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Tuesday, July 23, 2002
Sravana 1, 1924 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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CONTENTS

[Thirteenth Series, Vol. XXVI, Tenth Session, 2002/1924 (Saka)]

No. 7, Tuesday, July 23, 2002/Sravana 1, 1924 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCES	1—3
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 121, 123 and 125	3—28
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 122, 126—140	28—67
Unstarred Question Nos. 1218—1398	67—425
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	428—431
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS	
Ninetieth, Ninety-first and Ninety-second Reports	432
Evidence	432
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	434—440
(i) Need for early completion of Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project, Madhya Pradesh	
Shri Prahlad Singh Patel	434
(ii) Need to lay rail line between Manmad and Indore	
Shri Ramdas Rupala Gavit	434—435
(iii) Need for four laning of National Highway No. 3 between Maksi and Devas in Madhya Pradesh	
Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot	435
(iv) Need to start work on second phase of drinking water project in Churu Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan	
Shri Ram Singh Kaswan	435
(v) Need to provide stoppage of Howrah-Jodhpur Express at Fatehpur railway station, U.P.	
Dr. Ashok Patel	436
(vi) Need to take adequate steps to check erosion caused by river Fulhar in Malda district, West Bengal	
Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	436

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

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(vii) Need to withdraw order of Medical Council of India making a screening test mandatory for registration of medical students with a foreign degree	
Shri Rajo Singh	436—437
(viii) Need to accord sanction to the proposal of Government of Kerala for construction of a new International Terminal at Trivandrum, Kerala	
Shri V.S. Sivakumar	437
(ix) Need to check increasing cases of T.B. in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh	
Shri Sunder Lal Tiwari	437—438
(x) Need to accord sanction to the proposal of Government of Tripura for modernization of police force to combat terrorism in the State	
Shri Khagen Das	438
(xi) Need to run a new train between Kuppam and Bangalore	
Shri Rajaiah Malyala	438—439
(xii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to solve acute drinking water problem in Etawah Parliamentary Constituency	
Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya	439
(xiii) Need to open a Regional Office of Department of Posts at Parbhani in Maharashtra	
Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav	439
(xiv) Need to implement effectively Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana	
Shri Bal Krishna Chauhan	440
(xv) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Maharashtra for providing relief to the people affected by drought in Nasik district	
Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale	440
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
Relief and Rehabilitation of the Riot Victims in Gujarat	440—574
Shri Basu Deb Acharia	440—450
Shri Kirit Somaiya	451—462
Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	462—481
Shri K. Yerrannaidu	481—483
Shri Ramji Lal Suman	483—489
Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav	489—494
Shri Kamal Nath	494—503
Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajbhai Chikhalia	503—507

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	507—516
Shri Prabhunath Singh	516—520
Shri Rashid Alvi	521—525
Shrimati Jayaben B. Thakkar	525—531
Shri P.H. Pandian	531—535
Shrimati Krishna Bose	535—538
Shri Joachim Baxla	538—539
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav	539—542
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	542—544
Shri Prabodh Panda	544—545
Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma	545—548
Shrimati Margaret Alva	548—553
Shri Ramdas Athawale	553—555
Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann	555—557
Shri Madhusudan Mistry	557—560
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	560—562
Shri L.K. Advani	562—574

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, July 23, 2002/Sravana 1, 1924 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our former colleagues, namely, Sarvashri Sharad Dighe, Biswanarayan Shastri and Bairagi Jena.

Shri Sharad Dighe was a Member of Eighth and Tenth Lok Sabha from 1985 to 1989 and 1991 to 1996 representing Bombay North-Central Constituency of Maharashtra.

Earlier, Shri Dighe was a Member of Maharasthra Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1978 and 1980 to 1985. He served as the Chairman, Committee on Subordinate Legislation and Committee on Public Undertakings and the member of the Panel of Chairmen in the Legislative Assembly of Maharashtra. Leter, he rose to become the Speaker, Maharasthra Legislative Assembly, an office which he served with distinction from 2 July 1980 to 11 January 1985.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Dighe was a member of various Parliamentary Committees. He ably served as a member of the Panel of Chairmen during Eighth Lok Sabha.

Shri Dighe was an advocate by profession. He was a member of Maharashtra Law Commission from 1977 to 1980.

An active social worker, he took part in Samyukta Maharashtra Movement.

