30	49.80	57.69	47.46	42.20	165.30	164.54	11.235	63.10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	124.70	18.07	70.00	84.60	5.55	25.09	–	–	26.00	99.90
11.	Karnataka	78.17	62.04	84.12	884.48	100.319	98.44	307.18	290.298	388.26	473.65
12.	Kerala	49.29	53.86	49.35	48.84	59.975	56.795	102.62	82.242	81.50	146.20
13.	Madhya Pradesh	195.67	120.89	35.93	73.44	152.203	167.12	182.195	194.931	99.38	105.30
14.	Maharashtra	48.845	34.24	27.783	27.99	123.43	131.43	90.96	93.235	153.368	61.19
15.	Manipur	13.50	13.50	19.64	16.64	13.28	16.28	41.784	10.00	26.81	26.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Meghalaya		Nil	Nil	12.45	Nil	Nil	66.36	44.99	27.95	41.00
17.	Mizoram	13.48	10.34	8.45	11.04	12.30	8.85	102.31	132.52	128.55	125.50
18.	Nagaland	15.29	12.67	9.00	11.62	9.70	9.70	31.85	20.00	43.13	76.00
19.	Orissa	34.22	61.72	68.73	10.00	94.74	14.35	3.50	83.93	70.265	57.20
20.	Punjab	14.03	9.38	8.65	0.56	11.57	17.19	26.39	17.178	29.60	-
21.	Rajasthan	82.34	91.98	89.52	24.93	66.54	65.32	116.00	153.679	73.00	199.68
22.	Sikkim	12.51	13.12	11.00	6.96	12.00	25.20	97.45	N.A.	30.45	87.00
23.	Tamil Nadu	61.284	60.02	74.63	72.20	16.18	68.61	89.83	103.79	75.23	69.75
24.	Tripura	29.81	8.53	-	21.00	19.97	13.10	21.90	28.60	46.41	49.40
25.	Uttar Pradesh	112.11	99.75	89.57	78.93	117.81	127.85	144.60	136.15	79.815	122.55
26.	Uttaranchal									38.13	68.38
27.	West Bengal	69.69	58.19	72.96	70.35	55.20	60.29	90.22	102.14	180.945	16146
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	20.56	Nil		18.02	22.00	9.12	50.00	33.07	25.59	0.47
29.	Chandigarh	12.00	Nil	-	12.00	28.00	20.00	-	8.00	18.40	14.00
30.	Dadra Nagar Haveli									6.01	15.25
31.	Daman										-
32.	Lakshadweep										-
	Total	1212.537		934.883		1298.00		2479.984		2342.068	2404.71

Total amount Released during IX Plan 8267.472 lakhs

Total amount Utilised during IX Plan 5421.583 lakhs

Funds Released and Utilised under the Scheme "Eco Development in and around National Park and Sanctuaries Including Tiger Reserves" during IXth Five Year Plan State-Wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Funds Release 1997-98	Utilised	Funds Release 1998-99	Utilised	Funds Release 1999-2000	Utilised	Funds Release 2000-2001	Utilised	Funds Release 2001-2002	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.399	10.20	40.020	54.60	44.534	44.13	33.548	33.80	69.595	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.998	12.80	15.229	9.98	13.820	13.61	31.83	39.50	45.153	
3	Assam	10.250	-	42.34	24.50	32.00	3.50	45.51	94.42	43.81	11.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Bihar	–	–	15.00	–	38.39	32.00	28.99	–	33.86	–
5.	Gujarat	–	–	–	–	9.64	–	26.22	12.95	32.56	–
6.	Himachal Pradesh	58.40	11.50	–	2.13	86.84	105.49	66	63.70	131.346	104.30
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.49	–	–	–	13.70	–	–			
8.	Karnataka	34.65	24.19	20.35	–	73.80	77.67	209.02	96.84	339.34	–
9.	Kerala	–	60.058	70.55	61.532	36.45	44.327	153.439	64.962	138.27	–
10.	Madhya Pradesh	51.33	8.00	65.89	44.717	63.277	47.677	126.53	107.54	231.974	247.71
11.	Maharashtra	7.435	7.377	41.880	31.833	96.153	34.558	27	37.81	26.40	57.08
12.	Manipur	4.750	4.75	10.400	10.40	10.110	10.11	21.445	12.77	9.15	–
13.	Meghalaya			–		–		21.52	16.06	17.106	–
14.	Mizoram	10.500	10.50	20.00	–	64.55	14.77	118.05	110.25	226.83	56.78
15.	Nagaland	–	–	10.00	–	8.00	13.00	23.25	13.00	28.45	28.45
16.	Orissa	45.775	31.165	22.60	9.094	12.00	20.516	56.16	30.00	42.60	31.04
17.	Punjab	9.140	–	10.20	–	–	–	–	–	12.272	
18.	Rajasthan	36.93	31.53	53.44	11.54	16.74	–	–	39.20	80.20	–
19.	Sikkim	–	–	5.85	–	32.63	–	29.60	30.63	26.225	
20.	Tamil Nadu	4.12	–	18.10	–	31.96	–	6.30	1.53	6.38	
21.	Tripura	–	–	44.40	–	–	29.223	20.00	20.00	44.346	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	41.453	13.95	101.860	10.00	66.51	35.995	113.74	76.91	118.00	
23.	West Bengal	66.525	41.725	44.39	39.60	48.889	–	153.00	134.36	121.953	
24.	Jharkhand									12.56	
25.	Uttranchal									82.00	
26.	Chhattisgarh									24.70	
	Total	434.145		634.499		799.993		1311.152		1966.07	

Funds Released and Utilised under "Beneficiary Oriented Tribal Development Scheme" during IXth Five Year Plan-State-Wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds release 1997-98	Utilised	Funds release 1998-99	Utilised	Funds release 1999-2000	Utilised	Funds release 2000-2001	Funds release 2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Madhya Pradesh	45.00	90.19	350.00	177.84	201.08	130.14	200.00	300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Karnataka	25.00	–	–	25.00	68.50	68.50	64.65	100.00
3.	Maharashtra	–	–	–	–	–	–	46.00	–
4.	Orissa	40.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	110.00	90.19	350.00	202.84	269.58	198.64	310.65	400.00

Funds Released and Utilised under "Project Tiger" during IXth Five Year Plan and thereafter-State-Wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released 1997-98	Utilised	Funds released 1998-99	Utilised	Funds released 1999-2000	Utilised	Funds released 2000-2001	Utilised	Funds released 2001-2002	Fund released 2002-03 (as on 30/10/02)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.70	10.51	18.01	16.051	29.036	27.118	45.00	52.538	21.00	10.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	14.94	47.68	22.45	30.590	–	32.607	28.505	82.76	35.875
3.	Assam	45.08	29.33	35.00	8.29	87.290	18.115	156.10	81.42	46.00	65.00
4.	Chattisgarh									35.00	20.00
5.	Bihar	36.75	32.515	153.99	116.757	165.952	58.749	87.077	109.013	50.00	25.00
6.	Jharkhand									75.625	18.00
7.	Karnataka	25.00	25.00	69.34	69.34	167.079	116.499	193.36	239.104	181.434	100.00
8.	Kerala	34.95	32.62	39.19	35.033	43.665	38.89	50.00	–	50.00	50.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	133.778	115.58	225.125	204.89	332.160	207.105	433.567	270.003	472.18	416.00
10.	Maharashtra	60.53	53.79	110.74	89.90	134.765	116.665	167.931	118.72	209.231	153.855
11.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.50	–	–	–
12.	Mizoram	12.45	11.85	9.65	6.80	21.430	10.43	27.58	–	20.495	53.00
13.	Orissa	49.30	40.45	67.65	39.75	84.450	31.34	83.31	–	126.81	–
14.	Rajasthan	149.885	132.035	472.265	123.803	222.595	137.755	299.705	271.671	170.319	119.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	45.60	45.60	32.50	25.19	58.780	39.16	60.315	–	16.00	50.00
16.	Uttaranchal								–	181.825	50.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	125.012	124.56	199.75	180.47	234.23	19712	181.655	–	67.40	32.75
18.	West Bengal	58.95	53.92	179.985	142.22	137.140	115.60	98.18	384.2717	142.176	80.00
	Total	807.985	408.415	1660.875	518.233	1749.162	1114.546	1917.887		1948.495	1278.19

Statement showing year-wise position of Funds Released and Expenditure under "India Eco-Development Project" during IX Plan and thereafter

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Released during 97-98	Expenditure during 97-98	Released during 98-99	Expenditure during 98-99	Released during 99-2000	Expenditure during 99-2000	Released during 2000-01	Expenditure during 2000-01	Released during 2001-02	Expenditure during 2001-02	Released during 2002-03 (as on 30/11/2002)
1.	Rajasthan	50.00	17.6400	158.000	41.470	150.000	255.820	531.28	437.773	227.50	329.29	400.00
2.	West Bengal	377.00	174.605	457.700	305.399	512.800	771.060	459.390	560.960	848.63	500.50	150.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	42.840	365.870	217.436	417.720	297.750	322.940	461.440	643.79	477.20	195.45
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	50.00	–	89.985	61.145	200.000	126.786	125.00	265.376	325.67	262.00	0
5.	Gujarat	360.00	278.220	161.000	242.900	689.200	557.580	658.73	591.990	300.00	407.74	315.00
6.	Kerala	449.50	127.650	378.950	418.730	402.570	441.130	561.81	620.390	704.41	597.00	0
7.	Karnataka	50.00	59.990	432.000	377.560	955.15	709.59	425.85	725.850	950.00	867.40	500.00
	Total	1386.50	700.945	2043.505	1664.94	3327.44	3159.716	3085.00	3489.075	4000.00	3441.49	1560.45

Funds Released and Utilised under "Project Eelephant" during IXth Five Year Plan and thereafter-State-Wise

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released 1997-98	Utilised	Funds released 1998-99	Utilised	Funds released 1999-2000	Utilised	Funds released 2000-2001	Utilised	Funds released 2001-2002	Fund released 2002-03 (as on 30/10/02
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.90	15.30	30.21	20.37	11.86	11.86	46.30	42.666	31.00	35.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	10.08	–	19.303	3.55	89.81	78.00	56.00	35.00
3.	Assam	–	–	29.60	29.25	25.15	–	45.00	19.50	94.50	70.00
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	–	–	40.00	40.00	26.00	–	5.00	–	22.69	45.00
5.	Karnataka	51.79	46.65	40.00	32.09	85.00	85.00	51.00	26.00	81.00	60.00
6.	Kerala	76.87	69.39	143.40	141.75	63.55	51.80	66.05	64.24	82.00	75.00
7.	Meghalaya	12.31	–	–	–	20.68	–	35.73	14.90	30.00	35.00
8.	Mizoram	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.00	1.00	–	–
9.	Manipur	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.00	–	–	–
10.	Nagaland	–	–	11.00	11.00	40.00	40.00	35.17	35.17	72.13	35.00
11.	Orissa	48.40	47.18	–	–	25.00	3.64	29.75	0.97	102.03	70.00
12.	Tripura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.00	–
13.	Tamil Nadu	30.60	30.40	69.28	67.61	48.21	22.21	50.00	24.00	40.00	55.00
14.	Uttar Pradesh/ Uttaranchal	111.95	109.45	95.00	95.00	155.806	99.99	100.00	24.20	125.14	80.00
15.	West Bengal	84.72	77.42	78.44	48.44	76.011	61.80	79.04	65.317	95.00	50.50
	Total										645.50

National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

108. SHRI ANANT GUDHE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number of farmers who received their claims under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) since the inception of scheme, State-wise; and

(b) the number of farmers benefited by the said scheme during the recent drought and flood situation in different parts of the country: State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Statement showing State-wise number of farmers benefited since inception of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) is enclosed.

(b) The number of farmers benefited during Kharif-2002 season affected by recent drought and flood situation would be known after the requisite yield data is received from concerned States.

Statement

State-wise number of farmers benefited under National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

State/UT	Rabi 1999-00	Kharif 2000	Rabi 2000-01	Kharif 2001	Rabi 2001-02
Andhra Pradesh	Not parti.	125516	27462	288034	14833
Assam	34	52	46	97	361
Bihar	Not parti.	15093	3408	5670	6766
Chhattisgarh	Part of MP	401705	0	0	702
Goa	33	58	0	605	0
Gujarat	7907	976569	7934	261776	8430
Himachal Pradesh	2	0	864	0	0
Jharkhand	Part of Bihar	Part of Bihar	0	0	0
Karnataka	Not parti.	21734	1407	324588	63399
Kerala	2726	9370	722	2117	421
Madhya Pradesh	4891	570093	176430	259047	135889
Maharashtra	39500	1056682	174371	463912	19960
Meghalaya	Not parti.	43	150	49	257
Orissa	15	349161	25759	11113	18541
Sikkim	Not parti.	Not parti.	Not parti.	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Not parti.	22	3370	5589	63564
Tripura	Not parti.	Not parti.	Not parti.	Not parti.	0
Uttar Pradesh	Not parti.	108906	82911	28656	61794
West Bengal	Not parti.	Not parti.	20716	423	52034
Andhaman and Nicobar Island	Not parti.	23	N.A.	33	N.A.
Pondicherry	172	0	900	0	100
Uttaranchal	Not parti.	Not parti.	Not parti.	Not parti.	Not parti.
Total	55288	3635027	526683	1651712	447051

[Translation]

Computerised Identity Cards for ESI Beneficiaries

109 SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of the ESI beneficiaries have been deprived of medical facilities for want of computerized Identity Cards within a stipulated period of 15 days from September 1, 2002 as per Government's recent order;

(b) if so, whether most of the computerized identity card-making machines are out of order;

(c) if so, whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The ordinary Identity Cards issued to ESI Beneficiaries are also honoured. The machines are working properly and the ESI Corporation is also taking the help of Private Agencies for preparation of Identity Cards. The Corporation has also issued instructions not to deny benefits for want of Photo Identity Cards.

[English]

Recommendation of Bonus for Kharif Season

110. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. B.B. RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has recommended a bonus of Rs. 20 per quintal over and above Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Kharif this season;

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereon; and

(c) the extra expenditure involved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The additionality of Special Drought Relif Price announced by the Government is based on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, which took into account the losses suffered by farmers in un-irrigated areas and the additional expenditure incurred by the farmers in irrigated areas. The tentative estimate of additional expenditure on the procurement of rice during the current kharif season on account of this amounts of Rs. 400 crores.

United Nations' Study over Toxic Clouds

111. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the United Nations sponsored study, revealing the presence of a three kilometer thick cloud, which was a toxic cock-tail of ash, acids, aerosols and other gases;

(b) if so, the details indicating the areas covered thereby; and

(c) the details of steps that have since been taken to detoxicate and dissolve the menacing clouds, in the context of the Earth Summit and the Convention adopted therein ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) An international collaborative study "Indian Ocean Research Experiment (INDOEX)" has indicated haze over the Indian Ocean. The haze is caused by high concentration of small particles known as aerosols which are primarily composed of soot, sulfates, nitrates, organic particles, fly ash and mineral dust. The haze is not a permanent feature of the atmosphere over the Asain region and the surrounding seas. It occurs only during January – March, the season in which INDOEX observations were made in 1999. Conclusive data are not available to co-relate the impact of haze on the monsoon and/or agriculture of our country. The United Nations Enviroment Programme (UNEP) has, this year, brought out a report entitled "The Asian Brown Cloud: Climate and other Environmental Impacts" based on INDOEX. The press release of the UNEP launching the said report paints an alarming picture of the impacts of this haze on both regional and global scales. However, most of the concerns expressed therein are not well substantiated by reliable modelling studies or experimental observations. The existing legal and policy framework, supported by several initiatives to protect and improve the environment, addresses the concerns of air pollution in the country.

[Translation]

Pending Irrigation Projects

112. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects approved during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of projects since completed and still under construction out of them and;

(c) the amount so far spent on those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) 42 Irrigation Projects have been approved by the Planning Commission during the IX Plan.

(b) and (c) Irrigation being a State subject, planning, execution and funding of irrigation projects is done by the States themselves. However as per the information available with the Government 16 Irrigation Projects approved by the Planning Commission and the State Planning Boards with total estimated cost of Rs. 3444 crore have been taken up during the IX Plan in various States. All these projects are still under construction and the likely expenditure during the IX Plan had been estimated as 531 crore.

[English]

Air Connectivity with Europe

113. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by the Government to increase the air connectivity with the CIS countries;

(b) the number of high spending tourists visited India from CIS countries during the last 12 months; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to encourage the European countries to increase flight capcities to India and the percentage of increase in international tourists during the last two years and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Air Services Agreements have been signed with 13 countries which were constituents of the Former Soviet Union and capacity entitlement have been agreed with each one of them during bilateral civil aviation discussions. At present the current entitlements with the CIS countries is of the order of 2.5 million seats per annum for both sides combined.

(b) The number of tourists who visited India from the CIS countries during the year 2001 is 24831.

(c) During 2000 and 2001 the total entitlement with the European and CIS countries was enhanced by 1.24 million and 0.82 million seats per annum respectively.

During the year 2001 the tourists arrival from European Country have declined by about 6.3% from that of the year 2000.

The reason for decline of international tourist arrivals was mainly due to worldwide economic downturn and the tragic events of September 11, 2001.

Scrapping of Guwahati-Bangkok Flights

114. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :
SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has since taken a decision to scrap the Guwahati -- Bangkok international flights;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any other proposal under the consideration of the Government for reviving the route; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Irregularity in Regional Plant Quarantine Station, Amritsar

115. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a case of irregularity committed by officers deployed at Regional Plant Quarantine Station, Amritsar has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) The Government had received complaints regarding irregularities committed by some of the staff at Regional Plant Quarantine Station, Amritsar. These complaints were investigated by senior officers of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage. On the basis of the investigation two officials have been transferred out of the station and the station has been

directed to deploy the staff at the Airport and Wagha Border by rotation.

Eco-Friendly Technologies under Patentability

116. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had pleaded for exclusion of environment friendly technologies from the purview of patentability at World Summit on Sustainable Development;

(b) if so, the reaction of the developed countries thereto;

(c) the difficulties faced by the developing countries to gain access to eco-friendly technologies; and

(d) the success achieved by India to convince international communities regarding eco-friendly alternatives ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) In the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the developing countries strongly pleaded for transfer of environment friendly technologies on concessional terms. The consensus in Agenda 21 on transfer fo environment friendly technologies was reiterated by all countries during the Summit.

(c) and (d) Most eco-friendly technologies in the developed countries are owned by the private sector. These technologies are not available to the developing countries on concessional terms, as envisaged in Agenda 21. Developing countries, including India, were able to reinforce their demand for transfer of these technologies through interventions of the Goverrnments in the developed countries

BT Cotton Crop Damaged in Punjab

117. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :
SHRI PRABODH PANDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the BT Cotton crop at Anandwan college of Agriculture farm near Nagpur has been devastated by American bollworm against which it was supposed to have been genetically fortified;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the name of institution which purchased the seeds for the said crop alongwith the name of institution which produced the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) The Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur, has on the basis of a field visit by a team of their scientists to the Anandwan college of Agriculture, Warora, reproted that the Bt. cotton crop at Anandwan has not been devasted by American Bollworm.

(c) The Bt. cotton seed was produced by M/s. MAHYCO, marketed by M/s Mahyco Monsanto Biotech (India) Ltd., Mumbai and supplied free of cost of the Anandwan college of Agriculture, Warora for testing purposes.

[Translation]

Employment Generaiton

118. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry was constituted with the aim of generating one crore employment in country;

(b) if so, the number of jobs so far provided by the Ministry;

(c) whether the pace of progress is very slow and tardy in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to boost the same ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Government through the KVIC is implementing the Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) throughout the country with the aim of providing employment opportunities in the rural areas.

(b) As on 31.03.2002, a total of 1442128 employment have been provided throughout the country under the REGP.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Production of Oilseeds

119. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of production and price (per quintal) of various oilseeds in the country during 1991-2001, year-wise;

(b) the details of edible oil imports in the country during the above period;

(c) whether the price of oilseeds registered a continuous fall during this period;

(d) if so, whether the lifting of QRS has resulted in the fall of prices; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) The production and annual average of month-end wholesale prices of major oilseeds in important markets in the country since 1991 to 2001 are given at Statement I and II respectively.

(b) Imports of edible oils into the country during 1991 to 2001 are given in the Table below :-

Lakh tonnes

Year	Import of edible oils
1991-92	2.26
1992-93	1.03
1993-94	1.14
1994-95	3.47
1995-96	10.62
1996-97	14.16
1997-98	12.66
1998-99	26.22
1999-2000	41.96
200-2001	39.75

(c) No, Sir. the month-end wholesale prices of oilseeds show a fluctuating trend for the period under consideration.

(d) and (e) The import of edible oil has been kept under Open General Licence (OGL) and there is no quantitative restriction on its import. Due to low import duty during the last two years, there has been a surge in imports of edible oils which has led to a fall in prices of some of the indigenous oilseeds like soyabean, sunflower, rapeseed, mustard and conconut etc.

Statement-I

Estimates of Production of Oilseeds for the period 1990-91 to 2000-01

(lakh Tonnes)

Crops	(season)	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000 2001
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Groundnut	(Kharif)	51.2	49.9	66.6	57.1	60.5	60.6	69.4	59.0	69.1	38.0	47.1
	(Rabi)	23.9	21.0	19.0	21.2	20.0	15.3	17.0	14.7	20.7	14.5	15.1
	(Total)	75.1	70.9	85.6	78.3	80.6	75.8	86.4	73.7	89.8	52.5	62.2
Sesamum	(Kharif)	8.4	7.1	7.6	5.6	5.9	5.3	6.4	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.9

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nigerseed	(Kharif)	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2
Rapeseed and Mustard	(Rabi)	52.3	58.7	48.0	53.3	57.6	60.0	66.6	47.0	56.6	57.9	42.1
Safflower	(Rabi)	3.2	2.0	3.5	5.2	4.2	3.8	4.5	1.2	2.4	2.6	2.0
Sunflower	(Rabi)	3.3	3.6	4.3	5.0	3.3	4.5	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.5
	(Kharif)	5.4	8.3	7.5	8.5	8.9	8.1	8.6	6.5	7.1	4.9	4.8
	(Total)	8.7	11.9	11.8	13.5	12.2	12.6	12.5	8.9	9.5	6.9	7.3
Soyabean	(Karif)	26.0	24.9	33.9	47.5	39.3	50.9	53.8	64.6	71.4	70.8	52.7
Copra		5.8	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.9	8.3	7.8	7.6	10.5	10.5	11.0

Statement-II

Annual average of month-end Wholesale Prices of Oilseeds

(Rs. Per Quintal)

Year	Ground-nut with Shell Rajkot (Gujarat)	Rapeseed and Mustard Kanpur (U.P.)	Sesamum Seed Hyderabad (A.P.)	Copra Kozhikode (Kerala)	Sunflower Seed Khangaon (Maharashtra)	Soyabean (Yellow) Dewas (M.P.)	Nigerseed Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Safflower Seed Jalna (Maharashtra)
1991	1034	1043	1135	2641	1088	650	1187	1054
1992	902	950	1152	3078	955	821	1092	939
1993	933	960	1297	2475	930	670	1261	819
1994	1057	1094	1501	2185	1129	917	1528	962
1995	1322	1217	1772	2385	1224	927	1492	1080
1996	1279	1162	2010	3104	1168	955	1391	1046
1997	1214	1178	1313	3675	1145	1077	1146	1060
1998	1368	1795	1513	3146	1345	1001	1421	1579
1999	1331	1516	1942	3833	1107	880	2050	1332
2000	1378	1221	1817	2525	1079	940	1870	1040
2001	1218	1250	1526	2335	1314	998	1459	1182

Proposal for National Farm Policy

120. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for National Farm Policy with 20 per cent budgetary support and 25 per cent of total loans earmarked for the sector by Commercial Banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) :

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

[Translation]

Polluting Industries

121. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that polluting industries are still running in the country as per the report published in the daily "Punjab Kesari" dated September 27, 2002;

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

(c) whether no action has been taken in the matter despite complaints received by the Central Pollution Control Committee; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d) As per the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court in CWP No. 2677/85, under the supervision of nodal agency, Government of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have been directed to close all the polluting units functioning in non-conforming/ residential areas or zones.

In compliance of the said order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, nodal agency constituted by the Court, identified 27 'F' category (as per MPI-2001) industrial activities. In addition, Government of NCT of Delhi identified 33 'F' category industrial activities. All the identified industrial units operating in non-comforming areas of Delhi and falling under these categories have been closed down.

As per the survey conducted by Government of Delhi in the year 1996, there were 38,969 'F' category industrial units operating in non-conforming areas of Delhi. Out of these units, the units falling under F/27 and F/33 categories have been closed down in Delhi.

Based on the complaints received in the Delhi Pollution Control Committee, 506 number of industrial units under F-27/33 operating in non-comforming areas have been closed down.

Maintenance of Taj by Tata

122. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRI JAI PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Rashtriya Sahara, New Delhi dated August 11, 2002 under the caption "Halla Khub Par Tajmahal Par Ek Koudi Kharch Nahi Ki Tata Samuh Ne";

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the details of terms and conditions of the agreement with Tata Group including amount they pledged to spend on upkeep of Taj ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As part of public-private participation through the National Culture Fund, the Indian Hotel Company Limited (Tata Group) have entered into an agreement with the Archaeological Survey of India and the Department of Culture to provide funds to the tune of Rs. 1.87 crores for tourist amenities and for conservation of the monument besides development of the environment around the monument. As part of the agreement the collaborators will commission a professional agency to prepare a feasibility report on the conservation, beautification, restoration and up-gradation of the monument and the surronding areas. The project shall be carried out by Archaeological Survey of India with the approval and under the guidance of Project Implementation Committee (PIC) under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India.

[English]

Demand/Supply of Pesticides

123. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand and supply of each category of pesticides during the last three years, State-wise/year-wise;

(b) the details of pesticides including its quantity imported in the country during the above period, year-wise/ presticides-wise/country-wise;

(c) whether imported pesticides have been found to be containing high toxic chemicals as compared to indigenous pesticides; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken to increase the production of indigenous pesticides in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Sir, the demand and supply (consumption) of pesticides (State-wise and category-wise) during the last three years is given in Statement-I, II and III.

(b) The details of pesticides including their quantity imported in the country during the last three years (year-wise/pesticides-wise/country-wise) are given in Statement-IV.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement-I

The Statewise demand of Pesticides for the year from 1999-2000 to 2001-02

(M.T. Technical Grade)

S.No.	State/UTs	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7000	4054	4000
2.	Assam	260	260	260
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	17	16
4.	Bihar	924	919	945
5.	Gujarat	5000	4361	4116
6.	Goa	4	6	5
7.	Haryana	5030	5025	5020
8.	Himachal Pradesh	205	239	330
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	115	100	86
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	2600	2600	2800
12.	Kerala	1168	1096	1178
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1299	1679	1486
14.	Maharashtra	3942	3886	3701
15.	Manipur	21	21	15
16.	Meghalaya	18	9	8
17.	Mizoram	13	13	12
18.	Nagaland	10	9	12
19.	Orissa	1006	1005	1060
20.	Punjab	7100	7400	7400
21.	Rajasthan	3300	3250	3225
22.	Sikkim	5	5	5
23.	Tamil Nadu	2882	2733	2676
24.	Tripura	30	30	25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7400	7200	7100
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	4626	4409	4400
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	4
29.	Chandigarh	3	4	2
30.	Delhi	64	60	62
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	5
32.	Damand and Diu	1	1	1
33.	Lakshadweep	2	2	2
34.	Pondicherry	78	61	65
	Total	54135	50464	50022

Source : 1. States/UTs

2. Zonal Conferences on inputs

Statement-II

Supply (Consumption) of Pesticides in various States during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002

(M.T. Technical Grade)

S.No.	State/UTs	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4054	4000	3850
2.	Assam	260	245	237
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	13	17
4.	Bihar	832	853	890
5.	Gujarat	3646	2822	4100
6.	Goa	4	6	5
7.	Haryana	5025	5025	5020
8.	Himachal Pradesh	385	302	311
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	26	1	4
10.	Jharkhand	0	150	36
11.	Karnataka	2484	2020	2500
12.	Kerala	1069	754	1345
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1528	871	714
14.	Maharashtra	3614	3239	3135
15.	Manipur	21	20	14
16.	Meghalaya	8	6	6
17.	Mizoram	19	8	26
18.	Nagaland	10	8	7
19.	Orissa	998	1006	1018
20.	Punjab	6972	7005	7200
21.	Rajasthan	2547	3040	4628
22.	Sikkim	0	4	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	1685	1668	1576
24.	Tripura	17	11	16
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7459	7023	6951
26.	Uttaranchal	0	99	105
27.	West Bengal	3370	3250	3180
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	3	2
29.	Chandigarh	4	2	1
30.	Delhi	62	55	58
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	6	4
32.	Daman and Diu	1	2	2
33.	Lakshadweep	1	2	2
34.	Pondicherry	70	65	58
	Total	46195	43584	47020

Source : 1. States/UTs (Zonal Conferences)

Statement-III

Demand and Supply (Consumption) Category-wise) during the last three years (1999-2000)

MT (Tech. Grade)

S. No.	Pesticide Category	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Demand	Supply (Cons.)	Demand	Supply (Cons.)	Demand	Supply (Cons.)
1	Insecticides	33,215	28,926	30,593	26,756	30,485	28,500*
2.	Fungicides	10,927	8,435	10,710	8,307	10,104	8,500*
3	Weedicides	7,546	7,369	7,318	7,299	7,528	7,500*
4	Others	2,445	1,465	1,843	1,222	1,905	2,520*
	Total	54,133	46,195	50,464	43,584	50,022	47,020

*Anticipated

Statement-IV

Import of Presticides during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 (Pesticidewise, Yearwise, Countrywise)

(M.T. Technical Grade)

S.No.	Pesticides	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	Name of the Country Imported from
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aldrin	496	1043	864	China, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, U.K., U.S.A., Russia, Thailand, New Zealand, Switzerland, Austria, Singapore, U.A.E. etc.
2.	Allethrin	110	50	26	France, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Singapore, U.K., U.S.A.
3.	Chlordane	–	–	–	U.S.A., China
4.	Chlorbenzilate	20	–	–	Indonesia
5.	Cypermethrin	–	35	33	U.S.A., Belgium, Germany
6.	DDT	–	–	–	Germany
7.	Dimethoate	–	1	6	U.K., China, France, Indonesia, Switzerland
8.	Endosulfan	62	–	–	U.K.
9.	Mealthion	–	–	–	Denmark
10.	Methyl Parathion	361	335	755	China, Denmark, Switzerland, Hong Kong, Japan, S. Korea
11.	Synthetic Pyrethrum	4	1	0.39	Japan, France, Singapore
12.	Others	1977	731	2270	China, Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Russia, U.K., U.S.A., Israel, Zimbabwe, Netherland
13.	Maneb	18	63	322	Brazil China, France, German, Italy, U.K., U.S.A., Japan, Korea, Sweden
14.	Sodium Panta-chlorophenate	–	3	–	France
15.	Thiram	–	–	2	China
16.	Zineb	11	–	–	U.K.
17.	Others	230	157	431	China, France, Germany, Italy, Canada, Spain, U.K., U.S.A., Vietnam, Hungary.
18.	Gibberallic Acid	4	4	3	China, U.S.A., Hungary, Hong Kong, Switzerland
19.	Isoproturon	–	–	–	France
20.	MCPA	230	357	432	China, France, Germany, U.K., U.S.A., Italy, Australia
21.	2, 4-D	–	–	–	Italy, Norway

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Others	1416	2600	1241	China, France Italy, Jordan, U.S.A., U.K., Japan, Israel, German, Belgium etc.
23.	Aluminium Phosphide	–	–	2	Itay
24.	Calcium Cyanide	11	–	–	Japan
25.	Methyl Bromide	76	229	195	France, Israel, Korea, U.K., U.S.A., Indonesia
26.	Others	354	326	658	China, Brazil, Franc, Germany, Japan, S. Korea, Italy, U.K., U.S.A., Morocco, Greece
	Total	5380	5935	7240	

[Translation]

Indo-South African Agreement in Agriculture Sector

124. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has entered into an agreement with South Africa in the agriculture sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Private Airlines Flights to International Destinations

125. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are planning to allow private domestic airlines to operate flights on International routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its affects, on Indian Airlines and the Air India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Operating loss suffered by IA and AI

126. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines (IA) and Air India (AI) have been suffering operating losses on most of their routes as reported in the Statesman dated August 12, 2002 under the caption "AI, IA incur operating losses on aircrafts";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Air India and Indian Airlines have adopted any strategy to eliminate such losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) While Air India has been incurring operating losses on most of their routes. However, except for domestic Hub and Spoke connections, all routes generate cash surplus. In case of Indian Airlines, 101 services out of 157 services have generated cash profit in the year 2001-2002.

(c) and (d) The performance of the airline is viewed in the context of its entire network in which most routes should make profit and a few routes may make losses.

However, both the airlines constantly endeavour to improve its financial and operational performance by optimising utilisation of its resources. Some of the steps taken by both the airlines are as under :–

Air India : (i) Additional A310 aircraft capacity is being inducted through drylease; (ii) The short haul flights to Gulf are being replaced by A 310 aircraft instead of 747s; (iii) Sectors are being combined to increase the load factor thereby reducing costs and increasing revenues; (iv) Older AB4 aircraft have been withdrawn and replaced by A310 aircraft; and (v) Three old 747-200 aircraft which consume a lot of fuel are being withdrawn from operations.

Indian Airlines : (i) Comprehensive budgetary control system; (ii) Cost benefit analysis; (iii) Introduction of 'Flexi Fare Policy; (iv) Fare increase; (v) Better fleet and other resoruce utilisation; (vi) improvement in quality of products/customer services; (vii) Marketing initiatives; and (viii) Cost Control and Economic measures.

Market Intervention Scheme for Arecanut

127. SHRI P.C. THOMAS Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a scheme for market intervention of Arecanut;

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

(c) whether Arecanut farmers are facing crisis due to very low price for their produce;

(d) if so, the details of the price of Arecanut during the last five years; and

(e) the details of action taken on the scheme for financial assistance for market intervention of Arecanut ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has submitted a scheme for Market Intervention of Arecanut (Chali) for the season January to June, 2003. The Government of Kerala has proposed to procure 9000 MT Arecanut during the season at the Market Intervention Price of Rs. 65 per kg. As per the guidelines of the scheme, the State Government has proposed to bear 50% of losses to be incurred on implementation of the scheme.

(c) and (d) As per the proposal the current market price of Arecanut (Chali) in Kerala were ruling around Rs. 3905-3779 per qtl. in the month of May/June 2002 against the production cost of Rs. 6500 per qtl. of Arecanut (Chali). As reported by the State Government, the average price of Arecanut per quintal during three years 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 has been Rs. 6016, 6408, 8116, 11626 and 6512 respectively.

(e) In its proposal, the State Government has not furnished the figures of production during the year 2001-02 and anticipated production and the expected prices for the season 2003. As per the guidelines of the scheme this information is required for taking a decision on implementation of the MIS in the State. The State Government has been requested to furnish this information.

Tourism in Concurrent List

128. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether even after a year since his Ministry put forth a proposal to bring tourism in concurrent list, some States have not agreed to it so far;

(b) if so, the names of the said States alongwith the reasons advanced therefor, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have called a Conference of State Tourism Ministers in this regard recently; and

(d) if so, the details of issues discussed therein and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) and (b) The names of the States alongwith reasons for not agreeing to the proposal to include 'Tourism' in the Concurrent List of the Constitution are in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In the State Tourism Minister's Conference held on 5th September, 2002 at New Delhi, one of the issues discussed was to include 'Tourism' in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. All the States who have not agreed to the proposal have been requested to reconsider their decision.

Statement

Name of the States who have not agreed to the proposal

S. No.	Name of the State	Reasons for not agreeing to the proposal
1.	Andhra Pradesh	State Government need more autonomy and as such opposed the suggestion.
2.	Haryana, Karnataka and Punjab	The State Governments have decided to place Tourism' in the State List of the Constitution of India.
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	The State Government does not agree to the proposal.
4.	Kerala	Government of Kerala is of the view that if 'Tourism' is included in the Concurrent List as proposed, the State Government is likely to loose the right to legislate on a major share of State subjects.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	The State Government will loose the right to legislate matters like taxes levied on the hospitality industry, taxes in the transport sector, law/ rules governing State archaeological monuments, law/rules relating to construction of hotels, resorts etc. As such, the proposal is opposed by the State Government.
6.	Tamil Nadu	State Government is of the view that since large number of schemes in connection with tourism are in the State List, the proposal include 'Tourism' in the Concurrent List is not agreed to.
7.	Maharashtra	No reply to date.
8.	Rajasthan	No reply to date.

Conversion of Forest Land Into Non-Forest Land

129. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any account of the forest land that has been converted into non-forest land so far;

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

(c) whether the Government have received any request from Andhra Pradesh to this effect;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stand of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (e) Under the provisions of the Forests (Conservation) Act, 1980, any non-forestry use of the forest land requires prior permission of the Central Government. As per the reports furnished by the State Governments/Union Territories, a total of 8015 proposals involving diversion of 576090 hectares of forest land have been approved for non-forestry purposes up to 31.10.2002. This includes 184 proposals involving 22626 hectares forest land in Andhra Pradesh. A State-wise list of approved proposals and forest land diverted for non-forestry purposes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Proposals approved	Forest land diverted for Non-Forestry purposes (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	184	22626
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64	2491
3.	Assam	119	1653
4.	Bihar	102	5979
5.	Chhattisgarh	176	15929
6.	Goa	50	389
7.	Gujarat	583	52657
8.	Haryana	312	1582
9.	Himachal Pradesh	356	4905
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	1286
11.	Karnataka	296	32408
12.	Kerala	134	30993

1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	518	228019
14.	Maharashtra	1185	75650
15.	Manipur	9	247
16.	Meghalaya	61	356
17.	Mizoram	42	8528
18.	Orissa	265	27055
19.	Punjab	437	2532
20.	Rajasthan	268	12707
21.	Sikkim	48	623
22.	Tamil Nadu	225	4138
23.	Tripura	91	2315
24.	Uttar Pradesh	180	6484
25.	Uttaranchal	2087	22930
26	West Bengal	77	9217
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51	2223
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87	168
	Total	8015	576090

Amendments to Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960

130. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Peoples for the ethical treatment of Animals for amending the "Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960";

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

(c) whether the Government are considering to amend the "Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960; and

(d) if so, the details indicating the time by which it is likely to be amended ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Peoples for the Ethical Treatment of Animals has suggested to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 so as to enhance the penalties for cruelty against animals.

(c) and (d) At present, there are no proposals to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

Environmental Clearance to Projects of Andhra Pradesh

131. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to accord environmental clearance for the Bhimili Beach Project of Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Bhimili Beach Sand mining project of M/s Indian Rare Earths Ltd. was reconsidered and discussed with the project authorities based on the recommendations of the State Government. The requisite information and clarficiations sought from the project authorities in June 2002 have not been received in the Ministry.

Streamlining of AAI

132. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Chairman in the Airports Authority of India (AAI) has been lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the said post is likely to be filled; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the functioning of Airports Authority of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) The post of the Chairman, Airports Authority of India (AAI) is

lying vacant with effect from 1st January 2002. The process for selection and appointment to the post of Chairman, AAI was started in time, but has been delayed on account of certain requirements for compliance of orders of Delhi High Court in the Letters Patent Appeal No. 234/2001.

(c) and (d) It is difficult to estimate the time by which the post would be filled, in view of requirements under the orders of the Hon'ble Court. However, the senior most Member of the Airports Authority of India has been entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of the post of Chairman, Airports Authority of India and the Authority is functioning smoothly.

Inclusion of Tourism in the Priority Sector

133. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are planning to widen the definition of priority sector to include tourism in the priority sector;

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

(c) the time by which the proposal of accord priority to tourism sector would be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) to (c) In order to provide impetus to the growth and development of tourism, Department of Tourism has recommended to the Ministry of Finance that tourism industry be made eligible for lending under the priority sector by Banks.

[Translation]

Water availability in Ganga River

134. DR. M.P. JAISWAL :
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantum of water flowing in the Ganga river;

(b) the quantum of water used for irrigation, drinking and industrial purposes, separately;

(c) the quantum of unutilized water which falls in the occan; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken for gainful utilization of water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) to (c) As per the assessment made by Central Water Commission, the average annual flow in Ganga basin is assessed as 525 billion cubic meter (BCM) out of which 250 BCM is estimated to be utilizable.

The utilization assessed for various purposes for the year 2000 is as under :-

(i)	Irrigation	–	150764 million cubic metre
(ii)	Drinking	–	7900 million cubic metre
(iii)	Industries (including thermal and nuclear power stations)	–	5870 million cubic metre

(d) A number of water resources projects have been taken up and are proposed by the concerned State Governments for optimum utilization of the waters of the river Ganga. Besides Government of India has also formulated National Perspective Plan envisaging interlinking of rivers for transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins/areas.

[English]

Delay in Announcement of MSP

135. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the miserable condition of farmers due to late announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various agricultural crops has highlighted the need to announce the same before the sowing season begins;

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

(c) the steps taken, if any to promote diversification of crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) It has been the endeavour of the Government to announce the Minimum Support prices for major

agricultural Commodities before sowing season to enable the farmers to take investment decisions. However, there has been some delay in some years in the announcement of the Prices due to administrative reasons.

(c) The Government is aware of the need for crop diversification and the issue has been discussed at various fora. Diversification of crops does not only mean shifting of crops but also includes Horticultural Crops, Live Stocks, Dairy and Fisheries. The supportive measures for achieving crop diversifiction include reforms in marketing, balance between MSPs of different crops, Crops Insurance, Farm Forestry/Agro Forestry, Development of High Yielding and disease and pest resistant varieties and Conservation of Soil and Natural Resources requiring dovetailing of various schemes for a longer period.

[Translation]

Drying up of Sources of Rivers

136. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for drying up of sources of rivers in the country;

(b) the names of States which are non dispute due to said reasons;

(c) the reasons for checking the water flow of Indravati river of Bastar by Orissa as a result of which the sources in Bastar are drying up;

(d) whether any ecological study has been conducted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to overcome the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) The drying up of rivers depends on various factors such as the condition of rainfall in the catchment area during the preceeding monsoon. The rivers which are not perennial or snow-fed and which are not recharged by ground water acquifiers, are likely to dry up in the lean or low weather flow season. However, over-exploitation/ less recharge of ground water, resulting in lowering of the water tables, also dries up the rivers. Construction of dams impounding the lean weather flows in the reservoir is also one of the causes. The National Water Policy, 2002 provides that minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology and social consideration.

(b) There are water disputes, between the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry.

(c) As per the agreement between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, the State of Orissa shall ensure 45 thousand million cubic foot of water to flow down at the Orissa and Madhya Pradesh border in the Indravati Sub-basin. As the monthly quantum has not been specified there has been difference of opinion between the Government of Chhattisgarh and Government of Orissa with regard to monthly distribution of annual flows and constrction of diversion structure across Jura Nallah and main Indravati.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Central Government is making all efforts to amicably resolve the issue with the cooperation of the State Governments.

[English]

Modification to Expenditure from CRF and NCCF

137. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given any directions to the State Governments particularly Government of Kerala regarding the modifications to the expenditure from the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the proposals received from Government of Kerala in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (d) The award of the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) requires Central Government to prescribe items and norms of expenditure for assistance from CRF and NCCF.

to be applicable to all the States. It further provides that in specific cases, the State Specific Norms may also be prescribed on request of State Goverments concerned. Accordingly, "immediate repair of bunds in Kuttanad and Kole Land specific to the small and marginal farmers" has been included under State Specific Norms for Kerala for the period 2000-05, at the request of the State Government.

Remodality Plan of IISCO

138. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether M.N. Dastur and Company has been appointed for assessing the viability of remodality plan of India Iron and Steel Company Limited (IISCO);

(b) if so, whether it has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is pursuing the rehabilitation proposal for Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited (IISCO) with Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI). IDBI has commissioned M/s. M.N. Dastur and Company as an independent consultant for assessing the proposal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Response to Apex Scheme

139. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN :
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Apex Fare Special Promotional Scheme" introduced by the Indian Airlines had a positive response;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to continue the Apex Scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) other steps proposed to increase its sales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) Indian Airlines had introduced Apex fares, an Advance Purchase scheme on select domestic sectors in Economy Class for travel between 1st August to 31st October, 2002. In view of the positive market response, the scheme has been extended with effect from 1st November, 2002 till 31st March, 2003.

(d) With a view to make the scheme more customer friendly and to increase its sales, Indian Airlines has suitably modified the Apex fares scheme. The details are as under :-

(i) At the time of introduction of the scheme, the passenger was required to purchase a confirmed ticket atleast 21 days prior to the departure. However, under the extended scheme i.e. with effect from 1st November 2002, the condition has been modified and the passenger can now purchase a confirmed ticket atleast 15 days prior to departure.

(ii) Passengers are now permitted to make voluntary changes in bookings/sector or cancel the ticket issued against Apex fares upto 15 days prior to the date of departure.

(iii) Passengers holdiing an Apex fare ticket are permitted to make a change from Apex fare to normal fare upto one hour before departure on the date of travel provided the passenger is rebooked on the first available flight of Indian Airlines for the same sector and the ticket is reissued on the normal fare.

[Translation]

Animal Husbandry Centres

140. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA :
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where animal husbandry centres are functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up animal husbandry centres throughout the country for

scientific development of animal husbandry in order to boost White Revolution; and

(c) if so, the details and present position thereof, State-wise alongwith problems coming in its way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Testing of Foodgrain Produce

141 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to prescribe any criteria for the testing of foodgrains produced through organic manures, fertilisers, pesticides and bio technology;

(b) if so, the time by which such criteria is likely to be notified;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up reliable Laboratories for the testing of foodgrains produced through biotechnology; and

(d) if so, the time by which these laboratories are likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Quality of food products (including foodgrains) are regulated under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, in the Department of Health, Ministry of Health, under AGMARK Act. This is implemented by Directorate of Marketing Inspection (DMI). Under this Act quality standards of 163 agricultural and allied commodities including foodgrains have already been formulated, so far. The Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has also published the standards for the Food Grain Testing vide No. 4333 (Part I to V) which is already existing as the National Standard on method of analysis of Foodgrains.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Laboratories and testing set up are already available for normally produced foodgrains. However, the DBT jointly with ICAR has established a National Containment cum Quarantine Facility for transgenic planting material in the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), IARI, New Delhi. DBT has already initiated Research and Development programme, for development of analytical techniques for rapid detection of transgenic traits in Genetically Modified (GM) Food and products derived therefrom in the following Institutions;

(1) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore,

(2) National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad,

(3) Indian Toxicological Research Centre, Lucknow,

(4) Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, and

(5) National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.

All the laboratories identified as above are well known and are actively engaged in the testing of foodgrains produced through biotechnology.

[English]

Investment of EPF in Special Deposit Scheme

142. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund Office has invested 80% of its Rs. 1,04,000 crore total assests in a Special Deposit Scheme (SDS);

(b) if so, whether the fund would not be able to sustain a 9.5% interest rate as it would amount to eating its surplus which it put at Rs. 400 crores; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken by the EPFO in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) As on 30.09.2002, of the total corpus of Employees Provident Fund 78.46% has been invested in the Special Deposit Scheme (SDS).

(b) and (c) According to the Central Board of Trustees (Employees Provident Fund), it would be sustainable to fix the rate of interest on Employees Provident Fund for 2002-2003 at 9.5%.

Sardar Sarovar Project

143. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of Sardar Sarover Project;

(b) the total amount spent on its construction so far and the amount allocated to the concerned State Governments under various schemes;

(c) the details of works undertaken and the schemes for which proposals have been received during the last three years by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Present status of the Sardar Sarovar Project is as under :

Dam : The spillway blocks of the Sardar Sarovar Dam (block No. 30 to 46) have been raised up to Elevation 95m. 3m High humps were also constructed over block nos. 31 to 45. Other blocks are at various levels higher than Elevation 95m.

Power House : The Canal Head Power House (CHPH) is completed in all respects and test run for the units has been done. The works of River Bed Power house (RBPH) are in progress and the first unit is likely to ready by September, 2004.

Canals : The canal works in the reach 0 to 263 km of Narmada Main Canal are almost completed. The works in the reach 263 to 357 km have been commenced and the entire main canal up to its tail end (i.e. Rajasthan bordre) is targeted for completion by June, 2005.

(b) An amount of Rs. 13,232.66 crore has been spent on the construction of Sardar Sarovar Project upto 30.8.2002. The expenditure allocated to the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are Rs. 9911.00 crore, Rs. 1879.80 crore, Rs. 890.44 crore and Rs. 553.66 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has been providing for the last three years central loan assistance (CLA) under the accelerated irrigation benefit programme and under resources gap for the power component for the Sardar Sarovar Project as under :

(Amount of CLA Rs. in Crores)

Year	Government of Gujarat (under AIBP)	Government of Madhya Pradesh (Resources Gap for Power Component)
1999-2000	267.00	18.73
2000-2001	400.00	15.05
2001-2002	480.00	-

[Translation]

Revival of Traditional Rural Industries in Madhya Pradesh

144. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether traditional rural professions like weaving and spinning, black smith, carpentry, oil extraction are gradually dwindling in the country especially in Madhya Pradesh where rural youth are migrating to cities as a result thereof;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government and the State Government are jointly formulating any scheme to revive the traditional rural industries and to check exodus of unemployed youths in Reeva region of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES (SHRI KARIYA MUNDA) : (a) to (c) In order to arrest the large scale misgration of rural youth from rural to urban areas in search of better opportunity, the Government through the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing the Rural Employmend Generation Programme since 01.04.1995 in all the States including Madhya Pradesh. Under this scheme, the KVIC provides margin money assistance at the rate of 25% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs and for the project above Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs, rate of margin money is 25% of Rs. 10 lakhs plus 10% on remaining cost of the project. In the case of SC/ST/OBC/Women/Physically Handicapped/Ex-Servicemen and Minority Community

beneficiary/institution and for hill border and tribal areas, North Eastern Region, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, the margin money grant is 30% of the project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs but above this amount and upto Rs. 25 lakhs it is 30% of 10 lakh plus 10% of the reamining cost of the project. Under this scheme, the beenficiary's contribution is at least 10% of the project cost. In case of SC/ST and other weaker sections, beneficiary's contribution is 5% of the project cost. This scheme is being implemented through Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks etc. In the State of Madhya Pradesh as on 31.3.2002, 16779 projects under REGP of KVIC were financed which resulted in generation of 165741 employment opportunities.

Moreover, for the development and promotion of KVI sector, the Government had announced a package on 14.5.2001, which is under different phases of implementation. The package consists of Rebate Policy for five years, option of Rebate and Market Development Assistance (MDA), Insurance cover to Khadi artisans, emphasis on improvement of Khadi products, creation of packaging and design facilities, measures to promote marketing, brand building, cluster development etc.

Reduction in Interest Rate of EPF

145. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reduction in the interest rates of EPF has led to a growing tendency of taking advances from Provident Fund substantially and the attraction for the Fund is on decline.

(b) if so, whether the Government are chalking out any concrete scheme to save the Fund and the retain its attraction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Assistance for Macromanagement of Supplementation Scheme in M.P.

146. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : Will the Minister of

(a) whether a provision of financial assistance of Rs. 12.92 crore has been made in the Annual Plan for the purpose of share-capital non overdue cover under the Macromanagement of Supplementation Scheme of Madhya Pradesh Cooperative Institutions during 2002-2003;

(b) whether the Union Government have to provide an amount of Rs. 11.62 crore as their share to the Department of Cooperatives, Government of Madhya Pradesh under this Scheme;

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided so far to the State Government by the Union Government during the current financial year; and

(d) the time by which the rest of the amount will be provided to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (d) The fiinancial assistance under Macro Management Scheme is released in lump sum as per Work Plan prepared by the State Government and approved by Government of India. For the year 2002-03 the Work Plan of Madhya Pradesh was approved for an amount of Rs. 50.00 crore. As per Work Plan, the Cooperation Department has been allocated an outlay of Rs. 0.070 lakhs including a sum of Rs. 0.010 lakhs for the component of long term loan to CCB for non-over due cover scheme.

The funds are released to the States as per guidelines prescribed by Ministry of Finance for implementation of Macro Management Scheme. The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has already released a sum of Rs 22.50 crore as 1st installment and 2nd and the final instalment of Rs. 21.00 crore to the Madhya Pradesh Government under the Macro Management of Agriculture Management Scheme for the year 2002-03.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Schemes in Bihar

147. SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Centrally sponsored schemes relating to animal husbandry and dairy development implemented in Bihar; and

(b) the assistance provided by the Union Government for the preservation, protection and

development of animal breeds and eradication of animal diseases in each district of the State during 2001-02 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying releases funds to the State Government for the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Funds are not released district wise but according to the viable proposals received from State Government. A statement indicating the Centrally Sponsored Schemes relating to Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development and funds released to the State of Bihar during 2001-02 under these schemes is enclosed.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs

Name of the Schemes	Central releases made during 2001-02
I. AH Sector	
1. Assistance to States for Poultry/Duck Farm	31.20
2. Assistance of States for Control of Animal Diseases	35.73
3. Professional Efficiency Development	0.39
4. Integrated Sample Survey for Live-stock Production	12.00
II. Dairy Development Sector	
5. Integrated Dairy Development	64.47
Total	143.79

[English]

Import of Improved Variety of Seeds

148. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are importing seeds of improved variety in order to meet the shortage;

(b) if so, the total number of improved varities of seeds imported during the last three years and the amount spent on their import separately, year-wise; and

(c) the details of distribution of those seeds to various States/Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Policy of Bilateral Air Agreement

149. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate bilateral air service policy to safeguard interest of national Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided not to negotiate with international Airlines till the policy is finalised;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the bilateral agreement that are pending with the Government alongwith the name of the country and the airline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Air traffic rights being sovereign in nature are exchanged between two countries through bilateral air services agreement on the principle of reciprocity and mutual benefits to the two countries involved. Recently, an integrated approach has been evolved following consultations with Ministries of External Affairs and Tourism keeping in view our tourism, economic, diplomatic and stretegic interests.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Requests for bilateral air services negotiations have been received from a number of countries like Turkey, Poland, Tunisia, UK, Russia, South Korea, Malaysia, Kenya, Thailand, Kuwait, South Africa, Libya, UAE (Dubai), Oman, Bahrain etc. to consider enhancement in capacity, new points of call and signing of new Air Services Agreements etc.

[Translation]

Sale of Scrap

150. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of scrap stored in Bokaro Steel Plant and in other plants as on date;

(b) the existing norms to fix the rate for the sale of scrap;

(c) whether lakhs of tonnes of scrap stored in Bokaro Steel Plant is lying unsold;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor: and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to sell this scrap and earn profit for the steel plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Ban on Carrying Pickle in Domestic Flights

151. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Goverment have recently banned the carrying of pickle (Achar) as hand baggage in domestic flights as a security measure;

(b) whether jam, jellies and chutney and honey are still permitted to be carried on Indian Airlines/Air India flights; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVAITION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Only those items are banned from being carried as a part of hand baggage which could camouflage weapons/explosives.

[Translation]

Cultivation of Oilseeds/Pulses

152. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position regarding cultivation of oilseeds and pulses in the country and hectare-wise yield thereof;

(b) whether the production of oilseeds and pulses is sufficient to meet the requirement of the country;

(c) if not, the remedial steps being taken thereon; and

(d) the measures being taken by the Government to promote cultivation of oilseeds and pulses in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) The area and production of oilseeds and pulses is fluctuating from year to year depending upon the weather conditions prevailing in the country. However, the estimated area under oilseeds during the year 2001-02 was 22.85 million ha. with a yield estimate of 907 Kg. per ha. whereas the estimated area under pulses during the same year was 22.63 million ha. with a yield estimate of 598 Kg. per ha.

(b) to (d) The production of oilseeds and pulses is not keeping pace with the increasing population and the higher living standard of masses. However, to increase the production of oilseeds and pulses in the country and to meet the requirement two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely, Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) and National Pulses Development Project (NPDP) are in operation in various States of the country. Under both these schemes financial assistance is provided on various inputs like production and distribution of seeds, distribution of seed minikits, distribution of improved farm implements, spinkler sets, rhyzobium culture and micro nutrients etc.. In order to disseminate the production technology amongst the farmers frontline demonstrations are organized by the I.C.A.R. and block demonstrations by State Department of Agriculture.

[English]

Growing need of Water in Karnataka

153. SHRI AMBAREESHA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to extend new technologies to Karnataka to meet the growing need of water;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) :

(a) to (c) Conventional methods of rain water harvesting, construction of dams and minor tanks, restoration of old tanks, water shed management etc. are being practised in the country including in Karnataka to meet the growing needs of water. The revised National Water Policy, 2002 also provides for conservation of resources and augmentation of the availability of water by maximizing retention, eliminating pollution and minimzing losses. Water being a State subject, planning and implementation of the water resources projects is taken up by State Governments themselves. However, the World Bank aided project namely Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project provides for such conservation measures.

Assistance to Punjab in Agricultural Sector

154. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central assistance provided to Punjab in agricultural sector during the last three years;

(b) whether the amount given to Punjab was fully utilized by the State Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the detailed break up of non-utilised funds given by the Centre year-wise/amount-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) The details of Central assistance provided and utilised by the Punjab Government under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during the last three years were as follows :-

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Funds Released	Funds utilised
1999-2000	12.07	3.30
2000-2001	8.50	4.38
2001-2002	10.63	4.04

The reasons for non-utilizations of funds under a major Macro Management Scheme during the year 2000-2001 was due to non-clearance of administrative and financial approval of Work Plan Schemes by the State Government to State Agriculture Department and during the year 2001-2002 due to late release of financial sanction by the State Government.

Privatisation of Rivers

155. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether river water in some parts of the country has been privatized;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the critcria laid down in this regard;

(d) whether the interest of the farmers has been protected; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) to (e) Water being a State subject, planning execution and management of water resources projects is taken up by the State Governments themselves. As such, the information for answering the question is being collected from the State Governments.

[Translation]

Connecting of Vaishali and Keseria to Budhist Circuits

156. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to connect Vaishali and Keseria to Budhist Circuit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) and (b) Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda-Varanasi Buddhist Circuit has been identified for integrated development during 2002-2003. There is no proposal under consideration to include other tourist places in this circuit at present. However, keeping in view the tourism

potential of Vaishali and Keseria, the Railway Board has been requested to consider construction of rail lines to these places.

Relief on basis of Minimum Support Price for Rabi Crop

157. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices is contemplating to provide relief on the basis of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Rabi crop as was done in the case of Kharif crop;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) The Price Policy for Rabi Crops of 2002-03 to be marketed in 2003-04 is under the consideration of the Government.

[English]

Effects of Pokhran Nuclear Tests

158. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have not so far carried out any studies on the long term deleterious effect of Pokhran nuclear tests on the soil, flora, fauna, human health and wildlife;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some of the earlier reports circulated world-wide by Indian sources painted a gloomy picture; and

(d) if so, the details of present policy of the Government on the matter indicating the likely time for carrying out such study, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d) Measurements of radio-activity were carried out on soil, flora and fauna samples in the vicinity of the test sites and also upto fairly large distances both during the tests and on an ongoing basis, subsequent to the tests. Radiation level at all locations was found to be at normal natural background level with no increase in radioactivity thus establishing that there is no contamination whatsoever due to the tests. Also, a team of doctors have examined the health of villagers for the alleged ill-effects. The team observed no evidence of ill-effects attributable to radiation on the health of population in the area.

Promotion of Tourism in Kaziranga Sanctuary

159. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam Tourism Development Corporation in collaboration with North-Eastern Railways has submitted a package proposal for promoting tourism in Kaziranga Sanctuary;

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

(c) the present tourists traffic per year to Kaziranga and the targets fixed under the package scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) No such proposal has been received in the Department of Tourism, Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Tourist arrivals to Kaziranga during the last three years are as under

Year	Tourist arrivals	
	Indian	Foreign
1999-2000	37696	1623
2000-2001	50498	1838
2001-2002	44162	2144

No targets are fixed for the package scheme.

Employment Ratio in Public and Private Sector

160. SHRI A.K. PREMAJAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employment ratio in public and private sector has been declining since 1996;

(b) if so, the details of employment in both sector during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the details of comparative data of growth in population during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) Employment ratio in the public and Private Organised sector has not registered any significant change over the years since 1996. Details of employment in these sectors during the period 1998-2000 (latest available) are given below :

Sector	Employment during (in Lakhs)		
	1998	1999	2000
Public	193.67	194.15	193.14
Private	87.84	86.98	86.46
Total Organised Sector	281.50	281.13	279.60

(c) As per the Census 2001 data, annual average growth rate of population during 1991-2001 was of the order of 2.13%

Landing and Navigation Costs in India

161. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the landing and navigation costs at the Indian Airports is much higher than most of the other airports in developed countries;

(b) whether this high cost put a heavy financial burden on the Indian Airlines and the Air India on their operating costs;

(c) the comparative figures of the landing and navigating costs at some of the other airports: and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the cost at par with the other comparable airports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (d) India is ranked at 115 out of 224 airports in terms of charges for B-747 aircraft, as far as landing and take off are concerned. The charges at Indian airports are US$ 2,285 as against the highest charges of US$ 10,292 at Frankfurt Airport, Germany and lowest charges of US$ 101 at Guinea Bissau Airport for B-747 aircraft. India charges Rs. 8040 to Rs. 27451 for Route Navigational Facility Charges (RNFC) depending on distance of 100 to 2000 Nautical Miles, as compared to charges in Australia (Rs. 5258 to Rs. 105162), Brazil (Rs. 11141 to Rs. 222824), Canada (Rs. 3824 to Rs. 76472) and Euro Control (Rs. 11876 to Rs. 237520) for B-747 aircraft. RNFC is low in India when Compared to other countries in the world. However, the charges vary with the level of traffic and the earning from non-traffic revenue sources.

With effect from 1st October 2002 AAI has restructured its Navigational charges from weight basis to weight cum distance basis in consultaiton with International Air Transport Association and with due approval of Government of India which has benefited the domestic carriers by about 20%

Use of Kabini Reservoir Water by Karnataka

162. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has drawn up any contingency plan to use water below the minimum level in Kabini reservoir to save standing crops;

(b) if so, whether the Government have agreed to provide any help and assistance to the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) The State of Karnataka routinely draws water for irrigation purposes during the summer months from the storage available between Minimum Draw Down Level and Dead Storage Level in Kabini reservoir.

(b) and (c) Do not anse.

[Translation]

Notified Forest Area in Jharkhand

163. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT :
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any notified forest area in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to remove the causes and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) The details of notified forest areas in Jharkhand are as follows :

Reserved Forests	–	4,387.20 Sq.Km.
Protected Forests	–	19,184.78 Sq.Km.
Unclassed Forests	–	33.49 Sq.Km.
Total	–	23,605.47 Sq.Km.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Bhedaghat on Tourism Map

164. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bhedaghat is being contemplated to be put in a package tour along with Khajuraho, Kanah National Park and Mongli Land Pench Sanctuary in view of tourist importance of Bhedaghat famous worldwilde for marble quarrying; and

(b) if not, the details of plan to attract domestic and foreign tourists to Bhedaghat ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) and (b) Package tours are promoted/ sold by the tour operators/travel agents depending upon its demand by the domestic and international tourists. Presently Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation is operating various package tours from its satellite offices based outside the State of Madhya Pradesh, which includes tourist destinations of Khajuraho, Kanha National Park and Bhedaghat (marble rocks) near Jabalpur.

[English]

Closure of Delhi Airport

165. SHRI UMMAREDDY VANKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Airport was shut down during October, 2002 in the mornings to facilitate celebrations conducted by the Indian Air Force;

(b) whether due to this closure, thousands of passengers were put to inconvenience; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to avoid such reoccurence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) On the occasion of Air Force Day in October every year Indian Air Force carries out caremonial fly past. Owing to this, the air space over Delhi airport is required to be closed in the mornings for 3-4 days. This year also in October, 2002 Delhi airport was closed on some days for this reason.

(b) and (c) Some flights scheduled for operations during this period are affected due to the closoure. However, since instructions are issued in advance in this regard, flights are accordingly re-scheduled. Therefore, minimal inconvenience is caused to the passengers.

[Translation]

Cattle Rearing

166. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the majority of farmers and others engaged in agriculture sector supplement their livelihood through cattle rearing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the share of cattle rearing in Gross National Income has been assessed at 6.5%

(d) if so, the other facts thereof; and

(e) the average annual allocation made for the growth of this sector during the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the Inpute Survey (1991-92), conducted by Ministry of Agriculture, the total livestock owned by agricultural operational holdings in the country was 438 million.

As per Livestock Census' 1992, the total livestock population in the country on 15.10.1992 was 471 million, which included the livestock owned by persons not engaged in agriculture.

(c) and (d) As per the National Accounts Statistics compiled by the Central Statistical Organization for 1999-2000 the share of livestock sector in total Gross Domestic Product was 6.17% in 2000-01 at current prices.

(e) The average annual allocation made for the growth of Animal Husbandary and Dairying Sector during the Ninth Five Year Plan was Rs. 309 crores, and the same for the Tenth Five Year Plan is Rs. 347 crores.

[English]

Development of Horticulture

167. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched any scheme for development of horticulture through plasticulture in some States;

(b) if so, the States where such schemes; have been launched;

(c) whether any such schemes has been launched in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, since when and the Central assistance provided to the States under the scheme for the development of Horticulture during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) The Government launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Use of Plastics in Agriculture during the Eighth Plan for implementation in all States and Union territories. The Scheme was continued during the Ninth Plan with effect from October 2000 under the title Development of Horticulture Through Plasticulture Intervention. The scheme was subsumed under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in Agriculture – Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts through Work Plan. Under this Scheme the State Government can proritise their programmes as per their felt needs and requirement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The scheme was implemented in Karnataka during the Eighth and Ninth Plan period. The details of Central assistance provided to the States and Karnataka during the last three years is as follows :

Year	Amount provided (Lakh Rs.)		Remarks
	All States and UTs	Karnataka	
1999-2000	9510.0	2372.45	Under Plasticulture Scheme
2000-2001	1820.0	248.98	Under Plasticulture Scheme
	37888.0	42222.0	Under Macro Management Scheme.
2001-2002	63123.0	5850.00	Under Macro Management Scheme.

Labour Reforms

168. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister's meeting with the Trade Union representatives failed to break the deadlock on labour reforms as reported in Pioneer dated October 19,2002;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the details of discussions held with Trade Union Leaders alongwith the demands made by them and final decision taken by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) to (c) The Prime Minister's meeting with the Trade Union representatives on 18th October was to understand and appreciate the views of different stake holders and to take stock of the action initiated for implementation of the recommendations of 2nd National Commission on Labour (NCL). In the meeting, the Trade Unions raised the issues like amendment in labour laws, labour reforms report of NCL, reveiw of economic policy, disinvestment policy, bonus ceiling, social security, minimum wages, unemployment etc.

Review/updating of labour laws is an ongoing process in order to bring them in tune with the prevailing situation and emerging needs of the economy. The NCL, in its report, has covered review of laws, social security, women and child labour, skill developed, labour administration, unorganised sector etc. The Government has initiated the process of tripartite consultations and there is a continuing interaction with the social partners to bring about a workable consensus on implementation of the recommendations of the Commission.

New Airport near Mumbai

169. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government and the Government of Maharashtra have since decided to develop a new Airport near Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the total estimated cost of the project and the source of its funding; and

(e) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (e) The techno – economic feasibility report prepared by the City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) of Maharashtra for construction of a second international airports at Navi Mumbai at an estimated cost of Rs. 3230 crores is under examinations.

Controversy over Sustainable Development

170. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether even after finalization of a document on sustainable development of the Earth a number of issues like targets for increase in amount of power generated from renewable sources remained unresolved and were subjected to controversy;

(b) if so, details of the subjects and issues on which controversy continued to persist; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to have these issues resolved to the benefit of developing nations and for assuring sustainable development of the globe ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) The question of diversification of energy supply by developing advanced and cleaner energy technologies and setting a target for renewable energy was extensively debated. The European Union insisted on a global target of 2 percent of renewable energy by the year 2010 from the base year 2000. On the basis of their energy resources endowment, Group fo 77 and some other developed countries were cautious in accepting a firm commitment on the share of renewable energy in their overall energy requirement. This issue was resolved by including strong and emphatic references to increase the share of renewable energy on a global, regional and national basis. India succeeded in making developed nations agree on helping the developing countries with the necessary financial and technical resources to increase the share of renewable energy in a gradual manner.

ICJF's Demands for Prevention of Climate change

171. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India Climate Justice Forum (ICJF) activitists representing various Non-Governmental Organizations have demanded "People's control over land, forests and oceans" to prevent climate change;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made and allegations levelled by ICJF;

(c) whether the Government propose to look into the matter and resolve the issues amicably; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Climate Justice Forum has stated that the negotiations relating to climate change have primarily focused on the technical area and have been derailed by special interest groups such as large oil, coal and utility companies and called for greater voice to people most affected by climate change.

(c) and (d) India is a Party of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which seeks to address climate change in accordance with principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. India also acceded to the Kyoto Protocol in August, 2002 which further affirms India's commitment to strengthening of global efforts to combat climate change.

Release of Water to Tamil Nadu by Karnataka

172. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :
SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI :
DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN :
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL :

Will the Minister of WATER RESORUCES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of water released to Tamil Nadu by Karnataka from Cauvery river on daily basis as monitored by Cauvery River Authority/Monitoring Committee in the month of October and November, till date;

(b) whether Karnataka is meeting the requirement as directed by the Supreme Court;

(c) if not, whether the Union Government have asked the Karnataka Government to implement the Supreme Court Order; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) A statement of outflows from Kabini and K.R. Sagar reservoirs of Karnataka and inflows into Mettur Reservoir for the month of October and Novermber 2002 till date is attached.

(b) to (d) For non-compliance of Supreme Court order by Karnataka, the State of Tamil Nadu has filed Contempt Petitions in September and October, 2002 which are before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Union of India had asked the Karnataka Government to comply with the Cauvery River Authority order through a letter dated 18th September 2002 written to the Union Minister (Water Resources) addressed to Chief Minister of Karnataka.

Statement

Date	Total Outflows from Kabini and KR Sagar (TMC)	Inflows in Mettur (TMC)
1	2	3
01.10.02	0.109	0.543
02.10.02	0.110	0.421
03.10.02	0.116	0.374
04.10.02	0.119	0.373
05.10.02	0.123	0.250
06.10.02	0.126	0.237
07.10.02	0.123	0.373
08.10.02	0.120	0.282
09.10.02	0.119	0.185
10.10.02	0.082	0.351
11.10.02	0.047	0.477
12.10.02	0.026	0.993
13.10.02	0.026	0.881
14.10.02	0.027	0.639

1	2	3
15.10.02	0.028	0.502
16.10.02	0.032	0.400
17.10.02	0.036	0.630
18.10.02	0.038	0.557
19.10.02	0.040	0.463
20.10.02	0.041	0.364
21.10.02	0.042	0.404
22.10.02	0.104	0.602
23.10.02	0.167	0.803
24.10.02	0.167	0.574
25.10.02	0.167	0.373
26.10.02	0.167	0.258
27.10.02	0.167	0.295
28.10.02	0.286	0.664
29.10.02	1.021	1.062
30.10.02	1.744	1.109
31.10.02	1.258	2.293
01.11.02	0.918	3.307
02.11.02	0.594	2.021
03.11.02	0.392	1.464
04.11.02	0.387	1.222
05.11.02	0.456	0.991
06.11.02	0.524	0.840
07.11.02	0.526	0.743
08.11.02	0.393	0.857
09.11.02	0.347	0.782
10.11.02	0.337	0.816
11.11.02	0.334	0.730
12.11.02	0.332	0.640
13.11.02	0.329	0.489

Revival of Co-operative Societies

173. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have prepared a Rs. 500 crore plan for the revival of all co-operative societies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the societies selected under the plan for the first phase, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have asked the State Governments to take effective steps to increase the profit of co-operative societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a token provision of Rs. 100 crore has been made in the Union Budget for the year 2002-03 for revitalization of the co-operative credit structure in the country.

(c) and (d) Though cooperation is a State subject but the Government of India has been advising the State Govenments from time to time for undertaking reform measures in cooperative sector for improving their performance and viability.

Objection to Fleet Expansion Plan of AI

174. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI PRABODH PANDA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the finance Ministry has objected to the fleet expansion plan of the Indian Airlines;

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

(c) the response of this Ministry thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK : (a) to (c) The proposal that has been received from Indian Airlines Ltd. has been circulated to various appraising agencies like Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment etc. Their comments, when received will be discussed in a pre-PIB (Public Investment Board) meeting.

Strength of Labourers in Central and State PSUs

175. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the total labour strength of the Central and State PSUs in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the percentage of SC/ST in these units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Security Lapse at Mumbai Airport

176. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :
SHRI AMBAREESHA :
SHRI RAM SHETH THAKUR :
PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM :
SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Hijack bid exposes lax security" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated September 10, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it was a security lapse;

(d) whether similar cases of security lapse have been reported at Mumbai Airport since handing over the security to CISF;

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

(f) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(g) the further steps being taken to tighten the security at Mumbai airport ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Oon 9.9.2002, Air Seychelles flight HM 017 left Mumbai Airport at the scheduled time for Male and Seychelles. 30 minutes before approach of Male Airport, a passenger by name Shri Chandra Babu Sashi. Raj threatened one of the airhostesses with a knife and wanted to enter the cockpit forcibly. He was overpowered by the crew of the aircraft and on arrival at Male Airport, he was handed over to the Male Authorities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) On the day of the incident, both Mumbai Police and CISF were on duty while CISF was on the job training. CISF has taken over security duties with effect from 30.9.2002 and no security lapse has occured after CISF has taken over.

(e) to (g) The enquiry revealed that it was a fault on the part of Airport Security Unit which failed to detect the knife and that the incident could have been averted if secondary/ladder point checking was carried out. To further tighten security BCAS has reiterated instructions regarding secondary ladder point checks to all airlines.

Smart Cards to Air India Passengers

177. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration of the Government to tie up with HDFC Bank to offer "Smart Cards" to the Air India passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to take a concrete shape ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Crash of Private Helicopter

178. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a helicopter of a private company crashed at a village near Lonavala, Mumbai on September 22, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the DG of Civil Aviation have conducted inquiry into the cause of the crash;

(c) if so, the number of persons killed in the crash and whether the helicopters owned by individuals/ companies are lacking proper safety norms; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that proper safety norms are followed by owners of helicopters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Five persons, including the crew members, received fatal injuries in the crash of the helicopter belonging to Million Air at Petshapur near Lonavala on 22.09.2002. The Inspector of accidents, appointed by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), is investigating this accidents.

(d) The DGCA ensures, on a continuous basis, strict compliance of safety norms by operators, including helicopter operators by way of safety audits. The safety aduit covers all essential areas including engineering, operations, quality control department etc. In addition, spot checks on maintenance activities are also carried out by the DGCA.

Production of Milk

179. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is the largest producer of milk in the World;

(b) if so, whether only 15 per cent milk is fit for human consumption and rest of the milk is unsafe due to many dieased cattel;

(c) whether this has also hampered milk productions in the country causing annual loss of over Rs. 6000 crore;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any study in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the remedial steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. India is the largest producer of milk in the world. The estimated production of milk in 2001-02 was 84.6 million tonnes.

(b) Government of India has not received any authenticated report that only 15 per cent milk is fit for human consumption and rest of the milk is unsafe due to many diseased cattle.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Fluorosis in Drinking Water of Delhi Schools

180. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Risk of Fluorosis in 170 Government Schools" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated September 6, 2002;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce/minimise flouride in water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per survey conducted by the Government of NCT of Delhi, during the year 2000-01, about 560 samples out of 3000 samples were found with fluoride more than 1 milligram/litre. These samples were collected from the dirking water source located in the residential localities of the school children covering 173 school in South, South-West, North and North West districts of Delhi. The survey conducted by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in collaboration with the Central Pollution Control Board during 1997-98 indicated higher level of concentration of flouride in Najafgarh, Kanjhawala, Alipur and City blocks of Delhi.

(c) Provision of safe drinking water is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. The CGWB provides technical services to the State Governments in this endeavour. The CGHWB has taken periodic monitoring of water quality. The data thus collected is made

available to the concenred State agencies. The Board has also organised mass awareness programmes to educate people about ground water pollution and over-exploitation.

Allotment of Vacant Hanger at Old Hyderabad Airport

181. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVAITION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to allot the vacant Hanger at old Hyderabad Airport to be used by the helicopters of the Government of Andhra Pradresh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon and by when the Hanger is likely to be allotted; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hangar was allotted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh on January 30, 2002 to park their helicopters.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Recycling of Plastic Bags

182. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have advised State Governments to ban recycling of Plastic bags;

(b) if so, the States that have enacted laws or issued orders to this effect; and

(c) the details of other steps taken, if any, to check pollution due to indiscriminate use of ploythene for packaging etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has issued 'Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules 1999', under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These rules prohibit the use of recycled plastic bags for storing, carrying, dispensing, or packaging of foodstuffs. The rules also specify that the minimum thickness of carry bags made of virign plastics or recycled plastics shall not be less than 20 microns.

Funds for Technology Upgradation

183. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is planning to spend Rs. 5000 crore during the Tenth Five Plan for its technology upgradation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the ongoing projects and the projects which were granted in-principle approval and proposed future projects under SAIL; and

(d) the funds allocated/to be allocated and spent in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) and (b) During the 10th Plan, SAIL has planned capital expenditure of about Rs. 5000 crore for addition, Modification and Replacemnet (AMR) schemes, which are mainly for maintaining the health of the plants. The major projects of the 10th Plan mainly includes Long Rails facilities and Billet Caster at Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP); Finishing Mill and Bloom Caster at Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP); Continuous Casting Facilities at Bokaro Steel Plant (BSL); Upgradation of ERW Pipe Plant at Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP); Revamping of Cold Rolling Mills at BSL and RSP; and Rebuilding of Coke Oven Batteries.

(c) At present, there are 20 ongoing projects of about Rs. 629 Corres which are in progress. The major ongoing projects include Upgradation of Electrical Resistance Welded (ERW) Pipe Plant at RSP, Long Rails facilities at BSP and Reheating Furnace No. 2 at BSL. Further, at present there are 13 projects, which have been approved 'in principle'. Such major projects include Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No. 1 at RSP and Rebuilding of Coke Oven Battery No. 5 at BSL. Besides, th other major AMR projects planned to be considered in future, depending upon funds availability and techno-economics shall be mainly as per 10th Plan.

(d) The amount spent during 2002-03 (i.e. 1st year of 10th Plan) till Oct' 02 is Rs. 107 Crores as against the Revised Estimate (RE : 2002-03) of Rs. 350 Crore.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Irrigation Projects in Jharkhand

184. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government to the Government of Jharkhand for maintenance and repair of irrigation projects is the State during the last two years; and

(b) the amount actually spent by the State Government during each of the said years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, planning, funding execution and maintenance includig repairs of irrigation projects is done by the State Governments themselves as per their own priorities.

Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers

185. SHRI ViRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented for the welfare of beedi workers;

(b) the details of amount spent on these schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the hospitals for beedi workers are likely to become ready in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country; and

(d) the total number of housing units for the beedi workers allotted in Sagar district during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) A number of welfare schemes are in operation for the welfare of beedi workers. A list of such schemes is in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) A statement II showing the details of amount spent on these schemes during last three years, enclosed.

(c) At present there are three hospitals each at Sagar (Madhya Pradesh), Bihar Sharif (Bihar) and Mukkudal (Tamilnadu) under construction. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) have bene given target to complete these hospitals by 2004.

(d) During last two years 21 houses have been sanctioned for beedi workers in Sagar District.

Statement-I

List of Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers

A. HEALTH :

1. Static-cum-Mobile/Static Allopathic and Static Ayurvedic Dispensaries.
2. Scheme for Reservation of Beds in T.B. Hospitals.
3. Scheme for Domiciliary Treatment of beedi workers suffering from T.B.
4. Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers suffering from Cancer.
5. Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers suffering from Mental Diseases.
6. Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Workers) suffering from Leprosy.
7. Grant of Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers for purchase of Spectacles.
8. Maternity Benefit Scheme for Female Beedi Workers.
9. Scheme for payment of Monetary Compensation for Sterilisation to Beedi Workers.
10. Re-imbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi Workers in respect of Heart Diseases.
11. Re-imbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi Workers in respect of Kidney Transplantation.

B. SOCIAL SECURITY :

1. Group Insurance Scheme.

C. HOUSING :

1. Integrated Housing Scheme.

2. Grant of subsidy to Co-operative Societies of Beedi Industry for construction of worksheds and godowns.

D. EDUCATION :

1. Award of Scholarship to the Children of Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Beedi Workers).

2. Composite Scheme for Financial Assistance to the School going children of Beedi Workers for supply of one set of dress, slates, note books and text books.

3. Payment of incentives on passing final University/ Board examinations from High School onwards.

4. Scheme to provide incentive/financial assistance of Re. 2/- to female children of Beedi Workers, on the basis of attendance in schools.

E. RECREATION :

1. Establishment of Audio-Visual Sets/Cinema Vans/ Exhibition of Films.

2. Organising sports, games, social and cultural activities for Beedi Workers.

3. Holiday Home Scheme for Beedi Workers.

4. Supply of T.V. Sets to the Beedi Workers Industrial Co-operative Societies.

5. Establishment of Community Hall in Beedi Workers Housing Colony with colour T.V. Set.

Statement-II

Amount spent on Welfare Schemes for Beedi Workers during last three years

(Rs. in thousands)

Region	Scheme	Year-wise Expenditure		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
Allahabad				
(UP, Punjab,	Health	11655	17088	14668
H.P., J and K,	Education	2238	4278	5483
Delhi,	Recreation	0	0	0
Chandigarh	Housing	542	873	1117
and Uttranchal)				
	Total	14435	22239	21268
Bangalore				
(Karnataka,	Health	32124	39114	36607
Kerala and	Education	16063	31788	52374
Lakshadweep)	Recreation	0	10	100
	Housing	4478	7140	11021
	Total	52665	78052	100102
Bhilwara				
(Rajasthan,	Health	9155	9970	10963
Gujarat and	Education	4457	7156	8237
Haryana)	Recreation	375	1390	487
	Housing	5	3	0
	Total	13992	18519	19687
Bhubaneswar				
(Orissa)	Health	14436	18374	15401
	Education	8963	15786	14588
	Recreation	695	605	900
	Housing	19603	35008	36500
	Total	43697	69773	67389
Hyderabad				
(AP, TN and	Health	29260	35810	40103
Andaman and	Education	60401	91054	40480
Nicobar Island)	Recreation	105	110	40
	Housing	16959	18087	995
	Total	106725	145061	81618
Jabalpur				
(MP and,	Health	19459	21466	22900
Chhattisgarh)	Education	3339	8973	9923
	Recreation	1	40	307
	Housing	23	14	3600
	Total	22822	30493	36730
Karma				
(Bihar and,	Health	23189	27096	28045
Jharkhand)	Education	1007	1323	3036
	Recreation	344	376	476
	Housing	0	0	0
	Total	24540	28795	31557

1	2	3	4	5
Kolkata				
(WB and NE	Health	27112	29126	29949
States)	Education	12252	17422	26349
	Recreation	189	106	350
	Housing	2938	1471	3902
	Total	42491	48125	60550
Nagpur				
(Maharashtra	Health	12646	15436	15172
and Goa)	Education	19283	20434	37076
	Recreation	25	25	215
	Housing	196	17848	34930
	Total	32150	53743	87393
Grand Total		353517	494800	506294

[English]

Reorganisation of Structure of EPFO

186. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering to reorganize the structure of Employees Provident Fund Organisation by including unorganized labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a large number of vacancies in clerical cadre are lying vacant in E.P.F.O.; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) and (b) The Employees' Provident Fund Organsiation has proposed certain amendments in the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to extend the coverage and scope of the schemes framed thereunder to cover the workers in the unorganised sector also.

(c) and (d) As on 31.3.2002 there are 552 vacancies in the clerical cadre (LDC) lying vacant in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation. The EPF Organisation has already sent a requisition to Staff Selection Commission for sponsoring of candidates for appointment to the post of Lower Division Clerk.

Modernisation of Air Traffic Control Service at Delhi

187. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the modernisation of Air Traffic Control Service (ATCS) at Delhi Airports;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct two separate air corridors for incoming and outgoing flights to prevent accidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Modernisation of Air Traffic Control Services at Delhi Airport has already been completed.

(b) and (c) A large number of air corridors having high density of air traffic have already been bifurcacted. In Delhi all air corridors have been bifurcated except the Northern sector towards Saharanpur, where this is not feasible due to air space constraints.

[Translation]

Production of Paddy in M.P./Chhattisgarh

188. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of paddy in tonnes likely to be produced in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the current year;

(b) the extent to which the production of paddy is likely to decline in terms of percentage in these States during the current year as compared to its average production in these States; and

(c) the strategy chalked out by these State Governments in regard to production of rabi crop in order to make up the loss in paddy production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) No firm State-wise estimates of production

of paddy are available yet. However, based on the preliminary information available, the production of paddy in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the current year is likely to be lower by 20-25% as compared to the normal production (average for 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01) of 7.82 million tonnes.

(c) Due to low water availability from reservoirs, the use of low water requiriing crops such as gram, lentill, linseed etc. have been recommended to the farmers. Also it had been suggested that instead of the dwarf wheat, Tall and Durum varities of wheat may be grown.

[English]

Funds to States for Tourism Projects

189. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have evolved a new machanism for funding the State Governments for tourism projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are also considering to launch a new scheme to identify tourism circuits in the country every year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) to (d) In order to provide quick and substantial impact for development of tourism infrastructure during the Tenth Plan, Department of Tourism has formulated new schemes (i) Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits and (ii) Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development. One destination in each State is identified for development. Under the Scheme of Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits, six circuits would be taken up for development each year in the Tenth Plan.

Under these schemes, Department of Tourism would bear 100% of the cost of the identified projects. However, the following shall be the responsibility of the State Governments/UT administrations.

- Making the land available for development.
- Implementation of rehabilitation package, where shifting of dwelling or commercial units is required. However, the Government of India would provide assistance for construction of Tourist Reception Centres including shopping complexes to house the displaced shops.
- Maintenance and management of the assets created.
- External infrastructures like Water Supply, Elctricity and Roads.

National Agriculture Insurance Scheme

190. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to restrict subsidy on National Agricultural Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the provisions in the scheme, Small and Marginal farmers are allowed 50% subsidy in premium which is to be phased out in a period of five years.

(c) Does not arise.

Revision of Milk Quality Standards

191. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to revise milk quality standards and mandatory screening at grassroot level to ensure infection-free and pure quality milk for processing and exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Bureau of India Standards has been asked to lay down the quality control parameters for milk.

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the said Bureau; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

[Translation]

General Amnesty Scheme

192. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have announced a General Amnesty Scheme to dispose off about 80,000 pending cases with the Employees Provident Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons likely to be benefited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Revival of HSCL

193. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have granted any package for revival of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL)

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the staff of HSCL are not getting salary;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the action taken by the Government for payment of salary to HSCL's staff;

(f) the total number of staff of HSCL retired from service and the number out of them opted Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) during each of the last three years and as on October, 2002, category-wise;

(g) the number of pensioners granted pensions and other benefits and the number of those waiting for payment of pensionery benefits during the said period; and

(h) the remedial steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In July, 1999, Government, approved a revival package for Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) with the proposals as indicated at Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Salary to the employees of HSCL in many units has been getting delayed as HSCL has not been able to generate enough margins to meet the liability of payment of salaries and other outstanding dues to its employees, on its own.