An erudite scholar, Shri Dighe published books on 'Law on Protected Licenses', Election System in American President', 'Law on Parliamentary Privileges and the Press' and 'Parliamentary Privileges of Parliament and State Legislatures in India'.

A widely travelled person, Shri Dighe was a member of Thirtieth Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in Isle of Man, London, United Kingdom in 1984; Parliamentary Delegation to Finland; Population Control Study Tour to China and Anti-Racial Delegation to Australia, Canada and United Kingdom from 1984 to 1989.

Shri Sharad Dighe passed away on 18 April, 2002 at Mumbai, Maharashtra at the age of 78.

Shri Biswanarayan Shastri was a Member of Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha from 1967 to 1977 representing Lakhimpur Parliamentary Constituency of Assam.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Shastri was a member of various Parliamentary and Consultative Committees.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Shastri actively participated in Quit India Movement.

Shri Shastri edited and published many books in Assamese, Sanskrit and English. He translated books from English, Sanskrit, Bengali and Hindi to Assamese. He compiled 'Assamese Paribhasa' (Glossary of the Administrative Terms) for the Government of Assam.

Shri Shastri was closely connected with educational, literary, cultural and research institutions of Assam.

An educationist of repute, he served various educational and literary bodies in different capacities. He was founder of a number of high schools and two colleges. He was also associated with uplift of weaker sections and child welfare.

A multi-faceted personality, he had special interest in Indian history and culture, Buddhist learning, social anthropology and archaeology.

Shri Biswanarayan Shastri passed away on 9 July, 2002 at the age of 79.

Shri Bairagi Jena was a Member of Sixth Lok Sabha from 1977 to 1979 representing Bhadrak Parliamentary Constituency of Orissa.

Earlier Shri Jena was elected a Member of Orissa Legislative Assembly in 1961, 1974 and again in 1990 and during his third term as Member of Assembly, he became the Chairman of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Shri Jena also served in the State Government as Minister of Health and Minister of Information and Public Relations. He was also a member of Food Corporation of India from 1996 to 1999.

An active social and political worker, Shri Jena evinced keen interest in the labour movement.

Shri Bairagi Jena passed away on 9 July, 2002 at Cuttack, Orissa at the age of 73, after a prolonged illness.

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

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

11.05 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.06 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Production of Coal in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

*121. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total coal produced in the coal mines in the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year respectively;

(b) the amount of royalty paid to the States during the said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the production of coal mines in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has fallen during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to set up any coal based industry in these States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The production of coal in the country and particularly in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

(In million tonnes)

	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003 (April-June)
1. Madhya Pradesh	87.90	69.94	44.16	9.38
2. Chhattisgarh	-	22.79	53.62	13.12
Total 1 + 2	87.90	92.73	97.78	22.50
All India	304.10	313.70	327.64	75.70

(b) The State-wise royalty paid during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

(In Rupees crores)

State	2002-2003 (upto June)	2001-2002	2000-2001	1999-2000
West Bengal	2.96	10.70	10.07	9.89
Bihar	-	-	392.79	591.65
Jharkhand	112.06	570.99	194.24	-
Chhattisgarh	85.44	352.34	139.07	-
Orissa	55.03	260.72	253.95	226.58
Madhya Pradesh	67.48	393.48	574.95	688.10
Maharashtra	59.77	229.45	220.79	183.13
Uttar Pradesh	25.70	135.59	131.48	108.30
Assam	2.21	9.05	7.80	13.27
Andhra Pradesh	57.73	225.73	227.34	223.06
Total	468.38	2188.05	2152.48	2043.98