(e) In March, 2002, Government has provided financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 89.44 crores to help HSCL clear oustanding wages/salaries and satutory dues of its employees.

(f) The total number of employees of HSCL separated through Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) and otherwise during each of the last three years and during the current year upto October, 2002, category-wise is given below :

Year	VRS				Others			
	Exe.	Non. Exe.	Worker	Total	Exe.	Non. Exe.	Worker	Total
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999-2000	203	235	1446	1884	14	8	16	38
2000-2001	274	588	3388	4250	43	53	06	102

1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-2002	61	373	805	1239	32	19	25	76
April' 02-Oct.' 02	189	260	359	808	6	8	12	26

(g) and (h) There is no pension facility in HSCL.

Statement

Salient Features of Financial Restructuring Package approved in July, 1999

(i) Conversion of plan loans as on 31.3.1999 into equity : Rs. 97.10 crores.

(ii) Grant of moratorium on repayment and interest holiday on all loans (Government of India) upto 31.3.1999 for 10 years.

(iii) Waiver of interest accrued and outstanding on all Government. of India loans as on 31.3.1999 amounting to Rs. 975.17 crores.

(iv) Rs. 79.33 crores non-plan loan during 1999-00 with moratorium on repayment and interest holiday for 5 years subjects to review at the end of 5 years.

(v) Exemption from payment of corporate tax in 1999-00 on account of windfall profit due to waiver of interest on loans.

(vi) Continuance of Government guarntee for Rs. 12 crores cash credit and 'Rs. 80 crores bank guarantee facilities, with waiver of guarantee commission of 1%.

Government of India also provided guarantee to HSCL to enable it to raise loans from banks to the extent of Rs. 318.36 crores for separation of 6000 employees in three years starting from 1999-2000 onwards with full interest subsidy.

Sophisticated Security Equipments for Mumbai and Delhi Airports

194. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are considering taking up a pilot project at Mumbai and Delhi Airports for installing sophisticated eye scanners and other equipments to intercept criminals and terrorists;

(b) whether the new projects/technology would help authorities intercept persons travelling on forged passports; and

(c) whether bio-metrics is being frequently and successfully used in the foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Biometric based access control system is reported to have been introduced on a limited scale in some airports abroad.

Reduction in Haj Subsidy

195. SHRI AMBAREESHA :
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to reduce the Haj Subsidy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount likely to be saved therefrom;

(d) the total subsidy being given to Haj Pilgrims at present;

(e) whether there is a proposal to entrust the task of ferrying Haj Pilgrims to Air India and Indian Airlines instead of going in for chartered operations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) No final view has been taken, so far.

(d) During 2002, on amount of Rs. 168.71 crore was given as subsidy for Haj operations.

(e) and (f) Air India and Indian Airlines were entrusted the task of ferrying haj pilgrims during Haj-2002 and would also participate during Haj-2003. Apart from this, Saudi Arabian Airlines the designated airline of Saudi Arabia also participated during Haj-2002 and would participate for ferrying haj pilgrims during Haj-2003.

Setting up of Fishing Harbour in Orissa

196. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of fishing hardours set up in Orissa so far, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to set up some more fishing harbours in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) One major fishing harbour at Paradip Port, three minor fishing harbours at Nuagarh (Astarang), Dhamra and Gopalpur have been set up in Orissa with the Central assistance.

(b) The Government of Orissa have proposed to set up two fishing harbours at Chandipur and Bahabalpur in Balasore district.

(c) At the request of the State Government the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore has been asked to conduct detailed investigations and preparation of Techno Economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for construction of fishing harbours at Bahabalpur and Chandipur in Balasore district. The Institute carried out necessary investigations at Bahabalpur and submitted tentative layout to the State Government for their views facilitating preparation of TEFR. As regards Chandipur, the CICEF is in process to take up the necessary investigations. As these proposals are presently at very preliminary stage, the time by which these are likely to be set up cannot be indicated at this stage.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

197. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan in Agriculture sector;

(b) the details of budget provisions made for the said schemes, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated to States under the aforesaid schemes during 2002-03, State-wise;

(d) the names of the States which have not used or have nominally used the funds allocated to them in the Ninth Five Year Plan for Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(e) whether the said schemes have been reviewed; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) A list of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes along with the Budget Provisions proposed for the implementation by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation during the Tenth Five Year Plan is given in enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise allocation under Centrally Sponsored Schemes is done on year to year basis on the receipt of information of approved outlay from the Planning Commission.

(c) The details of the funds allocated to States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 2002-03 are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (f) The States have utilised an amount of Rs. 3521 crores against the release of Rs. 3882 crores during the Ninth Plan under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. All the States have more or less utilised the funds released to them except few States viz. Bihar, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Punjab where the utilization is relatively lower as compared to other States.

A close monitoring of the Schemes on continuing basis is done by the Government.

Statement-I

A list of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes proposed for the Tenth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Division/ Scheme	Outlay Xth Plan
1	2	3
I	**Crops**	**85000.00**
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton-ICDP Cotton	30000.00
2.	On Farm Water Management (CSS)	50000.00
3.	Vairetal Diversification and Popularisation of recently evolved Technologies	5000.00
II	**TMOP**	**95000.00**
4.	Post Harvest Technology on Oilseeds, Pulses and Maize (PHT) including Headquarters	8500.00
5.	Naitonal Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD) including Tree Born Oilseeds	3000.00
6.	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Plam and Maize	83500.00
III	**Horticulture**	**194500.00**
7.	National Horticulture Board	60000.00
8.	Coconut Development Board including Technology Mission on Coconut	15000.00
9.	Integrated Development of Horticulture in Hilly/Tribal Areas	4500.00
10.	Technology Mission Horticulture for NE Region including Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir*	55000.00
	New Scheme	
11.	Hi-tech horticulture for efficient Utilisation of resources through precision farming	35000.00
12.	Sustainable Development of Horticulture through Technological Inteventions and Adoption	25000.00
*	**Technology Mission for Horticulture Development in Jammu and Kashmir is a new component**	
IV	**Fertilisers**	**11000.00**
13.	Integrated Nutrient Management, National Project on Fertilizer Quality Control	1750.00
	New Scheme	
14.	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming	9250.00
V	**Seed**	**27500.00**
15.	Implementation of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmrs' Rights Legislation	5200.00
16.	Restructuring of National Seed Corporation and State Farm Corporation of India (NSC and SFCI)	7500.00
17.	Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds	14800.00
VI	**Plant Protection**	**22000.00**
18.	Strengthening and Modernisation of Pest Management in the Country	12395.00
19.	Strengthening and Modernisation of Plant Quarantine Facilities in India	9605.00
VII	**Agriculture Implements and Machinery**	**7500.00**
20.	Strenthening of Farm Machinery Institute and Demonstration of Agricultural Equipments	6000.00
	New Scheme	
21.	Establishment of Naitonal Institute for Agricultural Mechanisation and Appropriate Technology	1500.00
VIII	**Rainfed Farming System**	**1200.00**
22.	Watershed Development Council	1200.00

1	2	3
IX	**National Resource Management (NRM)**	**4000.00**
23.	All India Soil and Land Use Survey	3200.00
24.	National Land Use and Conservation Board	800.00
X.	**Credit**	**199996.00**
25.	Investiment in Debenture of State Land Development Banks (SLDBs)	49996.00
26.	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS)	150000.00
XI	**Cooperation**	**50004.00**
27.	Cooperative Education and Training (including CICTAB Scheme)	23104.00
28.	Assistance to NCDC for Development of Cooperatives	26900.00
XII	**Extension**	**55000.00**
29.	National Agricultural Extension Project-I (NAEP-I)	748.00
30.	Extension Support to Central Institutes; Directorate of Extension (DOE)	8650.00
31.	Support to State Extension Services (CSS)	19175.00
32.	Exteternally Aided Project	
	(i) ITD Component of NATP supported by the World Bank	23927
	(ii) UNDP Project on National Food Security	2500.00
XIII.	**Directorate of Economics and Statistics**	**36500.00**
33.	Studies in Agricultural Economic Policy and Development	12700.00
34.	Forecasting and Remote Sensing Application in Crop Husbandry	1874.00
35.	Improvement of Agricultural Statistics (CSS)	11826.00
36.	Assistance to States/UTs in conduct of Live-Stock Census	600.00
	New Scheme	
37.	Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agro-Meteorology and Land Based Observation (FASAL)	9500.00
XIV	**Agriculture Census**	**6000.00**
38.	Agriculture Census	6000.00
XV	**Agriculture Marketing**	**60000.00**
39.	Marketing Research Surveys and Marketing Information Network	3500.00
40.	Grant-in-aid to National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM)	1500.00
	New Scheme	
41.	Development of Market Infrastructure, Grading and Standardisation	19000.00
42.	Development of Rural Godowns	36000.00
XVI	**Information Technology**	**10000.00**
43.	Strengthening/Promoting Agricultural Information Systems	9500.00
	New Scheme	
44.	Strengthening of IT Apparatus in Agriculture and Cooperation for States and UTs	500.00
XVII	**Disaster Management (DM)**	**500.00**
45.	Natural Disaster Management	500.00
XVIII	**Trade**	**19000.00**
46.	Small Farmers Agri-business Consortium (SFAC)	1500.00
47.	Agri-Clinics	17500.00
XIX	**Secretariate Economic Service**	4000.00
48.	Secretariate Economic Service	4000.00
XX	**Marco Management**	**431300.00**
49.	Macro Management in Agriculture	431300.00
	Total	1320000.00

Statement-II

The details of the funds allocated to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year 2002-2003

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Macro Management	National Pulses Development Project (NPDP)	Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP)	Accelerated Maize Development Programme (AMDP)	Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP)	Technology Mission on Cotton	Technology Mission for Horticulture Development in NE Sates	On farm Water Management	Improvement of Agricultural Statistics	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3800.00	50.00	420.00	12.05	210.00	174.00	0.00	0.00	50.50	4716.55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	440.00	10.00	21.00	11.15	0.00	0.00	1735.00	173.00	0.00	2390.15
3.	Assam	700.00	12.00	57.00	8.20	2.00	0.00	1400.00	897.00	15.00	3091.20
4.	Bihar	2500.00	30.00	15.00	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	4140.00	19.00	6704.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	1400.00	30.00	40.00	14.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	537.00	9 00	2030.91
6.	Goa	200.00	1.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	209.00
7.	Gujarat	3200.00	60.00	425.00	1.15	20.00	244.00	0.00	0.00	49.50	3999.65
8.	Haryana	1600.00	20.00	50.00	0.57	0.00	77.00	0.00	0.00	15.75	1763.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	5.00	10.00	32.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.75	1670.02
10.	Jharkhand	1200.00	5.00	10.00	11.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	1225.00	11.00	2462.72
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1600.00	9.00	10.00	1.05	0.00	0 00	0.00	0.00	10 00	1630.05
12.	Karnataka	5800.00	66.00	284.00	19.85	45.00	166.00	0.00	0.00	79.00	6459.85
13.	Kerala	3000.00	3.00	18.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	170.00	3201.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4500.00	132.00	500.00	10.40	0.00	170.00	0.00	0.00	21.50	5333.90
15.	Maharashtra	8200.00	134.00	485.00	31.88	0.00	410.00	0.00	0.00	50.50	9310.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Manipur	600.00	20.00	36.00	3.09	0.00	0.00	1220.00	173.00	0.00	2052.09
17.	Meghalaya	600.00	9.00	12.00	2.79	0.00	0.00	1470.00	0.00	0.00	2093.79
18.	Mizoram	800.00	9.00	24.00	7.96	0.00	0.00	1590.00	138.00	0.00	2568.96
19.	Nagaland	1000.00	20.00	45.00	7.96	0.00	0.00	1575.00	0.00	0.00	2647.96
20.	Orissa	2500.00	20.00	30.00	1.15	7.00	64.00	0.00	1380.00	12.50	4014.65
21.	Punjab	1700.00	5.00	5.00	1.05	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	1778.05
22.	Rajasthan	6700.00	162.00	500.00	8.18	0.00	163.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	7568.18
23.	Sikkim	500.00	5.00	25.00	8.01	0.00	0.00	1420.00	0.00	1.00	1959.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	4200.00	63.00	300.00	10.75	50.00	138.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	4794.75
25.	Tripura	800.00	20.00	30.00	3.84	3.00	13.00	1365.25	0.00	0.00	2235.09
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6885.00	30.00	50.00	29.77	0.00	16.00	0.00	1917.00	93.00	9020.77
27.	Uttranchal	1400.00	9.00	15.00	10.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.56	1438.21
28.	West Begnal	2400.00	9.00	80.00	10.65	0.00	15.00	0.00	920.00	60.00	3494.65
	Total	69825.00	948.00	3500.00	262.00	352.00	1700.00	11775.25	11500.00	778.56	100640.31

English]

Perishable Cargo Centre at Gaya Airport

198. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gaya Airport has been upgraded to international level w.e.f. November 6, 2002;

(b) whether the Government are aware that large quantity of fruits, vegetables and flowers are produced in the region which could be a source of foreign exchange if exported to neighbouring countries;

(c) whether in view of this fact there is a demand for perishable cargo warehouse at the Airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) The existing terminal building at Gaya Airport has been expanded and modified to accommodate 50 arriving and 50 departing domestic/international passengers. Sri Lankan Airlines has started its International flight to Gaya Airport on 12th November, 2002.

(b) and (c) At present, there is no demand for perishable cargo warehouse at Gaya Airport.

(d) Does not arise.

Dumping and Import of Toxic Mercury

199. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have banned dumping of toxic wastes such as mercury in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware that the banned toxic waste is still being imported at Alang Coast Ships in Gujarat for breaking and in the name of providing employment to the unemployed workers and their families;

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

(d) whether the studies carried out by the Government of Singapore at Alang Scrap Yards show gross metallic contamination leading to health problems and death of the workers and families; and

(e) if so, whether the Government intend to stop this lethal activity and find some alternate livelihood and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) As per the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989, as amended in 2000, no toxic wastes, including the wastes containing mercury, are allowed to be imported into the country for dumping, disposal or recycling. Import of recyclable wastes contained in List B (Annexure IX) of the Basel Convention is, however, permitted for recycling on a case to case basis in respect of units registered with the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(d) According to the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB) and Ministry of Steel, no such studies carried out by the Government of Singapore at Alang Scrap Yards have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Aid for Kaziranga National Park by WWF

200. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has offered aid and assistance for habitat improvement and extension for the one horned Rhino and the elephants in Kaziranga National Park (KNP) in Assam;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been worked out for the purpose;

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

(d) whether the Government have given clearance for the project; and

(e) if so, the details indicating central aid, if any, sought and approved therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Production of Foodgrains

201. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the agriculture scientists the foodgrains production for the next 20 years would be lower than what was predicted earlier;

(b) if so, whether the production of foodgrains is expected to be lower by about 60 million tonnes by the year 2020 which may not be sufficient to meet even the domestic requirement;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken by the Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) For efficient and sustainable food production, it will be essential to have a farming system approach involving multi-disciplinary efforts. Development of high yielding varieties/hybrids with emphasis on efficiency, sustainability, diversification, post-production management, small farm mechanization are being taken up. Human Resource Development Programme to train manpower in the frontier areas and innovative approaches will have to be adopted to upgrade skills of farmers and for technological empowerment of women engaged in agriculture. Germplasm collection, conservation, optimum utilization and germplasm enhancement need to receive greater attention. Application of biotechnology to evolve new genetically engineered strains of varieties/hybrids and plants of high nutritional quality, resistant to major pest and diseases need to be focussed to meet the challenges ahead.

Observation Posts along Godavari River

202. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has set up various observation posts along the Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether Central Water Commission has observed that the quantity of sand has been increasing on the river bed continuously for the last 10 years;

(d) if so, whether the Central Water Commission has made any estimate of the quantity of sand being deposited on the river bed of the Godavari during the said period; and

(e) the impact of sand on the water flow in the Godavari river ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Central Water Commission has set up four number of gauge and discharge measuring sites along the Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh as detailed below :–

1.	Mancherial	For Measurement of Gauge, Discharge, Sediment and Water Quality
2.	Perur	
3.	Polavaram	
4.	Koida	For Measurement of Gauge and discharge

The objectives of these observations are to collect hydrological data of Godavari river.

(c) Observations being carried out by Central Water Commission at these sites are not sufficient to come to such a conclusion. However from the analysis of the river cross sections for the last 10 years at the four sites mentioned above, no definite trend in rise/fall in river bed level could be seen.

(d) and (e) No such study has been made by Central Water Commission.

[Translation]

Additional Water in Ganga and Brahmaputra Basins

203. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN :
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of flow of additional water in the Ganga and Brahmaputra basin which often causes floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated quantum of additional water flows in the basins at present; and

(d) the additional area of land where irrigation facilities can be provided with the use of additional water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Floods which cause excess flows are the natural phenomenon in the rivers including Ganga and Brahmaputra river basins.

Flood Management being a State subject, the responsibility of planning, funding, executing and operating of flood control schemes primarily rests with the concerned State Governments.

(c) and (d) The total water resources in the Ganga and Brahmaputra basins are estimated at about 1110 billion cubic meter (BCM). Due to hydrological and topographical constraints and environmental and ecological considerations, the utilizable flows of these basins are estimated at 274 BCM.

As per the available information, the States falling in the above basins have net irrigated area of about 37% with respect to their ultimate irrigation potential. The available flows in these basins will be utilized for creating the additional irrigation potential besides other uses like drinking water, industrial use etc.

[English]

Development of Buddhist Tourist Centres

204. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps for the development of Buddhist Tourist Centres in the country during Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the amount spent thereon;

(c) the funds allocated to the respective States for the purpose during the said period, year-wise; and

(d) the specific proposal mooted in this regard for Tenth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN) : (a) to (c) Department of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance every year to State Government/UT Administrations in consultation with them for the projects relating to tourism development. During Ninth Plan an amount of Rs. 372 crores was sanctioned to all the States in the country for development of tourism including Buddhist Tourist Centres. Besides, under the assistance OECF now known as Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) a project for an amount of Rs. 251.05 crores as covering Sarnath Kushinagar, Piparhawa, Sravasti in Uttar Pradesh and Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Rajgir, Vaishali in Bihar has been completed. Another project Ajanta-Ellora conservation and tourism development project involving Rs. 127.50 crores has also been completed in Maharashtra state.

(d) During the Tenth Plan, Department of Tourism has proposed to develop a Buddhist Circuit covering Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda-Varanasi to international standards.

National Horticulture Conference

205. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-days National Horticulture Conference was held recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the discussions held with outcome thereof;

(c) whether a few scheme on sustainable development of horticulture through intervention has been formulated for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan for effective application of technology, besides support and risk management; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A National Horticulture conference was organized in Delhi on 18-19th October 2002 to take stock of the development in horticulture and to review the progress of the developmental schemes on horticulture with Central assistance. The Conference was attended by Scientists from Indian Council of Agricultural Research,

State Agricultural Universities, Officials from Central and State Governments, progressive farmers including Presidents of various commodity Associations of horticultural crops. During the Conference presentations were made by Resource Speakers covering issues of National and topical importance, crop related issues, State experiences and new interventions for Tenth Plan which was followed by detailed discussions. Individual ongoing schemes on horticulture were also discussed. The major recommendations of the Conference is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) A new Central Sector Scheme on Sustainable Development of Horticulture through Technological Interventions has been formulated for implementation during the Tenth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 240.00 crores. The scheme would address various aspects of horticulture development covering capacity building for manpower development, innovative technology application, establishment of multicrop nurseries, technology intervention for cultivation, creation of infrastructure facilities, risk management etc.

Statement

Major Recommendations of the National Horticulture Conference held at New Delhi on 18-19th October 2002

1. The intervention in the horticulture sector has been highly rewarding and the contribution of horticulture in the GDP of agriculture has increased from 24.5% to 29.65%. This supports the need for enhanced allocation for the horticulture sector in tune with the recommendation of the Working Group in Horticulture for Tenth Five Year Plan.

2. Most of the States have included horticulture development programmes in the Work Plan for 2002-03. However, in many States the outlay on horticulture is much below 30% of the total outlay earnmarked under Macro Management Scheme. Hence the State Government should ensure that at least 30% of the outlay is earnmarked for horticulture development programmes in the State.

3. Formation of nine Commodity Associations on Horticulture is a welcome step. There is need to promote the formulation of such Associations of other crops.

4. The horticultural produce being highly perishable and seasonal there is need to have a mechanism in the form of Price Stabilization Fund for providing supports to the farmers. Similarly, horticulture crops are not covered under Crop Insurance Scheme. Hence there need to have a mechanism to meet the insurance cost being charged for horticultural crops by some of the firms like GIC.

5. The flow of credit to the horticulture sector continue to be weak. There is need to emphasise upon NABARD to reduce the interest rate on loans for horticulture development projects.

6. There is need to have synergy in the development programmes being implemented by different agencies like NHB, MFPI, SFAC, MORD, MO Health etc. A Committee may be constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (A and C) to ensure proper coordination.

Marine Mangrove Park in Mumbai

206. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any requests/proposals from any Public Representatives or any other agency to provide financial and technical assistance through Indo-Canada Environment Project in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal for Marine Mangrove Park has been submitted to the officials of Indo-Canada Environment Project;

(d) if so, the details indicating the observations made in this regard;

(e) the manner in which financial assistance is to be provided for the project along with its extent; and

(f) whether any expert advice has been sought for in this regard and if so, the details indicating the view point of the authority ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) and (b) A proposal for establishment of a Marine Mangrove Park in 1000 hectares in Mumbai along with a Mangrove Education Centre, series of watch towers, guided cruises for visitors, an information Centre, marine aquarium, library and other facilities for visitors to make it a tourist attraction, has been received.

(c) to (f) The proposal was forwarded to India-Canada Environment Facility (ICEF) for consideration for funding. In view of fund constraints as well as the fact that ICEF was already funding two Mangrove Conservation Projects on East Coast and West Coast of the Country, it has not been considered feasible by them to support yet another project.

Kyoto Protocol

207. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to ratify the Kyoto Protocol of 1997, for a time bound reduction of green House Gases responsible for global warming and climatic changes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the stand taken by the Government and other developing countries in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government so far for reduction of green House Gases since 1997 alongwith the success achieved in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) India acceded to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in August, 2002. The Kyoto Protocol commits developed countries to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases by an average of 5.2% with reference to 1990 emission levels during the period 2008-2012. It does not provide for similar emission reduction commitments for the developing countries.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to address greenhouse emissions include measures relating to energy efficiency, energy conservation, power sector reforms, renewable energy programme, fuel switching to cleaner energy, afforestation and conservation of forests, efficient utilization of coal, reduction of gas flaring, installation of heat recovery systems in oil and power sector, standardization of fuel efficient irrigation pump sets and better cultivar practices.

[Translation]

Plantation Drive for Dwindling Forest Cover

208. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT :
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a drive for plantation in order to check the dwindling percentage of the forest cover in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts being made to assign the plantation job to panchayats; and

(d) the extent to which the Government have succeeded in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d) A National Afforestation Programme has already been launched in the country in the Tenth Plan and therefore the Government does not propose to launch a seperate drive. This Programme is being implemented through the decentralised set-up of Forest Development Agencies (FDAs) which is a confederation of Joint Forest Management Committees, wherein the Panchayats are also represented.

[English]

Objections over Kyoto Protocol

209. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether member countries have raised objection to New Delhi dropping all mention of the protocol from its proposed Ministerial declaration over the 'Kyoto Protocol';

(b) if so, the main objections raised by the member countries;

(c) whether this has been done under pressure from any countries; and

(d) if so, the fact thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d) The initial informal proposal by the President of the Conference of the Parties dated 28th October, 2002 referred to the need for full implementation of the Berlin Mandate. The Berlin Mandate initiated a process for the strengthening of commitments of developed country Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change for the period beyong 2000 through adoption of a Protocol or other legal instrument which led to adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997. Since the Berlin Mandate subsumes Kyoto Protocol, question of any pressure for not mentioning the Kyoto Protocol does not arise. Some Parties wanted specific mention of the Kyoto Protocol, which was included in the final declaration. The final declaration adopted by consensus by all Parties on 1st November 2002 strongly urges Parties that have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol to ratify the Kyoto Protocol in a timely manner.

Security Lapse at Airport

210. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Rane, guard took IA flight with gun" appeared in the Hindustan Times dated September 4, 2002;

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

(c) whether some similar cases were also reported earlier during 2001 and 2002;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have conducted any enquiry in the matter;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof;

(g) whether some officials of Indian Airlines and security personnel waived off security regulations; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against the persons found responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri Narayan Rane, former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, wanted to travel by Jet Airways flight from Chennai to Mumbai on 16.8.2002. Since his PSO was carrying a service revolver, Jet Airways staff had taken a long time to process the carriage of his weapons. Consequently, Shri Rane and his PSO could not board the flight. He, therefore, got the ticket endorsed to Indian Airlines. Indian Airlines security personnel, after checking the credentials of the PSO, got the declaration form filled in and Shri Rane and his PSO were allowed to travel to Mumbai.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Indian Airlines had conducted an inquiry into the incident. As per the inquiry report, Indian Airlines got the declaration form from the PSO and approved the carriage of weapons in registered baggage. As per Aircraft Rule, 1937, arms and ammunitions can be carried by or under the authority of the persons employed by the Police or by Army. For a Police Officer, there is no requirement for a seperate authorisation to carry his service revolver in the registered baggage.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Delay in Lease of Airports

211. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY :
SHRI PRABODH PANDA :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN :
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the process of leasing of metro Airports may not be completed by the scheduled date of March 2003;

(b) whether the Government have decided to develop them as joint ventures instead of leasing;

(c) if so, the amount the Government propose to spend on their development;

(d) whether the Government proposed to allow private investment in minor Airports after the metros; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The option of developing the four metro airports through Joint Venture route is under examination.

(d) and (e) The proposal for development of some non-metro airports through private sector participation is still at an initial stage.

Sea Water for Irrigation

212. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to make sea water usable for irrigation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) Bulk quantities of water is required for irrigation purposes and the cost of desalination per unit of water is quite high. As such, the cost for desalination of sea water for irrigation purposes will be very high which is economically not viable. However, option of desalination of sea water for drinking purposes has been utilized in special cases.

More Private Airlines on Domestic Route

213. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some more private airlines have sought approval from the Government to start operations in the domestic sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of their proposals;

(c) whether entry of more airlines will adversely affect the market share of Indian Airlines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) Consideration of proposals from private airlines to start air operations is an ongoing process. At present 4 proposals to start scheduled operations, 10 proposals to start non-scheduled operations and 2 proposals to start non-scheduled air cargo operations by private airlines are under process in the Ministry.

(c) and (d) With the entry of more private airlines in the domestic sector, the capacity share of private airlines vis-a-vis Indian Airlines is likely to increase further, and consequently the market share as well. Some of these private airlines, however, propose to operate on feeder routes where Indian Airlines is not operating.

Revision of Minimum Support Price For Paddy

214. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices has since recommended the revised Minimum Support Price (MSP) for paddy for the year 2002-03 marketing season;

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

(c) the extent to which the farmers of drought hit areas are likely to be benefited thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Government has announced Special Drought Relief Prices for kharif marketing season 2002-03 based on the recommendation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, which took into account the losses suffered by farmers in un-irrigated areas and the additional expenditure incurred by the farmers in irrigated areas.

(b) and (c) The Commodity-wise details of the Special Drought Relief Prices announced by the Government, which are intended to benefit the farmers in drought hit areas, are as under :

	Commodity	Variety	Special Drought Relief Price (Rs. per quintal)
1.	Paddy	Common	20
		Grade 'A'	20
2.	Jowar		5
3.	Bajra		10
4.	Maize		5
5.	Ragi		5
6.	Tur (Arhar)		5
7.	Moong		5
8.	Urad		5
9.	Groundnut in shell		20
10.	Soyabean	Black	10
		Yellow	10
11.	Sunflower seed		15
12.	Sesamum		5
13.	Nigerseed		–
14.	Cotton Kapas	F-414/J-34/H-777	20
		H-4	20

New Civil Aviation Policy

215. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVAITION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have finalised a new aviation policy;

(b) if so, the main features of the policy; and

(c) the time by whcih it is likely to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (c) The draft Civil Aviation Policy is being finalised in consultation with various Ministries and Departments.

CPCB's Guidelines on Control of River Pollution

216. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the high polluted rivers in the country, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has prepared guidelines about immersing idols;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken for violation of the said guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) No guidelines have been prepared by the Central Pollution Control Board on immersing idols. However, CPCB has made few suggestions to the State Pollution Control Boards for preventing the pollution due to immersion of idols during the festivals.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Grants for Special Jute Development Programme

217. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI :
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central grants are being released to Andhra Pradesh under the Governments' special Jute Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the results achieved in production of Jute in the State during the said period, Year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) The central grants under Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP) have been released to Government of Andhra Pradesh upto 2000-2001 for the development of Mesta. However, since October 2000, the SJDP has been subsumed under Macro-Management Mode of Agriculture along with other 26 schemes to give more flexibility to States and implement the programmes on the basis of States' priorities and requirements. Funds are allocated and released to States in lumpsum for Macro Management Mode of Agriculture and not provided on the basis of individual crop.

The year-wise position regarding release of funds to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under SJDP are as under :–

Year	Release (Rs. in lakhs)
1999-2000	23.24
2000-2001	9.00
2001-2002	The scheme subsumed Under Macro Management

(c) Since the scheme provided funds for the development of Mesta, question does not arise.

Release of Mercury into Environment

218. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is being exposed to high level of mercury possessing from companies producing caustic soda and chlorine, as reported in the *Times of India* dated September 3, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the name of company rated as the greenest one as per the report;

(c) whether an astounding 60-70 tonnes of mercury is released every year into out environment; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps taken in this direction so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d) Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi has reported that an average-60-70 tonnes of mercury was released into the environment by the Caustic Chlorine sector in India between 1997-98 to 1999-2000. As per the rating given by CSE, Chemfab Alkalis Ltd. is the greenest company in the Caustic Chlorine sector. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the standards for mercury based waste water generation (flow) and emission for mercury from hydrogen gas holder under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Eco-Cities

219. SHRI AMBAREESHA :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to develop seven most populated cities as eco-cities including Bangalore and Hyderabad;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have been asked to draw up envionmental management plans for these cities;

(c) if so, whether the concerned State Governments have submitted the said plans;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred by the Union Government as well as the concerned State Government on these cities to make them eco-friendly ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (e) The Government has initiated eco-city scheme during 10th Plan with an objective to improve and conserve the environment in small and medium towns of the country. In the first phase, some cities have been identified which do not include Bangalore and Hyderabad. The concerned State Governments have been involved in preparation of detailed project reports. A provision of Rupees. 30.00 crores has been made in the Tenth Plan for the eco-city scheme.

[Translation]

Gandak and Kosi Irrigation Projects

220. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposed to implement Gandak Phase-II and Kosi Phase-II irrigation Projects; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government so far on the proposals received from the State Government's in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) and (b) The reports of Gandak Phase II and Koshi Phase II Irrigation Projects, received in December, 1990, were appraised and observations/comments of CWC were sent to the State Government. In the absence of any compliance from the State the project report was sent back to the State Government in February, 1996 requesting them to resubmit the modified project proposal in the light of the

comments sent to them. Since then no proposal/report has been received from the Government of Bihar.

Special Package to Madhya Pradesh

221. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide special package to Madhya Pradesh for speedy develop-ment of animal husbandry, poultry farming and fisheries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) The Government is not providing any special package to Madhya Pradesh for the development of animal husbandry, poultry farming and fisheries. However, various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department are being implemented in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

[English]

Golden Cow Project

222. SHRI M.K. SUBBA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank aided Golden Cow Project has been approved by the Government for Assam;

(b) if so, the details of the project including its estimated cost and the World Bank aid sanctioned therefor; and

(c) the progress made in implementation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Proposal on Golden Cow Project has not been received in this Department under World Bank assistance. However, the Government of Assam have submitted a project proposal for central grant under National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding with total outlay of Rs. 37.37 crore which is not inconformity with the guidelines of the scheme and it has certain deficiencies. This has been dicussed with the concerned State Officials. No revised proposal has been received.

Poor Ground Facilities at Airports

223. PROF. UMMAREDDY VANKASWARLU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that due to poor planning and designing, parking lots, Entry and Exit roads at major Airports including the one at New Delhi are clogged;

(b) whether the Government recently consulted the National Road Research Institute to redesign them; and

(c) if so, the outcome of these consultations and the reasons for not consulting the experts earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) Proper care is taken while designing the car parking area at all the major airports including New Delhi. However, designing the approach road and exit road in the city falls within the purview of the local bodies which is repsonsible for designing and maintaining all the roads. Sometimes, due to expansion of the infrastructure of the airports there may be temporary congestion of the approach roads leading to the parking lots at some of the airports.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Committee on Kanpur Air-Crash

224. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Task Force appointed to monitor the implementation of recommendations made by the Committee constituted to review systems and procedures for acquisition, maintenance and operation of small aircraft in the context of Air-crash of September 30, 2001 near Kanpur, has submitted its action taken report:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent accidents involving human error in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) A task force was formed by the Government for implementation

of the recommendations made by the Committee constituted to review systems and procedures for acquisition, maintenance and operation of small aircraft. The Implementation process by the task force is in progress. Out of a total of 55 recommendations, 24 recommendations have already been implemented and process is on to implement the remaining recommendations.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken the following steps to minimize the accidents involving human error.

(i) Training of pilots in General Aviation including State Governments and Non-scheduled operators is regulated through Instructors/Examiners approved by DGCA. They are subjected to release check by DGCA Flight Operations Inspectors (FOI) before being released as Examiner. During these checks, FOIs evaluate their competency on instructional techniques with specific reference to cockpit Resoruce Management (CRM)/human factor aspects.

(ii) Examiners/Instructors approval to carry out training for initial type endorsement and extension of aircraft type rating/re-currency training are advised to follow guidelines issued by DGCA vide Operations Circular No. 3 of 2001 dated 8.11.2001.

(iii) All operators are required to prepare an Operations Manual containing guidance material and standard operating procedures for the crew. Moreover, the human factor and CRM training is mandatory for all crew and this requirement is incorporated in the Operations Manual.

[Translation]

Amendments to Forest Conservation Act, 1980

225. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT :
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Forest Conservation Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the said Act has not been helpful in facilitating development of tribal areas; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (c) The Act being regulatory and not prohibitory in nature is flexible enought to allow important development activities on forest lands and as such no change or amendment in the Act is contemplated.

(d) and (e) Forests provide several usufructs in meeting the sustenance and livelihood needs of the tribals including food and ecological security. Regulation of diversion of forest to non-forestry activity is in the long term interest of the tribals and local communities. The Act has adequate flexibility to allow the activities that are for the welfare and development of the tribal areas.

[English]

Impounding of Almatti Reservoir Water by Karnataka

226. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI G. GANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the Government of Karnataka has impounded additional water from the Almatti Reservoir across the river Krishna to increase the level to 519.6 meters from the persent 515 meters;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this the irrigation potential could be enhanced to 4.80 lakh hectares this year;

(c) if so, whether the rehabilitation of affected persons has been taken up by the State Government;

(d) if so, whether the State Government has requested the Union Government to provide additional assistance for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction/ response of the Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER REOUSRCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) : (a) The Government of Karnataka has informed that it has impounded water at Almatti Reservoir at 519.6 metres, the level approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) The water impounded will be used for irrigating 3.55 lakh hectare potential created iin stage-I during last year and 1.11 lakh hectare potential proposed for 2002-03 under stage-II (total 4.67 lakh hectare).

(c) The rehabilitation of the affected persons has been completed upto 521 metre level, which is the effective level for the Almatti Dam at 519.6 metre.

(d) and (e) No additional assistance for the purpose has been requested by the State Government. However, under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) Central Loan Assistance (CLA) is being provided to Upper Krishna Project. A part of this assistance is being utilized by the State for rehabilitation of the project affected persons. The details of expenditure on Resttlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) in the year 2001-2002 and that proposed for 2002-2003 is as under :-

Year	CLA released under AIBP (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure on R and R (Rs. in crore)
2001-2002	450.00	334.73
2002-2003	115.45 (1st instalment)	244.74 (proposed)

Indian Labour Conference, 2002

227. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Labour Conference was held at New Delhi in September 2002;

(b) if so, the details of delegates participated in the Conference and the details of points on which discussion were held;

(c) whether India's labour laws such as the Industrial Disputes Act and legislation purporting to project workers' interests have been considered.

(d) if so, whether the Government have taken any further action on the points disucssed in the Conference; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The 38th Session of the Indian Labour Confrence was held at New Delhi on 28th and 29th September, 2002.

(b) The Conference was attended by delegates from Central Trade Union Organisations (Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Centre of Indian Trade Unions, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, All India Trade Union Congress, United Trade Union Centre (LS), United Trade Union Congress and National Front of Indian Trade Unions), Central Employers, Organisations (Council of Indian Employers, Confederation of Indian Industries. All India Manufacturers' Organization, Laghu Udyog Bharati, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India), Central Ministries/Departments and all State Governments/ Union Territories. The Conference held discussion on the following issues :-

1. Impact of globalization on the Indian economy particularly on employment, and how to meet the challenges.
2. Social Safety Net.
3. Disinvestment Policy of the Government.
4. Problems and challenges being faced by the small-scale industries and their remedies.
5. Report of Second National Commission on Labour.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) The recommendations of the Conference would be given due consideration by the Government.

Revamping of Indian Airlines/Air India

228. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a major revamp exercise of the State-owned Indian Airlines and Air India, the Government have decided to appoint an airline consultant to prepare a 15 year business plan for both the carriers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether bids have been invited in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of bidders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : (a) to (d) Air India and Indian Airlines have jointly decided to appoint a consultant to formulate a long term business plan for both airlines. The consultant will also study the possible synergy in the operations of Air India and Indian Airlines, optimum utilisation of the fleet etc. in respect of the two airlines. Based on the open competitive bids, M/s. A.T. Kearney Limited has been selected as consultant.

Inadequate Supply of Groundnut Seeds

229. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI :
SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is discontentment among farmers in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh over inadequate quantities of groundnut seeds being supplied;

(b) if so, whether each farmer is being given only 30 kg bags which is not sufficient to be sown even in one-and-a half acre; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to provide sufficient groundnut seeds to farmers as required by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Each farmer has been given a maximum of 5 bags of 30 kgs each which cover one ha.

(c) The State Government had made arrange ents to supply 2,50,000 quintals of groundnut seed on subsi. A quantity of 2,00,277 quintals of groundnut seed was finally distributed on subsidy @ Rs. 400/- per quintal through Andhra Pradesh State Seed Development Corporation Ltd., and Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Oilseeds Growers' Federation Ltd., under Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) during Kharif 2002.

Incentive to Workers

230. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any schemes for appropriately rewarding workmen for innovation aimed at saving avoidable expenditure in work establishment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI ASHOK PRADHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

12.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Failure of the Government in curbing the communal elements in the country, specially in Gujarat

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Friends, I have to inform the House that I have received six notices of Adjournment Motion regarding Communal tension caused by anti-social elements in Gujarat which is clearly defying the directives of the Election Commission with regard to the ensuing Assembly election in the States from the following Members :

1. Shri Ramji Lal Suman;
2. Shri Prabodh Panda;
3. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh;
4. Shri Ajoy Chakraborty;
5. Shri Rupchand Pal; and
6. Shri Subodh Roy.

I give my consent to Shri Subodh Roy who has secured first place in the ballot to move the Motion in the following form :

"Failure of the Government in curbing the communal elements in the country, specially in Gujarat, from

creating communal tension and disharmony among various sections of the society."

Shri Subodh Roy may now ask for leave of the House.

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur) : Sir, I seek the leave of the House for moving the Motion for Adjournment regarding failure of the Government in curbing the communal elements in the country, specially in Gujarat, from creating communal tension and disharmony among various sections of the society.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the leave opposed ? If the leave is not opposed by any section of the House, the leave is granted. Under Rule 61, the Motion for Adjournment is to be taken up at 16.00 hours or at an earlier hour. Under Rule 62, not less than 2 hours and 30 minutes are allotted for this discussion.

If the House agrees, the discussion on the Motion may be taken up immediately after laying papers, etc. So, I request the Ministers to lay the Papers on the Table of the House. Shri Jaswant Singh.

12.03 hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh, I beg to lay on the Table – an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Second) Ordinance, 2002, under Rule 71(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5987/2002]

[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) : Sir I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2)(a) of the Constitution :–

(i) The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (Second) Ordinance, 2002 (No.3 of 2002) promulgated by the President on the 21st August, 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5988/2002]

(ii) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No.4 of 2002) promulgated by the President on the 24th August, 2002 together with a corrigendum in thereto in Hindi version only.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5989/2002]

(iii) The Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Ordinance, 2002 (No.5 of 2002) promulgated by the President on the 29th October, 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5990/2002]

(iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No.6 of 2002) promulgated by the President on the 29th October, 2002 together with a corrigendum in thereto in Hindi version only.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5991/2002]

(v) The Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Ordinance, 2002 (No.7 of 2002) promulgated by the President on the 29th October, 2002 together with a corrigendum in thereto.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5992/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI SHRIPAD YASSO NAIK) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section(1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:–

(a) (i) Review by the Government for the working of the Airline Allied Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General on the Accounts of the Airline Allied Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(iii) Annual Report of the Airline Allied Services Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5993/2002]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Vayudoot Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) Annual Report of the Vayudoot Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5994/2002]

(3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Airlines Limited and the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5995/2002]

(4) A copy of the Aircraft (Demolition of Obstructions caused by Buildings and Trees, etc.) Amendment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 267(E) in Gazatte of India dated the 9th April, 2002, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5996/2002]

12.04 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY SPEAKER

(i) Re: Resignation of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, M.P.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received a letter, dated 13th August, 2002 from Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, an elected Member from Nainital Parliamentary Constituency of Uttaranchal resigning from the Membership of Lok Sabha with effect from 14th August, 2002.

I have accepted his resignation with effect from 14th August, 2002.

(ii) Re : Postponement of Introduction of Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Bill

MR. SPEAKER : I have received a letter from Shri Pramod Mahajan, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs regarding postponement of the introduction of Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament and Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002 which is listed at serial No. 6 in today's Order Paper. I think, the House agrees.

12.05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East) : Sir, matters under Rule 377 can also be laid on the Table!

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, they can be laid with the consent of the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

(i) Need to ensure that wheat is supplied to the people of Rajasthan at highly subsidized rate in view of unprecedented drought in the State

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu) : Sir, Rajasthan is reeling under the forth-consecutive famine. The Villagers are compelled to migrate to other places, as there is no work. Relief works being undertaken are for namesake only. For want of work, the purchasing power of the public has diminished.

At present, the rate at which wheat being given to the people Below Poverty Line (BPL) is less and that being given to the people above poverty line (APL) is more, however, the common man can not purchase food items due to less purchasing power. Today, all are living below the poverty line in the States due to such circumstances prevailing in the State.

Therefore, I would request the Government of India that the wheat being provided to the people living below the poverty line should be supplied at the same rate to all the people in the State.

(ii) Need to upgrade the status of Jabalpur city, Madhya Pradesh

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur) : Jabalpur city comes in Class I city due to Defence factories. But it is suffering from lack of industrial development and the industries are not getting adequate support from Government. So, I request the Union Government to change the category of Jabalpur city.

(iii) Need to withdraw move to take over land belonging to villagers by Army in Aashti Tehsil in Beed Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI JAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD PATIL (Beed) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ahmednagar army cantonment authorities intend to take-over land of 40 villages under Aashti Tehsil in Beed Parliamentary Constituency for undertaking technical and other kind of activities. Such rumours have spread in the entire district causing serious concerns among the villages about their future. This has also affected the sale-purchase of land in this area and the construction work has also been halted. The land of these 40 villages is fertile and irrigable.

The proposal to take over the land of these 40 villages is perhaps not confirmed and this is preliminary survey only and just being talked about.