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) and (f) Government in the Ministry of Coal & Mines do not propose to setup any coal based industry in any part of the country.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been admitted in the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister as reply to the question that production of coal has declined in Madhya Pradesh. Coal is mainly produced at Umaria, Shahdol and Seedhi in Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh and production of coal is continuously declining for the last few years. I would like to know whether the causes for this decline are due to the problems relating to the organisation or lacunae in management due to decline in the coal deposits in these areas. Three coal mines are operational in Chhindwara district at present and coal deposits have been detected in two more mines. I would like to know that what is the proposal of the Government in this regard. Do the Government propose to make these two mines operational or drop them for the time being. In view of decline in coal production in these three mines what is being done by the hon. Minister to increase the production?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if hon. Pandeyaji looks at part 'a' of the reply, the figures reveal that coal production in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh collectively is increasing continuously. Chhattisgarh was not formed in 1999-2000, it came into existence afterwards. I would like to tell that coal production was 87.90 M.T. in 1999-2000 and in 2000-2001 the production was 92.73 M.T. and in 2001-2002 this production was 97.78 M.T. In total the figures regarding Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh reveal that coal production is increasing. Chhattisgarh is a new State and earlier these component were not there. So, far the issue regarding Chhindwara is concerned, I would like to say that there is no decline in coal deposits in Chhindwara at present. I would like to say that several new plans have been sanctioned by the Government. At present 543 mines are there under public sector in the country and out of that 50 are in Chhattisgarh and 77 in Madhya Pradesh. 11 new schemes of Chhattisgarh and 11 new schemes pertaining to Madhya Pradesh are under approval which are being considered. 12 new schemes for Chhattisgarh and 7 new schemes for Madhya Pradesh have been taken up for the Tenth Five Year Plan. Therefore, we are paying special attention towards Department of Coal in both the States and there has been no decline in production in Chhindwara. If you send me the details of three new mines which you have mentioned, I will send you the reply.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Hon. Minister has cleverly given collective reply regarding Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh both.

I have asked separately about Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have become two separate States for almost last two years. Coal production has certainly declined in Madhya Pradesh. The hon. Minister has stated that 11 new schemes pertaining to Madhya Pradesh regarding coal deposits have been sent for approval. I would like to know as to whether the Government are in a position to start work there after formulating any policy or action plan in this regard? Second part of my question is regarding royalty. Is it a fact that time and again Madhya Pradesh Government have raised demand for increasing royalty? If so, the date when royalty was determined and after how much time it was to be revised? As per my information, rules are there for revision of royalty and royalty should be revised after three years. But royalty was determined there quite earlier and not revised again as a result thereof the Government of Madhya Pradesh and other State Governments where royalty is paid are being paid coal royalty at a very low rate. It is adversely affecting revenue of those States. Some private firms were also given permission to mine coal in Chhattisgarh and Jindal firm is one of them. These firms have no control of either Coal India or Ministry of Coal and due to this these firms are working arbitrarily. Has the hon. Minister received any complaint regarding illegal sale of coal by some of the private companies whom the permission to mine coal has been given and if so, the names of such companies?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far the first question of Pandeyaji is concerned, I would like to make a mention of my written reply. If we see figures regarding royalty, we find that Rs. 688.10 crore were paid as royalty when Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh were one State. In 2000-01 Rs. 714 crore were given collectively to both the States as royalty and Rs. 745 crore were given as royalty for 2001-02. As per the existing rates, the rate of royalty is increasing. So, for the issue of revision is concerned, the hon. Member has rightly stated that under section 9 of MMDMR, there is provision of revision. The present rates were revised in 1994 and procedure for revision were also started in 1997 and its report was also submitted. The then Government felt that in view of the position of economy

and prevailing recession immediate implementation of recommendations of revision of royalty would block progress of economy. I would like to tell that now issue of revision has been taken up again and for this a committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary. The Committee submitted its recommendations after fulfilling all the procedural formalities and norms which are lying pending with the Government for final decision. Appropriate action will be taken as per the recommendations of the Committee.

So for the second part of your question is concerned, seven private firms were permitted to mine coal. As per the rules captive coal mines in core sector can be given to private sector. Core sector means the sector producing power, steel, cement etc. We received the report that Jindal firm is trying to sell coal illegally. Inquiry has been conducted in this regard. It can sell that rejected coal by the permission of coal Ministry. There is a provision for that. An inspection as well as physical verification was carried out and as per my information, the firm tried to sell the coal with our permission and inquiry is being conducted in the whole matter.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: There are huge coal deposits in our country which can meet our domestic as well as industrial requirements for about 250 years. Just now I was reading the annual report of the Department of Coal and noticed that several consumer companies are importing coal and this import is increasing day-by-day. In 1998-99, 18 million tonne coal was imported, in 1999-2000, 22 million tonne and during 2000-01 more than 23 million tonne coal has been imported. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in spite of sufficient deposits of coal in the country why consumer companies are compelled to import coal. Is our coal production not sufficient or its quality is inferior. I would also like to know as to what steps will be taken by the Government to stop import of coal in future and start export of coal. However, I congratulate the hon. Minister that figures given by him for the last three years reveal that production of coal has increased in the country. I would also like to know the target fixed for coal production and in comparison to the target the actual production of coal in the country.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of import is concerned, I would like to tell that under the rules of WTO obligations we have to import coal and thus import of coal cannot be stopped. It is a separate issue that how new rules can be formulated now in this regard? As on date we cannot ban import of coal. It is also correct that several off-shore power plants of private sector feel that quality-wise imported coal is better and we are also trying to improve quality of coal produced in the country.