Therefore, through you I would request the Defence Minister to issue a clarification in this regard and the move to take over the land should be dropped so that there may not be any apprehensions in the minds of farmers.

(iv) Need to desilt Rani Avantibai Sagar Dam on Narmada River in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Balaghat) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Jabalpur region of Madhya Pradesh is known as the alluvial area of the Narmada river where Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Dam is also constructed. However, accumulation of silt in the Dam has affected its water storage capacity thereby the target of generating electricity from this dam also could not be achieved.

Narsinghpur and Jabalpur districts have been the best examples of old embankment system which has facilitate good cultivation and this has also been able to maintain the water level between 10-20 feet for centuries. However, after the construction of Rani Avanti Bai Dam, the water level has gone down by 80-100 feet. This has mainly been due to stopping storinger water in the non-paddy fields owing to rain crops and using water to its maximum for summer crops.

Therefore, I request the departments of water resources, land survey and agriculture to make concreted efforts to check this phenomenon and its recurrence in other areas of the country.

(v) Need to Issue NOC to the Government of Maharashtra to complete the approach road to composite cemetery at Mulund, East Mumbai.

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East) : There is urgent need for NOC to complete the approach road to

Composite Cemetery at Mulund East, Mumbai. Urban Development Ministry is delaying the process instead of commitment given by Maharashtra Government and Mumbai Municipal Corporation to complete the approach road to start the Composite Cemetery for Hindu-Muslim-Christians.

I request the Union Government to give NOC to Government of Maharashtra for the purpose.

(vi) Need to allocate adequate funds for early construction of Mysore-Mangalore and Mysore-Tellicheri rail lines in Karnataka

SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR (Mysore) : The proposals to construct a Railway line from Mysore to Mangalore and another line from Mysore to Tellicheri have been pending since long. These two lines cover three districts viz., Mysore, Madikeri and Mangalore in Southern Karnataka. Rich forest products and commercial crops like coffee, pepper, cardamom, arecanut etc. are grown extensively in these districts. But the growers of these crops face a lot of difficulties as they do not have adequate transport facilities in these areas. Once these lines are completed the transportation of these crops will be easier and this will give a boost to these crops.

I request the Union Government to allocate adequate funds for construction of Mysore-Mangalore and Mysore-Tellicheri line. The construction of these lines should be completed during Tenth Plan.

(vii) Need for early construction of by-pass at Rewa in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDERLAL TIWARI (Rewa) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for long, the attention of the Union Transport Ministry has all along been invited towards the problem of by-pass at Rewa in Madhya Pradesh, However, the Ministry has not taken any urgent and concrete steps in this regard. The National Highway No. 7 passes through Rewa, therefore a large number of heavy vehicles also passes through the city. This has increased the number of accidents. Several Bazaars, Colleges and other important institutions are located on the wayside. The rising number of accidents has also lead to a wide spread public resentment. At times, this causes traffic jams and blockages, which may cause serious accidents.

I request the Government to urgently construct the by-pass at Rewa so as to protect the life and property of the people.

(viii) Need to create a new sub-division at Karandighi, Uttar Dinajpur district in West Bengal

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Uttar Dinajpur district requires a new Sub-Division at Karandighi in the State of West Bengal in my constituency. Karandighi is emerging as one of the largest trading Centres of this region both for farm produces and other essential trading items linked with Bihar and also in the border of Bangladesh, Dalkhola town, Rasakhoa, Kanki, Chakulia, Tungi Dighi, Bilaspur are the important mandis here. Islampur Sub-Division may be retained with a few Blocks; other Blocks would be planned in Karandighi Sub-Division. This is extremely important for efficient administrative management and development. Attention of the State Government has been drawn in the regard. Government of India's appropriate Desk in Planning may kindly look into the matter.

(ix) Need to ensure proper maintenance of National Highway No. 80 passing through Bhagalpur, Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a lot of difficulty is being faced in the movement of heavy vehicles on the National Highway No. 80 as it is very narrow and in a dilapidated condition. This route was converted into the National Highway 80, 4-5 years back. But, neither it was widened nor new bridges in place of the old ones are being constructed on this highway. On the other hand, continuous increase in the number of vehicles has led to increase in the number of incidents and the difficulties faced by the common people are increasing.

I, therefore, request the Government to widen the National Highway-80 and also construct new bridges on it and the action taken in this regard may be made public.

(x) Need to ensure that tobacco growers get remunerative prices for their produce

[English]

SHRI Y.V. RAO (Guntur) : The pricing of tobacco to some extent depends on the cost of cultivation, amount of production and the crop of each year. Depending on the demand and supply for tobacco, Government fixes a particular amount of crop to be produced every year. However, I am constrained to note that the excess and unauthorized crop is increasing year after year. In the last 10 years the excess production was to a tune of 250 million Kgs. During the year 2001-02 permission was given for production of 38000 million Kgs in Karnataka where as the actual production was 58,000 million Kgs. Due to this, the rate of tobacco during this year has sharply fallen to Rs. 38/- per Kg as compared to Rs. 58/- per Kg on an average in 2001.

Due to the excess and unauthorised crop, the tobacco stock gets piled up and the traders and authorised farmers suffer huge losses.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister for Commerce to initiate necessary steps to control and prevent the excess and unauthorized crop and to protect the genuine traders and farmers.

(xi) Need for Proper Maintenance of National Highway No. 92 between Etawah and Bever and National Highway between Ghaziabad and Kanpur Particularly in Bilhaur Town

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH (Farrukhabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the highway between Etawah and Bever which was taken by the National Highway Authority under its jurisdiction only sometime back, the middle stretch of the said national highway is in such a bad shape that it takes 5 hours or more than that just to cover a distance of 66 km. Therefore, there is urgent need for its repairing and maintenance. Similarly, the State highway between Ghaziabad and Kanpur which was also taken under its jurisdiction by the National Highways Authority sometime back, the condition of the road at Bhilhaur on the above highway is in a very bad shape. Besides, I would also like to suggest that a sign board in yellow colour should be put up at the above place with the notice that the repairing work of the road would be undertaken after getting funds from the Government of India.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to immediately undertake the repairing and maintenance of the roads mentioned above as has been done for developing the sections of other national highways in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, the development of these roads should also be undertaken immediately.

(xii) Need to convert Indara-Dohrighat Metergauge Rail line of Eastern Railway into Broadgauge

SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN (Ghosi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government, through you, allocation of approximately Rs. 18 crore from the Central Railway Safety Fund for track renewal of the Indara-Dohrighat meter rail line of Eastern Railway in the Railway Budget for 2002-2003.

Only 35 km. on the Indara-Dohrighat rail route remains as the meter line on which a single rail bus with only a single coach plies. The above stretch of rail line could be made more useful by covering it into broad gauge by adding some more amount of the proposed amount of Rs. 18 crore and the local population also could have easy access to major cities of the country. The local population has been demanding conversion of the said stretch of rail line into broad gauge since a long time.

I, therefore, request the Government that the proposed track-renewal work of the Indara-Dohrighat rail line may be revised in the railway budget for 2002-2003 to convert that line into broad-gauge and provide necessary funds for the purpose in the budget.

(xiii) Need to expedite the implementation of inter-linking Peninsular rivers project to check recurring floods in Orissa

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack) : The Government is an affidavit before the Supreme Court of India has stated that it would be able to link the Peninsular rivers by the year 2035 and the Himalayan rivers by 2043.

The National Water Development Agency, a Government of India body set up in 1962, has prepared a pre-feasibility report on the linking of Maharani with Godavari through a canal which to a great extent, will solve the flood crisis in Mahanadi basin while ridding the drought-pone areas in Andhra Pradesh through transfer of surplus water.

The link canal will off take from Manibhadra and Satapada Hills along Mahanadi and connect with Rushikulya and Vansadhara and thereon till Godavari in the subsequent phase. As per NWDAs preliminary estimate this like canal will cost about Rs. 3616 crore.

I request the Union Government to extend full support and expedite the implementation of the interlinking of the Peninsular Rivers Project to mitigate the problems of flood affected people of Orissa, without any further loss of time.

(xiv) Need to formulate time bound programmes for linking villages by metalled road in different States Particularly in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Silamarhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the development of the country like India is linked to the developed of villages. The dream of the development of the country cannot to realised by ignoring the backwardness of villages. The development of road network has become all the more important. In view of the announcement of policy of globalisation and liberalisation. Due to this very reaction, the Government have taken the decision to interlink all the metros of the country and implement a scheme to interlink the North-South and East West with road network. And I welcome this move of the Government. But, the above schemes for the development of the country would prove incomplete unit the work of linking the villages of the country with all weather roads is not completed. The Government have paid attention in this direction but no time frame has been stipulated for the implementation of the said scheme sufficient funds are not available for the scheme in my State Bihar.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to prepare a time bound programme for the implementation of the Gram Sadak Yojana in each State of the country and also secure a commitment from the State Government for the implementation of the said scheme.

(xv) Need to withdraw the proposal of the Government to close down Government of India Press at Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

[English]

COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL (Shimla) : Sir, Government of India Press was established in the historic summer capital, Shimla by the Britishers in 1872. Since, its inception, the Press has been performing extremely well and is the oldest amongst the press industry. Though, its machinery is century old, yet the Press is number one as far as the production is concerned. Known for its efficiency and excellent record of work, the press was awarded the "Best Trophy" for its performance during the proceeding year.

Sir, it is the irony of fate that as per Government decision, this press is being closed w.e.f. next April. With this decision, 351 employees of the Press have received a shattering blow to their means of livelihood and their kith and kin would also be in disarray.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this press has its own history, heritage and achievements, besides dust-free and clam atmosphere of Shimla, which is highly suitable for such an industry.

I, request, the Government of India to amend this decision in the interest of employees and protect this as a heritage press in this historic town.

12.06 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Failure of the Government in curbing the communal elements in the country, specially in Gujarat

[English]

SHRI SUBODH ROY (Bhagalpur) : I beg to move :

"That the House do now adjourn."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue about which the entire nation is looking towards this House. You have

[Shri Subodh Roy]

done a great job by accepting the adjournment motion on this subject. As we have been seeing this for the last few days and the things, that are happening frequently in Gujarat, the hon. Prime Minister had once said in this regard that these incidents are a blot on the face of the whole nation. He was also afraid of going abroad with such a face. After that the Chief Minister there, Shri Modi, the people of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the Sangh Pariwar whose religion and belief solely rests on communal violence and tension, did not pay any heed to what the Prime Minister had said. And the incidents that followed are an example of the biggest and most gruesome aspect of the history of bardarism and cruelty meted out on such a large scale of the women, children and the people belonging to the minority community. No amount of condemnation would suffice for such incidents.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when it came to constitutional order there, when it came to holding election there in order to maintain the democratic order, constitutional order of the country and to evade the people to exercise their franchise impartially, freely and without any fear, it was felt necessary to create such an atmosphere there as would further strengthen the democratic rights so that the roots of the Indian democracy may be strengthened but the Government there recommended to defer the elections. For this, the Chief Minister of the State, the BJP and the Sangh Pariwar tried to attack and insult the election commission and furnish its image which proved that under their rule the constitutional order, the constitution and its dignity – all these things are at stake and there is an all out efforts to replace democracy by fascism and barbarism in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, very recently Gaurav Yatra and similar things were talked of in such a way or the Government there created such a situation that the rioteers got ample opportunity and their morale was boosted. This led to collapse of the law and order situation and rule of the law was replaced by the jungle rule. Such gruesome, barbaric and insane acts of violence have never been witnessed in the history of India and the world. So when it came to holding elections today, the BJP felt that it was losing ground.

This Government have failed on every front. Our farmers are being destroyed. Our youths have a bleak future. The ongoing disinvestment process in the country is breeding scams, corruption and loot and working towards ruining the country's economy completely. So in such a situation whenever and wherever elections are taking place, BJP has been losing ground. The people in general had voted on a mass scale with confidence in the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and they had great hope and expectations from him. The people who were a party to the formation and running of the NDA Government are disappointed and frustrated today and have no option but to live in darkness. When these masses are getting a chance to vote they are voting against the BJP and BJP is being washed out completely in each and every State-be it the municipality, the corporation or the State Legislative Assembly elections. In such a situation, when they saw no future in the Gujarat elections, they started a new drama of Yatra, today. The provocative speeches of the people like Shri Pravin Togadia, Acharya Dharmendra are highly shameful. Ours is a country of rich and glorious traditions, a country of saints and mahatmas whose blessing and saintly speeches have added to the prestige and glory of India. But by listening to Pravin Togadia, Acharya Dharmendra and Mahant Giriraj Kishor, can anyone say that they belong to the same chain of Indian culture and traditions ? Can these people join the category of Swami Viveknand, Swami Ramkrishna and many more Saints and Mahatmas India is proud of ? The way they gave provocative speeches against a particular community, the constitution and constitutional bodies day in and day out, has exposed that they have no faith in the constitution and the traditions of the country. They do not care a little for the country's prestige and dignity. They hatched a conspiracy to ignite large scale violence with all nakedness and cruelty against humanity in Gujarat and to ban communal violence in the whole country so that the people get divided on communal lines. Their speech have not stopped even today. They were arrested for their speeches and were released after four hours. They were unmoved even by the statement and appeal of the Prime Minister. Mr. Prime Minister, all these things have happened in connivance with the BJP leaders. There is a limit of hypocrisy also. Hypocrisy and barbarism are being seen by the people. Crores of people of the

country are looking hopefully and the Prime Minister is speaking. What Jetleyji said and other people said and I said, is more or less the same. What does this mean ? We do not expect such things from the Prime Minister.

We thought about the Prime Minister that at least this time when the whole nation is at such a crossroad where country's secularim, democracy, brotherhood and humanity are at stake, he will show a farsightedness and a sense of commitment, but pity it is that the Prime Minister cracked jokes and said things in such a light fashion that it became clear that he was not at all sorry for the provocative speeches made by the people like Pravin Togadia and Acharya Dharmendra. The Prime Minister should have condemned them but he did not.

Today their misdeeds have led the whole nation to such a stage where we do not seem to be serious about the problems of the farmers, about the problem of unemployment, about the economy of the country and many other burning problems of the country. Lakhs of our weavers are wandering here and there, we cannot discuss their problems today. This is because in the House, and out of the House, most of our times is wasted on discussions as to how communal tension can be eased, how brotherhood can be maintained, how democracy can be maintained or how fascist forces and their conspiracies can be failed and how an atmosphere of humanity can be maintained in the whole nation, how the traditions and dignity of our country can be maintained.

Today I would like to request you that such an atmosphere should be created in the House today that all the people could voice their concerns freely and openly. Nowhere in the country should the communal forces be promoted. The things the Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Bajrang Dal are doing, the Government should be committed to take the most stringent actions to stop them. Our Home Minister Shri Adwaniji is present here. We can see what the Bajrang Dal people did in the name of banning a film. Why are such things happening in Madhya Pradesh ? Your influence on the common man is diminishing as the elections are approaching. For that you are preparing an atmosphere of communal tension by instigating the people of Sangh Parivar. You are issuing such directions so that such an atmosphere is created in the country in the name of Hindutva which could be in your favour. But bear this in your mind that people have understood your intentions. Time is drawing closer and will be manifested clearer from Gujarat polls that the secular people who have faith in humanitarian values will no longer be beguiled. The flag of secularim and democracy shall continue to hoist there. You will not be successful in misleading them. The atmosphere is changing in the country. We have witnessed it that thousands of people who had taken shelter in the camps shudder to retreat to their homes even today.

They do not have trust in you since you have poisoned the administration, district administration, civil administration and the police so much. Even today no action has been taken against the criminals accused of inflaming communal rioting, arson and murders in several areas in Gujarat.

Today, you are talking about closing down these camps. It is extremely wrong. I wish to submit that until their rehabilitation is fully guaranteed and the people's security is guaranteed and they are liberated from this terror. They should not be allowed to move from the camps. It should be guaranteed that whosoever is involved in a riot case would be arrested and prosecuted.

Secondly, the people whose kith and kin have been killed or whose property has been destroyed should get full compensation. You gave compensation to the victims of Godhara incident, it was good. But when you can compensate the kith and kin of victims of Godhara then why do you hesitate to give the same compensation to the relatives of the victims killed elsewhere in Gujarat ? I hail from Bhagalpur area, our Muslim brethren from Nathnagar, Champanagar had put up an exhibition on the directions of Handloom Corporation. After the Ghodhara incident of 27th February when there was Bharat Bandh on the 28th February, sons of Mohd. Haji Sajjad who were exhibiting stalls in that exhibition believing that there was no security for them, were heading for Railway Station to catch their train when they were killed. Three youths were killed there. I visited there personally. I could see the way police tried to hush up that incident. They have not been given compensation as on date while this incident is known countrywide.

[Shri Subodh Roy]

I am compelled to say all this. Several times I apprised you through letters but no concrete action was taken by the Government in this regard. That is why, I would like that several such victims of violence in Gujarat be given full compensation and full arrangements be made for their rehabilitation. Along with this the entire loss of life and property be fully compensated. Such an atmosphere be created in Gujarat so as to get the forthcoming elections conducted there peacefully and harmoniously. And no criminal should be allowed any relaxation or freedom. I wish to submit that people like Shri Praveen Togadia and Acharya Dharmendra should be kept in lock up till elections in Gujarat are over.

With this I conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

that the House do now adjourn.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today Adjournment Motion was moved in the House to discuss the issue of Gujarat. This House must congratulate the Government of Gujarat that it is peaceful and no incident of violence is taking place. There has been no such incident after the symbolic yatra by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad. What Congress, Samajwadi Party and other were expecting that there would be bloodshed, communal violence was belied by establishing peace there. Gujarat Government and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad should be congratulated for this. . . .*(Interruptions)* Gujarat was discussed several times. . . .*(Interruptions)* I do not wish to repeat all what was said about what happened in Gujarat but since allegations were levelled, I would definitely like to draw attention to few things. I would readily claim that the way forces were immediately deployed in Gujarat, within 24 hours the situation was brought under control, two hundred people were killed in firing resorted to by police and army. Riots were prevented from spreading in Gujarat and entire country. So how far it is justified to level allegations on Gujarat. . . .*(Interruptions)* Because allegations are being levelled. . . .*(Interruptions)* What they are saying repeatedly, no to discuss riots, we are raking up the part so what is new ? We are repeatedly discussing old issues of Gujarat. The same fascism, same genocide, all those issues. Whether it is not true ? . . .*(Interruptions)* The fact is when there were riots in Delhi, four thousand Sikhs were killed. There was no lathi charge, no round of bullets was fired, nobody was arrested. Four thousand people were slain, no bullet fired, no lathi charged, nobody arrested. All the investigating teams said the hands of Congress leaders were stained with blood. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot) : This is wrong. Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi has roamed around the streets. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please speak on your turn.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I just want to correct him. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Shri Rajiv Gandhi himself visited all the riot affected areas. He himself visited the areas as he was Prime Minister. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I think, there were at least 400 people arrested. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Whatever has been stated is totally incorrect. This is also incorrect that no arrests were made. You must be remembering that arrests were made and he himself visited all the areas of Delhi. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have finished, now you may please resume your seat.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Be it Nanawati Commission or any earlier Commission, each and every commission proved it that those Congress leaders. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur) : Sir, I just want to interject.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not yielded. Please sit down. Are you on a point of order ?

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : Yes. He has yielded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you are on point of order then please state the rule under which you are speaking.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You cannot be on a point of order like this.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : Sir, he has yielded.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Malhotraji, you may continue. He has no rule to state for a point of order.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I way saying that instead of appreciating the stringent action taken in Gujarat, their leaders whose own record was quite tainted and who succeeded as Prime Minister said that when a big tree falls tremors are bound to follow. This is the way he tried to justify all that happened after the assassination. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Rajiv Gandhiji said :

[English]

"This madness must end."

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Whatever happened was bad. The incident of Godhara and several other incidents are unfortunate. But how far it is justified to accuse the Government and to level allegations against it in regard to taking an action ? I want to ask one simple thing these people are accusing us of converting the Gujarat of Gandhi into Godse's Gujarat. Can you name a single Congress leader or a Municipal Councillor of Congress party who stood there boldly and got injuries in midst of all that was happening there what is being termed as Genocide; carnage, fascism. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Sir, I rise to submit that when entire Ahmedabad was in flames, it was the Congress leader of Ahmedabad who was giving aid and support to the people of the City and not anybody else. He should congratulate the Congress here because our leaders, day and night, risked their lives to help the victims one after another. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Khammam) : Sir, he suffers from a selective amnesia. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

You name even a single person who was involved in these incidents.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : If ten of you start speaking I will not be able to say a word. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult as they are not allowing me to speak.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa) : You are saying that congress people did nothing. While one relative of a Member of our party was killed during these riots. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Vijay Kumarji you please continue.

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Since this is a constituency of hon. Home Minister, why did not you go there at that time and only a former Member of Parliament went there. You were speaking nicely so far, why have you started speaking like this.

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep silence.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : He said, to mob of fifty thousand people attacked and burnt the house of a relative, it was really unfortunate. But was there not a single congressman in that mob, when I asked them, I was told that not even a single person was hurt or was charged

[Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

with a lathi or hurt with a bullet. Why there was no Ganesh Shankar Vidyarathi amongst Congressmen. When there were riots in Gujarat, what these people were doing then. They were all involved in that mob. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : This is a highly irresponsible allegation, and this is not in good taste. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, a responsible leader of the BJP, Dr. Malhotra, made this accusation and he will have to prove before the Home Minister that Congressmen were involved. Otherwise, please ask him to withdraw this allegation. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : It is a highly contentious and irresponsible allegation.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Let them disclose the names of all those who were arrested and against whom FIRs were lodged. Was any Congressman named in any of the FIRs? What is he talking? He is a responsible leader, but he is making all false statements. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : He has made a false allegation.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Benkura) : They organised the genocide, and they are blaming others.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The perpetrators of genocide are abusing others.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Ask them to mind their language. . . .*(Interruptions)* Allegations have been levelled against me. . . .*(Interruptions)* I can also use the same language.

[English]

I can also use such words.

MR. SPEAKER : I will remove the unparliamentary words from the record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : See, I will remove the unparliamentary words from your speech. I would request for a healthy discussion here. A very important subject is being delivered upon here which will even be heard in Gujarat. I want that dignity should be maintained which will certainly have a good impact. I am asking everybody. In regard to elections which are going to take place.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Malhotraji, since you have levelled allegation.

(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I have not levelled any allegation. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I feel if you can substantiate your accusation that will be good, otherwise you must not accuse anyone.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, the perpetrators of genocide are accusing us. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have a right to say that we are perpetrators of Genocide, of fascism, of nazism, that we are killers. But when we given them a reply, they cannot even tolerate that. . . .*(Interruptions)* They are using such obnoxious language. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, they organised the genocide. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : He has been a Member of RSS, history betrays it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Even we are telling you history. Provided you are prepared to hear it. You are not ready to hear it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : Who killed Gandhi ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : You people, Congressman killed the spirit of Gandhi. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep silence. Shri Malhotra, please go ahead with your speech.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I was saying that everybody condemned it there. Post Godhra incidents have been condemned by one and all and it has been repeatedly said that this issue should not be made a poll plan. The hon. Prime Minister had also said this. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please keep quiet now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is difficult for me to speak when these people are interrupting. When these people were speaking we did not interrupt them.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not make a speech on this now, make your point.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I have said that the hon. Prime Minister had said that Godhra issue would not be made a poll plank. The day on which the hon. Prime Minister declared that Godhra issue would not be made a poll plank, the Gujarat unit President of the Congress issued a statement to the media abroad that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad activists had themselves set the train on fire at Godhra in which a number of people were killed. . . .*(Interruptions)* If they will resort to such rhetorics is it not our responsibility to tell to the people the factual position about the Godhra incident ? . . .*(Interruptions)* Should it not be told to the people as to what happened to Godhra ? Should the people not be told as to how the people were killed at Godhra ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : The people should also be told about the report in this regard. . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I am coming on to that also. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : He is not saying anything about that as he is aware as to how all this happened ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : If they want that only they should speak then you should decide. This is not way. I cannot speak in such a situation. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : Please speak the truth. . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I am speaking the truth. I want to ask your President whether people arrested in connection with Godhra incident and whose role has been proved in the carnage is not the councillor of the congress party ? . . .*(Interruptions)* Why did you not take any action against him ? He is a congress leader and he is involved in arsoning but no action has been taken against him till date. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : How this can go on ? I have to run the House.

[English]

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Sir, how are you allowing these things to go on record ? . . .*(Interruptions)* Whatever he is saying here should be right. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : What is being said here is not correct. The hon. Member is saying many things which cannot be substantiated by him. . . .*(Interruptions)* If those things are taken up by us and privilege motions are moved, he shall have to substantiate them. He says that the Congress President went and said that this is Goa. . . .*(Interruptions)* It has not been said. It has been explained many times on the floor of the House. The hon. Member has given some facts and figures, which are totally wrong. He says that Congress Councillors are involved. That is also wrong. . . .*(Interruptions)* There are photographs showing that they were with them. All the facts are presented in this House in this fashion and then we

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

are expected not to contradict them! What is important in Gujarat is not spreading fear psychosis. If these things are said here and outside also, people will be scared. If the hon. Member is speaking, we do not want to interrupt him every now and then. However, if all the facts he is giving are incorrect, we cannot accept it and sit quietly here.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : You have a right to answer.

[Translation]

When an hon'ble Members from your party will speak on the subject they will give a reply to it.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have a right to answer and we have a right to move a motion against you for giving wrong information in this House, which we do not want to do. But then you should not continue giving wrong information.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I Stand by every word I had said.

[Translation]

I can show you the T.V. report of the press conference addressed by Shri Vaghelaji and the cuttings of his speech published in the newspapers along with the clippings of the speech delivered by him in New York in which he has alleged that Godhra incident is the handiwork of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. If you say that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad is responsible for Godhra incident, can't we tell the truth to the people. You have not told as to what happened there and how 65 peopie were charred to death. You are leveling charges against us but when we want to clarify the same we are not being allowed to speak.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I only want to know whether the hon. Member is speaking from BJP's side or the Vishwa Hindu Parishad's side.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I know I am BJP Chief Whip. I am speaking on behalf of BJP.

[Translation]

It has been said as to what happened at Godhra but the question is as to why arsoning is resorted to and attempts are being made to take political mileage out of it during elections. Here is mention was made about the Election Commission has issued some orders about Gujarat We are of the view that the orders issued by the Election Commission were not correct. The Chief Election Commissioner had called the Chief Secretary and other functionaries of the State and termed them as jokers. Not only this, the Chief Election Commissioner has even said that the people who are in favour of early elections in the state are crazy. The hon. Supreme Court has ruled that efforts should be made for early elections in the State. Are the judges of the Supreme Court crazy ? The Chief Election Commissioner has leveled allegations even against Farhukh Abdullah. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, I am on a point of order. The rule specifically says that a person who is not a member of the House cannot be referred to the way the hon. Member is doing. He is levelling an allegation on the Election Commissioner of India, which he cannot do. He is drawing inferences from the speech of the Chief Election Commissioner and saying that he is even accusing the judges of the Supreme Court. He never meant that. Rather, it is the Supreme Court which has vindicated his stand.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Nobody is representing the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Sangh Parivar here in the House, but still charges are being leveled against them. The Supreme Court has said that elections should be held early.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Please go through the Supreme Court's order.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : I have gone through it. It has been stated in the order that the Vishwa Hindu Parishad should desist from taking out 'Yatra' it should be stopped. The hon. Prime Minister has said that the order of the hon. Supreme Court should be respected. The

Vishwa Hindu Parishad took out a token Yatra and the matter died down. I want to say that should the hon. Supreme Court not say that no religious procession would be taken out. After the Friday prayers political speeches were made. Such inflammatory speeches should not have been made. But the processions they took out were all right and 'Gaurav Yatra' of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad was banned. Your party leader Shri S.M. Krishna undertook the 'Padyatra', which was in violation of the Supreme Court's order. He has also defied the orders of the Supreme Court. Nobody is complying with the orders of the Supreme Court. They took out processions everywhere. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, again he is giving wrong statement. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Please also refer to the statement issued by the Supreme Court. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : This is not fair. . . .*(Interruptions)* Shri S.M. Krishna, the hon. Chief Minister to Karnataka never said that. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD (Bellary) : This is not correct. He has never criticised the Supreme Court. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : This is incorrect. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Shri S.M. Krishna had to tender apology to the Supreme Court for undertaking the 'Padyatra'. He undertook the 'Padyatra just to show the people that he is not complying with the order of the Supreme Court. . . .*(Interruptions)* It is being said as to why I am criticizing the Election Commission whereas he has undertaken his padatra in the State and has criticized the Supreme Court during the course of his 'Padyatra'. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI J.S. BRAR : This is not based on facts. We have never criticized the Supreme Court. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker Sir, the game which the congress party is playing at present and the developments taking place over there is not because the congress is doing polarisation there. . . .*(Interruptions)* It is not a thing to be laughed at. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Not a single word of his was objectionable. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What is wrong in it ? Let him speak.

(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the present situation in Gujarat their defeat is imminent in the peaceful elections there. All the surveys conducted there have indicated towards this. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI J.S. BRAR : People have to come. Who is he to say it ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

They have to pronounce a 'Fatwa' and he is making advance comments thereon. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He is taking about surveys what is wrong in it. He is quoting the results of surveys published in the newspapers. What is wrong in it ?

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Their defeat is certain. . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North-East) : What was objectionable in his submission ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is what I have said.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : The hon. Members from the congress are standing up frequently. Sir, through you I would like to ask as to what was objectionable in what Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotraji was saying. Why these people are interrupting him. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have stopped them. Please sit down.

SHRI J.S. BRAR : Are you giving a judgement on Gujarat ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is happening now is that there are issues being concocted to anyhow avoid the elections, At times, I am amazed to find that regarding the violence and other things in our country, many of our congress leaders speak the same language as is spoken by Musharraf. The way Musharraf refers to the incidents of Gujarat and what happened at Akshar Dham temple, exactly the same thing is voiced by the congress leaders too. Whether what Musharraf wants and what is planned by Pakistan regarding the situation to be created here. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Modi is the other face of Musharraf. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to keep silence ? Let him speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : Malhotraji, on the one hand you talk not to follow Musharraf but on the other hand you follow the dictates of America. . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Why to follow Musharraf, they are saying that they will not apply POTO in any of the States ruled by their party. Though there is not even the slightest chance of their party coming to power in Gujarat but if at all it happens then they will not implement POTO in the State, rather they release all those who are arrested in connection with Godhra incident and all other accused persons as has been done in the case of terrorists arrested in Kashmir. Sir, the people of the country have to decide that in case POTO is not implemented by them. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : The situation in Punjab was controlled without a law like POTO. . . . *(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj U.P.) : We want Mr. Vaiko to be released from the jail

MR. SPEAKER : Vijayji, you please continue.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of the country must be aware of their grame plan in Gujarat. I just wonder what kind of allegations are leveled by them. The Member who has introduced the motion is telling that a particular individual belonging to Shivsena has obstructed the screening of a film in Madhya Pradesh and he is dubbing the demonstration that took place there as fascism.

All the three demonstrators have accepted that they were paid by congress party to stage a demonstration. Those who participated in the demonstration have accepted that they are associated with the congress party and that they were called for demonstration. Mr. Bundela has also accepted that it was he who hatched the plan. Yet they are alleging that the BJP people are fascist. The fact remains that they are themselves involved in staging a demonstration over there. See, what kinds of things are being talked about here. They say that Godhra incident should not be made an issue in Gujarat. In my opinion if Godhra is not an issue then the violence of Gujarat should also not be an issue. If the ban is imposed on telecasting the scenes of burnt out bogies of train and dead bodies, then there should also be a similar kind of ban on airing the false and concocted pictures about the violence in Ahmedabad. Moreover, the pictures and booklets depicting the incident of tearing-open the womb of a pregnant lady should also be banned from being circulated. It is not fair that you continue to carry out a one sided slander campaign against Hindus and keep on dubbing the five crore people of Gujarat as killers and at the same time press for the demand that the picture of burnt out railway coach of Godhra is not depicted. There should be a decision to the effect that no compaign on communal lines, whatsoever is carried out in the State. There is a compaign there of misinformation, distorted pictures are depicted, booklets containing false and fabricated information is being circulated and yet they demand for putting a ban on showing the pictures of Godhra incident. Moreover, their demand also includes putting all those persons behind the bar. . . .*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would say that the Congress party should now make the only demand that the BJP people

should not go out for election campaigning. Rather, they should make a demand to the Election Commission that only the Congress party and the Muslim League should be allowed to participate in the election-campaign and not others. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to appeal to them not to malign the glory of Gujarat and not to hurt the sentiments of the people of Gujarat. The poll-results of Gujarat will tell the truth. Therefore, I oppose this Adjournment Motion.

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely sad to participate in the discussion on Gujarat again. My heart is full of sorrow and agony, not because I am from Gujarat and not because I am from the Congress Party, but basically I am an Indian, born in Gujarat and elected from Gujarat.

What happened in Gujarat ? There was a personal loss in my family too. A young boy of 20 years was killed immediately after his marriage during the violence in Gujarat. He was the son of my nephew. My family was also disturbed because I stay at a place called Shahpur in the Constituency from where the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to the country was elected. We had the experience of curfews of months together. I am very much concerned about what happened in Gujarat, but I do not want to go into the details. To explain what happened in Gujarat, I would only cite a couplet of Azmi Saheb.

[Translation]

"Hamin Pe Julm Dhaya Jata Hai, Hamin Ko Mujrim Banaya Jata Hai,
Jinko Mar Kar Bhi Nahi Jalana Tha, Unko Jinda Jalaya Jata Hai,
Ham Ghar Banane Ke liye Puri Jindgi Laga Date Hain,
Ye Log Chand Ghanton Main Bastiyan Ujar Dete Hain,
Are Unse To Parinde Achche Hain Jo Kabhi Mandir Pe,
Kabhi Masjid Pe,
Kabhi Girajghar Pe Aur Kabhi Gurudware Per Baith Late Hain".

Humanity has been the casualty in Gujarat. What has happened there does not merely concern Hindus and Muslims, rather there has been an erosion of constitutional provision on a mega scale.

[English]

We are taught and we know that there is rule of law in this country. We are taught and we know that there is an elected, welfare, and democratic Government at the Centre as well as at the respective States. But what happened in Gujarat ? Everything happened there with the connivance of Police. That is very serious. We have seen many communal riots in Gujarat right from 1947 onwards. We had riots in 1980, then in 1985, and in 1992 also. But what happened subsequently ? I do not want to talk about Godhra. But the subsequent events were with the connivance of the State and the police. They happened in the presence of Police Administration. That is very serious and hence our faith is shaken. I do not want to refer to the agony of a woman who was raped by 11 people in the birth place of Sardar Patel whose name is now being adopted by the present Chief Minister as Chhota Sardar. I am extremely sorry. Whenever, it is convenient to them, they are hijacking the Congress leaders. Sardar Patel was a Congress Leader, rather, the was a national leader. They take the name of Sardar Patel. These people are talking about the rivalry between Nehru family and the Sardar family. The Chief Minister of Gujarat goes to a small village where the great man Sardar was born and falls in the feet of grand daughter-in-law of Sardar Patel.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : He has thereby respected Sardar Patel and his family. . . .*(Interruptions)* Do you have any objection even to this ? The hon. Chief Minister salutes him in honour. . . .*(Interruptions)*. Sardar Patel was a leader of the nation. Do you have any objection if the hon. Chief Minister pays respect to him ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : He is disrespecting Sardar Patel rather than respecting him. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : I have not completed what I was saying. It proves that the Chief Minister has honour for a women. Otherwise, she is a very young girl. The grand daughter-in-law of Sardar is a young lady and the Chief Minister is an aged person. But it proves he has got honour for the woman. It look better. But I want you,

[Shri Pravin Rashtrapal]

Shri Kirit Somaiya to read in article by Shabnam Hashmi which appeared in one of the most leading newspapers of the country, namely, the *Hindustan Times*. Where was the Chief Minister when a daughter of the same *Taluka* was raped by 11 people. That is my question. If you have got respect for 'A' women, you must have respect for 'B' woman who is suffering due to the connivance of you people. That is what I want to point out to you.

Sir, I do not want to go into the details as to what abusive language is used by Praveen Togadia and the Chief Minister himself. The Chief Minister is not able to forget the Leader of the Opposition. It means he is afraid. There is not a single lecture by the Chief Minister where he has not referred to Italy.

12.59 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

He is the Chief Minister of Gujarat but I do not know what connection Gujarat has got with Italy. Every time he goes on record and he wants to know whether for shouting Shri Ram, he should go to Italy. He asks such questions. I do not want to go into the details. But my main concern is about the development of Gujarat. My main concern is about the problem of electricity supply in Gujarat.

13.00 hrs.

My main concern is the problem of drinking water in Gujarat. My main concern is the problem of unemployment in Gujarat. My main concern is the problem of drought in various districts of Gujarat. In Gujarat, it was announced only before fifteen days whereas the Government of India could announce drought in Uttar Pradesh in the month of July. These are my concerns.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As this is a grave and serious issue that we are discussing, and a large number of Member also want to speak on the subject, we can skip lunch.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : We are concerned about it. But the Government of Gujarat and the Chief Minister of Gujarat are not concerned about it. Let me put the records straight. Election in Gujarat was due in the month of January of 2003. There was no necessity of early elections. Somehow, after the 'polarisation', the word Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra mentioned in relation to Congress, the Chief Minister thought of early elections in the State.

In fact, it is BJP which is right now busy in polarising the votes on the lines of religion. Congress cannot afford to do it and Congress is not doing it. Congress is ruling in fifteen States. It is only the BJP which is ruling in Gujarat and in one other small State of Himachal Pradesh. They are ruling in one and a half States. We are ruling in fifteen States, including Jammu and Kashmir. Mind you, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Jammu and Kashmir is ruled by Congress and allies; and not by BJP and allies.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : That is how they are releasing the terrorists.

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : You cannot blame us for *ugravad* because it was Shri Jaswant Singh who went by a flight along with terrorists to Kandahar where the mother of Kauravas was born. The Kaurvavas' mother was from Kandahar. It was Shri Jaswant Singh who went to Kandahar along with terrorists and not a Congressman. So, do not blame Congress. Congress has not let off any terrorist. When we come to power after two years in this House, Congress will not let off any terrorist and Congress will not let off those who are more dangerous than terrorists, that is people, who are dividing the nation in the name of religion. Some of you will be behind bars when we come to power.

But my main concern is the elections in Gujarat. What was the hurry when we allowed you to rule for five years ? But, immediately after the polarisation, the Chief Minister thought that it was the right time to dissolve the Assembly and the Assembly was dissolved. Not just that, it was the Chief Minister who wrote to the Election Commission. As we all know, there is no Election Commissioner in our country. There is an Election Commission where there are three Members. At present the three Members are; Shri

J.M. Lyngdoh, Shri Tandon and Shri Krishnamurthy. Shri Krishnamurthy is from my own Department where I served for 37 years. All the decisions are taken by the Election Commission. Out of the three Members, two are Hindus – I am very sorry to say this. In the Election Commission, two Members are Hindus and one is excellently a Christian. I am extremely sorry that the Chief Minister of the State and another leader from the State say that the Chief Election Commissioner Shri Lyngdoh is working under orders from Vatican.

You are insulting a sovereign State. . . .*(Interruptions)* I do not know why the hon. Home Minister has not taken action on it. The Chief Minister of an Indian State says that the Chief Election Commissioner of this country receives and works under instructions from Vatican. You must have regard for another foreign country. Basically, Vatican is not only a religious Head but Vatican is also a religious State. The Pope is the Head of crores of Chirstians all over the world. It is an accident that the Chief Election Commissioner belongs to the Chirtian community and he was appointed by your Government. . . .*(Interruptions)* But on another side, sometimes the Chief Ministers says that the Chief Election Commission is working under instructions from Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. It means the Prime Minister is not functioning, the Home Minister is not functioning. W' , has the poor Chief Election Commissioner to come to 10, Janpath to receive instructions and what are your sources of information ? The Parliament may be informed as to what instructions were given to the Chief Election Commissioner of this country either from the Vatican or from 10, Janpath. This House has the right to know it from the BJP because these allegations are made by them. In any case, the Chief Minister wanted election and he wanted it on a particular date. It should be on 5th September. Why he wanted to have it on 5th September ? It is because he was afraid that the election should be held within six months from the date of last session. That was his understanding.

Now, the same BJP had made a different argument in the Supreme Court in the case of Shri Rajnath Singh when Shri Rajnath Singh made a submission to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court made it very clear at the time of preliminary hearing that the dates will be decided only by the Election Commission. Once the election is announced and once the House is dissolved, it is only the Election Commission in this country which will decide the dates.

You may mind well that the Constitution has created certain authorities. Parliament is an institution. President of the country is an honourable institution. Even the Vice-President is another institution. The Chief Election Commissioner the Commission for elections is an institution. The Comptroller and Auditor-General is an institution. The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is an institution. National Human Rights Commission is an institution. These are institutions and if you do not have respect for these constitutional institutions, you have no right to continue on a prestigious or an important post of Government in this country. But he wanted election. The Cabinet referred the matter through the President of the country. The highest authority of the country was involved about Gujarat elections. The President sent it back. That shows that he never approved it. But again it was sent and according to the constitutional mechanism, when a request is made for the second time, the President has no go but to act upon it. The matter was referred to the Supreme court and now, the Supreme Court has given judgement. I am sure that in this House, we should not discuss what the Supreme Court has said. We have respect for the Supreme Court. We are law-abiding citizens and we believe in the rule of law. We do not believe in the rule of Shivaji or Ravana or Kauravas or even Lord Rama. We have respect for Lord Rama and we have respect for all Gods that way. Partly, we have got respect for Shivaji also.

Now, what right have you got to take out the Hindu *Pad-padshahi* ? There is a dispute. I would advise you to tell your friends in Gujarat that they should find out the original meaning of the word 'Hindu'. I do not want to tell this in this House that Hindu is not a Sanskrit word, Hindu is not a Hindi word. Hindu is a Parsian world. I personally tell you and I can privately inform you the meaning of the word 'Hindu' and you may inform you people in Gujarat that the real meaning of the word 'Hindu' is this. And the moment they know the meaning of it, they will stop using that word.

[Shri Pravin Rashtrapal]

So, let us not discuss that. This is the problem. The Notification for election has already been issued. The election process has already started. What we want is total peace. Prof. V.K. Malhotra referred to the word '*gaurav*'. The Chief Minister talks of gaurav of five crore Gujaratis. I want to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister whether the census of Gujarat is complete. I tell you, as a responsible Member of Parliament, that census of Gujarat is not complete. Due to earthquake, there was no census in Kutuch, and Bhuj. There was no census in parts of Surendra Nagar and Ahmedabad districts. Buildings were demolished totally. We do not have the final figure of census. Even now, we are now working on the basis of provisional census figure, according to which the population of Gujarat is approximately four crore and fifty lakhs. In the name of five crore Gujaratis' *gaurav*, he took out an *yatra*. He started the *yatra* from a religious place. We have no objection to it. You can select any venue. In Gujarat everybody respects Ambaji. Everybody respects religious places. There are places of worship in Gujarat where both Muslims and Hindus worship. Shri Shah Nawaz Husain must be knowing about *Mira Datar Dargah*. It is not worshipped only by Muslims. It is worshipped by Hindus as well. There are half a dozen *dargahs* in Gujarat which are worshipped by all Muslims and Hindus. There is one *dargah* in Ahmedabad district, *Kaka Sahib*, where the entire management is with the Hindu *Pandit*. We have one *dargah* in Baroda where the in-charge is a Hindu. Why are you breaking this tradition ? Are you not interested in communal harmony ? Why are you abusing a particular section ?

Pakistan is our neighbouring country and an enemy country. We have got diplomatic relationship with Pakistan. Even now I am sure our diplomatic relations are not snapped. I would like to draw the kind attention of the Deputy Prime Minister. Many times, when the Deputy Prime Minister should talk, he does not talk, he asks the Prime Minister to talk. In fact, on Gujarat issue, I want the Deputy Prime Minister to talk. Whenever the Gujarat Chief Minister refers to the President of Pakistan, he uses the word '*Miyan Musharraf*'. I say that this is objectionable. By calling him *Miyan* Musharraf, he is blaming the entire Muslims of Gujarat. He is comparing Indian Muslims with the dictatorial head of another Government. Many times instructions are sent that he should not talk like that. Once Shri Venkaiah Naidu also sent instructions to the Gujarat Chief Minister that he should not talk like that.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) : Since he is a Muslim, I will mention it.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : If I mention your name, then I will not add Hindu before it. If we speak Bal Thackaray, then we do not speak Hindu Bal Thackaray. That will amount to abusing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Khaire ji, you please sit down.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Nobody becomes a tiger just by putting the picture of tiger behind him. For that, one has to become tiger. . . .*(Interruptions)* Nobody becomes a tiger having body like to goat and placing the photo of a tiger behind him. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Hindu Shakti is on the rise that is why he is feeling hurt. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ramdasji, you please sit down.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : We should not mention the names of the person who are not the members of this house. The way the names are being mentioned, that is objectionable. The kind of seriousness that should be shown in this discussion, is not being shown. Some people are even laughing. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ramdas ji, you please sit down. Khaire ji, when you speak, then you can say all these thing. Now you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : We are concerned with the situation there. The Chief Minister has started the Gaurav Yatra. Another wing of the party has started the Hindu Pad-Padshahi Yatra.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : (Pandharpur) : What you have done in these four years ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : What yatra did you take out ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : We did not take out any yatra. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Rashtrapal, please continue.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : He is asking me how many *yatras* we have taken out. I would like to say that we have not taken out any *yatra*. We had only one function at *Fagveel*. That was the constituency of Shri Shankersinh Vaghela were he had only one function. The Congress Party has not taken out any *yatra*. The Congress Party will take out the antim yatra of the BJP on 1st December and we will see to it that it is concluded on 12th December. The result will be announced on 15th December. That is why, the right hon. Prime Minister is very correctly telling the truth to the VHP and the BJP for the last two days. But you are in disagreement with your Prime Minister! I partly agree with him that we should talk about development. Do you talk about riot. Do not divide the country on religious lines. Do not talk even of *Godhra*. That is why, I do not want to talk about *Godhra*. But subsequently elections are there.

My friends, you have got all the right to criticise the Congress Party. Like that, the Congress Party has all the right to criticise the policy of the BJP which is known to everyone. What is the policy of the BJP ? It is first demolishing the structure. Then, they convert the structure into a disputed place. After that, they would say that what was demolished was a disputed structure. Sometimes, they convert the human beings into disputed ones and then they finish such people. It is ethnic cleansing. We should remove this because it is not required in the society.

Finally, coming to the conclusion part of it, I would say that elections have been announced. We want that everybody in Gujarat should be allowed to vote freely. Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra indirectly referred to the fact that there is *shanti* in Gujarat. But there is *shanti in Kabristan*. You go to any *Kabristan* and you will find that there is total peace. You go to any funeral ground. There is always peace. We do not want that *shanti*. We want real *shanti*.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, they have converted Gujarat into a Graveyard. . . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Khaire ji, you please sit down. You have yet to speak, so you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

PORF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, they see the graveyard only. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rasa Singh ji, you please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : I want real peace. . . .*(Interruptions)* I want only peace where all the people can live together as we have been living all these days.

The Chief Minister of Gujarat says that the Congress Party has not done anything in the last 45 years. I put this question. What is ONGC ? What is IPCL ? What is IFFCO ? What is the Koyali Refinery ? What is the Sagar Dairy ? What are these Universities ? I am talking only of Gujarat. I do not want to talk about the country. Everything in Gujarat was done by the Congress. Who gave permission, environmental clearance to the Sardar Sarovar Dam ? Who laid the foundation-stone of it ? It started from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time. Environmental clearance was given by the late Shri Rajiv Gandhi only. It was done during our regime. . . .*(Interruptions)* Right now, Dr. Kathiria is a Minister. You must know that the dam's height is only 93 metres today. That is the official figure. Out of the 93 metres, 80 metres were constructed during our regime. You are responsible for the construction of only 13 metres. I want to inform you about that aspect.

What happens now ? The other day, there was a celebration in Ahmedabad for receiving the Narmada Water. There was a function. In fact, it was the rain water which came from Madhya Pradesh. The water came to Sabaramati through a State ruled by the Congress Party! Because of the heavy rains in Madhya Pradesh, the water came. . . .*(Interruptions)* Dr Malhotra is laughing. It means that he agrees with me.

[Shri Pravin Rashtrapal]

Due to heavy rains in Mandhya Pradesh, which is a Congress-ruled State, the dam was full of water. But because the present Government has not constructed canals, if the water was not released up to Gandhi Nagar, the dam would have been a danger of breaking up. As a result, the engineers advised that water should be released immediately.

Sir, they have failed in constructing canals because they were busy in pocketing money. So, they have released water up to Gandhi Nagar. From Gandhi Nagar there is a sub-canal in the Sabarmati River. So, the water of the Narmada River was thrown into the Sabarmati River. But a function was arranged by the present Chief Minister of Gujarat fro worshipping the Narmada River. He claimed that he brought Narmada water to Gujarat and Shri Keshubhai Patel also claimed that he brought Narmada water to Gujarat. They should not cheat the people. In Gujarat, 65 to 70 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. They are all waiting for Narmada water both for drinking and irrigation purposes. The maximum benefit out of Narmada Canal will go to Surendranagar district and Patan, which is my area. So, I am concerned about it. But this is not a project of one party. In the morning, the hon. Minister of Water Resources was replying to a question that it would be treated like a national project. If that is so, then why is this regionalism ? It is not the present Chief Minister who brought Narmada project. Certain development works that are taking place in the country are a continuous process and we all should take credit for that. If credit should go to any person, it should go to Shri H.M. Patel and his leader Sardar Patel. Actually, Pandit Nehru was the man who went there and laid the foundation stone for this project. But the present Government of Gujarat has held a function for water tap inauguration and when they opened the tap there was no water. . . .*(Interruptions)* I am concerned about it.

Let us talk on issues. What Gujarat wants right now is food for work. The districts of Surendranagar, Rajkot and Banaskantha are passing through the worst drought. In those districts, there is not even drinking water, not to talk of irrigation. These are the issues which the Congress Party is addressing and will address during the election. We cannot afford to divide the people on the lines of religion, caste, creed, region and district. I would request my friends on the other side not to do that. My serious objection to them is for their abusing of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. If they have got respect for the grand daughter of Sardar Patel, then they must have respect for the daughter-in-law of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and widow of the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I would request them from this House to tell their friend Shri Praveen togadia that he should mind his works. Otherwise, something will happen in Gujarat for which the BJP will be responsible and the silent NDA parterns will be responsible. They have no right to abuse and insult the Leader of the Opposition of Indian Parliament. She is holding an official position which is of Cabinet Minister's rank. I do not want to use those words here. I cannot use those words because I am an educated man. I am a Member of Parliament and I know the meaning of those words. If those words are uttered by any person for my mother, I will kill that man. I am sorry to say that. So, let us behave ourselves. We, politicians, can fight for election. One can try to win the election. We have no objection to that. But we are sorry to say that the highest authority of the State of Gujarat, the Chief Minister, and the highest authority of another sister organisation of the BJP family are abusing and insulting Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. All the sister organisations of the BJP are on the pay roll of the BJP.

You are responsible for the behaviour of the VHP and the Bajrang Dal because they get salary from the BJP. They are your servants. You are giving them salary. We have got evidence that they are paid servants of the BJP. But you are not able to control those people.

What was done yesterday or day before yesterday in Ahmedabad ? The Press had written about it. Why was that meeting allowed in Ahmedabad ? I want to know from the Deputy Prime Minister. The Election Commission has banned the dharma *yatra*. Somebody said, "Why are *dharam yatras* not allowed in Gujarat ?" Day before yesterday, the Sikhs in Ahmedabad took out a *yatra* from a Gurudwara at Shahpur which went up to Bapunagar. The man who inaugurated it was the Commissioner of Police of the city. No *yatras* are banned. You can take out a religious *yatra*. But it was on the eve of Guru Nanak's birthday. They

take it out every year. It was started yesterday. Tomorrow, it would reach another Gurudwara in Ahmedabad.

The Jains take out *yatra* on their *utsav* in Ahmedabad. Nobody has banned it. The Scheduled Castes took out such a *yatra*. Nobody has banned it. What is banned is a *yatra* in the name of religion but, directly or indirectly, canvassing for a particularly party in Gujarat. In yesterday's meeting also, an appeal was made that everyone who is a Hindu should vote for the BJP. It meant that it was political. Then, what about the expenditure ? That is why the Election Commission has taken a right step. Now, there should not be a discussion because the highest authority of the land, the hon. Prime Minister, has approved the action of the Election Commission.

With these words, I want to tell here that this House should also see that the elections in Gujarat are held peacefully. Any party may win. We won in Jammu and Kashmir, but our man is not the Chief Minister there. This is the culture of the Congress Party. In fact, we were in majority, but we agreed for Mufti Sahib and told him : "Come on. You can take a lead." We have allowed it even when we are in a majority.

Now, you know how your Cabinet has been made. Let us not talk about who will become this thing and that thing. We are concerned about communal harmony. Congress never represented any particular community or religion. Congress always maintains that they are for the entire country. It is one of the oldest parties in the country. It has been in existence for the last 118 years.

[Translation]

B.J.P. come into existence only 13-14 years back.

[English]

So, nobody can teach us a lesson in politics and for fighting elections. With these words, I thank my party, the hon. Speaker and the hon. Chairman for permitting me to participate in this discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Gujarat means India. The way the law and order situation in Gujarat worsened and the adjournment motion the opposition has brought for that purpose, I am on my legs to oppose that.

A lot of things have been said here. Nobody has so far mentioned anything that the things that are happening on the peaceful territory of Gujarat, on the land of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatama Gandhiji, wherefrom all that has started. Through you I have to tell to all the Members of the opposition that on 27th February at 7.45 O'clock a massacre took place in Godhra. At 7.45 O'clok Sabarmati Express train reached Godhra and when after five minutes that train moved from that station, the chain of the train was pulled in the way at a distance of one kilometer from Godhra station. A crowd of five thousand people set two bogies of that train on fire at that place. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not disturb him. Let him express his views.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Everyone knows who was the in-charge there and who were the officers posted there. I would not talk about any specific community. They were the supporters of the crowd of five thousand people and they have done all this. Fortunately many Ram Sewaks who were returning from Ayodhya after participating in the Yajana, were saved because the time of this train was 2.30 a.m. The whole thing was pre-planned as to how people have to be set on fire by putting petrol on them. The train arrived late and 58 people were killed. It is a matter of shame to point out that when this incident occurred on 27th February and budget was to be presented on 28th February, then we, the members of Shiv Sena, stalled the proceedings of the house for twelve minutes but the leader of the opposition Shrimati Sonia ji and other members, who were present here, did not utter even a single word about Godhra incident. In that incident, the children and the women were burnt alive. But in this house, not even a single word was uttered about them. . . .*(Interruptions)* Such incident happened in Gujarat and these people kept quiet. Unfortunately when some people belonging to minority community were killed the very next day, then these people raised a hue and cry is this House. . . .*(Interruptions)* What I want to say in that when atrocities are perpetrated against some Hindus, then why the members of the opposition do not come forward. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : He is not speaking the truth. At that time's had spoken and our leader also had expressed her views. . . .*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : He is not telling the truth that we did not utter a word. You may go through the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and you will find that on that day myself and Shri Ramji Lal Suman had given adjournment motion in regard to the incident of Godhra.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : What purpose does that serve.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : The opposition had not expressed any reaction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rasa Singh ji, please sit down and Akhilesh ji, you also please sit down.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, he is speaking on behalf of Shiv Sena Party, which is a part of NDA in the House. He is saying that the Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi did not condemn it at the first instance. Do they accept all these allegations ? If not, then he should withdraw his allegations. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Why are you speaking ?

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : He has taken the name of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, that is why I have to say it. He is misleading the House. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : You had not uttered even a single word. A number of Children and women were also set on fire in that incident. . . .*(Interruptions)* Please don't disturb me. At that time I had come upto the well of the house and Sonia ji and you people did not speak anything. You may see the cassette. Thereafter Pramod Mahajan ji came to us and told us that budget is to be presented and as such the proceedings of the House should not be interrupted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please stick to your subject.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : The next day when people belonging to Muslim Community were killed unfortunately, then they raised hue and cry. . . .*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : We condemn the killing of my person, be he Hindu or Muslim or Buddhist or Sikh or Christian or anybody else. Whatever has happened in Godhra, Ramji Lal Suman and myself had given an Adjournment Motion for the same. You may see the proceedings of the House and everything would be clear. Chandrakant ji is not speaking the truth. Therefore, he should withdraw his words.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Khaire ji you please stick to the subject.

(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Is there any distinction in the blood of a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian ? . . .*(Interruptions)* You should not make wrong statements. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : After this incident the law and order situation deteriorated in Gujarat due to which they have had to bring forward the adjournment motion. When I referred to the Godhara carnage they did not like it. Next day when a former Member of Parliament was killed they made an uproar over this. They did not do anything when the women and devotees of Lord Rama were being set on fire. Peace was prevailing in the State till what happened all of a sudden ? Twelve serial bomb blasts rocked Mumbai after the demolition of the disputed Babri structure at Ayodhya Why ? What was the fault of Mumbaites ? These people carried out a number of untowards incidents all over the country after demolition of the disputed structure of Babri Masjid. . . .*(Interruptions)* As Shri Narendra Modi is the Chief Minister of the State at present so the lives of Hindus were saved. I have been there. When I visited old Jamalpur village people restored to stone-pelting. The police personnel advised us not to proceed further but being the Shivsainiks of hon'ble Shri

Balasaheb Thackeray we want into the interior areas and the Hindus living there came to us and said they are being killed and nobody was coming to their rescue. I have high regard for Shrimati Soniaji. I want to know when she visited the State why did not she go to the Jamalpura Janatapura areas ? In Janatapura only two girls of a Panchal family could survive. Their parents were killed. If they had left their houses for 'Ahuti Pooja' what wrong had they committed ? They were killed by being put to fire. Janatapura was terror-stricken. These people along with Soniaji did not visit that area. The State Government of Gujarat saved 5000 families and in another area where there is an old mosque about four to five thousand people were saved likewise. I would evensay that the arrangements made for the refugees were good. But these people would not say anything about the areas where Hindus have been killed. I would not support Shri Praveen Togadiaji but I would certainly say that what he and Vishwa Hindu Parishad is doing for Hindus is right. I would say that except Shivsena and Vishwa Hindu Parishad there is nobody to put forth the viewpoint of Hindus. There is nobody who can put forth the viewpoint of Hindus. They ignore 75 percent Hindu population and speak for 25 percent minorities. All this is being done by them to secure their votes. . . . *(Interruptions)*

All this is being done keeping in view the elections in the State. They are talking about Gujarat. In Maharashtra their party is sharing power with Congress. After their party come to power in Maharashtra 58 riots have taken place so far. . . .*(Interruptions)* A number of people were killed in those 58 riots but these people do not refer to those riots and killings. I have raised this point earlier also in the Zero Hour. The sugarcane farmers in Sangli district had agitated demanding increase in the prices of sugarcane which are lower. The State Government sent police force to suppress their agitation and police resorted to heavy lathi-charge on the farmers and thrashed them.

They are referring to Gujarat but saying nothing about Maharashtra. It is being said that the law and order situation in the entire country is bad. I would like to say that the Gujarat Government have helped the people a lot. I would like to show you this book in which everything is given. . . .*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK) : Their president was also assassinated.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : In Maharashtra, why the president of R.P.I. was assassinated ? They are not saying anything as to why he was assassinated ? I want that there should also be a discussion here in the House on law and order situation in Maharashtra. If Maharashtra cannot be discussed here in the House why there should be a discussion on law and order situation in Gujarat. Before me an hon'ble Member from Gujarat was speaking and he said that in 14 States of the country their party is in power. I want to know as to what is the law and order situation in those 14 States ? The law and order situation in those State is not good. They approve of the law and order situation prevailing in the congress ruled States but oppose it in Gujarat where Narendra Modi Government has controlled the situation. After restoration of peace in the State elections have been declared in Gujarat. An atmosphere of election has been created in the state as the Legislative Assembly was dissolved earlier. I am pained to note that there are a number of leaders in opposition to put forth the viewpoint of the Hindus but they do not speak. If they will speak for the Hindus they will have to lose the Muslim votes. It is painful to say that the Election Commission banned the Gaurav Yatra of Hindus. Who will put forth the viewpoint of the Hindus ? After listening to views expressed by our leader Shri Balesaheb Thackeray, Shri Praveen Rashtrapal has said that the person who will put forth the view point of Hindus is a criminal. He should not say like this. I would like to tell him as to how three terrorists entered into the 'Akshardham Temple'. The devotees who were present in the temple were innocent. Pakistan is trying to create an atmoshpere of anarchy in the entire country. Why are they not speaking against that .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : How these terrorists reached there. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : In Kashmir terrorists are being supported and it is said that terrorists are coming in Kashmir. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister had said that the elections in Gujarat should be peaceful. But the opposition puts blame on the BJP-lead NDA Government inspite of its being blameless. I oppose it vehemently. Electronic media has said that Modi Government would return to power that is why these people are desperate and raising this question here. I oppose this adjournment motion and conclude.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the conspiracy throughout the country to divide the people of this country on communal lines has been a matter of grave concern to our countrymen. But the happening in Gujarat for the past several months has not only been a matter of grave concern to our countrymen but also a grave danger is being posed to our democratic institution.

The way the statutory and constitutional bodies are being denigrated and attacked cannot but be a matter of concern to every right-thinking citizen of this country.

I remember, at the time we were celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of our Republic, there was a discussion on what has been the achievement of this nation that could be mentioned in the Resolution. We mentioned that while democracies in many other countries including some of our neighbours have miserably failed, we have been able to uphold democratic values, uphold democratic institutions and promote democracy. But we find toady that the elected Chief Minister of a State Petronised by Ministers of the Union Government and a President of the Ruling Party, and the frontal organisations of the RSS are publicly denigrating the Election Commission in the worst possible abusive language. We cannot but be concerned that this Government is our to destroy the democratic values, democratic institutions and statutory bodies of this country, which have been built brick by brick.

I am not going into whether what happened yesterday was match fixing or a sort of a drama but one lesson is there. Had the Prime Minister acted in similar fashion earlier, the carnage would not have taken place. Had the Prime Minister visited Gujarat, which he did not do for several weeks, and had sent the message that the Prime Minister of this country and the Government are declaring that it would not be tolerated, the carnage would not have taken place. It was never done. Rather, important Ministers including the Deputy Prime Minister have shamelessly patronised the carnage organised and sponsored by the State Government. This is the lesson. Had the important leaders of the BJP and some of their allies not acted in the fashion they did at that time, the carnage would not have taken place. The Prime Minister, at that time, has said: "How would I face the outside world ? This is something shameless that has taken place. Our heads are bowed down in shame." But still in another voice he patronised and supported the action of the Chief Minister Narendra Modi.

When the NDA Government was formed, the BJP had said that they would keep aside their agenda of a Hindu *rashtra*, the construction of the Ram temple, the removal of Article 370 and their view on a Uniform Civil Code but we find that they are very surreptitiously speaking in different voices. This is the tactical position they have taken. The Prime Minister would, at one time, say a certain thing but the RSS would assign the task of laying down the programme of Hindutva to the VHP in Gujarat. They are all frontal organisations of the RSS. The RSS has the agenda of setting up a Hindu *rashtra*. The Prime Minister had made a pronouncement in some other country that he is first a *Pracharak* of the RSS and then the Prime Minister. When another wing of the RSS is attacking the constitutional bodies and defying the Election Commission, has he condemned it ? My first question is whether the Prime Minister has condemned the utterances of the VHP leadership. Has the Prime Minister condemned the actions of Shri Narendra Modi in the name of the *Gaurav Yatra* and in the name of the *Vijay Yatra* ?

When the demolition of the Babri Masjid had taken place on the 6th December, 1992 the Prime Minister was, at that time, sitting on this side of the House.

What did he say ? He was speaking in a language of anguish. But that grief is done and that anguish is done. The shamelessness with which the VHP and some other frontal organisations of RSS are trying to go ahead with the *Hindutva* agenda everywhere, in education, attacking every institution, is the hidden agenda in a very tactical way they are promoting. While the hon. Prime Minister has been given the task of rebukint them, telling them 'no, no, thus far and no further.' Otherwise, how can the VHP leaders say.

[Translation]

We will continue the struggle for moving a Hindu Rashtra.

[English]

Publicly he has stated that if necessary we shall go against all Chief Ministers, remove all Chief Ministers and all elected Prime Ministers. We do not consider that Constitution is above religions and above our faith. If that be the situation, we have taken an oath in the name of the Indian Constitution. The corner stone of this Constitution is secular democracy. Some people, who belong to RSS, to which the Prime Minister also belongs, are publicly saying that we do not have any faith in the Indian Constitution. The Prime Minister is not condemning it, the Deputy Prime Minister is not condemning it. Rather they are patronising the same people who are saying all these things. . . .*(Interruptions)* How can this be tolerated ? The nation is not going to tolerate.

The people are giving their verdicts. They have given their verdict in most of the States where elections have taken place. They have given their verdict even in Jammu and Kashmir. Now, the things are developing in a way in the backdrop of the elections. The hon. Prime Minister and his Government owe a responsibility to this House, and through this House to the nation to see that such things will not be tolerated. Now, the sort drama unfurls, arresting these people who have been provocating the people on communal lines. They should be arrested as it happens in the case of any criminal, as it happens in the case of anyone who defies the Constitution. The same law should be applied to anyone who is defying the law, who is defying the Constitution and who is defying the directives of the Election Commission.

Sir, we have been given this opportunity today in the form of this Adjournment Motion to discuss it. But the matter of concern is that in Gujarat, before the election, a continuous systematic attack is being made by the BJP, by the other frontal organisations of RSS to communalise the whole situation. Otherwise, how can it be that they are taking the replica of one train for a programme of *yatra* for 200 kms ?

Sir the Chief Minister has already begun what goes by the name of *Gaurav* Yatra. Now, they want that 6th December should be celebrated as *Vijay Diwas*. How can in a secular democracy such things be allowed ? I charge this Government, this Prime Minister, this Deputy Prime Minister and others who are encouraging–not only tolerating–this way or that way, sometimes to confuse the people, by saying that we are different, we abide by the law and we abide by the instructions of the Election Commission and others.

But on the other hand, if we read between the lines, we find that they are encouraging these people, they are patronising these people and this philosophy of tokenism has come. It happened in the case of *shiladaan*. We have seen that in violation of the Supreme Court's directives, one officer of the Government had taken the *shila*. How can it be in a secular democracy that one Government official was assigned such a job ? Can it be done ? But they are doing all these things. This country cannot allow these things to happen. This Government owes it to the Parliament and owes it to the nation. I am reiterating my question. Have you condemned it or not ? If not, why ? We are seeing that if the message goes strongly, the peaceful atmosphere will be maintained. The minorities are at the receiving end. If anyone from the majority community had been killed wrongly, it should also be condemned. We were the first among those parties who came out to strongly condemn the Godhra incident, but still we do not know what had happened. It is till now a mystery. Some people say that it was the conspiracy of Pakistan, cross-border terrorism, and some people say that it was engineered by the local people. Some particular parties and their representatives are accused in spite of the explanations they are repeatedly giving.

What had happened in Godhra ? The forensic report and all these things are indicating something different and the Government is sitting and thinking that let it be exploited for the election purposes. This will never happen because already the BJP leadership is panicky and no one is sure whether changing their seats will help. Even the Chief Minister, in spite of *Gaurav Yatra*, in spite of the certificate from the Deputy Prime Minister and other that he is the ideal Chief Minister, is thinking of changing his

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

constituency to contest election to where there are more Hindu votes. Even the Hindu people are not accepting the position because no Hindu can accept as they are distorted. The type of political Hinduism they try to promote has never been tolerated even by the best of the Hindus. So, what has happened in Gujarat and what is happening in different parts of the country is only a part of the game of this BJP Government.

I do not know why their partners are with them. There are secular partners in the Government who do not believe the communal agenda, who do not accept the communal agenda of the BJP, the RSS and the VHP, but how come they are with them ? Are they with them only to have some share of power, only to have one car, one office, one Ministry ? What for are they with them ? This is a strange spectacle. We find that even some of the partners, who have a history of having secular heritage, secular legacy, are also unfortunately till now aligning with the BJP and its hidden *Hindutva* agenda, but the people will not tolerate it, people will not approve it and they will not approved it even in Gujarat.

14.00 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*]

Sir, I am not going to take much of your time. It is not proper the way constitutional bodies are attacked and also the language in which the Chief Election Commissioner, taking his religious identity, and the Leader of the Opposition are attacked. It is also in based taste that this Government, the leaders who are respected by all sections of this House, by our countrymen, are not condemning it. I fail to understand why they are not condemning it.

The Prime Minister is trying to present a moderate face by saying that he does not approve all these things, and someone else is presenting a different face. They are always speaking in two voices and trying to create confusion. At the same time, they are furthering and promoting their hidden *Hindutva* agenda for electoral interest and to divide the people on communal lines. The worst thing is that wherever they are there, they are trying to communalise the education system, the syllabus, and the institutions like the Indian Council of Historical Research. They are blatantly targeting the Muslims and the Christians.

In such a situation, the least that this Parliament can do is to demand that the Prime Minister should condemn the way the VHP and some of its allies are behaving, and to condemn the language that they are using against a constitutional body and also against some important leaders. They are attacking the democratic institutions and they are trying to pollute the atmosphere prior to the election. In such a situation, we think that the Election Commission has rightly taken certain steps so that people who are living outside are allowed to participate in the election. The people, particularly the minorities, who have been the targets of attack, have suffered a heavy loss in terms of property and human lives. Therefore, a proper environment should be created, and the Election Commission should be properly, rightly and adequately supported by the Union Government and the State Government. The Deputy Prime Minister is here. He owes it to the House to assure the nation that they will do everything to ensure peaceful, free and fair election and will not allow anyone, who is out to pollute the situation on communal lines.

With these words, I support the Adjournment Motion.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh) : Madam Chairperson, it is quite regrettable that we are discussing the Gujarat issue fourth or fifth time here in this House. This House is the apex institution of the country and there are several other important issues which merit a discussion in the august House.

This Adjournment Motion has been brought out by Shri Subodh Rai. I vehemently oppose this Motion not only as a Members of Parliament from Gujarat but also as an conscious women of this country. Five crore of Gujaratis are a peace loving people. This is their pride which is recognised by the entire world. I recently had an opportunity to go to the U.N.O. as a delegate of the Government of India. I am sorry to say that the Gujarat Congres President - Shri Shankarsingh Veghela has attempted to tarnish the image of the country on the issue

of secularism. He has issued statements to newspapers under banner headlines accusing the state BJP Government of utter failure on all fronts. A president of a National Party has to observe restraint and maintain dignity in 'his statements and language. Moreover, as a Gujarati, he must exhibit congenial attitude.

I would like tell this august House that those opposing 'Gaurav Yatra' are supporting the 'Dollar Yatra'. Who had invited Shri Shankarsingh Vaghela there ? Those who went to attend the meetings of Mian Mussarraf were there in the meeting of the Sankarsingh Vaghela. What do they want to say ? What do they want to do ? To which direction they want to take Gujarat. It is regrettable to say that the Congress people are conspiring to defame Gujarat in the entire world. This has really pained 5 crore of Gujaratis. All out efforts are being made to defame Gujarat and all sort of conspiracies are being hatched. Gujarat is the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. There is a saying in Gujarati that it is all Gujarat where even a single Gujarati lives.

You may be aware that there is one big businessman called Albert in New Jerssy. He has recently installed the tallest statue of Sardar Patel there. I had the privilege to go there and paid my floral tributes to the noble soul. Gujaratis have always added to the prestige and honour of the country and several great persons have been born in Gujarat. But here in this House, all out efforts are being made to sullen the image of Gujarat. It seems that five crore of Gujaratis are being subjected to injustice.

Madam Chairperson, it is the holy month of Ramajan. Every morning, group 'Namaj' is being offered but no riots are occurring there and nothing untoward is happening there. Gujarat is peaceful. People want peace there and Gujaratis have always embraced peace.

A little while ago, the issue of India-West Indies Cricket match was talked about, these people were creating all hue and cry. The West Indies cricketers were told how they would visit Gujarat as riots are occurring there and it is disturbance there. If they visited Gujarat they would be in trouble. A conspiracy was hatched to stall this match. But you must know that India has scored an emphatic win in this match itself. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Madam, I am on a point of information. Shri Narahari Amin is a congress man and he is the President of the Gujarat Cricket Association.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : India achieved an emphatic win against the West Indies and peace loving Gujaratis were present in the Motera Stadium in huge numbers. This again proves that Gujarat is peaceful. During the entire cricket match, no untoward incident took place there to indicate that there is any sort of disturbances or riots in the State.

Madam, Godhara incident is most saddening as innocent men, women and children were burnt alive. The riots which broke out in retaliation to that incident are most unfortunate. However attack on the world renowned Akshardham temple and killings of devotees by two terrorists there did not trigger any riots in the State. This again proves that people of Gujarat are peace loving. If somebody accuses Gaurav Yatra of Shri Narendra Modi, then we would like to tell that he carried out this Gaurav Yatra through 225 tehsils to highlight his Government's performance and achievements. During the entire 'Gaurav Yatra' no riots occurred and people welcomed the Yatra in a peaceful manner.

You may be aware that the Yatra slated to arrive at a place at 7 c'clock, finally reached there at 1 o'clock in the night. However, people in that village were there at that late hour also. What does it prove ? In fact, it proves that the BJP Government in the State ensuring fearless administration to the people. The opposition terms it as the failure of the BJP Just a little while ago, Shri Rashtrapalji was saying that he himself was a sufferer because his nephew was killed in the post Godhara riots. I would like to ask as to who killed his nephew ?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : Ask the police ?

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : Whenever a mob comes out it does not remain Hindu or Muslim but you should have knowledge about it. I would like to ask this though I know that you will not say anything about the mob because they were not Hindus.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : If it was a Muslim who killed one but who were those who killed 800 people.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : Those who have been arrested are the Congress workers and they killed people in Godhara also. This has been proved and I would like to say that the Jagannath Yatra was taken out after Godhara incident and it was all peaceful. At that time also, it was stated that the Jagannath Yatra should not been taken out. You must be knowing that this Yatra is taken on the second day (Dooj) of Ashadh and it was taken out at as many as 78 places peacefully. Likewise, Ganesh festival was celebrated and more than one lakh people participated in that and nothing of any sort happened in Gujarat. You may be aware that at that time Haz pilgrims went out and 7000 Hazis returned after Haz and they were felicitated publicly in 1000 villages. No riots occurred anywhere. Infact, the Congressmen are out to defame the BJP Government as the BJP is providing good governance and the Congress people are making all out efforts to stall BJP's return in the State in the next elections.

I would like to tell here that people of Gujarat are waiting for 12th December and when results are declared on 15th December, the BJP will come back to power with clear majority. Gujaratis have staunch faith in peaceful coexistence. The last couplet of Rigveda says :

"Saman Mantrah Samiti Samani, Saman Aakuti Sah Chittamesham".

[English]

"One mind, one imploration and one community"

[Translation]

We think so and the people of India also think that we are the people of one community, that is, we are the Indians and we should be proved of being an Indian. We ae Hindus and if I am proud of it, then what's wrong in it ? If we feel proud of being Hindus, what is wrong in that ? What I want to say is that the Gaurav Yatra symbolizes our pride. The congress ruled over this country for 47 years out of 55 years after independence. I want to say that so much of work could not be carried out during the congress regime in Gujarat, which we have carried in these five years. Therefore, it is the conspiracy of the congress to malign Gujarat and to dub the five crore population as Godase. I can say with certainly that whenever the terrorists attacked this country, so far as I recall the first incident took place relates to Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed who is the Chief Minister of Jammu at present when his daughter Rubiya was kidnapped by the terrorists. Five terrorists were released first to get here freed. Were they not of the congress party ? He got five terrorists released to get her daughter freed. We also regret the incident, when our plane was hijacked from Nepal, pressure was exerted on us from the world over and Human Rights Commission had also exerted pressure on us, that's why we had released the terrorists. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : They have been released on parole.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : I had not interrupted you, when you were speaking. Now why are you interrupting then ? . . .*(Interruptions)* Nine terrorists were freed at that time and again they spread the network of terrorism in out country when there was congress regime in our country and Shri Narsimha Rao was the Prime Minister, they were meted out VIP treatment. They were detained for 25 days and then they were given a safe passage. What have we to do with this country ? Congres has always given encouragement to them and they never cared for ending terrorism in the country.

Today, the cross border terrorism has reached such a height that Gujarat is also going the Kashmir way. This is what we are feeling. When the Election Commission says to us that the situation in Gujarat is not good and hence the elections will be held there at a later stage. On this, I want to say that if elections could be held in Kashmir then why not in Gujarat. What could be the reason for it ? Whenever the Gujarat issue was discussed in this House and wnatever our colleagues in opposition parties said, was wrong. And this has hurt the feelings of we Gujarat people as nobody is prepared to say the truth. You should say the truth so that you can also feel proud of being a

Gujarati. The Congress MPs from Gujarat in this House never said anything, which glorify the Gujarati people. Rather they always indulged in party politics. It seems that Rashtrapalji was concerned that he might not get a ticket from the congress. You don't wrong about that. You will have to give an answer to the public of Gujarat. . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Lok Sabha elections are not get round the corner.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : Whichever elections are held in Gujarat, they are our elections. . . .*(Interruptions)* It means that you are indulging in self centred politics. The Gaurav Yatra, which was taken out in Gujarat that culminated peacefully. The Jagannath Yatra in Gujarat also culminated peacefully. Now this is the month of Ramjan, this is also going peacefully. I mean to say then what is the sense in raking up the Gujarat issue time and again just a disturb peace there ? I, being a Gujarati and an MP from Gujarat, I will do say that the Gujarat issue should not be raked up like this so that a wrong message may not reach the Gujarati people which may make them feel as to we have no other work but to raise the Gujarat issue in the House.

With these words, I conclude, And I strongly oppose this adjournment Motion and am trying to get justice to the people of Gujarat.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Madam Chairman, the discussions on Gujarat were held in this august House not once but at several times. If the Government is sincere in efforts and takes a tough stand against the communal elements, then I don't think that there is a need to hold a discussion on this issue time and again. But despite repeated disucssions, the Government there is continuously fomenting communal forces and thereby creating terror in Gujarat. Communal forces have been given a free hand and the most serious issue is that some forces have begun to consider themselves above the constitution, law and court. This is a very serious issue.

The Election Commission has issued orders to ban the religious yatras. All sorts of things are being said about this constitutional institution. The Bhartiya Janta Party has also opposed to the said order. They are the people who have no faith in the law. It is all the more regrettable, when these people harp on the same thing that the Godhra incident was not condemned whenever the discussion on Gujarat is held in the House. I don't think there can be anything a bigger lie than this. If an innocent person is killed, whether he is a Hindu, a Muslim, a dalit or a Christian, that is equally painful.

They talk much about Gaurav Yatra. Once, Gaurav Yatra was postponed. Hon. Deputy Prime Minister was to flag it off. What glory it worths – genocide of minorities in Gujarat – is that worth glory – created terror – is that worth glory – no faith in the law – is that worth glory – what glory it worths ? I would like to humbly submit through you that this Government and its associates know that hunger, thirst, heplessness and helplessness are the issues connected with common man. But it seems that these issues are out of the hands of this Governmet. Now one can survive in this country only by flaring up the religious feelings of the people, and they have now made up their mind to adhere to this mantra. The Prime Minister and Advani ji when go on a foreign tour, they describe the Gujarat incident as shameful there and the same Deputy Prime Minister pats on the back of Narendra Modi. You are talking about election in Gujarat. Advani ji, I would like to humbly submit that it is not important as to whose Government is in Gujarat, Maharashtra or Delhi. But the important point now is whether unity will be maintained in this country or not. It seems the havoc which the communal forces are playing in the country have put the country's unity in jeopardy. People associated with socialist movement were against the partition of the country. I wish to submit very humbly that nothing can disintegrate India, even when they take out Gaurav Yatra or try to terrorize people, there is no force that can disunite the people of country. But if they repeatedly doubt the intention of certain people, tell them that they are second rate citizens and that the latter can reside here on the former's mercy and doubt their integrity, then nothing can unite India and they will be responsible for such an eventuality.

Nowadays this is taking place in our country. Why do not they check these forces ? What for they have enforced POTA ? Who is this Praveen Togadia ? Repeatedly, a person poisons the atmosphere of the entire nation. Advani

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

ji, use POTA against this Togadia. If you do not enforce POTA against the divisive forces then what for this law was enacted ? Check these communal forces, ban them and use POTA.

Secondly, on the issue of Ayodhya they say that they will not accept the decision of the court when it comes to sentiments or faith. The ruling of the cort is meaningless against sentiments or faith. R.S.S., Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Shiv Sena have more importance in their eyes than the court, constitution or any law. What is happening in the entiro country today, where is Chandrakant Khaire gone ? On the issue of Ayodhya, or Gujarat what their leader Bal Thakre says that Hindus should form suicidal squads. Have you ever heard about majority forming suicide squads, what do these people mean ? They are terrorizing the minority today, they are telling them that they are second rate citizens, that is why I wish to submit that election is a separate issue. Today, unity of the country is the foremost issue.

This batallion was formed under the tricolor during the war of Independence, consisting of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christians who shed their blood for the country's struggle for freedom. It is not anybody's property. We do not owe our freedom to Shiv Sena, Vishwa Hindu Parishad or Rashtriya Sewak Sangh. People belonging to every class, caste and religion sacrificed their lives under the leadership of Mahama Gandhi under the tricolor. You claim to be its proprietor but you must know that every citizen of the country has equal rights on this land. And you wish to give this message to the minority that they are second rate citizens, this is the most important and fundamental question.

This Govenment is intentionally propelling those elements. Whenever there is an issue of utmost importance, hon. Prime Minister calls upon the R.S.S. cheif to discuss the matter. They have never thought of taking stringent action against these elements. Today, whatever is happening in Gujarat is Narendra Modi's doing, at least I do not believe this. Rather he is acting as Advaniji's and Vajpayeeji's proxy.

Madam Chairman, I support this Adjournment Motion and wish to submit that effective measures should be taken against these people who consider themselves above constitution and law and be arrested under POTA and ban be imposed on communal organizations.

[English]

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Madam Chairman, we are now discussing the Gujarat incident. Gujarat is a State for which we all have sympathy. The people of Gujarat require a lot of support from all parts of the country. I happen to visit Gujarat after the earthquake and I know how much they have suffered. It is very unfortunate that they have faced such a severe problem. consequently, we are trying to see how we could be able to establish and help the people of the State and normalise the situation.

Later on, the Godhra incident has created another big problem. Now, again we are trying to see how they should be established with the proper support from all directions. I think some external forces are also responsible for the incident that has happened in Gujarat. We could see what happened in Akshardham Temple and how the torrorists attacked there. The President of India, Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam aslo visited Gujarat for showing sympathy for the people of the State. Whatever may be the circumstances, now the Election Commission have decided that they should have peaceful elections. All the three members of the Election Commission visited that place.

They had also reviewed the whole position and finally decided that now it is not the right time to conduct the *Yatra*. This is what has happened also. For this, I really congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. They have taken a correct decision to see that the constitutional requirements of the country are fulfilled. They showed that it is more important for them than anything else. They insisted that we should follow and oblige the Election Commission's orders. That is the reason why they were able to stand very firm. They ensured that necessary action is taken against so many people who have violated the orders by conducting the *Yatra*. This is how today the Government of India and the State Government have made a correct decision to see that the constitutional requirements are followed and obliged.

I feel, seeing the way they are able to act in the last couple of days by taking the right steps, we need not have to create any more controversy in that State when things

are going smoothly in the right direction. What we need is that a peaceful and very systematic election is conducted which gives an opportunity to everyone to vote his or her own way. That is why I feel this decision of the hon. Prime Minister is the correct decision and I congratulate and thank him on that.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Hon. Madam Chairman, I rise to speak on behalf of congress party on the subject for discussion during the Adjournment Motion. There is no doubt that all the parties are responsible for the situation in Gujarat. For the maintenance of peace in Gujarat during the elections and otherwise and to seek cooperation of the people for the elections contribution of all the parties is imperative. Our myopic vision and irresponsible statements with an eye on elections can win us one or two elections only but shall we be able to save our country from the situation it is heading towards. That is why I shall voice the political ideology of Congress, as a Member of Parliament, while maintaining the dignity and prestige of the House.

The pride of Gujarat is entire country's pride and not of Gujarat alone. If we go through the pages of mythological history we would find its association with the legend of Shri Krishna's Dwarka in Mahabharata. This is the same Gujarat where Somnath. Temple is situated which is not only an emblem of Hindu civilization but speaks of its ancient past. Our former President His Excellency Rajendra Babuji got it reconstructed. At that time there was no dispute. Bapuji was born at Porbandar in this very Gujarat. That very Bapuji gave lesson of freedom not only to Hindustan but to South Africa as well. Bapuji was not from any party. We do not want Mahatma Gandhi becames Congress' property, he is of the entire world. Wherever, peace is talked about it is associated with Gandhiji's name. It is a matter of great pride. Importance of Porbandar is not restricted to Gujarat along, it is important for the entire country.

Being an Indian, I would tell sister Chikhalia that it is a matter of pride for the entire country. From Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhola Bhai Desai, Mahadev Desai to the modern era scientist Vikram Sarabhai and our most esteemed Speaker Mavalankar ji, whom we remember for parliamentary convention, are all Gujarat's pride. You should win over the world with this pride. The legend of Lord Krishna is not of Gujarat alone. When we travel across the world, we see foreigners remembering Lord Krishna when they talk about Geeta that is why I feel proud to be an Indian. The legend of Sri Krishna is in the history of Dwarka. That is why one is to see where the importance of Gujarat lies, whether it is in drawing political mileage by conducting Yatras or elsewhere. We should think as those who shared the glory of Gujarat and where they have gone ? Advaniji has rightly said that it would be denigrating the name of Sardar Patel if his name is associated with him. So do not do this. I regard him for this matter. What was happened to our country today ? Megha Patekar never says that she should be compared with Kasturba. Bahugunaji too never claims that he should be compared with Gandhiji and for that matter Vinobaji also never wanted to be compared with Mahatma Gandhi. The level of politics has really been dragged down like anything. This is not at all fair to malign the image of the country like this.

Atalji is the leader of this House. There is a fight in politics and I am ready to face that fight. But the point is whether it would add to the glory of political practice and Parliamentary traditions of our country if any Member tries to malign the whole thing particularly when I am ready to express my views in the House on the comments made about the country by Atalji who is the leader of the House. You cannot quote a single example when any of the opposition Members including Soniaji has ever attacked Advaniji or Atalji personally for their statements regarding the issues to check terrorism or violence and has breached any tradition or propertites. If there is any set back to the Government then Advaniji is himself responsible for that.

Madhavrao Scindia is now no more. When I was the whip of the Congress Party at the time of demolition of the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya and I had moved a motion for allowing a discussion on the House on that subject at that time, I had several names in my mind whom I wanted to participate in the discussion, at that juncture Scindiaji called me and requested with a heavy heart not to ask him to speak in the House on that subject because he was the deputy leader. He said that committed to the dignity of politics and also to the Congress Party. He further said

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

that he had gone through the entire chart wherein the name of his revered mother laso figured and that is why he wanted to be away from the discussion. I said that I would not ask him to participate in the discussion. Very politely I would like to submit that the decision of Advanji of taking out the Rath Yatra from Somnath to Ayodhya was due to the political conviction of Advaniji in the capacity of being president of the BJP. In my opinion he should have himself asked Atalji to assign some other responsibility to him and not to allow him to continue on the post from where he could not control the public.