The department of coal has been trying to improve the quality and washing capacity and decrease the ash content of the indigenous coal. It has been realised by you also that the progress is being made in this direction. Today we import only 23 million tonnes of coal while 280 million tonnes of coal is being produced by the Coal India Ltd. And if we add to it the coal production of Singrauli Coalfield and also that of the private sector then the figure of country's total coal production is 330 million tonnes. I would only like to say this much to you that the coal production is sufficient to meet the country's demand and the department is trying to increase it further. You have simply said in your question that by 2011, during the 10th Five Year Plan the difference between demand and supply is likely to increase a bit and we will have to find out new solutions for it the private sector would have to be encouraged and our quality would have to be further upgraded and we are already making efforts in this direction.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the mineral wealth of Madhya Pradesh. It is well known that Madhya Pradesh has a vast reserve of mineral wealth and the economic condition of the State is totally dependent on mineral wealth. It has been accepted by the hon. Minister that royalty rates have not been increased since 1994 and that it is the same as it was earlier. He has further told that there is a provision of revising the rate of royalty every three years. I am of the opinion that the source of revenue realisation of each State varies. One State mobilise the revenue from I.T. sector while the some other from the minerals wealth. However sufficient revenue is not being generated due to the way the rates are being increased which in turn is adversely affecting the economic condition of the State. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would take the matter into consideration.

Sir, my second question is about the coal royalty. The department of income tax realise the income tax from the State by considering royalty as income and the tax rate has gone up 20 times in the last 8-9 years. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would write to the Department of income tax to exempt the State from the income tax in view of the fact that royalty has not been increased by the Government. I would like that the hon. Minister write it to the Income Tax Department because it is causing double losses for

the Madhya Pradesh. The royalty is not increasing and the income tax has grown 20 folds. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would consider evolving such a system so that the State could be saved from this dual problem?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Hon'ble Speaker Sir, hon'ble member has stated about minerals whereas their question pertains to coal.

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: I have asked about the coal royalty.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, besides coal, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have the reserves of other minerals also in regard to which there is a separate provision for royalty. I had said earlier also that the matter regarding the revision of royalty had been taken up with the rates earlier also but the Union Government have to take into account as to how much the revision of royalty is going to affect the cost of production in core sectors like power sector and cement sector etc. Hence we have to try to maintain a balance between demand and supply. You have rightly said that we made efforts in this regard in 1997-98 but the then Government found it impossible because of ongoing economic depression at that time. Hence we decided not to review it for the time being. However as I told that the royalty receipts have been increasing in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for the last three years. I also told you that our proposal has been prepared. Our Committee has also recommended when the Government take a decision in this regard, then you will be relieved of concern about royalty.

As you have mentioned about income tax, I would only like to submit that I do not have the details in this regard. I would definitely consider the matter in this regard if I get any structured response from their Government or Department of Coal- this is my only submission.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the written information about Bihar given in reply by the hon. Minister states that a royalty of Rs. 591.65 crore in 1999-2000, 392.79 crore in 2000-2001 and nil in 2001-2002 and again nil in 2002-2003 was given to Bihar. The reason for the Zero royalty is the division of Bihar and creation of Jharkhand. Through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the division of the State has adversely affected the economic condition of the State owing to which the economic resources have not been mobilised. The Union Government had assured that Bihar would be given a package. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would provide some percentage of the royalty to be given to Bihar within a definite time to improve the financial condition of Bihar until the process of providing the economic package is completed. I had read in the newspaper that a Minister of Bengal had gone to China for buying coal. Our's is a federal country. I would like to know whether any State is empowered to directly approach foreign country to import coal etc., and if so, will it not affect the integrity of the country? The hon. Minister should clearly tell whether there is such a law in the Constitution or not?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker Sir, whatever has been said by the hon. Member that coal reserves have gone to Jharkhand from Bihar is true but as far payment of royalty is concerned it is made to the State Government for the minerals are extracted from there. It being a policy matter of the Government and perhaps the House would have to consider over it. Hence I can not reply this right now. I would certainly submit this much to Shri Prabhunathji that we have tried to explore the mineral wealth of Bihar by new methods. Geological Survey of India has found 19 prospective sites for exploration of granite worth 4000 crore rupees out of which 15 are coloured and 3 black of world standard. I had written a letter to you as well as all other parliamentarians of Bihar. As per the existing laws the right to give the sites of granite to on lease rests with the Government of Bihar. Hence it is not that we are not concerned about Bihar. As far package is concerned it has been discussed from time to time. The division of royalty in regard to Bihar is a policy matter and we have to adhere to some scientific norms for it. I do not have much information about Bengal which you have asked. I would give you the reply if you provide details in this regard.