[English]

This is called temperament. This is called the factual understanding of the situation. You could not do it. Perhaps it could have been done by somebody else.

[Translation]

Panditji approached Mahatma Gandhi to seek his opinion about Ambedkarji whose nominated in the constituent Assembly was being questioned. Gandhiji clearly said that there should be no questioning about Ambedkarji's credentials because he was the only person who could think about the poor.

[English]

This is called the standard, this is called the quality. You could have been the best Defence Minister of India. I have no doubt about it. You could have been the best Finance Minister of India. But Shri Advani, to tackle the Ministry of Home Affairs in such a complex situation, and that too where religious fundamentalism both from the Muslim front and the Hindu front in raising head, is difficult. The chair you are occupying is possibly giving you a bad dream in the night.

[Translation]

We should follow the dictates of the mind rather than heart so as to ensure the rule of law and protect the Constitution, otherwise we will keep on witnessing Rath Yatras like the one taken out from Somnath and we shall not be able to check them.

[English]

You are in double mind. Therefore, sincerely I felt – I am not accusing you – that emotionally and politically, possibly, the Chair that you are occupying is not suiting you to deal with the situation like this at the given hour. It does not mean that you are not competent. I have the highest respect for you.

[Translation]

I am saying this because the incidents in Gujarat started taking place from Godhra. Atalji remarked on the said incident that it was a blot on the country. Advaniji said that Pakistan is aiding to all that was happening in the State. He is right.

[English]

The Prime Minister's comment and your comment shall be quoted by all Parliamentarians in the years to come in Parliament. It is because you have said right thing at the right moment. You felt that we are facing cross border terrorism. You felt, sincerely felt, that Pakistan is conspiring against us. At this juncture, if things continue like this the International opinion would be built against India which is known for its secular credentials, constitutional commitment and the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, which you accept at least now. You said so.

[Translation]

Who is responsible for that blot ? In our opinion, Shri Narendra Modi, the Chief Minister of Gujarat is not alone to be accused. I would say that once the despicable incident of burning the train at Godhra took place, Modi Sahib took up the cudgel. Therefore, there is no glory in his Yatra. It does not make us remind of lord Krishna. There is no bhabhuti (ashes) in the Somnath temple. This is not even the Gandhian way. It is a blot rather han a glory. Even politically the present Gaurav Yatra is not justified. That is why Atalji asked to stop the Yatra. Atalji's version was that it was a blot whereas Advaniji said that Pakistan is aiding such activities – so none of these two leaders can term it as Gaurav Yatra. But the problem was that. . . .

[English]

if you ride on the tiger, you might have crossed one or two or three forests. But you fell from the tiger. You started

riding on the tiger from Somnath Tample. Now, it is not in your control. He is beating you. But you cannot tell the truth. That is your problem. We understand that. It is not a problem created by the Opposition in Parliament against the Government. it is not a problem created by the Opposition against the Constitution. The problem of raising questions about the credential of the Prime Minister when he visits abraod, is not created by Opposition. It is created within yourself. Why is it so ? You know better. I do not like to quote much.

[Translation]

Madam Chairman, I would like to submit a few points before you. According to them there was no violence in Gujarat, but according to the Opposition the violence did take place. Our party has also ruled the country and how can we deny that there were no riots during the Congress rule. We accept that there was violence and the houses of both Muslims and Hindus were burnt. When I was just a child, I had myself witnessed riots in Kolkata. At that time, Nehruji was the Prime Minister, thereafter, Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister while Lal Bahadur Shastri also became Prime Minister for a very short spell and after that Rajiv Gandhiji became the Prime Minister. We will accept that the riots took place in Bhagalpur also.

[English]

Fixing accountability is one thing. Adjusting to it and defending it is a different thing.

[Translation]

Madavsingh Solanki enjoyed the full majority. The whole Congress party was not in favour of removing him, but since he failed to control the riots so the Congress Working Committee decided that he should resign.

[English]

The same thing has happened in the case of Andhra Pradesh. Can you deny the fact ? Can the Telugu Desam friends deny the fact ?

[Translation]

Our party was in majority. What was the need for us to change the Chief Minister.

[English]

It is not that the Chief Minister is guilty. The essence of democracy is that you should address the people saying that the accountability and the oath taken under the Constitution by a man could not be upheld in the darkest hour and, therefore, he does not deserve to rule. This is the message that should go. The Congress Party has been providing this message right from day one in this country.

[Translation]

Be it a matter of Defence or a matter of resignation of Dr. Krishna Menon or K.D. Malviyaji or Lalit Narain Mishraji or our Chief Minister.

[English]

This is accountability.

[Translation]

Mistakes can happen in a democracy. I am on my legs not for saying that no mistake has happened during our regime or that everything has been alright. What I am saying is that certain things such as accountability are there in a democracy and those things are discussed in the House.

Today, we talk of communal feelings. It is true that Pakistan had continuously hatched conspiracies for playing its games in India through ISI, Terrorists and Al-Qaeda on the lines it has played in Afghanistan. As such, we should not have any confusion whether we win or lose electins in Gujarat. Be it Congress, BJP, CPM or any other political party, our resolve against terrorism should be firm and fast. There should not be any mistake in identifying the enemy and there is no difference of opinion on this matter.

[English]

That is why, whenever you come forward with a Resolution to fight the terrorist menace, you never find any division in this House. It is a question of India's unit. It is a questio fo India's patriotic unity in the hour of crisis. This shall continue. It does not matter whether we win or lose the elections in Gujarat. This trend will continue because our target is to preserve India's unit against the conspiracy

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hatched by Pakistan. I agree with you. But please tell me how it was fomented. I am not accusing any indivdual.

[Translation]

I know that some people were lodged in jails during emergency. Advaniji all of you joined hands. You thought that democracy is to be redeemed in the real sense of the word. You have rightly said. People did not vote in favour of us. At that time Indira Gandhi ji lost the election. At that time a programme was launched which is mentioned off and on by all of us. That programme was named as family planning programme. Sanjayji had said that family planning should be one of the points amongst five points programme. It may be possible that our of the 40 family planning operations conducted at that time, four operations might have been wrong. Doctors never give such a guarantee that every operation would be successful. At that time, family planning – Nasbandi programme was launched. perhaps four a five operation cases went wrong and quoting those wrong cases, you all come on the same platform and from that platform you had conveyed to the people through Shahi Imam of Jama Masjid that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has infringed upon the religious sentiments of the Muslims and hurt the Muslims by launching Nasbandi programme and as such the Muslims should not vote in favour of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. At that time all of you had united. So much clapping was done on that day and all the Leftists have seen all that. At that time certain persons of the country just signalled. If the Government was changed just by the single speech of Shahi Imam and clapping by the Muslims, then perhaps the Government can be change again by the programme of Somnath Yatra and clappings by Hindus this time.

[English]

This is how the fundamentalits found their root in this country. When you want to criticise a programme, you criticise it politicially, economically. Please do not bring religion into it. The Congress Party never brought religion into this issue. You could have fought the Emergency saying that it was bad for the country. You could have fought it straight on the plain card saying that Shrimati Indira Gandhi detained you and the constitutional authority was suppressed. I do not mind it. But that was not the issue. I checked it up from my diary. When more number of people were waiting, the *Shahi Imam* was speaking.

[Translation]

Muslims, do not vote for Congress. Shrimati Indira Gandhi ji has made a mess of enjoying by Nasbandi programme.

[English]

It was about Family Planning. In how many cases, did it go wrong ? I cannot give the details of the hon. Home Minister. Mr. Minister, you could get the record becasue you are the Home Minister. How many cases were wrong ? There might be thirty or forty cases. The entire Family Planning Programme was given a colour saying as if there was a religious invasion by the Congress Party into the Muslim bastion. That was how things started. This is how things reached this stage. Now, at this hour, we are repenting. The Muslims in this country are not the monopoly of any political party. We are having 543 Members in this House, excepting the two nominated Members.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you may take 10-12 cases. Is there any constituency apart from these where any person can be elected to the Parliament without the votes of Hindus. The biggest 'Gaurav' of Hindu dharma lies in its sense of brotherhood and tolerance. Hindu dharma is linked with sense of treating and adopting the whole world as one and so long as it would remain so linked, its 'Gaurav' would continue to exist. Does any saint talk of abetting terrorism and struggling in the name of the Hindu. Does any saint say that his job is to struggle.

[English]

Then, why is that for the last 52 years, the majority of MPs of Lok Sabha who got elected with the support of Hindus, not by the Muslims alone, do not represent the philosophy propunded by Guru Golwalkar or do not represent the culture and legacy which is now being propagated by VHP ? Why is it so ? Should they not search their heart ? Are we not Hindus ? Am I not a Hindu ?

[Translation]

The first and foremost mantra of the Hindus with which they solve the problems of the entire world is "Om Bhurbhuvah Svah Tatsaviturvarenyam Bhargo Devasya Dhimahi, Dhiyo Yonah Prachodayat". That mantra does not talk of Gujarat or Bengal. They talk of bowing before the deity and the world as well. What is their last mantra at the time of performing anjali ? "Oum Nirmala Nishkalank, Poorn Dev Buddhi Vimardkam". And ultimately they speak of leaving the whole arrogance through the mantra, they say "Sarva Mahamikam Tatah". Whether Acharya Dharmendraji or Giriraj Kishoreji is sayting this thing. Advaniji I had written a letter to you on 5th September. I am very sorry to refer to that letter. You people have passed POTA and stated why POTA is required. The letter dated 5th September reads as under :

[English]

"Dear Advani Ji,

I enclose herewith the Press clipping of *The Indian Express* dated September 3, 2002 pertaining to the speech of VHP President Shri Ashok Singhal who said in Amritsar: "Godhra happened on February 27 and the next day 50 lakh Hindus were on the streets. We were successful in our experiment of raising Hindu consciousness which will be repeated all over the country now. 'Singhal also spoke glowingly of how whole villages have been emptied of Islam and how whole communities of Muslims had been despatched to Refugee Camps. This was a victory for Hindu society, he added, a first for the religion. People say, I praise Gujarat. Yes, I do."

I think this very expression of Shri Ashok Singhal itself invites the application of POTA. Clause 3 (1) (a) of POTA says :

"with intent of threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of India or to strike terrror in the people or any section of the people does any act. . . ."

Clause 3 of POTA says :

"whoever conspires on attemps to commit or advocates, abets advises or incites or knowingly facilitate, the commission. . . ."

In such cases, POTA should apply. The Home Minister is talking on the strength of POTA every day to fight terrorism and stop the country from division. Now, the VHP President had made this statement in public. One speech of Shri Vaiko made Selvi Jayalalitha to arrest him under POTA, but speechs of this kind are going on day in, day out. Despite that, he is not acting. Of course, I understand as to why he cannot act. I understand his position. He should bear with me. If I am wrong, he can accuse me. He cannot act against them. When he thinks of taking action, there are Shri Ashok Singhal and Shri Acharya Giriraj Kishore, but when he goes back home, he will remember his *Rath Yatra* in which he raised the solgan of Hindu *jagran* from Somnath to Ayodhya. So, how can he act now ? This dilemma of to be or not to be can be accepted in Shakespear's Hamlet, but not in the Union Council of Ministers or the Constitution of India under which Shri Advani has taken oath as the Home Minister.

You cannot do so. That is why you not only could not act but you also could not even acknowledge my letter indicating what you are thinking in this matter. My letter is dated 5th September. This is how, Shri Advani, the Government is facing. You cannot govern. You can act but every time there is confusion on your part. When there was a Government led by Shri Morarji Desai, you had a quit on the issue of dual membership. Now the people say : "You might face another music not of dual membership but of dual leadership." I am not saying it. The media is writing like that. Do not think that criticism is from the Congress Party. I am talking of the media. If the Prime Minister can condemn, rightly by or wrongly – I am not questioning that – do you not think that your accountability is more because you represent Gujarat in the Parliament from Gandhinagar ? Do you not think that it is you who is the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of internal security of the country ? Did you comply with your by obligations ? There is not a sentence. But, yes, you have said: "I am watching the develpments in Jammu and Kashmi." You should continue We are definitely with you. But you did not say a single word about the knids of *yatras*. On the eve of Session of the Parliament, the Prime Minister had to intervene. Your conspicuous silence in the matter always give us this impression: "You fear that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee may lose his Chair tomorrow or the day after. I do not bother.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

But to keep my Chair and, in future, the throne of Prime Ministership, if *Hindutva* disowns me, I will be in difficulty." Therefore, Acharya Dharmendra has rightly said: "We have deleted the name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee from our computer after having heard his statement." He did not say that he had deleted your name.

Today, these are very important issues in the country. You are to function not only in a collective manner, but your acountability as the Miniser of Home Affairs is also more important than even that of the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, because you represent Gujarat. Therefore, I feel that as we fight collectively againt terrorists, why do you not say : "I, Lal Krishna Advani, Deputy Prime Minister, who was sworn in the name of the Constitution by the President of India, say this in the Parliament. As you will fight the Islamic fundamentalist terrorists in all possible manners, with the help of the entire Opposition in the Parliament, we shall equally fight the Hindu religious fundamentalists who are trying to question the very bona fides of the Constitution and the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi and the pronouncement of the Leader of the House." Why can you not say so ? Why can you not say in clear terms – "We disassociate ourselves totally from the VHP ?" If any Member belongs to the NDA Government and that too BJP, he has to give a declaratino that he has no relationship with the VHP ?" Can you have that strength ? You do not have that strength. Because you do not have that strength, here lies the doubt and the shadow. That is why this Motion for Adjournment is before the House today.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, with all the emphasis at any command, I would like to say that you, on your own, do not dilute your own authority and the Chair. On the one hand, you said: "The entire Gujarat incident shall be probed by a Judicial Inquiry Committee." You are right. I thank you for that. You said that the Judicial Inquiry Committee would do it. Then, I quote what you said in your speech, it is not my speech :

[Translation]

What happened in Godhara ? Whether or not the Govenment have taken steps after the Godhara incident, I would not like to reiterate all those things with reference to Godhara because just now Shri Banatwalla and earlier some Members discussed about the forensic report. I would speak in a different vein. I have not seen the whole forensic report. I have seen only some parts of the report which have appeared in some newspapers. The Gujarat Government have apprised us of the matter and they have stated that forensic report has been submitted to the inquiry Commission which has to submit its report as a judicial commission after conducting complete investigation of that matter. That was right. Later on you have said that perhaps there can be break through in it if the judicial commission so desires, you have also admitted that break through can be there in the findings of the judicial committee and the forensic report.

[English]

Then again, you come back to your own mind: "I am moving in the chariot from Somnath Temple".

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

But I would like to ask you that some of you must have gone to Godhara. I have also gone there and whosoever has seen that compartment which was set on fire, a forensic report of that compartment is required.

[English]

He is the Home Minister. His emotions shall not comply with his obligations.

[Translation]

This is What we can say, Members of BJP can say. I am ready to believe that you will not say so because you have already said that forensic report has been submitted to the judicial commission and perhaps it can bring about some break-through in that. We are awaiting the report. The report may have us hanged or sent to jail, yet I am talking about that.

[English]

That is what Shri Advani's working is. When Shri Advani is working as Home Minister (Internal Security) and Deputy Prime Minister, he is a strait-jacket line, dictated by North Block, When he feels that he is the architct of *Somnath Rath Yatra*, then he changes.

These two are creating a problem of to be or not to be and therefore, the confusion arises. I think, Mr. Home Minister, the problem is from you more than the problem as such has been pronounced. Now, I just tell you.

[Translation]

You have also said.

Which is very shocking to me.

[Translation]

I had never thought that you would say no outside agency had been given the contract and no Forensic report is required.

[English]

He is the Home Minister and he is telling.

[Translation]

Forensic report is not required.

[English]

Which is the Forensic Department ? The Department created by the same institution. The Forensic Department of Gujarat, the Forensic Department of Delhi, the Forensic Department of Hyderabad are the institutional wings where the Home Ministry has its clear observation. Who are the people who are there ? They are the scientists, the police officers.

On the one hand he demolishes and on the other he defends. That is how the whole trouble started. I am not saying that those who did it should get scot free. I said it earlier and I repeat.

[Translation]

The people who perpetrated the Godhara incident, they should not only be condemned but unless and until the judiciary does not award them death sentence, every citizen of India who loves the country cannot feel at ease, and there is no doubt about that.

The N.S. Guards who undertook operation at the Akashardham temple, is not a matter of rejoicing but gives us a signal that Pakistan cannot do any harm to our country, our Army is prepared, but you people have abused us. The Shiv Sena people said the terrorists attacked at Akashardham and Parliament as well. We will not talk about Hindu-Muslim but will not let Advani ji to feel at ease. Even a small child will ask a question to Advani ji as he is a member of Parliament from Gandhinagar. When the Somnath Yatra was taken out, he was also with his father at that time. He is still there. Now we do not have Indira Gandhi or Rajiv Gandhi. P.V. Narsimha Rao is also not in power but since Advani ji has assumed the charge of Home Minister, the Amarnath Yatra, Doda, Akashardham and Parliament were attacked. One after another-Hindus bore the burnt of terrorists attack the most in Kashmir and Jammu and every other day Advani ji gives a statement that he will do something but most of the casualties occurred during his Home Ministership. When we ask him a question, what reply will he give ? He will say that he is resigning from the Home Ministry. And he has only a way to demit the post.

[English]

This is why he cannot just play with both. Who has been killed ?

[Translation]

I will not mention the names of our BJP colleagues who say that we just verbally challenge Pakistan. Had Indiraji been there, she would have taught a lesson. This is not the logic. They are swayed by their emotions. Your Colleagues who are not 4-5 in number, they are rather one dozen in number and they say had there been Indira ji but just make them realise that Indira ji is no more and moreover, there was no nuclear dimension at that point of time but today there is nuclear dimension. It is easy to say but difficult to follow. We realise the compulsions of the Government, therefore we never argued with the Government. We also say that why we did not attack Pakistan ?

[English]

This has been the impression. The impression is that Mr. Home Minister, you have failed to combat the terrorists and your Intelligence could not prove one clue.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

[Translation]

You have proved one clue, alright, you were successful. But I can give you an example that there are ten clues and you have been successful in one clue only and in the remaining failed. Therefore, I hold you responsible for this.

[English]

Because you are the Home Minister. Whom do I hold responsible ? Can I hold the Commissioner of Police, Delhi or Inspector General of Police, Gujarat responsible for that ? No. You are looking after the internal security and you have not been able to do this.

A lot of things are said about Kashmir. Who had released the first terrorist without the Court Order ? It was Azhar Masood. What is happening now in Kashmir ? I am told – Shri Advani ji, if I am wrong, you can correct me and I will bow down to you – that many of them who have been released for the last few days in Kashmir are based on the Court Order and in a few cases, the Central Intelligence Agency was consulted. This Screeing Committee was appointed by the Government of Shri Farooq Abdullah and it screened all these.

[Translation]

It is not a matter of accusation. It is a question to be pondered over.

Madam Chairperson, I would like to say through you, to the public of Gujarat, Advani ji and the House that our party Congress does not have any intention to create a social divide or effect a policy of divide on the issue of election in Gujarat. We do not want this thing. The Prime Minister has also said that be it the Godhara, Nadia or Mehasana, he does not want there to make an issue. We want peaceful election. But any officer, whether he is in the Election Commission or in the Government, referring his name and creating an atmosphere in the name of caste and religion, it is your responsibility Advani ji to give stern punishment to such people. And if you fail in this, it would be contrary to the constitutional provisions. We may keep remembering Mahatma Gandhi but till then it would be too late to mend.

[English]

The gaurav of Gujarat and the gaurav of India lie with the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi for public life and the legacy of Lord Krishna for just rule. Please do not destroy that gaurav in the name of Modi's Yatra.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : Madam Chairman, I extend my sincere thanks for giving me an opportunity to express my views. . . . *(Interruptions) I have been elected from the constituency where eight lakh Muslims reside. I got the deposit of Congress candidate forfeited there.*

15.08 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is Ramzan's month and I am observing Roja. During the Roja period, we are told to speak truth. Therefore, I here. . . .*(Interruptions)* Therefore, you are never given any opportunity. Whenever the issue of minorities is raised, the Member belonging to the minority, is not given any opportunity and entire time is taken by Priya Da. This is great injustice done by the Congress Party to the minorities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is our misfortune that we have been witnessing riots since 15th August, 1947. The kind of speeches delivered here have very ominous contoors and if the speech of Shri Priya Da is read to a person of Muslim Community, he would certainly feel hat it is very difficult for Muslims to live in India. It is correct that our Government is there for the last four years and the kind of speeches made here purportedly suggest as if communal riots have been occurring for the last four years. You said that the riots took place in the Congress's regime also. I would like to explain my point by giving some instances. It was for everyone to see the way you switched sides in last Congress Government. I would like to place some figures relating to the times of Narasimha Rao Government before Shri Priya Da and hon'ble Chairman. During the period from 1991 to 1995 as many as 6040 riots took place and 4665 persons were killed. I would take up the issue of Gujarat later on. If I give you these figures relating to my Government, then 806 persons have been

killed. Going by the figures if any Government or any Prime Minister or Home Minister is to be termed as the most secular then they are our Prime Minister Shri Vajpayeeji and Home Minister Shri Advani ji, I am saying on the basis of the figures.

I am also prepared to place there figures on the Table of the House because you have seen the times of Shri Narasimharao and Shri Yashwant Rao Chavan. I was quite young at that time.

I would like to say that you can not scare the Muslims of entire country by Gujarat issue. You are making allegations that we want to take votes of Hindus in Gujarat. We would like to say here that you want to secure Muslim votes by hyping on Gujarat issue. You are again indulging in vote bank polities.

You have made the Gujarat riots as an issue. You had raised this issue in Goa also. . . .*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is my third speech. I know whenever I am interrupted, it adds to my energy I don't have any objection rather it encourages me.

There have been riots in Gujarat. I have been listening to this debate for the last eight months. When I rose, they branded me show-piece. The constituency (Kishanganj) I have been elected from, has got the largest population of Muslims. There is no influence of the Congress there. A BJP man has been elected from there, therefore, my presence here in the House continues to trouble you. When honable Rastrapal ji was speaking, I felt quite amused. He repeatedly mentioned my name. I would have stood up and said something or the other at that very moment. Shri Rashtrapal ji alleged that our party started the sectarian politics. The Congress Party has ruled for quite long. Being in power should not weaken your memory. You may read that you were Minister and you had car, kothi etc. and did this and that. However, when you remember each and everything how come you forget one thing ? You stated that Shri Narendra Modi launched his Yatra from a religions place but how come you forgot that Late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the first Congress leader who started his election campaign form Ayodhya on 6th December, 1989. Have you forgotten that ? If Shri Narendra Modi starts his yatra from a temple then it is wrong. I am saying it on record. If you have any objection, you can rise and speak. . . .*(Interruptions)* Have you forgotten when you set out on the election campaign, you worship in a temple or seek blessings of the elders of the family. I fought the election on the BJP ticket and when I went to file my nomination papers then I went up to the Mazar of an elder of the family and recited the 'Fatiah', What is wrong in it. You could have raised these sort of question. Had you not done these things ?

A little while ago, Shri Priyaranjan Da was saying that all Members are elected by Hindu votes barring 10-12 seats and majority of the votes are those of Hindus. This very advice you people had given to late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, therefore, you changed your policy in 1989 and tried to play Hindu card during Ayodhya movement. You got the foundation laying ceremony conducted there. Shri Buta Sigh was then Home Minister. You had then extended fullest cooperation but unfortunately your card did not click. Now you are like a thrashed army which resorts to rampage. You became unpopular in Hindus but why have you been discredited among Muslims also ? You used to win 50 seats in Bihar and how many MPs you have got from Bihar, this time. There is quite large Muslim population there. There were 54 Parliamentary seats in the United Bihar. Only there Muslims have been elected from there. One is from RJD, one more was elected on RJD ticket but he has come to our fold and third one is myself. Muslims did not allow your party to even open its account in Bihar yet you call me show-piece.

I want to say that riots have been occurring for long and its not some thing new. You do not have any moral right to speak on riots. You are blaming Advaniji. You also say that those responsible for Godhara episode should be hanged. Of course, they should be hanged but you did not set any precedents. Can you reply as to how many people you have hanged for triggering riots. Had you hanged a single person for killing a Muslim in the riots then nobody would have dared to even talk about riots. You committed all the mistakes. I can say even today, it is not correct to say that peace and normalcy in the country is there because you are ruling in the fourteen States. I have given you the figures, you feed all these figures in a computer and ask as to who is the most secular Prime Minister, the obvious answer will be-Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

[Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain]

If you ask for the most secular Home Minister then Shri Chavan will not be the answer. We are saying this based on some facts and figures. As far as levelling of charges are concerned, you can say anything you like. However, figures and facts speak for themselves and Shri L.K. Advani will emerge as the most secular Home Minister.

I would like to request you with all the humility whenever, we rise to speak you keep interrupting and now the Samajwadi Party has adopted the same habit that they would not allow any Muslims Member to speak on the issue concerning the Muslims. You exploit people even in this House. We have observed that the Congress Party has also done the same thing be it Ayodhya movement or any other. Former Home Minister is present here, he is an able Member. He is wearing good sharwan. You perhaps forgot to even showcare your showpiece because you were scared. I read in the newspapers yesterday that you have cancelled the 'Iftar'. This you did due to Gujarat elections. A lot of money was spent in Mount Abu. Could you not remember the drought then ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : We have followed our Prime Minister.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : I am telling you what the hon. Prime Minister has said. If you keep following us, you will prove to be a good opposition party. But you have never followed us. Now you are saying that hon. Prime Minister is not throwing party. I am a Minister in his Government but I am throwing Iftar party on the 22nd. Hon. Prime Minister will be attending that party. I have invited you as well. You are yourself apprehensive since you feel that if I would throw Iftar party and invite a few Muslims then you will lose votes in Gujarat. That is why you have cancelled it and you are giving the pretext of drought. Now you are saying that you are following our Prime Minister. I am a part of this Government. You have started this tradition. As far as Iftar party is concerned, you have started this convention.

Now, I will come to what our dear Da has said. I would like to give reply to whatever he has said. If we do not follow the tradition started by you then you will blame us of breaking the tradition. You threw the party never mind. But now I am throwing it. Hon. Prime Minister will attend that party. If your leader is not throwing then Shri Santosh Mohan Dev can give or anybody else can give. I want to say that who started this competition ? Throwing Iftar Party, politicising Jama Masjid etc., who started it all ? Dear Da was saying here that we went and told Imam Bukhari in regard to family planning that this was anti-Muslim move. Do you remember that Imam Bukhari was an employee of Wakf Board. I was a member of Delhi Wakf Board for 5 years. Being a Member of the Wafk Board, I used to sign on the pay bill. In those days this salary was Rs. 75 who started giving importance to him, it was only you. Shri Hemvanti Nandan Behuguna was your leader. You approached him. He used to teach Namaz. You made him join politics. Who politicised Jama Masjid. You play with fire like you played with Imam Bukhari, similarly, you played with Bhinderawala in Punjab. When you could not control him and the situation want out of your control. You said it was all our doing. You only politicised Jama Masjid.

Dear Dada has just now left the House. I definitely wanted to give reply to this argument of his. You talk of accountability. You levelled all sorts of allegations on Advaniji that being Home Minister, he could take certain actions. Congressmen always talk double standard. For good things they take credit and for bad they blame us. Why do you blame me. I would like to ask you to blame the entire Government. And then I will tell you what the accountability is. I will later on talk about Gujarat, first I will take up smaller issues. Do you remember that out hon. Prime Minister or hon. Home Minister did not give any such kind of a statement after Gujarat riots. After 1984 riots you said when a big tree falls tremors are caused. Did anyone ever apologise ? Whether it was ever admitted that so much loss was suffered on account of that statement or what sort of tradition began ?

You are very well aware as to when did the tradition of burning people alive started in India ? Praveen Rashtrapal ji has now left the house. He said you burnt alive even those who are not cremated even after death. There are not many records of burning people alive during riots. Although I am young, but I have come fully prepared. I will tell you that the tradition of burning people alive started in 1984 during your regime. The Sikhs were burnt

here alive during your regime. New experiments were carried out during your regime by putting tyres around the neck of children. The rioteers of 1984 have not been punished so far.

I come from Bihar. Shri Raghunvansh Singh Ji is sitting here. He must be remembering it very well, that he joined us leaving Congress out of resentment. The way atrocities were committed there on Muslims and you also blame that we have not been in partial. You accuse Advaniji of the riots since he belongs to Gandhinagar. Have you forgotten that in 1984 during riots in Bhagalpur the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had visited Bhagalpur ? A S.P. of Rajiv Gandhi ji was transferred in 1984. Muslims said that Shri Dubeyji was transferred because of this S.P. since he was held responsible for riots. That was not Hindu-Muslim riot but was instigated by the police. The people there gheroed Rajiv Gandhi ji in heavy number and Rajiv Gandhiji cancelled his transfer. On revoking the orders of his transfer, thousands of Muslims were killed there and that very Congress during whose regime Muslims were killed in Bihar is alleging today, the B.J.P. of being communal. You forgot your report on the cultivation of cauliflower which said that cauliflowers were grown on the land where Muslims were killed and buried. Have you forgotten that incident ? The Muslims of that area have punished you for this. B.J.P. people are still entertained by the locals but the image of Congress is such in Bihar that if some Congress man goes to the door of some Muslim in Bihar, people become so apprehensive lest a quarrel may crop up in his house. That is why today Laluji is there in power, because Muslims have lost faith in you for your blunders.

I do not want to discuss about riots in detail; I simply want to tell you what was the fault in 1956 Jabalpur riots, 1963-64 Rourkela, Bhillai riots, 1967 Ranchi riots, Ahmedabad riots in 1969, Jamshedpur riots in 1973, 1989 riots of Bihar Shrifaud Muradabad riots of 1980. In Muradabad, Congress Chief Minister Shri Vishwa Nath Pratap Singh was in power who later on joined opposition. . . .*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : The riots of Gujarat have surpassed all the riots.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : I will come to Gujarat riots. I am prepared to give reply to all your queries. I want to say that you have forgotten the people who had gone to Muradabad Idgah to pray and the small innocent children who were carrying nothing but only one handkerchief and a cap in their pockets and applying perfumes like you go wearing white clothes. Today you said that entire Gujarat was turned into a graveyard. Congress party had turned the Muradabad Idgah into a graveyard. Like General Dawyer got the bullets fired from Jalianwala Bagh, you got the bullets fired from the gate of Idgah and innocent children were killed. You have got no moral right to speak on this issue. Similarly I would like to ask something from Raghuvansh Babu who is a secular person and we hold him in high esteem. He will endorse this because in 1987 he was in opposition, we have been allies, although, these days he is a bit annoyed with B.J.P. but we had an association, we have together fought 1989 elections, and in 1987 we fought over the same issue who fired bullets at Muslim youths aged 25, 30, 32 years by making them stand across the banks of Hindon river in Maliyana, Meerut in 1987 was it a Bhartiya Janata Party Government. You are giving such an impression that the Muslim of India is poor, backward and unemployed. He does not have bungalow, motor car and a job. He is not in the Defence services. He is not employed. Is it not due to Atalji and Advaniji. This is because of you, because you did not bother about that for forty years. You instilled a sense of fear among the Muslims. I studied in Madrasa. My teacher told me, 'Not to fear of anybody, fear only Allah Islam teaches us, not to fear anybody, fear only Allah and you are trying to provoke the Muslims of India against their religion. You are trying to instil fear of BJP and RSS among those Muslims who have been taught to fear God. But I refused to be browbeaten, I did not get terrorised because I was a brave Muslim and, therefore, joined BJP. The people who were afraid of. . . .*(Interruptions)* Today, I would like to say that the problem of Muslims is of that kind wherein a naive friend is much more dangerous than a wise enemy. You speak too much in Parliament. There was no question of riots. You made so much commotion over the issue. You visited the relief-camp. I visited the site of riots. My photo did not appear in any newspaper. I was the Cabinet Minister and my photo should have found

[Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain]

place therein but it was not there. I visited the site of arsoning next day with Shri Advani. I visited hospital also. I witnessed riots with my own eyes. I saw smoke. You did not go to see that smoke, you went there to hold press conference. The State Government did not give you permission. You visited the place, got yourself photographed and delivered speech. Did you run a relief camp ? Have you organised any relief camp in the office of the Congress Party. Have you rehabilitated the people in any basti ? Have you done any such work for which you can say that the Congress Party has constructed houses for fifty Muslims ? You worked for the earthquake victims, why did not you work for the riot-victims ?

You show me the record of the work done by you. When did you do work ? You have done nothing. You have made only statements. You do not want to console the Muslims of India. You want to. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, take you seat. You get up without taking permission from the Chair.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : For how many Muslims you have contributed houses. You have constructed non. You have done nothing. I belong to the community, so I am fully aware of their problems and I represent their agony. I know about them better than you. I would like to tell you that you did not do anything. When earthquake hit, hon. Minister of Labour, Shri Sahib Singh Verma got constructed there a basti for Muslims. He will take me there. He got constructed houses for about a hundred Muslims and a mosque also and this basti has been named as Jakir-Nagar. If you were committed, you could have also adopted a basti. But you did not do that, rather you preferred to create tumultuous scenes in Parliament. Do you think that such actions on your part would make the Muslims believe that you are for the welfare of Muslims.

Here, you talk about the riots in Gujarat. I am just coming to Gujarat riots, you can interrupt me at that time. Still, I am not talking about Gujarat riots. At the moment, I am speaking only about yourself. I want to say that you have not accomplished any such task which prompt me to say that you have done a big job for Muslims.

The Congress Party tendered apology for December 6 incident. Then came your statement that it had not apologised. Do you have any accountability for all the riots that broke-out during your regime. You are talking about accountability. If you take the responsibility for those riots, then show me the report about the Moradabad and Bhagalpur riots as to what you have done for them. I am the Minister in the Government. I promise you that we would follow the steps of Congress Party and get the works executed by this Government, on the lines you had done for the Muslims. Do you remember that the riots took place and you gave any package. You have not given any package. This is our Government, which have given package for the first time after independence. Prior to this, no package was given, when riots took place in Gujarat. It was our Government and the hon. Prime Minister visited Gujarat and announced a package of Rs. 150 crore. But you never did that. Did you give any package to 1984 riots victims, did you give package for Moradabad and Maliyana riots ? Riots of 1984 took place during your regime, how many rounds of bullet were fired, how many times you ordered lathicharge ? We want to place the records of Gujarat riots before you.

People were killed in the firing at the time of construction of over bridge on river Sarayu in Ayodhya during Mulayam Singh Yadavji's regime in Uttar Pradesh. The entire Hindu-Community throughout India was enraged because Karsevaks were liked in the incident. Do you recall any incident like Godhara wherein people were killed in police firing in such a large number. Do you know as to how many were Hindus and how many were Muslims among them. Majority among them were from the Hindu community. Despite that you are saying that we had not taken any step. I would like to say that if you are thinking of tendering apology to Muslims by holding discussion on riots, it may prove a step in the right direction. Leave aside the riots that took place during our regime, when you were in power at the Centre and riots took place, at that time you could not speak out against the riots, but now you can have your say. But today I can say that whatever happened in Gujarat, I vehemently condemn that. I do agree that it was for the first time that the Prime Minister and Home Minister have come forward to speak out against their own Government in the aftermath of Gujarat riots and stated that

whatever happened in Gujarat, brought joy to none. We used to talk of riot-free rule. Do you think that Gujarat riots are a matter to celebrate for us. BJP never considered Gujarat riots a matter to celebrate. We, the members of BJP regret that we could have been more proactive. We could not comprehend as to situation could take such an extreme turn. We would like to say that BJP did not differentiate among the people who have been killed in Gujarat on the basis of religion.

We have done a number of commendable jobs. You do not recall the good jobs. Whenever, we commit a small mistake, you repeatedly make mention about that. It has been rightly said :

Hum aah bhi bhartein hain
to ho jate hain badnam,
Ve katl bhi kartein hein
to charcha nahin hota.

You need not have to do it because your party carries the stamp of a secular-party because your image was like that on 15th August, 1947. Have you read about your image. You will say that you have read it more time than what my age is. If you have read about it, you must recall that before independence there were Muslim-League and Congress-Party and most of the Muslims were by the Muslim-League side. Very few Muslims were with the Congress and the image of your party was that of a Hindu-Party. But when your party came to power, Muslims thought that whoever was in the power, would be able to protect them or not because people belonging to minority community do not need employment. First, they need protection.

You have worked out a good formula and attributed everything to BJP or RSS and said that everything would be all right. Recently, there was death anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. I participated in the programme and Smt. Najma Heptullah was also present there. Maulana Azad has been the President of the Congress Party. His birthday was not celebrated in the office of the Congress Party. You are saying that we are trying to connect ourselves with Sardar Patel or other leaders. Ever since I became Minister, I have hung the portrait of Maulana Azad in my office. This portrait did not come there after Godhara incident, but it was very much there even before that. This is true that BJP was not in existence at that time, Congress-Party was there but you cannot consider the leaders of Congress-Party as your property.

You say that this Sardar should not be compared with this Sardar. One can regard anyone as his ideal. I regard Maulana Azad as my ideal and you should not have any objection in this regard. Why are you bothering if I am comparing myself with him. But you have forgotten Maulana Azad.

Today there is no need of having any discussion on it in the country. We are sitting here in the Parliament and we are competent enough. It is up to you. You may treat him as a show piece or something else. But I am of the view that whosoever is elected to this House is elected by the Doctors, Professors, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians. He is elected from amongst the 12 to 14 lakh people so he is regarded as the ablest person. Anyone can indulge in a long debate. On this aspect I am not going to argue. You have the right to say anything here in the House but you cannot frighten the Indian Muslims because we had decided at the time of the riots that this country is our motherland. We have decided it long back on 15 August 1947. The people who have no love and affection for India had left the country long long ago. The condition in Gujarat during the riots that erupted following the partition of the country in 1948, were worse than the condition witnessed by the state during the current riots that Muslims left the country in large groups during the partition. At that time Maulana Azad exhorted the Muslims that it is their own motherland don't desert it. If they leave this country who would visit the graves of their forefathers, the wailing minarets of the Jama Masjid are calling them bank. Don't leave this country because it is their motherland. My forefathers decided that it is our motherland We don't need any certificate of patriotism from any body. I love this country. I would like to say one thing that I love India as much as Advaniji love this country. It is our country. You cannot terrify the Indian Muslims by riots. They are not scared of riots. You have maligned the image of India and the Indian Muslims all over the world referring the Gujarat incidents.

[Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain]

Riots erupted in the four districts of Gujarat. These riots became a subject of discussion everywhere in the world. When I visited the Arab countries the people there asked me as to what is the condition in our country. I was a member of the delegation which was sent by the hon'ble Prime Minister. Congress leader Shri Chhagan Bhujbal and the tourism Ministers of several States also accompanied me. I told the people there that I have come from India which has the largest Muslim population in the world after Indonesia. I still reiterate today from the floor of this August House that if there is any safe place for the Muslims in the world, that is in India. The Muslims living in the other countries of the world should learn from the Indian Muslims as to how they should live amicably with the other communities. The Muslims living in other parts of glob should learn a lesson from the Indian Muslims to live peacefully with other communities. Jews and Christians also from the part of population of this country. You can see as to what is the condition of the Muslims in other parts of the world. All are aware that what is the situation in Philippines. The Muslims in India are safe because they are secular. It is not because of the Government, police or the Army it is because of our composite culture. We have been living harmoniously. It is like a person who lives in a village in his old house and has four sons who go to cities and start living separately in different houses but they do not severe their relationship from their old house in their village. I am the Minister of civil Aviation. Muslims came to this country even before Vasco De Gama landed in this country and at that time there were no flights. Even Khwaja Garib Nawaz came to this country with his four companions first and now be have multiplied to fourteen crores. These people have not come from anywhere else these are our own people, all are Indian citizens. Therefore I can say to the Muslims of the world that they should be assured there cannot be better friend than India and neighbours than the Hindus. Ours is a mixed culture and we live and work untidily.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I don't went to prolong this debate and create bitterness. I had prepared this topic well because in the morning, today before the Question Hour our Chief whip Shri Malhotraji and Shri L.K. Advaniji asked me to speak on this subject.

Therefore, my humble submission is that I am a cabinet Minister and I was borne to Muslim parents and belong to a minority community. We have solved the problems of the minority community a number of times. All the delegations of minority community visited my house during the Gujarat riots. Imam Bukhariji also visited me. I had rang up an S.D.M. of a district of Gujarat, besides the Chief Minister, hon'ble Shri Advaniji and the hon'ble Prime Minister. I made phone calls to the places and persons to whom I could not whatever was possible our Ministers did. I request you with folded hands that if you want our votes you will get but don't misuse our name, and do not malign our image. Better you adopt some other means. Tell clearly to the Muslims as to what do you want to do for them. You should make that an issue. Congress should have some ideology.

When you are not in power you raise controversial issues. Just now an hon'ble member from congress party was saying that you are going to give some reservation in Assam also. When you could not do anything during the fifty years when you were in power then what can you do now ? Your party remained in power for such a long period and you could not do anything for the betterment of Muslims. Hon'ble Atal Bihariji and Advaniji never stopped you from doing anything for the Muslims. At that time our party has only two members in the House. In 1984 you were having absolute majority in the House. You could have done everything for the Muslims. You could have provided them jobs and other things required by the Muslims. There are nobody at that time to appose you. There were no adjournments, no uproars and members were not used to rush to the well of the House. When you were in power you did nothing and now you are out of power you are boasting of doing everything for them. Nobody is going to trust you. In Gujarat the Muslims community is not going to turn out in large numbers to cast their votes because they know that you want their votes only.

You have elected the person as your State party president who was once a member of our party and previously when he was a bad person for your party and now he has become a good person all of a sudden. Your perception keeps on changing. You should better think over it as to how a person who was a bad person till two years

ago has became a good person now. Therefore, I request you to kindly raise some other issue. Congress party had just raised the drought issue. You should take up such issues for discussion. I would like to tell you that the Muslims are sick of you and such kind of trick will have no impact on them because they don't trust you any more. I would like to remind you that till we are in power we are committed for safety of every person and property. We are aware of our responsibility. I am not saying all this to make you happy or for the sake of the Government. I would like to say that this sort of politics should be stopped.

[English]

SHRI PURNO A. SANGMA (Tura) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Motion. I rise to support the Adjournment Motion.

Sir, I was trying to go through the proceedings of the House for the last few years and I found that this Parliament, rather this tenure of the NDA Government is a period where this House has discussed the communal situation in the country for the maximum number of times. Never before has this House discussed the communal situation in the country, on the floor of the House, as frequently as we are doing now. I think, the House will remember as to how many times we have discussed the situation in Gujarat. We discussed this during the last Budget session as well as during the Monsoon Session. We should apply our mind to the fact as to why this is happening. The hon. Home Minister, in particular, should find out, why is it that the House has to spend so much time on discussing the communal situation in the country again and again without any results ?

Sir, in fact, I was reluctant to participate in this debate because I find that we are wasting time by accusing each other and things are going on unabated in Gujarat. I think, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister should take a serious note of this.

It is not a fact that there has not been any communal riot situation or a communal problem before. Of course, there has been. But what happened in Gujarat has no parallel in the history. That is the most worrying factor. In the words of Justice Verma, Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission, "the communal carnage in Gujarat is nothing short of a war in terms of suffering and misery undergone by the affected." So, it is a very serious situation. Therefore, what I am personally worried is the manner in which it all happened. The shape the communal riots had taken in Gujarat is really a very worrying factor.