[English]

Now, the coal being on OGL, therefore, people can interact. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I want to say this much only right now.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Twenty-four million tonnes of coal is being imported. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you. I would like to point out that this problem is all over the country. The ash content of the coal, which is being supplied to the States, is too much. Somewhere, it is

more than 40 per cent. In those States, which are far away from the coal mines, like Punjab, the plant load factor of thermal plants is decreasing day by day because of the coal, which has high ash content.

Is there any policy of the Government to start a coal washery at the coal heads or is there any person from the private sector who has already started the coal washery? As the information goes, the Chinese and the Americans are into this field in a big way. I would like to know the position of the coal washery.

Sir, my pointed supplementary number three is a small question. Is there any control on the coal Mafia? What is the improvement? It is because we come to know that it is totally coal mafia controlled, and the country is suffering due to that? What steps the hon. Minister has taken in this direction? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, can I intervene on the same issue for ten seconds? I want to ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

There was a decision a couple of years ago at the backing of the World Bank to erect coal washeries at pit-heads in general, but that decision has been delayed for some reason or the other. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very brief. As an exception I have permitted you.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA: Yes, Sir. There was a decision to ask coal washeries at every pit-head at the backing of the World Bank.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I shall try to answer both the questions at the same time. I think my learned friend, the hon. Member would appreciate that much of the ash content depends upon the geological condition in which the coal is produced. Unfortunately, in India, compared to countries like China or, say, Australia or Indonesia, the ash content, because of geological conditions, is more. We will have to acknowledge that. Yes, we have taken a structured response for the washing of that coal by installation of various washeries by liberalising the entire scheme for establishment of washeries. Today, the private sector is most welcome for opening washeries. Many companies have approached and many are in the pipeline. The exact details I shall give you. But there is an additional problem which also we will have to appreciate. When we are washing the coal, the price goes higher. The consumers take the position that if this is the price of washed coal from India, why should they not take it from abroad. This is a very tricky situation where we have to balance it properly. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, we are managing it both. The first idea is to encourage a good number of washeries by liberalising the schemes, and that we are doing. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You will have to modernise the washeries....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please go ahead with the reply.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I can only tell you that in Madhya Pradesh itself, to washeries in the private sector are coming about. The Mahanadi coalfield is in the process of setting up two coal washeries. Others are also doing it because a lot of Mahanadi coalfield washery's coal is used for power generation.