I do not want to waste the time of the House. I am concerned in three areas. Watching what is happening in Gujarat, I find that a communal divide appears to be the sole strategy to return to power by the BJP. That is a very dangerous thing. It is true that in spite of so many solemn assurance by various political parties on communal harmony that communalism will never be used during the time of elections – we all make promises – every political party does indulge in some sort of a religious sentiment. That we cannot deny. But what is happening in Gujarat today is that the election strategy of the BJP itself seems to be completely hinged on the communal divide. I think this is not good. Not only for Gujarat, this is very very dangerous for the future of India, for the unity and integrity of India, and more so for secularism in this country.

The second point that I would like to make is with regard to the kind of disrespect being shown for the institutions. The manner in which the Chief Minister of Gujarat is defying and castigating a Constitutional authority like the Election Commission is a very dangerous sign. Even the Supreme Court is being challenged by some Chief Ministers. I am not blaming a, b or c but the tendency to attack, to defy and to denigrate the Constitutional institutions is a very dangerous trend. After all, if a nation has to survive – I have spoken on the floor of this House on this issue once elaborately – we have to ensure that we uphold the systems that we have crated in this country. Once you try to dilute a system, the question of good governance does not arise. So, for the purpose of good governance, we have to preserve, we have to strengthen our system, and follow the systems that we have set. We cannot afford to deviate from that. We do have to uphold, respect and strengthen our institutions. So, I would appeal to all Constitutional authorities – whether it is Governors, whether it is Chief Ministers, whether it is Members of Parliament, whether it is bureaucracy – that the first duty of a responsible citizen of this country should be to respect our institutions.

[Shri Purno A. Sangma]

The way Mr. Modi has gone out of the way to attack the Chief Election Commissioner, pains me very much. Mr. Lyngdoh comes from any State. I know him very well. It is very difficult to get an upright person like Mr. Lyngdoh who believes in sincerity and commitment. We from Meghalaya feel very very proud of this gentleman. He is so impartial; he is so committed to the Constitution and to his duties. To say that Mr. Lyngdoh is having a nexus with the Opposition leaders and with the Congress Party – I am sorry – is nothing but making wild, wild, wild allegations against the gentleman.

This is unfair. This is very very unfair. In fact, I personally feel and the people of Maghalaya feel that it is an insult to us, it is an insult on the tribal people, it is an insult to the people of Meghalaya; and it is an insult to the people of North-Eastern region. Please for God's sake, do not do like that. It is not good, and I do not like it. I want to make it very very clear.

Besides upholding the institutions, to attack an individual who is a responsible citizen of this country is unfortunate. Please stop it.

After all, who is Mr. Modi ? Constitutionally, he has no moral right to continue there. He has no moral right to continue as the Chief Minister. I do not know why the Home Minister has not imposed the President's Rule; and why the Article 356 has not been invoked ?

Again, I come to my first point that the communal divide is the main election strategy of the BJP in Gujarat, and to do that they find that Mr. Modi is the right person. Therefore, he is not being removed, and he is being allowed to continue.

Sir, with all my due respect, please do not think about winning one election. You may win five elections; you may lose two elections. Winning and getting defeated in elections does not matter. It does not matter at all. What is important is the future of India; what is important is the future of generations; what is important is the Constitution of India; what is important is the systems that we have established; what is more important is the Constitutional institutions that we have developed. We have the right to preserve all this. I appeal to the Government to keep all this in mind.

With these few words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria) : Sir, I don't know why people are bent upon defaming the Gujarat of greatmen like Lord Krishna, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel. Why do we forget the fact that Gujarat is the land of Dwarka's Shri Krishna who destroyed the Kauravas at Kurukshetra and established the kingdom of the Pandavas, the kingdom of truth, justice and non-violence ? He killed the tyrant like Kansa. In a few words I would like to say that Mahatma Gandhi is known throughout the world. Bapuji fought with the Britishers in whose kingdom the sun never set and finally got freedom. Gujarat is such a land of Bapu. Sardar Patel was also a great man from Gujarat who integrated the small States of India.

Sir, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi was a zero, the Opposition and the media people made him a hero. They have created such a hype about Narendra Modi that he has become world famous and a hero. This is a matter of concern for us, we always say that the riots were organised by Narendra Modiji, but have we even pondered over in the Lok Sabha as to why the incident of Godhara took place ? Why were innocent people burnt to death there ? Had the Godhra incident not taken place riots in Gujarat would not have taken place- has anybody bothered to think over this ? People only say that riots took place but it is never discussed as to who organised the Godhra incident. Gujarat has been discussed so many times in this House and today too, the subject of discussion is the same. This discussion is not going to work, this is not going to solve any problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we will also have to think as to who were involved in the attack on the Parliament. Who were the people who attacked this holy temple of democracy, who attacked the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly, who looted the Somnath temple, who attacked the Akshardham temple, who attacked the Bali island ? In this regard I would like to say that the attackers were neither Hindus nor Muslims, they were terrorists, enemies of humanity who intend to create rift between the Hindus

and the Muslims. But the people in the Opposition are not ready to understand this. Whatever happens in Gujarat they say that Narendra Modi is behind that. But my submission is that whatever terrorist acts have taken place, have been masterminded by the country's enemies. But we do not discuss this in the Lok Sabha. The Hindus of Jammu and Kashmir are on the road today, they have no employment, nor is there any proper arrangements for their rehabilitation. This should have been discussed in the Lok Sabha. As regards the adjournment motion moved by the Congress, was it not imperative for them to think that this was to be discussed in the Lok Sabha that the Hindus – the Muslims – the Sikhs and the Christians – all live together with a feeling of brotherhood. All the human beings are one and they all are made of the same flesh and blood. Nobody's blood is white, the blood of all is red Should we not discuss as to how to maintain a relation of bread and matrimony ?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, these people work towards fueling the fire and not towards maintaining harmony. We doubt as to what they want to show by taking side with the Muslims so often. Are they afraid that they may lose their vote bank. Bhai Shanawaj Hussain had rightly said that they are losing their Muslim vote. What I want to submit is that they want to win the votes of those Muslim brothers who are uneducated and poor today, and that's why they show on sided support to the Muslims. Whatever the NDA Government have done for the Muslim brethren, none of the earlier Governments have done for them. None of the earlier Governments have ever provided facilities for Haj-Yatra by the Muslim brethren as have been provided by this Government. Only the NDA Government have provided so many facilities to and made arrangements for them. The Congress people raise the bogey of communalism because they are out of power and they are doing so in order to come into power. They are not in power at the centre, so they are working towards disintegrating the Muslims and not integrating them. They are doing so not to get justice for the Muslims but to place them on the verge of destruction. So the Muslim brethren will have to be careful.

We come to the Lok Sabha with the expectations that there would be healthy discussions for the development of the country. For the last forty years the Congress was in power. They should have formulated basic policies and rules for the country's development but it did not happen. There is unemployment and poverty in the country today – this should have been discussed. Why don't we discuss here for the development of women ? Discussion is done here on how to raise confrontation on the basis of caste and religion.

We will have to think today about the genesis of terrorism. This results from hunger. So the Lok Sabha should discuss the ways to mitigate hunger. A number of big guns are sitting here. Why don't they ponder over that ? They think it's for the Government. They do not think that they should discuss here for a better future of the 10-12 lakh people who voted them into the Parliament. They do not think of their problems and their proper solution. Discussions should be held on meaningful things, principles, values, development, population control, food and droughts and the development of farmers and the youths in the Lok Sabha. Besides, discussion should be held on the unity and integrity of the country. Discussion for power seat and vote bank should not take place here. There should not also be any discussion on becoming Prime Minister and Chief Minister If only by quitting the seat of power, peace and normalcy is restored, trade and industries get a boost, unemployment is removed, the country and the States get economically forward, people are not compelled to starve, our daughters and sisters are not raped in front of their fathers and brothers, a brother does not kill another brother, then I would like to say that first of all the congress should withdraw support to the Bihar Government. They are supporting such people in Bihar who are involved in the kidnappings and killings of businessmen the every other day. Daughters and sisters are being raped and brothers are being killed publicly. Don't they get such news ? Do such things not open their eyes ? Shahnawaz ji rightly said that their eyesight is impaired and they need an eye testing. Shahawazji referred to the riots of Bhagalpur. He forgot one thing The rioters of Bhagalpur were honoured with motorcars fitted with a red light. Would you like to support such people ? Will such people talk of defending the Muslims ? Should they not pay attention to what is happening in Bihar for power ? All these things should be taken note of. Doing such things for the vote bank, for power is not desirable.

[Shrimati Renu Kumari]

There should be discussion in the Lok Sabha for the welfare of the Hindus, the Muslims, the Sikhs and the Christians. There should be discussion for making business and family relations. It is possible only when we rise above religion and creed and talk of development, equal laws will be there for all, equal education will be there for all. Today America and other countries are developed countried because there is no religion or caste there. All the people there are above caste and religion and they talk and think of economic development and welfare. The issue of elections, the issue of pride should be for the country's development and not for the development of caste and religion. There should be not mudslinging on anybody in democracy. Morality and dignity should be maintained in the holy land of Rama, Krishna, Buddha and Gandhi. Women should be honoured here. One should not pass remarks on women. Rising above castes and religion, all should collectively built a nation where only humans will live and not Hindus or Muslims. By becoming human beings we can bring back the golden era of India. India was once called a golden bird and we can bring that glory again. Those who have brought this adjournment motion, should not make Narendra Modiji a leader of world fame, they should not make him a haro, they should let him be within his limits. You should not make such a hue and cry about this. Whosoever works well will come to power. Why should he go out of power? If you have not worked well, you must be out of power. Whoever does not work well, will certainly be out of power. Violence should not erupt in the name of caste and religion – this should be kept in mind. In the end, I oppose this motion and conclude my speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are holding discussion on the Adjournment Motion. When the Government which is accountable is failing utterly, the Chair has to allow such discussion. We were apprehensive that there would be a pandemonium today in the House and proceedings would be stalled during the Question Hour. We say it very often that the responsibility of running the House lies on the Government. It is upto the Government to facilitate or not to facilitate the smooth functioning of the proceedings of the House. Today this fact is amply proved. The Government accepted our Adjournment Motion and subsequently the House is running in a peaceful manner.

16.00 hrs.

Today the reality is revealed and the myth that the Members of the Opposition do not allow the functioning of the House is exploded. When the issue as to why did the Government of Gujarat allow the holding of RSS sakhas in the State was raised in the House, the House was not allowed to be conducted for the eight consecutive days. That time the stalemate in the House ended only after the said order was withdrawn by the Government. Therefore, it is only upto the Government to ensure that the Government, the country and the House is run smoothly. We are here to raise the issues of the public. Today we are discussing the failure of the Government. When Kashmir was going to polls, the entire world was watching towards India and there was a talk of some international supervisors coming over here to monitor the poll-process. It was widely being propagated that democracy is not at all a suitable thing for India. That was happening because the terrorists were hell bent to tarnish the image of India. Therefore, we solidly asserted and said that our Election Commission was doing a very good job and was doing everything to hold free and fair election. That time the BJP and its leaders including some Ministers of the Government were engaged in attacking the Election Commission in most undignified and unparliamentary language. Almost simultaneously, the world was also watching the happenings in Gujarat. I am clearly visualising that these people are indulging in double standards. When the incidents in Gujarat were widely being condemned, the Prime Minister and Shri Advani were, on the one hand apologising in Britian for the happenings of Gujarat and at the sametime they give a clean chit to Shri Modi. Here Shrimati Bhavnaben Chikhallia says in her speech that it is regrettable that the House is discussing this issue once again. I listened to her speech carefully. Though, I watch films scarcely, yet I remember a line from a film song.

"Mujhako Barbadi ka koi Gam Nahi,
Gam Hai Barbadi Ka Kyon Characha Hai."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the shameful incidents including violence and killings in Gujarat have of course blotted the

image of India abroad. Ours is a peaceful and peace loving country a fact proudly claimed by us. However, the happenings in Gujarat have put a blot on the face of India and this fact has been admitted by the hon. Prime Minister and Advaniji. Yet they are giving a certificate of appreciation to Shri Narendra Modi. On the one hand, they condemn the incidents and say that violence would not have taken place in Gujarat had there been on Godhra incident. This is the worst kind of communal language. But I can say with certainly that the incident of violence would not have taken place in Gujarat had there been no Modi in the State and no Advani in the Centre. Whose failure is this ? The failure in giving a befitting reply to Pakistan, combating terrorism, and the terrorist attack at Akshardham temple can be attributed to the Government. The Home Minister at the centre, the care taker Chief Minister in the State and the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee belong to the same party, yet the incident occurred at the Akshardham temple. Should they get votes for the incident like the attack on the Akshardham temple ? This is a dangerous conspiracy. It shows the failure of the Government. It is clearly a failure on the part of the intelligence and the administration not to be able to curb terrorism which gives way to the enemy to sneak in who is responsible for this ? The responsibility of checking ISI activities lies with Advaniji. I am not aware of the criterion adopted by Advaniji. How many persons would be killed, what would be the extent of terrorism, how many terrorists may sneak into our territory – all these things should be assessed. The fact remains that Advaniji is getting promotion, he has now become the Deputy Prime Minister. He should have been demoted. And there been any Government officer in his place posted in the particular State which witnesses so much violence, communal incidents, and terrorist activities then he must have been dismissed from his post. But contrary to that Advaniji is getting promotion.

Therefore, we hold the Central Government responsible for all that because it is nurturing the rioters. Does the Vishwa Hindu Parishad enjoy any mandate ? What are the credentials of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad ? It is a selfstyled body which goes on making all sorts of statements. It also makes uncalled for comments against the Election Commission which is a constitutional body. They should behave with dignity. We had opposed the POTO when it was being enacted. What was the purpose of a law like POTO ? What kind of terrorists have been arrested under it ? Rioters are no less dangerous than terrorists. Why don't you arrest them ? There are names like Togadia, Dharmendra etc. whom the Government is giving undue importance. They were arrested as an eyewash because they were released soon after. The Government has failed in curbing terrorism. Is violence not taking place there even now. Every second day there are some killings and violence in Gujarat.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the one hand people are being killed while on the other hand, 'Gaurav Yatra' is being taken out. The incidents of violence in Gujarat is a blot on the country but the same thing is adding to the glory of these people. From Delhi Statement is made to stop the 'Gaurav Yatra' but the Yatra is allowed to be taken out in Gujarat. Those people have double character, double face and double criteria. On the one hand they incite the people to go ahead with the Yatra while on the other hand they ask them to stop it. They express their disagreement with the people of the VHP only to seek the support of the allies in order to remain in power. We do not endorse their view. Gujarat is their laboratory they are playing communal card there to incite violence in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is not long time back when Uttar Pradesh was also going to poll. These people held the programme of shiladan and claimed about the construction of temple. Rioters joined their movement under different banners. What happened there is all before us. India cannot afford to bear with these rioters. These people are still in the Government by hook or crook. They are also aware of their failure. Now you have no protector. You are playing communal card there and the trump card is yet to be played by you. You are tracking on communal line in Gujarat under some conspiracy. What was the need of dissolving the Assembly in Gujarat ? Is there any justification for it ? There is no justification. The only objective is to divide the people on communal line and seek their votes. Since there is frenzy among the people. What can be the other justification ? Do you have any reply to this question ? What was the constraint for holding election in the State after dissolving the House and

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

retaining the care taker Government. This was chiefly because not to allow the peace to prevail and to let the State of violence continue. They were afraid of secularism which could have deprive them of votes. They always wanted to divide the people on communal line in order to win the elections. Do you have any reply to this question ?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, terrorist activities are taking place there. Pakistan is carrying out terrorist activities through ISI. Who will set them right ? It is the responsibility of the Home Minister to sets them right. He has to ensure that no terrorists come inside our territory and there is no ISI activities. How do our enemies come inside our territory. How terrorists managed to enter in the Akshardham temple ? Godhra incident resulted in riots in Gujarat. The people at once say that since Akshardham incident has taken place, as such people should not vote in favour of them. The same tactics is not going to serve the purpose time and again. People know that Gujarat has always been appreciated. The message of Mahatma Gandhi, the saint who worked miracle – Sabarmati ke sant tune kar diya kamal – is the glory (gaurav), that is Gujarat. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other great personalities of Gujarat, were the ideals since the freedom struggle, say since ancient times till now. But now their ideals – are only those people who are engaged in killings that is why he is failing but in fact he has not failed, rather he is an accomplice in doing wrong. He has given the Gujarat Government certificate. On the one hand he is apologising and saying that it is stigma to them while on the other hand he has given a certificate to Narendra Modi saying that he is an upright Chief Minister and deserves to a Chief Minister. It is a dual game, a dual character ? What is fraud, what a hypocrisy ? They have set their eyes somewhere else and targetting something else. They are saying it as a stigma just to hoodwink their allies and on the other hand, they are giving priority to the Chief Minister and giving Certificate that he is right. As such the adjournment motion that has been given, tantamounts to censure motion and it has been accepted for discussion and noting is also to take place thereon. Therefore there are few people who are secular in the real sense of the word otherwise there are people who do flattery saying there is no alternative to the Government. They are cooperating with the Government just for getting red-light for their vehicles and enjoying power. They want to pose themselves as secular and at the sametime they also believe in flattery and as such all wrong things are happening. This adjournment motion must be passed if we want to save the country. I would request the house to pass this censure motion and let the Home Minister Advaniji resign because he has failed on all fronts but contrary to it, he is getting promotion which is not right. The Prime Minister also wants to show that he is liberal and from the inner core of this heart, he is giving priority to the Chief Minister and the whole secret is out and everything is coming before the public. That is why the rioters have to be dislodged from power and the country has to be saved. With these words, I conclude

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this adjournment motion.

Just now honourable member Reghuvansh bahu was speaking He started his speech about the adjournment motion. We have got the book containing rules of procedure and conduct of business in Lok Sabha. This adjournment motion stands covered under rule 56 and after rule 56, there is one provision under rule 58 and no. (iii) under this provision reads that "the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence involving responsibility of the Government of India;"

Quoting the above provision here, I want to submit before you that Dharam Yatra that was arranged there recently by Vishwa Hindu Parishad, about that Dharam Yatra, the constitutional body election commission has said that that should be stopped and I thank honourable Prime Minister and honourable Deputy Prime Minister of the country that they issued directives to defend the constitutional body, to safeguard the constitution and to ensure compliance of the laws while Government of Gujarat imposed restrictions on that Yatra and arrested and stopped the Yatris who were set to go on the yatra. As such quoting that rule book I would like to submit about this motion that this motion should not be passed. I oppose this motion. This is against the rule 56 and 58 of the conduct of business rules and this is what I want to place before you.

[English]

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point or order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung –

Now there is a quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Nawal Kishore Rai may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was submitting that adjournment motions stands covered under rule 56 and rule 58 explains how the adjournment motion would be held justified which we have discussed that the matter covered under the motion should be of recent occurrence.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever you have to speak on this subject that you may speak because honourable speaker has given his ruling under rule 56 and as such adjournment motion has been held valid in the house. You should not re open it and rather you should express your news.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Quoting the rules, honourable member had expressed his views and on that basis I thought it appropriate to mention that thing here. I have quoted that here to convey my thanks to the Government. Taking part in this discussion, I thank honourable Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister that the Government have controlled the incident of recent occurrence and ensured compliance of the rules. Through you I want to mention on this subject that if any institution or organisation attacks the constitutional institutions in the country, that should be criticised in strongest terms irrespective of whether that institution is Vishwa Hindu Parishad of Jamat-E-Islam or Simi or any other institution. Today we have discussed here and it has also been discussed outside this house that if any person is allowed to say anything about the constitutional institutions, that tantamounts to lowerating the importance of these institutions and deteriorating the importance of the democratic institutions. Honourable Deputy Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like to request him that irrespective of the fact that any party is responsible for it and how much power that party might be enjoying and constitutional institutions might have said that various wrong allegations have been levelled against the orders of the Election Commission and any institution might have said about the verdict given by honourable supreme court that it is a question of sentiments and as such we do not accept it, that is not proper.

From that side Priya Da and other Members were also speaking. We cannot held it appropriate that when it comes to imposing a ban on the SIMI, then some leaders come in favour of SIMI which gives rise to the terrorism. When there was a nuclear experiment in Pokharan for and a behalf of the people of this country, then some leaders, I do not want to level charges against them by quoting their names, had given statements demanding compensation to Pakistan in dollars.

I further add that whosoever party indulges in an act of levelling charges against the constitutional institutions and violating the constitution like those being quoted here from the statements of Vishwa Hindu Parishad or any person levelling charges openly against his excellency governor of Uttar Pradesh or anyone casting aspirations against the Governor of Gujarat, Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari ji while sitting in Bihar, all these things are one and the same. Either this type of people or people of that party attack on the constitutional institutions, if we stand to speak in this house and quote anything from one side and hide anything from other side, that situation disturbs everything. Discussion on the questions of hunger, corruption does not take place in this House or the discussion remains limited to one-side only. We condemn this thing. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you. I want to tell the Home Minister that if any power attacks on the Governor, attacks on the Chief Commissioner of the Election Commission and refuses to accept the Verdict given by the honourable Supreme Court, action must be taken against that power irrespective of affiliation to any party or organisation and that everyone should be treated at par.

Our Veteran leader, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was leading our movement to protest against the rule of dynasty in Bihar. Just now we have heard his speech. His speech has also been published in the newspapers three four days before. This speech does not conform to the speech delivered by him in the House. He has stated

[Shri Nawal Kishore Rai]

something about Advani Saheb. But I would like to say here that when he was accused of Hawala Scam, he even resigned from the membership. When the court gave him a clean-chit, he contested the election and emerged victorious and now he is the Deputy-Prime Minister of our country. I hold high respect for the party whose leader is Raghuvansh Babu. When the leader of their party was charge sheeted, he did not follow the democratic norms and managed to appoint his wife as a Chief Minister. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you also know him very well. I would like to advise him that he should also give advice to his leader in the same manner. He should not adopt a double standard. He finds fault with only one side, that is not justified rather he should see both sides with one eye. So far as the question of riots is concerned, the leader of Congress-party, Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi was speaking in a serious tone. He had tried to make us understand. Riots also broke out in Bhagal Pur during Congress-regime. He has quoted it and therefore, I would also like to respond to him. It is a fact that Shri Rajiv Gandhi had visited the spot and I also respect him a lot. There after, the transfer of S.P. was suspended and the riots continued for three months. The then Chief Minister of Bihar could not dare to visit Bhagalpur for six months. Thereafter, the regime changed there. The Government which is being run in Bihar, is working there with the co-operation of Shri Dasmunshiji, I would like to ask Shri Dasmunshiji through you, Sir as to whether the inquiry report relating to Bhagalpur riots was made public. Whether any action was taken against the people involved therein during the next ten years ? I would like to remind them that they should first look into themselves and only then say something else.

I heard the speech of Shri Rashtrapal very attentively. He was talking about Narmada and Sardar Sarover dam. He had put the credit of the 80 feet height out of the total 93 feet of Narmada Dam to the Congress and the remaining 13 feet to the credit of BJP. I would like to advise the Congress-party and Shri Rashtrapal ji that out of 55 years of independence, they ruled for 47 years and he would be able to do the justice only when we would share the fruits of development, share the accountability for the genocide and the riots in Gujarat. If we resort to divide the 93 feet high height of dam into two parts, it is not worth appreciable. Through his poem, he wanted to reflect that a Muslim was burnt to death. I want to remind you that it is his co-operation, with which the Government is being run in Bihar. Five people were killed there in police-firing in 1998. Munis-Bagas was shot and she was burnt to death openly. Nobody dares to speak till date on the matter. You must be remembering you had also launched agitation over that issue and organised a Yatra too. I would like to advise the BJP as well as Congress party that if they do not contest the Gujarat elections through this House, Vijay Chowk or the T.V., they will do a great justice to the people of the State.

For the fifth time, Gujarat is being discussed in this House. If you ignore the starvation deaths occurred in five States namely Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, you should do not justice to the people of those States. I would like to state through you and feel too that if any party, it hardly matters which party is contesting elections, contest Gujarat elections through Parliament, Vijay Chowk or T.V., it would not be a healthy sign and the history will not forgive us for that.

I, therefore, oppose this adjournment motion and conclude.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I stand here to express deep sense of anguish and anger on the lethargic, casual and insensitive attitude of the Government of India on what happened in Gujarat in all these days.

May I say that after Independence, there were a number of communal violence and the minority community has to suffer a lot ? That is all on record. But I do not think that what happened in Gujarat in recent times will have any parallel not only in the annals of India but even in the history of other countries that how a minority community has been persecuted and made their life very difficult in a State which is being run under the Constitution of this country. I say that minorities in Gujarat have been attacked physically, mentally and emotionally. The minorities feel it was all with the connivance of the Government of India. The Government of India has not done justice to

the minorities as it ought to have done under the Constitution.

Sir, there is a Chief Minister. That Chief Minister is ruling the State without a Legislative Assembly. Is it not a new phenomenon in the Indian democracy? Even following the letter of the Constitution, the spirit of the Constitution has been trampled with in Gujarat. The Chief Minister has accused, abused and insulted a particular section of the people, a community. 'Hum Panch, Hamare Pacheesh' What is that? Who is saying that? A Chief Minister in a State about the people who are being ruled over there, by him. But there is not a single word from the Government of India, not even words of sympathy from the Government. Are the minorities not the citizens of this country? Have they not been entitled to have constitutional protection? Have they not been given the assurance as well as the support of the Government of India? It was not there. What happened?

I would just like to mention this. After the attack on our Parliament by the terrorists, the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government has waged a diplomatic war. Even without fighting a war, Indian diplomacy has won a war. But after the Gujarat incidents, the Indian diplomacy has fought a war to save the fair image of India. But they have miserably failed and defeated. In the international community what is the name of India? How much our image has been tarnished, particularly among the Islamic world? It is because a particular community has been targeted? Its religion has been insulted. Its holy book has not only been desecrated, but has been subjected to foul words.

Not even a single man belonging to Vishwa Hindu Parishad or Bajrang Dal or parties like that has been punished. When they abused the Holy Prophet of Islam, the Islamic holy book of Quran and the Muslim community, not even a single person has been apprehended. On the other hand, I am not supporting the ideologies of SIMI, not only I am opposing them but also all extremism. Why have they been banned? They have been banned for only shouting a slogan. When the people, who have the support from the Government of India and the ruling party, publicly denigrated, insulted and abused the Muslim community, their religion, their holy book and their Holy Prophet, did the Government take any action? This is where I express my anguish and anger.

Sir, I met Shri Narendra Modi on the 5th March night. I said to him : "Mr. Chief Minister, in the Civil Hospital, there are 226 dead bodies. Out of which, only 100 dead bodies have been identified and the rest 126 dead bodies have not been identified so far." What did he say to me? He said : "Do you think all these are Muslims?" I said : "Mr. Chief Minister, I did not mention Muslim or Hindu, I mentioned dead bodies." I also said : "Mr. Chief Minister, you gave a sum of Rs. two lakhs to the families of those who were killed in the Godhra incident but you gave Rs. one lakh to the families of those who were killed in the communal riots in Gujarat." He said : "That is a terrorist attack and this is a communal riot." Why do you divide the people on the basis of religion? Is it not against our Constitution? Once you divide the people, you are creating a divide in the very heart of the people. It is very much against the spirit of this country.

Sir, Gujarat is a part of India. They have a history of peaceful life, dignified life but Shri Narendra Modi wanted the entire India to be a part of Gujarat. That is the philosophy he is following with the support of the Government of India, with the benign support of the Government of India.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. I know that there is a paucity of time. So, I cannot express all my sentiments and all my feelings but I would like to tell you one thing. Even after the Independence, the people belonging to Jan Sangh and the people of that thinking tried everything to communalism but the people of this country defeated them. Therefore, whatever happened in Gujarat, the people of Gujarat will rise as the people, who will champion the cause of democracy, communal harmony and peace in this country. I hope, they will show it in their polls.

Whatever that is said about Shri Lyngdoh and the Election Commission is really as insult not only to the people of India but also to the people in the Government itself. Speaking against the constitutional authority goes against the Constitution. Shri Narendra Modi is ruling Gujarat without the Legislative Assembly and he is criticsing the Election Commission. This is very sorry. Please stop this.

[Translation]

DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA (Rajkot) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose this adjournment motion. It is as irony when election process has been initiated in Gujarat, we are discussing here Gujarat issue for the fifth time. Today is the first day of filing nomination form there.

I fail to understand why time and again Gujarat is being discussed in the House. Shri Dasmunshi ji and my other colleagues have mentioned that Gujarat is the State of Lord Krishna, Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel and the people of Gujarat want peace because they are all peace loving people. You will find Gujaratis across the world. Either doing business or engaged in any occupation most of the hotels and motels are owned by Gujaratis. Gujarati people live peacefully across the world.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*]

But allegations are being levelled against Gujarat repeatedly today. I would like to say that whatever has been spoken here about Gujarat is actually not true. We also condemn the Godhra incident. We also condemn the Godhra carnage. Nobody actually knows as to how it took place which goes against philosophy of Gujarati life. Sometimes, when a medical practitioner does something wrong or does not perform upto the mark, the entire medical community come under the shadow and finger is raised against them. If a businessman commits something wrong, he faces criticism and in the same manner if any good work is done, the credit goes to the entire community. One of my veteran friend, who was earlier in Congress party submitted that whatever happened post Godhra carnage it was bound to take place irrespective of the fact that whichever party was in power be it the Congress or the BJP or any other party ruling in the State. He further said whenever any meeting of BJP or VHP was held, even it was against Mian Musharraf, not more than 150-200 people turned up. But in the aftermath of Godhra, I clearly saw the sensation of pain writ large on the faces of even literate people living in posh areas of Ahmedabad and Vadodara. It seemed that the entire Gujarat was in the grip of shock. He said that whichever Government might have been ruling in the State it could not succeed in Minimising the post-Godhra impact. So, I would like to say, whatever happened there, could not be undone. What happened in Moscow recently. What happened in a Cinema Hall there ? But it has been reported in the press that 130 people have been saved. So many persons, who went for the show, got killed. But what do we do ? We work-out the sought estimate as to so much so people have been killed. We show only the negative side. A conspiracy is being hatched across the world to tarnish the image of the entire country. Reports of what did not take place in Gujarat, are published. There is no use of repeating which is not true. After Godhra incident a discussion took place here in the House. I would like to tell you as to what extent BJP Government worked for benefit of the Muslim in the State. There is a fix quota of persons going on Haj from each State i.e. 1000, 2000 or 500 persons from each State. But when the BJP Government came to power in Gujarat, the quota system was abolished and it was decided that there will be no restriction on number of pilgrims going on Haj from the State. Uttar Pradesh is having the largest Muslim population and after Uttar Pradesh maximum number of pilgrims from Gujarat go for Haj. It is pride of Gujarat and here in this House it is being alleged that we do not take care of Muslims in the State. During Congress regime there was a Minorities Board in the State and after coming to power the BJP Government converted that Board into a corporation and and enhanced the budget allocation for it to more than rupees fifty thousand crore from the earlier meager budget of rupees fifty lakh. I remember that I myself gave Rs. 4 to 5 crore for providing means of employment to our Muslim brother in my constituency. Despite all this we are being alleged that we do not do anything for Muslims. Hindu and Muslims celebrate festivals like Id and Muharram together in the State.

It is being said that peace is not prevailing in Gujarat and that there is no conducive atmosphere for holding elections in the State. In Gujarat, new year has started recently and people were roaming freely upto wee hours on the occasion of Diwali. The people from other States who were in Gujarat at that time were surprised to see it. You may come to Ahmadabad or Rajkot, you will see women, girls and couples sitting outdoors and enjoying Ice-cream up to wee hours. No untoward incident takes place there. After Akshardham incident the High Court

restricted the Navratri Celebration up to ten at night. But keeping in view the public sentiments and prevalent peace in the State and being assured that nothing untoward will take place, the High Court has to give relaxation to have Dandia Dance and celebration well beyond midnight. These celebrations continued there up to wee hours and no untoward incident was reported from anywhere. Our friends say that there is no peace in Gujarat and the atmosphere is not conducive for holding elections in the State. Not only this it was also said that Shri Modi should resign from the Chief Ministership. On this issue, this House was also not allowed to function. When Shri Modi should resign from the Chief Ministership. On this issue, this House was also not allowed to function. When Shri Modi Government resigned, it was said that atmosphere is not ripe to hold elections in the State. Shri Modi resigned to seek fresh mandate. He decided to go to the people so that people could elect a popular Government in the State. When it came to take out the 'Gaurav Yatra' it was said that what for is this 'Gaurav Yatra' ? Through this Gaurav Yatra we wanted to tell the people about the work which we have done during the four years tenure of our Government so that they could be made aware of our achievements. Here I would like to add one thing more that the works we did during four years tenure were not done even during the last fifty years. There is even not a single village or city in which developmental works have not been done.

A mention of 'Sarvasiksha Abhiyan' was made here in the House. Earlier there were two, three or four teachers in the schools but our Government engaged teachers on a consolidated monthly salary of rupees two thousand for the first two years under the 'Vidya Sahayak Yojana' and these teachers will get full salary after two years. Thus sixty two thousand teachers have been appointed during the last two three years. Today there is not even a single Primary School where there are no teachers. This is one of the greatest achievements of our Government. A mention was also made here about water problem in the State. Our Government is in favour of peoples participation. Our Government have undertaken water conservation on the basis of people's participation. We convinced the people that we cannot solve any other problem until we solve the water problem. I am very happy to inform the House that we have been talking of constructing small dams on rivers for the last fifty years but could not translate it into action while we have constructed more than twenty two thousand small dams to accumulate and store water. I would like to tell my friends in Congress Party, that even the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh himself came to see as to how we have done all this and how much hard labour the Gujarati people have put in. He has visited my district to see all this. He said that there is a pressing need to accumulate and store water in this manner in our State. The feat which the Gujarati people have achieved is something to be proud of.

Sir, besides this there was a mention of Narmada here in the House. The credit of laying of foundation of any project goes to the person who happens to be a Minister and the Prime Minister at that time.

The Government led by the Bharatiya Janata Party put in efforts during the last four years to solve the Narmada dispute. Prior to this no Congress Government made such an effort in this regard. the case was pending in the Supreme Court for the last four to five years and it was not being taken up for hearing. The BJP Government ensured routine hearing of the case. There should not be long gap between two hearings of the case it should come up for hearing regularly and the judgement of the court should come. The judgement was pronounced in favour of Gujarat and rehabiliation work is going on there smoothly. In Gujarat every family got rupees 35 to 40 lakh which is unprecedent as such amount has not been paid earlier to anyone. At the same time taking care of rehabilitation work Narmadad water has been made available to the people. One of my friend has said that extra water has been diverted in the Sabarmati river. It is not true. During rainy season Narmada water goes waste and when the canal was ready for commissioning and the other areas were in the grip of drought and famine like situation was prevailing there, that is why this surplus water was diverted into the Sabarmati river so that the surplus water go into rivers and pond and ground water table could come up. Canals have been constructed in a well planned manner and sluice gates have been constructed on rivers to release water into canals. The people who talk about river connectivity should realise this. After construction

[Dr. Vallabhbhai Kathiria]

of Sardar Sarovar and canals, drinking water is being supplied through pipeline to more than two thousand villages of the State. 700 kilometre long pipeline has been laid there. We have provided drinking water to each village in the drought hit areas where all the dams and rivers have dried up.

Sir, one of my friend was saying that potable water is not available in Gujarat. Earlier there was acute shortage of water but now drinking water has been made available in two to three thousand villages. Water has been arranged for a number of villages which is something to be proud of Gujarati people say that ours is developed State and it is the number one on the ladder of development. Trade and industries are also flourishing in the State. To maintain the identity and to keep Gujarat intact 'Gaurav Yatra' was organised. One of our friends who has joined the Congress party recently visited the United States of America to collect Dollars there. We also got a message from there. As the elections are drawing nearer in the State to they were in dire need of dollars. So he went over their so collect Dollars. We talk about maintaining the pride of Gujarat and they talk about their foreign journey which he undertook to collect Dollars.

The incident that took place at 'Akshardham' was a tragic incident for the entire country and society. Terrorism has spread Kashmir to Gujarat and despite all this we talk about terrorism and the enemy country which is bent upon to destroy our country. Shrimati Renuji has rightly said that instead of solving the problems present before the country we do vote bank politics only. The hon'ble member has misinformed the House that the population of people living below the poverty line is quite high in Gujarat. He has said that about 50 to 700 percent people are living below poverty line. In our country 26 percent of our population is living below the poverty line and the number thereof would certainly be less so far as Gujarat is concerned. For the first time our Government have allotted land to the tribal people. They have been made land owner. That is why we won so many seats in elections in Gujarat.

We talk of development, we also talk of industrial development. We have developed a port in Gujarat. They say that riots are raging in Gujarat and killings are also taking place there. By saying so, they are causing harm to the country. It is a matter of think over that atleast we should not cause harm to the country. We have to develop our country and also to ensure its security. If we keep on involving in petty matters, we cannot do any service to the people of the nation. Do we not want good of our Muslim brethren and do we not want to take them along ? If we want so, we should not cause harm to the country by involving ourselves in petty issues.

Somebody talked about Dr. Pravin Togadia here. I personally know him very well. He is quite an intelligent person. He has two very close Muslim friends and they always come to call on him. We want our Muslim brethren should love their own country. Our brother Shahnawaz has rightly said that he is fully committed to his mother land and cars for this nation. There is an urgent need to include our Muslim brethren in the mainstream of the nation. But those who are traitors, we should ensure that they are isolated. If our Muslim brethren live unitedly with other countrymen, then the question of Hindu-Muslim riots does not arise.

If you happen to see Gujarat, you will find that Hindu-Muslim live there in harmony, they are doing business there together and working together. They dine together in hotels. When we discuss Gujarat issue here, we are unable to perceive a sense of brotherhood among people there. Since I live there, therefore, I would like to request you to first visit there and then say anything about Gujarat. People are saying that the Gujarat Government has failed as it could not check violence there. But such people should first visit Gujarat. The Gaurav Yatra was taken and there recently and not even a single incident of violence occurred there. Wherever processions are taken out, not even a single incident of violence take place there. The SSC examinations were conducted peacefully there but our colleagues from the congress party tried to mislead students and asked them not to appear at the examinations. I want to know who tried to mislead the people there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the motion that has been moved today, I want to say that Gujarat is forging ahead on the path of peace today. Whatever happened in Gujarat after the Godhra incident, is a blot for all of us. But if we don't talk peace, then how could we take Gujarat on the path

of progress. We want to provide good education and better job opportunities there to pave the way for peace and we are committed to it. With these words, I oppose this motion. I extend my good wishes of new year to all in Gujarat and would also like to request all to stop talking about communal riots there and to talk of Hindu-Muslim Unity and to make a resolve to make this country great. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha) : Sir, I rise to speak on the Adjournment Motion. I have heard the speeches and the feelings which have been expressed from the other side. The Gujarat Government has been praised a lot. I am putting the other side of the situation today in Gujarat ; or their own knowledge. I have never understood as to why violence occurs whenever VHP or any sister organisation linked with the BJP takes out any *Yatra*. Why did the violence occur when they started the *Yatra* from Somnath to Ayodhya ? Why is it that no violence occurs in *yatras* taken out by the Jains, the Swaminarayans and others ? Why does it happen in your case and not in the case of others ? Is it that there are some elements who are trying to inculcate a negative attitude against the minorities living in this country ? I have found a kind of complete dual attitude. They say something in the House and completely the opposite when they go out. I saw the Chief Minister saying on thing in the media, on the television, and saying completely the other thing in reality. Why did he say in public really " Hum ek, humare panch" ? Why did he say that he did not want to release water from the Narmada during Ramzan and so he released it now ? Why has this kind of instigating attitude been adopted by the Party which is in power in Gujarat ? There is only one reason: They want to come to power. That is the only strategy. They are not left with any other things with which they can go before the people. What did you do over the last four-and-a-half years ? If you have done so much of work, which you have been narrating here, why do you not raise those kinds of things in your campaign ? Why do you not talk about development in your *Gaurav Yatras* ? Why do you simply concentrate on the issues relating to the minority alone ?

Do not say that riots did not occur during your rule. When you came to power, within the first week itself, there were riots in Vihara, Bardoli, Valsad, Bhavnagar, Randhirpur, Sanjoli and in others parts of the State. Therefore, do not say that riots did not occur in your rule. If you take the history of total number of riots, from 1992 to 1995, the maximum riots that occurred in Gujarat was during that period. The strategy was that you create a riot situation and then you deride the community to come to power. That strategy was adopted and, that is why, the present Chief Minister was sent from here to see that your Party wins the election. He could see that your Party could win the election only by creating a kind of communal divide and not on the basis of any developmental issues.

What has happened during Mr. Modi's rule in Gujarat ? Twenty-six thousand people were killed in natural and other man-made calamities. Forget about the natural disasters. They could have saved a lot of lives by taking appropriate steps. Your own Government, over the last four-and-a-half years, did not take any steps to save their lives. You have just now referred to a package. When a thousand people were killed, the Prime Minister announced a package of Rs. 150 crore. Even after seven months, you have not paid any compensation to the 17-18 people who were killed in that Godhra incident. Forget about it. You could spend only Rs. 80 crore; there is still some more money lying with the Government of Gujarat. Why is the Gujarat Government not spending that money ? The Gujarat Government, in fact, in all these four-and-a-half years, faced one calamity or another, and they asked the Central Government to help them out. You have demanded Rs. 28,000 crore, but only Rs. 2,600 crore has been given to Gujarat. What did you do in the case of starvation deaths in 1998 ? Fifteen people died due to hunger in Khedbrahma in Saurashtra. What steps did the Government take when water riots occurred in Phalla, Bhavnagar and at other places ? Whatever data I am giving, I may remind you that I am simply quoting the official version. I have just finished a draft on, "Four-and-a-half years of BJP (Misrule in Gujarat)". I have taken into account the C and AG report, your own Government's data and also the announcements. You made 1,863 announcements; the present Chief Minister made 413 announcements of which 48 per cent remain unfulfilled. Whatever were fulfilled half-heartedly, that comes to only 15-17 per cent.

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

17.00 hrs.

So, a large number of the announcements made by the Gujarat Government have remained mere announcements and the Government of Gujarat has been rendered to being a Government of Announcements! The Government of Gujarat, in the last four and a half years, has done nothing except making announcements to the people.

What has happened on the industrial front? Under the regime of this Government, around 44,000 factories have got closed down. About 10,44,000 people have been rendered jobless. I am giving you these figures and you may check it. These figures are not based on hearsay; these are figures available from the records of the Gujarat Government. There has been an increase of 30 per cent in unemployment in the State during this period. The former Chief Minister of Gujarat had promised to provide around a hundred thousand jobs to people every year. It was promised to the people that the scar of unemployment would be removed from the forehead of the people of Gujarat within a period of two to three years. The Government promised to provide one lakh jobs. What has been its achievement? Only 25,000 people have been provided with jobs in the last four and a half years of rule of this Government in the State.

What has happened to the water problem? The Government said that water was available. But the fact is that only one-third of the villages in the States get only ten litres of water per day. But the maximum limit for making water available is 14 litres. Why has water not been provided to the extent desirable? There was another blantant untruth told by this Government. Now only they have said that water has been released from Narmada to Sabaramati. What happened last year? In fact, the Government pumped water out of the Mahi river and channelised that water through a canal and declared that water to be from the Narmada. That was what was said officially and the Government went on with the campaign. . . .*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. . . .*(Interruptions)* This is from the official records and I am just putting the facts before the House.

Sir, what has happened to generation of electricity? The Government promised for generation of 10,000 MW of electricity on their election manifesto. But did they generate a single megawatt of electricity in their four and a half years of rule? The villages in Gujarat are now getting only four and half hours of electricity per day. This has been the record of the Government in the State of Gujarat.

Sir, what has been the financial situation of the State in their regime? There is a debt to the tune of Rs. 47,000 crore in these four and a half years. The Government has to pay Rs. 5,000 crore as interest on the total debt and it consumes 18 per cent of the revenue. We have to take an overdraft for 22 times to meet this debt. You have to borrow from outside as well as from the open market. The Government has not been able to pay the salaries to their staff. I know it is a hard fact for them to digest. About 28,000 posts meant to be filled up by the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are lying vacant in spite of the High Court directing the Government of Gujarat to fill up these vacancies. About 46,000 rooms for schools are still to be built. It has not been done so far. There are even vacancies for teachers.

The Government talks about tribal and forests land. The land of those tribals who were cultivating there before 1980 have been taken over and there was a huge uproar in the entire country on the issue because of a petition filed by somebody in the Supreme Court in this regard. This Government talks of the interest of the *dalits*. More than 6,000 *dalits* have been murdered in the four and a half years rule of this Government in Gujarat. I have given the figures of what has happened under the misrule of this BJP Government in the last four and a half years in the State of Gujarat. The State ranks fourth in crimes committed against the *dalits* and it ranks seventh in crimes committed against the tribals. If you search the records of the National Crime Bureau, then you would find as to what has happened in the State during these four and a half years rule of this Government.

Next, I come to corruptions. According to the report of the Vigilance Commission, corruption rate in the State has increased to 45 per cent. In one case it was mentioned in the report of the C and AG that tarpaulin that was bought was of a low quality. This Government could not even submit proper accounts to Japan for foreign aid that was given to the State by them. They did not submit accounts

as to how the aid was distributed. I am just reminding them of the facts.

Sir, let us take any sector and we are ready to sit on a debate with them on development issues. The Government declared distribution of nine kilos of rice for Rs. 2/- per kg. Now, that allocation has not only been reduced to seven kilos but has still not been distributed in the tribal areas.

You talk of the tribals. You say that you took out a manifesto for the tribals. After working for 20 years in tribal areas, at that time I said what you should be doing. What is happening to it ? You did not distribute even land. During the Congress rule, Gujarat Government released 50 thousand hectares of forest land to the tribals. You did not distribute land even to 32 thousand people. Not even 30 thousand hectares of land is distributed to them. There is mass exodus from the tribal areas because you have not been able to generate employment in those areas.

The Government of Gujarat did not declare many areas suffering from drought as drought-hit areas thinking that if they do so it will hamper their chances of holding early elections. If you go through the answers given today, you will find that the Government of Gujarat has not asked for a single pie from the Government of India. It is simply because they fear that if they declare drought in Gujarat they will not have elections. As a result of that, no drought relief work has started in the tribal areas. . . .*(Interruptions)* I know, it is very difficult to hear these things. If you are that confident, why do you not raise development issues in Gujarat ? Why are you simply going on spreading hatred and communal violence ? Why has your Chief Minister not visited a single camp of minorities till today ? Why has none of your MLAs visited those camps ? In the spirit that has been expressed in Parliament, why do you not go and meet them, and try to spread the message of brotherhood ? Why do you not to any to this ? That is why *Gaurav Yatra* has been opposed. You did not take into account the interests of the people of Gujarat who are keeping the situation calm. The people of Gujarat want peace and calm. It is you who want to keep the hatred alive simply because you want to come to power by drawing those masses. None of them has been able to go to those areas because they know that they will not be welcomed there. That is the situation. That is why the Chief Minister of Gujarat is not interested in going to those areas. Do you find him resolving a single development issue except supply of drinking water from Narmada ? It is not you who brought Narmada water. As somebody was saying, the dam's height was only raised by you by about eight metres. It was all really done by the Congress. In the last four years the project was delayed because your Government could not rehabilitate the oustees of the Sardar Sarovar Dam. . . .*(Interruptions)* Hold on for heaven's sake! Hang on for a while.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Madhusudan Mistry, your time is over. You have to conclude now.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY : That is what I want to do, Sir.

Go to the houses of the affected people. The people of Gujarat have never even seen such a Government ever since Gujarat came into existence. As a result, the people will totally reject these people in the forthcoming elections. None of their efforts will make them survive in the coming elections.

I conclude by expressing my support for the Motion, which has been tabled by our party.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirsa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir the issue which is being discussed in the House today has already been discussed in the House several times. The members from the treasury and opposition benches have expressed their views but the outcome has been Zero so far. It seems that Gujarat state is trapped in a sort of whirl wind at present. The circumstances there have been adverse in the recent past. Two-three years back, cyclone hit the state, later earthquake rocked the state and then communal riots broke out there. I agree that cyclone and earthquake are natural calamities but the communal riots are man-made.

It is clear that flaring up people's feelings for political ends and taking such steps to attract people's attention in order to grab power, citing the incidents which occurred in Gujarat, an orthodox and fanatic is least bothered about the country's progress and they are also not bothered that

[Dr. Sushil Kumar Indora]

their utterings will lower the image of country not only in the country but also abroad. They just want to serve their own interest i.e. to garner more votes by indulging in vote politics.

Sir, I agree with what the hon. Prime Minister had said that elections should be held and canvassing for votes should be issue-based the problems faced by the society should be solved and these problems should be made election issues. The country or state should march forward on the path of progress, with this resolution, one should enter into poll fray and votes should be sought but the situation is different now. For the past several years, elections are fought in this country on caste basis and the candidates indulge in politicising it. But when they have now realised that caste politics is not working they are using this Ploy in the name of religion and doing the politics over it and making it an election issue and sometimes siding with the emotions of Muslim and sometimes giving the slogan go Hindutava, this vicious circle of politics is going on and I think that Gujarat has become the victim of this very politics. People in Gujarat still want to live with peace, love and brotherhood. The people of Gujarat want that Gujarat should occupy a place of pride not only in India but the world over. But the vicious circle of politics which is going on has multiplied the sufferings of the Gujarati people. On the one hand when people do not have roofs over their head after the devastating earthquake, they were shelterless and had no means of livelihood and the educational machinery was in a mess which needed development of the State, in such an atmosphere, what needed most was that the administration there should be in strong hands so that developmental works could be undertaken firmly. But I am compelled to say with regret that the works which should have been undertaken could not be realised due to failure in relief and developmental works. It was hoped that the change which had been brought about would give impetus to development and relief works. But our expectations that we had from the new-comers were belied. Instead of exercising control over past failures and inactivities and speeding up that development process of their State, they started playing new tickets to remain in politics. I have heard hon. Members of both the sides. Quite often, we learnt it from Choudhary Devi Lal ji to strike the iron while it is not. Today, even I shall do so and would submit that Gujarat is entangled in the vicious whirlpool of politics and needs to be freed from it. Only our concerted efforts can free Gujarat from that whirlpool. We have to rise above our vested political interests. Instead of using the weapons of casteism and religion for obtaining votes we should try to understand the sentiments of the locals in order to nurse their wounds. We should try to make them forget the tragedy they have gone through, the genocide suffered by them and win over their hearts. Such incidents have tarnished the image of our country at home and abroad. I have no doubts in saying that when this issue was discussed with our hon. Prime Minister and hon. Deputy Prime Minister abroad even they were pretty embarrassed. Even they did not have any explanation in this regard.

Sir, we all know that during the last fifty years under which party's regime the country or the States have progressed. It is not hidden from us. When we come to the issue of Gujarat, not only the Indians residing in the country but residing in other countries ask us as to why this was taking place in Gujarat and we are not able to give any reply. We are not able to clean that blot on our image. It is surprising that for our selfish ends, several times we seek to justify those incidents which are condemned by people in the country and abroad and which have lowered our country's image. Chief Ministers under whose regimes of all the Chief Ministers in that 50 years history undue importance have been given to those Chief Ministers under whose regimes communal incidents have taken place. It is quite ironical that they have been hailed as 'men of the era' and elections are sought to be contested under their stewardship as frontline leaders. While he should have admitted his mistake committed by him, be he from any party, and should have tried to make amends for them. There have been lapses in the rehabilitation which should be removed.

Sir, big leaders of the country have said it openly that there is a need to adopt and respect constitution in Gujarat. When big national level leaders said openly that the leaders there are not abiding by the Constitutional laws sought to be enforced by the Election Commission, it is

a shame for all of us. The hard liners are destroying the structure of the country. The foremost point is that Gujarat administration has been very lenient rather it has been a silent spectator. It seems there could be a nexus between the administration and the Government and that is a game being played by them in unison. We have to remain alert lust the bureaucracy and the polity should be doing something in the disfavour of the society. How the people who are disturbing law and order, should be mended. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are very slow in your submission. You should be fast. Even though there is no interruption, you are speaking very slowly. When there is no interruption, you can go fast.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA : Some people are bent upon destroying the structure of the society and the administration is looking like a silent spectator Hardliners particularly speak very openly in Gujarat. Take for example very recent past. Some call it 'Gaurav Yatra' some call it by another name but one thing is very clear that some people provoke the sentiments which creates tension. Even hon. Prime Minister felt that duty towards nation should be fulfilled. Still the hardliners were saying very openly that we shall do what we have in our heart. It is regrettable. I will urge upon the Government and entire House that such shameless incidents should not occur in other parts of the State or the country. It may take place in any part of the country, we shall control the situation through our concerted efforts. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted to you was five minutes; but you have already taken 18 minutes.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA : Lastly, I would conclude by saying that we should bear in mind the history of Mahabharta lest we, like Bhishma Pitamah, see our country on road to destruction. That is why we should jointly make efforts to build up fraternity amongst people.

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduars) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject. I rise to speak in support of the adjournment motion. Hon. Members of the ruling party tried to prove it several times that there was peace in Gujarat.

But the hon. Members should know that the matter which is being discussed has been deliberated upon several times. Very regretfully I have to submit that I am compelled to participate in that very discussion once again. What I mean is that had peace been prevailing in that State which belonged to great leaders like Sardar Patel, Mahatma Gandhi and the State which is represented by our hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, Shri L.K. Advaniji then I do not think there was a need to hold this discussion.

It means that even you think that the situation over there is not normal and that is why there is a need to deliberated upon this important subject in the House. I wish there be no blot on the democracy of the country. But the kind of sorry incidents that have occurred in Gujarat, not only the State but the image of the entire country has been tarnished. I have started feeling that the democracy is in danger. It is not a propitious sign but an unpropitious indicating for the entire country. That is why, I would urge upon all the hon. Members to jointly give a call for communal harmony in the entire country.

That kind of incidents which have occurred in Gujarat are condemnable but some of the leaders of the Bhartiya Janata Party, instead of criticising the State Chief Minister are patting his back. Not only this but Senior Members of the Union Cabinet have stated that these kind of incidents and riots are a common feature and occur off and on in our country. It is regretful and matter of grave concern. Hon. Prime Minister has also condemned it. How would we be able to show our face to people abroad. When I read the newspapers, I felt that hon. Prime Minister wanted to remove the State Chief Minister. But I think the Chief Minister being blessed by some unfortunate power could not be removed. It is also a great danger for the country. If our representatives, head of our country behave in this manner and if they do not change their mindset, then there is no doubt that the image of our country would be further lowered.

[Shri Joachim Baxla]

I would like to request that the manner in which the communal killings took place on a large scale and the atrocities committed on the members of minorities, the manner in which the poor and members of minority communities were done to death, this should not be repeatedly raised in the House. We should resolve ourselves for creating such an atmosphere and this is what I think. We should talk about developmental issues in this House The poor in the country need to house to live in, our common people, farmers, labourers, agricultural labourers, workers working in factories should be provided medical facilities, they should housing facilities and their children should get educational facilities.

17.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But we have kept there Developmental works on a back burner and the manner in which we are voicing our feelings through the Gaurav Yatra, that is not good. I wonder for what the glory and Gaurav Yatra. Have they tried to tell people about the progress made through this Gaurav Yatra? Do they want to take out Gaurav Yatra because people were massacred in Gujarat? Or do they want to take out Gaurav Yatra because people were burnt alive in Gujarat? Should the Gaurav Yatra be taken our because the members of minority community had to fleet away from their homes and were compelled to stay in the camps? What work the Gaurav Yatra is and choice of time! I condemn it. A constitutional body has come under attack. This is not an attack on an individual rather its an attack on a constitutional body, the election commission. Lyngdoh is not the only person manning the Election Commission, there are two more members there. It's matter of regret that selectively a commissioner is under attack. Its not a good omen, its rather ominous for us. We should not associate ourselves with people indulging in such deeds. I would like to submit that such type of incidents should not be repeated in future.

I will not say more. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak. I am, therefore, thankful to you and with these words I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI HARIN PATHAK) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in English we say,

[English]

anything in excess is dangerous.

[Translation]

Excess of everything is bad. Everything which reaches an excess leads to destruction. I arrived here at noon. As per your suggestion, it was agreed by the Hon. Leader of Opposition and Leaders of our parties that the business of the House would be conducted smoothly as was publicised through newspapers and media and subjects of discussion would be different. When I took part in the discussion on the 11th March of the first time and I was asked if would like to say something, then I had said what should I speak. Why do we want to raise this issue in the House time and again and instead of finding a way out to this issue, we are rather making it more complicated. Charges are traded against us that the Bhartiya Janta Party wants to keep this issue alive. What is happening today. Today is the first day of the winter session. I had thought that we had so many issues, we would discuss them. I had visited Rajasthan recently. People are dying there of starvation. I visited Rajasthan next day of Diwali. That's why I had requested not to rake up this issue. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

You are playing with fire.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please maintain peace in the House.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : You know what happens in elections. . . .*(Interruptions)* I had visited Rajasthan next day of Diwali.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have to correct the position. When the Adjournment Motion was placed before you, you did want to know whether there would be any objection to this in the House. From the Treasury Benches side, they said that they have no objection to it. Therefore, the question does not arise that we imposed the discussion.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : I do not take any objection to it. But I am just reminding the House.

[Translation]

I am not worried about it. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Then you will take out yatras frequently and indulge in rioting. . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : if you do not like to hear the ruth, then why to you raise it in the House ? Now elections have been announced for 12th December as per your desire. If you want to say something, say it then. Why are you afraid of people ? You do not dare say it there. Now you have realised what the outcome is going to be. "India Today" has published its poll survey. BJP is going to win there with more than 125 seats. . . .*(Interruptions)* Now you want to use this House as a platform. We do not want that you should provoke us. If you do so, we will respond. . . .*(Interruptions)* I did not want to speak, but it was raised by you first. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) What happened in Jammu and Kashmir ? . . .*(Interruptions)* You were more vocal.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Truth is always bitter. I used to say earlier also that such a message should be sent out which could maintain peace in Gujarat. But when you are politicising the things, I am compelled to say that we have so many issues before us in this winter session. Election dates have been announced Filing of nomination papers will start there from today. I support what Mishry ji has said, though I am not agreed to his views, it's a different thing. Therefore, I say do something new there. Same thing is being repented time and again. You should have made an appeal. I said the same thing on 30th night. Madhu Sudan ji is my friend. He was saying that such an incident occurred after 1995. I had said at the outset on 11th March and I am reiterating the same thing today and I do not want to level charges against any party. But at least listen to me. It will be decided very soon on 12th December. There are 24 days remaining. It will be known to all and everything would come out crystal clear that day.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : You have rightly said that everything would be crystal clear on the 12th. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Don't go along with Shankarsinh. Yours is a nice party and at least don't act here at his instance. He was with us for 30 years and even then he has deceived us. Only time will tell, how you would be deceived after thirty years. Therefore, I want to warn you not to do politics in Gujarat as per his directions. He will leave you nowhere. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : A person with positive thinking cannot remain there for long. . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : He has been with us for thirty years. You also see in these thirty months and you will also come to know after the elections. We were accused of communal rioting. Sir, I had submitted even at that time that it was not a thing which could be counted as to what had happened in a particular year ?

When Shri Madhusudan Mistriji gave figures in regard to riots of the last five years then I think I should also place facts in the House. I have a survey.

[English]

Politics of communalism Hindu-Muslim Riots : A survey by Ms Janeb Banoo, Appendix-II, Page Nos. 174-193, Historical Survey of some major communal riots

[Translation]

Shri Madhusudan has left the House placing his submissions. I agree what has been submitted by him but do not agree with his views. Riots began in Ahmedabad in 1713 A.D. since then and till Independence there were riots approximately 120 times. You will say this that BJP was responsible for the riots that took place after 1995, but I want to ask as to whether BJP was there when the riots occurred in 1713 A.D. ? When there were riots in Kashmir from 1719 A.D. to 1720 A.D was there Bhartiya Janata Party ? Thereafter, in September 1927 when there were riots in Ahmedabad, was Bhartiya Janata Party in power ? Similarly there were riots in 1929 in Bombay and in 1930 in Banaras. . . .*(Interruptions)* But we are accused.

[Shri Harin Pathak]

I mean to say in that riots occurred 350 times in the country and 120 times it were after Independence and in Gujarat, after its constitution total seven times riots took place out of which six times Congress was in power. I have given the reasons for those riots and I do not wish to repeat them.

AN HON. MEMBER : The riots were due to R.S.S.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : R.S.S. was not there in Gujarat at that time. the speech I gave on 11th. . . .*(Interruptions)* if you would accuse us, point out a finger at us, then three fingers shall be pointing in your direction as well. You try to pressurize us what to speak and what not to speak. During 1984, a person was assassinated, and this assassination should have been condemned in all possible manner, but whereas elections were conducted after that assassination. . . .*(Interruptions)* Big posters were stuck during elections in which a Sikh was shown attacking a women with a knife. The sentiments of the people were played with.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : L.G. was changed. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : He was changed and used and Congress came to power winning 405 seats. We do not want to play such politics. You have no right to accuse us. I would like to quote a para of Shri Gangadharan, a writer of "The Week" magazine on 11th August, 2002.

[English]

"What applies to Hindus and Sikhs obviously does not apply to Muslims. We can conveniently forget the atrocities against them. The worst even communal riots in India since Independence were not the 1986 riots, but those, which rocked Ahmedabad and Gujarat in 1969."

[Translation]

Our Government was not in power at that time. Our party was not there, our Panchayat was not there. Bajrang Dal was not there, Vishwa Hindu Parishad was not there. . . .*(Interruptions)* According to official Report, Hitendra Desai's Government was in power in 1969. Congress's hold was there in Gujarat Panchayats. Congress was in Ahmedabad Corporation and Municipality.

[English]

Official report fixed the death toll at round 5,000 :

"Buth there was fire two or three times.". . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Who played the role of Modi ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Further, he writes in Hindustan Times :

[English]

"Remember the Ahmedabad riots. The people are willing to resurrect the centuries old Mogul invasion or the 1984 anti-Sikh riots. How can we forget the Ahmedabad blood bath of 1969 ? In one particular case, around 120 Muslims were trapped inside a small room and were savagely killed by the riotous mob."

[Translation]

I do not want to say anything in this regard, I have said that earlier as well.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARYA : That was of R.S.S.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Where was RSS there.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Our Gurus and saints used to say that unit we reach the borders of Hindu Rashtra the country will continue to disintegrate.

[English]

This was the Parvachan of Guru Golwalkar pertaining to the activism of RSS :

"So long as the Hindu Rashtra is not achieved this kind of things will continue."

And you are for that.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, this much I can admit which is true that Shankar Singh ji belongs to RSS. . . .

(Interruptions) Many of the leaders of Congress belonged to RSS. . . .*(Interruptions)* I did not want to touch this topic but Madhusudan ji tried to do so. Why do you hold such discussion time and again in this House. Now the elections have been announced. Today I am submitting it resentfully while earlier I had compassion. I wanted that we would jointly pass a resolution and peace be restored in Gujarat. Peace was established in Gujarat. My former speaker Katharia ji has also mentioned it, Navratri festivals were celebrated. Earlier it was decided that Navratri shall not be celebrated after 10 P.M., then Supreme Court and Home Ministry decided and till 4 O'clock, 6 O'clock in the morning in entire Ahmedabad, Gujarat girls kept on dancing and celebrating the Navratri festival.

[English]

There was not a single incident of teasing anybody.

[Translation]

There, was no single incident of teasing. Diwali was celebrated during riots. I doubt your intentions whenever this issue is raised in the House time and again. You want to take advantage from this situation. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Will you yield for a minute please ?

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Why should I ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am requesting you for that.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : No, not at all. You can speak later on. You are playing with the feelings of the people of Gujarat for the last seven months. We are hut. What do you think about Gujaratis ? . . .*(Interruptions)* You want to establish that we are murderers and killers. Every time you are thinking that the people of Gujarat are murderers and killers. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, if a Chief Minister hurls abuses, threatens and provokes Hindus and Muslims to fight. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He has not yielded.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I do not know what kind of procedure we are following here. . . .*(Interruptions)* I am not abusing him. I am asking him to reply to my question. . . .*(Interruptions)* I am telling him why did he raise this question ? Let him reply, if he can. . . .*(Interruptions)* You have asked many times why you raised this issue. I am telling you why we raised this issue

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : When your turn comes, you tell this. . . .*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Your Chief Minister is abusing everybody. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : No, not at all. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Are we not entitled to raise this issue on the floor of the House ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, the Prime Minister of this Government and the Leader of this House has been abused by his counterfeit, the VHP and other leaders. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

We did not request him to stop. . . .*(Interruptions)* No reporter did it. . . .*(Interruptions)* Your Prime Minister did it, and no the Congress Party. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : His intentions are doubtful. We will speak now because we have been tolerating these accusations for the last 7 months. We have not accused any party.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You have to conclude in five minutes.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : I will conclude within two minutes. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Who publicity insulted the Prime Minister ? It is not the Congress, but the VHP. Let them answer! . . .*(Interruptions)* Sir, it is a fact

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

that Shri Modi accused Shri J.M. Lyngdoh in terms of his religion. It is a fact that VHP accused the Prime Minister and the entire secular forces as its enemy. What is all this ? Do they not know all these things. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have already spoken.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, it has been shown on T.V. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pathak is addressing the House, let him speak.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : He has spoken for 45 minutes, we did not interrupt him. Whenever we speak, they always go on interrupting. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pathak, please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Sir, serious allegations were levelled against us. Even foreign platform was used for this purpose. Things were projected in the House to involve the people of Gujarat at large. . . .*(Interruptions)* I would like to cite one example in the House. My friend Ehasan Jaffari was a Member of Lok Sabha. He was killed brutally. This was widely condemned. A leading newspaper of the country published an article which triggred a debate.

[English]

In that article it was written.

[Translation]

that the daughter of Ehasan Jaffri was gangraped. This became a subject of hot discussion. Gujarat earned a bad name in the entire world. After four-five days his daughter issued a statement from London that she did not live in Ahmedabad. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : We never said that. This is on record. We challenge it. If he can produce that any Congress MP has said this, we will withdraw from the House. . . .*(Interruptions)* Let us check the proceedings. None of the Congress Members has said this. Let him produce this. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : This allegation has not been levelled by the Congress. This is all fabricated. Of course, we raised the issue of the killing of Ehasan Jaffri, but no Congressman ever raised the issue of the alleged rape of his daughter.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I again demand that let the records be checked. If any Congress MP has said this, we will now express our apologies and if it is not so then he will have to express his apologies. . . . *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Why are you taking it personally. I have not named any congressman. This is like guilty mind is always suspicious.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, this is a very serious charge, it should be verified. You ask him which party has said, which Member has said this. *(Interruptions)* Who said that Ehasan Jaffery's daughter was raped ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : For your information, the hon. Minister has not made a statement that it is said by the Congress Party or by any Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has never taken the name of the Congress Party. He has only mentioned about it.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Which hon. Member has said this ? . . .*(Interruptions)* He is a member of the Council of Ministers. He has said that the hon. Members discussed this issue. We would like to know which hon. Member has said this ? . . .*(Interrup ions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : The hon. Member simply quoted what was published in the article. Why are you taking it against you ? . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, allegation has been labled against us. . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking Shri Harin Pathak, whether he wants to refer to any particular Member of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please let him reply.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can refer to my speech. I had to say this because so many incidents occur in the country which find place in newspapers and for what we are accused. I have not named any political party. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, let him accuse the media and not the House. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Harin Pathak, you please continue your speech.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, he is committing a breach of privilege. Leaving aside everything, he is committing a breach of privilege. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Harin Pathak, your time is over. Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you to speak. Pathakji, you should address me and carry on with your speech.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, why is the levelling fabricated charges ? This is my wish as I also expressed in my speech of 11th March and at 11.40 p.m. on 30th April that this should not be made an issue. Peace and communal harmony have now been restored. We should not raise any such issue here which can foment communal tension. I had to open my mouth when some allegations were made against us in the morning.

Lastly, I would say that we have condemned the incidents of Gujarat several times during the last seven months. We should ponder over together as to how the recurrence of such incidents are avoided ? Let us not make it an issue in the elections. We should seek votes on the basis our governance and functioning. I would like that the discussion on the subject be closed once and forever. Harping on the same issue again and agains is in no one's interest. For instance, I would say only that my father died 10 months back. My mother died during my childhood. My father died at the age of 80 years. He was very dear to me. He brought up me. The time passed. Being so busy I also forgot him at times during these 10 months, but I become sentimental when someone reminds me of the virtues of my father. We can never forget what he did for me and my brothers. Tears weld up in my eyes when I remember all that. There are certain things which are attached to the sentiment.

We will have to forget what happened in Gujarat on 27th and 28th instants. What we discuss the same issue in the House again and again under some or other rules, then the wounds of the poor and the innocent persons would not be heald up rather wounds will remain alive and it will not serve any purpose. Let us forget it. Close this issue here today and come to the electoral battle. Elections in Gujarat are to be held on 12th instant. Whatever you want to say, say it it to the electorates. Let the matter be closed and create the atmosphere of communal harmony. With these worlds I conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, you have been given only three minutes to speak.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would conclude my speech within a very short time so that, I think, you need not use the bell.

[Shri Ajoy Chakraborty]

Firstly, I convey my heartiest gratitude to you, and I thank you for allowing the Adjournment Motion on Gujarat issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ajoy Chakraborty, I stop you for a minute. The time given to this Motion was up to six o'clock. I am extending the time till the reply from the hon. Minister comes. The Member, who raised the issue, will also reply. Thereafter the debate on this issue will be over.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Just now Shri Harin Pathak told the House that 'why the Gujarat is discussed again and again?' I remind him that you are responsible for this discussion. The situation in Gujarat compelled us to discuss the Gujarat issue times without number. The hon. Speaker rightly allowed the Adjournment Motion considering the gravity and the necessity of the situation in Gujarat.

Both Mahatma Gandhiji, our Father of Nation, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took birth in Gujarat. Mahatma Gandhi is respected throughout the world as champion of peace, national integrity and communal harmony. That is why, he sacrificed his life and he was killed by Nathuram Godse. Everybody knows who was Godse. Sardar Patel dedicated his entire life for the unity and integrity of the country. As an Indian I am very much proud that we are living in such a country. We are proud of our secular fabrics, secular spirit of the Constitution, the heritage and the culture of the country. But I am sorry to say that in Gujarat, in the regime of the Bharatiya Janata Party, BJP, in the regime of the Party with which our Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister belong, our secular fabrics, our secular spirit, culture and heritage have been destroyed repeatedly.

One Member on behalf of the Treasury Benches accused the Opposition Parties that we never condemned the Godhra incident. It is not a fact. It is untrue. The entire Opposition had condemned the Godhra incident. As soon as it took place, the CPI, my Party's Central Secretariat Member issued a statement condemning the Godhra incident. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister told in this House that after the Godhra incident that

[Translation]

'There will be reaction and you have seen that what and how much reaction were there.

[English]

After Godhra incident, thousands and thousands of people were killed. Thousands and thousands of people were rendered homeless and shelterless. They were compelled to take shelter in the refugee camps without any food or without any relief material. Taking that tragic situation, at the instance of the Chief Minister of Gujarat, the Assembly was dissolved and the Government of Shri Narendra Modi tried to hold election in the first part of September. We, the Opposition, told that this is not the right situation for holding election. In this situation, free and fair election cannot take place. The entire Election Commission visited Gujarat. They met with different people from different parts of Gujarat. They also met different sections of the people in Gujarat. They opined that his is not the right or proper situation for holding free and fair election in Gujarat. After this decision, the BJP Chief Minister of Gujarat along with other organisations like the *Sangh Parivar* and VHP started attacking. They targeted Shri Lyngdoh, the Chief Election Commissioner. Even the Chief Minister of Gujarat abused him that he had taken this decision after getting directive from Vatican.

They have attacked and insulted our constitutional institutions. They have shattered the prestige and dignity of the constitutional institutions.

The decided to go on a *gaurav yatra*. What *gaurav yatra* or glorious *yatra* did they want to go on the dead bodies of thousands of people ? Just two days ago, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad had taken a decision that they would start a *vijay yatra* from Godhra. Shri Pravin Togadia, Shri Ashok Singhal and all the VHP leaders decided to start the *vijay yatra* for the communisation of the country and to divided the country on the basis of religion. I would say now in this august House that we do not have to learn about *Hindutva* or Hinduism from Shri Ashok Singhal, Acharya Giriraj Kishore or Shri Pravin Togadia. We have learnt Hinduism and *Hindutva* from Swami Vivekananda and Shri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and we are proud of that.

The elections in Gujarat are to take place on the 12th December. I urge the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to ensure that the elections make place in a free and fair manner so that people can exercise their franhise without any fear. Any party way win the elections but our country would remain united. I urge the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to direct his partymen and the *Sangh parivar* not to split the country and not to divide the country on the basis of religion. Do not communalism the country. We are proud of our secular fabric. We are united We would be united. So, I urge the Deputy Prime Minister not to do polemics for the sake of grabbing power. I urge that he directs his party not to do polemics but do politics. Please do not communalism the country; do not divide the country on the basis of religion for winning elections.

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO (Purulia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion on Gujarat.

We are proud of Gujarat. It is the State which gave us Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel. It is the place of Lord Krishna; and the Somnath temple is also situated there.

The disturbances began in the month of February this year on the occasion of the Godhra incident. It has been stated that disturbance has been created and the people have been divided in a planned manner.

After the announcement of the elections in Gujarat, constitutional bodies are attacked in the name of religion. The hon. Leader of the Opposition is also being castigated in the name of religion ad minorities. Muslims are also being targeted. It has been stated that the Election Commission has been guided by and is working under the guidance of the hon. Leader of the Opposition. These types of statements are coming from the Constitutional Head of the State.

Elections have already been announced and the notification is being issued. We hope the elections would be held in a peaceful manner. All the political parties should take up the responsibility. I would especially request the BJP to restrict its sister organisations so that further violence would not occur.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak. Sir, the Government has to see that unity and integrity of India should remain intact and the opposition has to see that the Government perform its duties and responsibilities properly.

Sir, it is true that the Government do not function properly to maintain the unity and integrity of the country. I have got great regards for Advaniji, he is a very senior member. Forty person were killed in terror attack on Akshardham temple. We have expressed our anguish for the same. But they do not bother and are not concerned about the incidents in which thousand of people are killed. These people always talk of temple. What is there in the temple ? When Advaniji was the President of the Party, he took out a Yatra starting form Somnath temple. That is right but now at present he is not the president of the party. He is the Home Minister of the country, Deputy Prime Minister of the country and this is what he should understand. He fails of understand it and that is not proper. We should not talk about communalism in the country. The Pradhan of our Panth in Gujarat had to advise the Hindus on a number of occasions. He is a civilised person otherwise somewhere you will find Bajrang Dal, Shiv Sena and other people talking this and that and always speaking about temple which is not proper. Out Panth Pradhan has acted properly this time and I thank him for the same and it is his responsibility to run the country properly and this is what I want to request to him.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever I have told Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunshi in person, if he has not minded that, then I can say that publicity because recently elections have been held in Jammu and Kashmir for which the whole country was worried. We in the Government were also worried that elections should be held under peaceful atmosphere. It is true that one of the reasons behind it was that authenticity of the elections that have been held in Jammu and Kashmir during the previous years, previous decades has been doubted on the some occasions and as such the whole attention was focused on this thing that the elections in that State should be conducted in a peaceful atmosphere and should be free and fair. When this thing was translated into action, then everyone felt contented. Not only we in the Government but the whole

[Shri L.K. Advani]

country also felt contented. That thing brought credit rating in the world and above all and everything, the people of Jammu and Kashmir were happy that apprehensions of some people in that State have all proved baseless and the elections have been completed.

We were thinking that today on the beginning day of this session, notification of an important election may be issued. Notification of election in Gujarat may be issued and perhaps that notification has been issued . . . that has actually been issued. Voting will take place on 12th December, 2002 and results will be out on 15th December, 2002 during this session. A new Government would perhaps be in position there even before the expiry of this session on 20th December.

I would admit and I was thinking that today's discussion should not take such a shape as may result in aggravating any type of tension there. So when leader of the opposition gave the proposal or the proposal was given for and a behalf of the leader of the opposition, that proposal was about drought. I had thought that discussion on drought would be accepted because it is true that the discussed that has been held here today, we have already on that subject. Last we discussed that issue in the month of July. If we see the whole thing, we would find that there has been no increase in communalism or communal violence there after July. On the whole there has been peaceful atmosphere there barring a few incidents. It is not so that incidents have not occurred but on the whole the kind of incidents that have occurred on 27th and 28th February or three months after thereof that type of incidents have not occurred. We have discussed those incidents in this house in detail. We have discussed the incidents of those three months on a number of occasions. A number of things that have been discussed either from this side or from that side, were mere repetition. I would not say anything to them. I would not blame them because it appears to me that it is not going to help in the existing situation in Gujarat in any way. The Prime Minister has also said that it would be better if apart from other things we also discuss this thing there that how we can give good Governance. Our people were in a way asked to talk about the good governance. We cannot forget this thing because right from the year 1952 till date, that means for year together I have seen every election for Lok Sabha. Some or the other political issue often because the core issue on the basis of which we fought the election. We won or lost, that is a separate issue. The election of 1999 was the first election having no negativism even. In the election of 1998, it was there to some extent but in the elections of 1998 and 1999, Vajpayee ji, Bhartiya Janta Party and alliance parties had announced to convert Swaraj self Government into Suraj (good governance). It was our Statement. Swaraj was also explained that by Swaraj we mean this thing or that thing. If this time the Prime Minister has recently stated that to talk about. Godhara and it would be better to talk about Swaraj, I think that he has stated rightly by Swaraj we mean this thing or that thing. If this time the Prime Minister has recently stated not to talk about Godhara and it would be better to talk about Swaraj, I think that he has stated rightly.

Today morning while coming here I was reading a statement given by Shri Narendra Modi about whom people take mostly in reference to Gujarat. I have got today's Economic times' What he has stated has been reported in the newspaper. Here some honourable member has said that situation has came to such a pass that he has got no money even to pay salaries. He has stated

[English]

> "We have not taken a single penny of debt to pay salaries to our employees. We had to take debt to meet the challenges arising out of natural calamities, be it cyclones, floods or earthquake."

[Translation]

That is why I have mentioned because honourable member has indicated in this regard. Then he told about his planning in respect of Gujarat.

[English]

> "The Gujarat of future would have three basic traits: it would be educated, irrigated and completely electrified. We want to have human resources for the Twenty-first Century. I want Gujarat to have more institutions, like National Institute of Design and Indian Institute of Management."

[Translation]

Both the institutions enjoy good reputation in the country. These institutions are considered to be prestigious institutions.

[English]

"We would strive to irrigate all our fields in the State so that not a single farm is without water. We are going to re-charge all the underground water wells in the next 45 months. All this would not only conserve water but would also help us conserve a large amount of electricity. It would also provide necessary boost to agro-industry."

[Translation]

I have mentioned this point because I got an opportunity to express my agreement to the views put forth in the two discussions, held earlier. I associate myself with your sense of agony and it is a matter of shame for us if innocent persons are killed anywhere whether in Godhra or Narora or Baroda. This point was stated by me in London and it was widely reported. Actually my speech delivered on 3rd in which I had stated that.

[English]

It is a blot on us, particularly on my Government.

[Translation]

because when we came to power, apprehensions were expressed about us that minorities would not feel safe and secure during our rule. We could have made comparative analysis of our track record of the last 4-5 years before the Godhara incident. Today Shri Shahnawaj ji has raked up the old records in order to put forth the figures as to how many people were killed in each of the riots which occurred on earlier occasions and which party was in power at that time. I think, it would have been much better if we would not have initiated this discussion today and would have done justice to the people of Gujarat in true sense whenever Members from Gujarat reacted, I was able to understand that you go through the first two speeches delivered by Shri Harin Pathak and you could find out the difference. It appeared to him that time and again it is B.J.P., which was being targetted and an impression was being created throughout the world that Muslims are not safe in Gujarat as long as Hindus live there. This type of impression is great injustice to Gujarat as well as to our country. . . .*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : It is again a loaded statement.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : It is not a loaded statement.

[Translation]

You may play a trick that Vajpayee ji or Shri Advani said so and so. Our opponents tried their tricks during the last five years but those did not work at all. We have been together in the past and would work together in future. What I want to say is that Hindustan is a secular country today not because of any party but because it embraced secularism in 1947 and that would be seen as an unprecedented incident in the history. The partition of India was made on the basis of the Hindu or Muslim doninated areas and proponents of Pakistan as a separate country pressed for a separate State for all the Muslims. Shri Shahnawaj has rightly said the people who wanted to leave had already left but the people who had been left behind feel that they are should the sons of Mother India is true sense. You go thought the entire history of any comtitnent assembly. No body said that Hindustan should be declared a Hindu State. If India was considered a secular State. . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI Vishwa Hindu parishad, R.S.S. and Narendra Modi are issuing statements daily. . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am talking about the 1947 I make a mention of that point also and I would like to delve on this point also that constitution of India was prepared from the year 1947 to 1950. In between Pakistan declared itself an Islamic-country. India adopted a comtitution which did not include the word, 'secular' but the manner in which it allowed equal rights to all, irrespective of whether one followers Hindu, Islam, Parsi or Christian religion, the concept of secularism automatically found place therein.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

The right to equality and concept of secularism were accepted with one voice because the concept of a religious state never found place in ethos and culture of India. I, therefore, consider it wrong when sometimes many people make use of word 'Hinduism' as substitution of communalism, I would like to tell them that as our friend said in the last of his speech that our concept of Hinduism is that of Swami Vivekanand, Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Swami Dayanand and they are our saint. But if I talk about the present times, our concept is the same as has been laid down by Supreme Court. Justice Verma has stated in his judgement :

[English]

> "The words Hinduism or Hindutva are not confined only to the strict Hindu religious practices unrelated to the culture and ethos of the people of India depicting the way of life of the Indian people. These terms are indicative more of a way of life of the Indian people, and are not confined merely to describe persons practising the Hindu religion as a faith."

[Translation]

We, on the treasury benches agree with the definition of 'Hindutava' as given by the Supreme Court or the one accepted by Swami Vivekanandji etc. But the matter in which the word is defined here you can see all the speeches delivered here in the contact One of the hon. Members were telling here just now that the word 'Hindu' was never used in Sanskrit and said that if he would tell the exact meaning of the word 'Hindu', we would feel ashamed of that as to how upto such as exetent it has misinterpreted. The manner in which these things are stated here does not clarify as to where from such interpretations come, whether they have been given by Shri Rashtrapal ji or by any other Member. All such things denote that India or the people of India will never condone communal violence, whether it is flared up by a Hindu and a Muslim. Communal-violence could not be condoned. But the people of India would not acquire to the concept of pseudo secularism either. It this has not been so. . . .*(Interruptions)* Since you have referred about my Rath-Yatra, I would like to tell you, that the agenda of the party and the agreed programme of alliance partners of the Government do not mention construction of Ram Mandir. I therefore, always avoided to speak on the matter in the Parliament. But since you have made a mention of it, I would like to tell you this much only that I have placed my view point regarding Rath-Yatra and Ayodhya Movement before the Librahan-Commission of length a few day ago and if I state them in a few words, I would like to say that Ayodhya Movement was a great movement. Whatever took place on December 6, 1992, was altogether wrong and that it should not have take place and I condemned the incident at that very moment and stated that it was the saddest day of my life.

With these points, I would like to say this much only that our aim as to conduct fair elections in Gujarat and our party as well as our partners come forward to convince the people there that they are committed to provide good governance there and make such an arrangement under which the entire public, whether it is Hindus or Muslims, feel safe and secure. We have to give that assurance. I would like to say this much only. Had we taken up a more relevant issue in place of this one, it would have been better. From technical point of view, what my friend Shri Nawal Kishore Rai said is a thing in right direction that this is not a matter of recent occurrence because it says :

[English]

An Adjournment Motion has to be on a recent event. In case of Adjournment Motion, it can not be moved on the continuing event of communalism.

[Translation]

But this is also true. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : This relates to a recent event. What has been stated about the commission. . . .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Priyaranjan Dasmunshiji has rightly said that the Government accepted this. Yes, they did this. The Government accepted this without asking those in favour of it to stand because we know that today this message must go to the whole nation that all of us want to discuss the issues collectively and nobody wants the House to be adjourned. This was the main consideration which made us accept this.

I have nothing more to say.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Subodh Roy, the Mover of the Motion, has the right to reply now.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH ROY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving the adjournment motion, I had said that the Government have failed miserably in curbing the communal forces from committing such deeds as are vitiating the country's atmosphere, especially that of Gujarat. So I do not want to discuss volumes on this, nor is this necessary. You know well about the developments that have taken place recently with regard to elections in Gujarat, and in this context I would like to ask the Prime Minister and the Home Minister whether it is not true that the Home Secretary of Gujarat had submitted a report to the Election Commission that the Yatra being organised by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad will only lead to an atmosphere of frenzy and communal tension. This should be stopped and action against them should be taken. The Election Commission had expressed its views based on this report. Then what right Narendra Modi or anybody else has got to make statements against it ? It this not highly condemnable and objectionable ? Does the Constitution of India or the law of the land not permit stringent action against this ? Does this not prove the failure of the Government ? I want to submit that the way the VHP people are creating an atmosphere, the whole atmosphere is being vitiated by that. That's why I mentioned the names of Togadia ji, Dharmendra ji and others. They are making speeches on a daily basis. Are they working towards peace and harmony ? Will you take necessary steps to curb them ? Is this not necessary to take action against them under POTA ? If it is not so, will the Government, the BJP, our Prime Minister, our Home Minister take a vow to keep themselves away from this organisation ? The way the VHP people have made statements against the Election Commission, many of my colleagues also have said and even Sangmaji has said that their statements are against constitutional bodies. I want to know why all this was not stopped. The Government should take effective steps not to allow such things and stop them so as to ensure that the roots of the country's democracy remain strong and all the people may exercise their franchise impartially.

The way the people in the treasury benches said regarding Gujarat, except the BJP people, even the allies failed to muster up courage to speak in this regard. By the style the BJP has said things it appears that the Government want to justify the barbaric riots of Gujarat by reciting the history of riots. We are not ready to bear this, nor we are ready to accept this. Violence is obstructing the work of Sardar Sarovar and other developmental work there. The people in the treasury benches and in the BJP have developed a habit of shedding crocodile tears and hence we are not satisfied with the reply of the Government.

The reply of the Government is deceitful and is totally against the minorities. They have justified their crimes and provided protection to the killers responsible for the massacre. We are not ready to accept such a reply.

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI (Jaunpur) . I would like to say with your permission that as the hon. Dy. Prime Minister has said all these incidents which we have discussed here took place before July and there is one incident that took place after July. In this incident the terrorist had tried to outrage the sanctity of Akshardham Temple and one of our commandoes sacrificed his life to save that sanctity. A tribute should be paid to that martyr in this house ? . . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER . The question is :

"That the House do now adjourn."

The motion was negatived.

16.37 hrs.

PETROLEUM (BERAR EXTENSION) REPEAL BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as per the procedure, one more issue has to be taken up. Therefore, we shall now take up Item No. 8 of today's List of Business. Shri Ram Naik may move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to repeal the Petroleum (Berar Extension) Act, 1937, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this old law was not in vogue and the Government had constituted a committee. They say that it should be passed. All think so and the Rajya Sabha has already passed it. It urge the House to pass it and for this I thank you all in advance and conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Since there are no speakers on the Bill, I shall now put it to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to repeal the Petroleum (Berar Extension) Act, 1937, as passed by Rajya Sabha, 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 clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Tittle were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAM NAIK : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet on Wednesday, the 20th November, 2002 at 11.00 a.m.

18.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 20, 2002/ Kartika 29, 1927 (Saka)

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