As far as pilferage part is concerned, I can only tell you that we have taken a conscious decision to check it institutionally and also structurally. We have transferred more than 700 officers who were there at one coal company for more than 20 years. We have transferred more than 500 loading officers and employees who were present at one loading station for more than five years. In order to check linkage of false companies which were taking coal and the company was on paper, we undertook a revision for the entire country. I wish to tell you that more than 2,000 link coal companies were found to be non-productive in the sense that they did not take the coal for more than three years. We call it snap. About 350 companies are found to be bogus on paper. Therefore, at every stage, monitoring and structuring of all process is going on. I wish to tell you that today, the Coal India has turned around and it has come into profit. It has earned a profit of Rs. 1,400 crore. This year it may go even higher after auditing. I wish to assure the House that the Government of India will take all measures to make the coal profitable, competitive and in tune with modern times....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: What about the coal Mafia point?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I think when I told you that we have snapped the linkage of 350 companies, that is an indication of loosening of the hold of Mafia. Other police actions are taken with the co-operation of all.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The coal distribution is divided into two sectors. The larger industry is known as the core sector and the smaller are as non core sector. The coal is given to the big industries at loading point through joint sampling. The movement for high priority coal distribution area begins early but it has been seen that the lime industry is given coal from the non core sectors. The coal which is left after having been provided to the heavy industries is given to them. Hence this industry is almost on the verge of closure. I would like to know whether you would realise the money on the basis of joint sampling by stopping non sampling? 'Would you try to provide good quality coal at a cheaper rate to the lime and kiln industries so that these industries may survive?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell hon. Shrimati Banerjee that coal sampling is a system having its own peculiarity. We resolve a conflict which arises between a consumer and supplier through it. We would have to adopt a time tested mechanism for it. As far as your reference to the kiln and lime industry is concerned, I would like to tell that we are going to take policy decision about all the kiln units including the brick kilns for these are small manufacturer and need coal. We have also contacted the brick manufacturer association and asked them to provide us the details about their Members. We are soon going to formulate a trade policy in this regard so that the kiln operators could get coal on priority basis. We would wake full efforts to do so but on whose cost shall we do so because steel, power as well as cement comprise the core sector of the country which also need coal. Hence we would have to maintain a balance between the two.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have replied well, thank you. Q.No. 122 - Shri Ganta Sreenivasa Rao- not present we shall take up Q. No. 123.

Cross Border Terrorism

+

*123. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the position of cross border terrorism along the western border of the country as on date;

(b) the number of terrorist infiltrators detected and killed during the last three years and till date, month-wise alongwith their nationality;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that terrorists from Pakistan have started choosing other neighbouring countries to send infiltrators into India;

(d) if so, the details of preventive steps taken in this regard;

(e) the diplomatic and security steps taken to tackle the problem of cross border terrorism in the country;

(f) whether the Government have any mechanism for constant consultation with leaders of political parties for taking effective steps against cross border terrorism; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the results of such consultations?

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

Statement

(a) Cross border terrorism sponsored, supported and funded by Pakistan continued this year particularly in J&K. Pakistan continues to put pressure on *** extremists particularly those based in Pakistan to carry out terrorist acts in India. The game plan of Pakistan to destabilize other areas by backing various terrorist groups to undertake sabotage, subversive and espionage activities as revealed from the modules neutralized in various States including Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab.

(b) It is difficult to indicate exact figures of infiltration for any point of time. It, however, appears from the available trends that there has been a decline in the level of infiltration from the western borders of the country particularly into J&K this year so far when compared with the previous years. This apparent reduction in infiltration cannot necessarily be attributed to control or restraint being exercised/ensured by Pakistan, but is the result of several factors including enhanced vigilance of our security forces on the western border including line of control in J&K.

Details of terrorists killed while attempting to infiltrate into India are not maintained at Central Government level. However, most of the foreign mercenaries killed in J&K were POK/Pak nationals, followed by Afghans. The other terrorists killed in J&K also include a significant proportion

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

of those who have infiltrated. The year wise details of terrorists killed in J&K are as given below:-

Year	Foreign Mercenaries killed	Total number of terrorists killed.
2000	439	1520
2001	630	2020
2002 (Upto 15.7.02)	283	917

(c) Available inputs point to Pak ISI's designs and attempts to infiltrate terrorists through neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Nepal.

(d) The Government have taken several steps which include border fencing, intensification of border patrolling, supply of equipment for effective border surveillance, sensitizing and alerting the State Governments regarding movement of terrorists, anti national elements and insurgents. The security agencies are under instructions to keep a strict watch on illegal entry into our territory from the neighbouring countries.

(e) In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at various levels and redeployment of troops at borders/LoC and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland, the Government conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the pro-Pak terrorist outfits ISI in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening border management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists with J&K; gearing up of intelligence machinery, greater functional integration through an institutional frame work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels; improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces both in the Centre and the States and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the Unified Headquarters in the State and in Operation Groups at various levels at the Centre and in the concerned States.

(f) and (g) The Government has been making every effort to consult the leaders of various political parties from time to time to elicit their views on the issues of cross border terrorism in India and especially in J&K through institutions like the Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Consultative Committee of MPs for MHA as well as all Party meetings which have been specially convened from time to time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has given an elaborate statement giving details of the steps that the Government of India is taking to contain and control cross-border terrorism. But, in spite of that, there has been an increase in cross-border terrorism. In spite of the measures that the hon. Minister has stated in his reply, the instances of cross-border terrorism have increased, particularly in State of Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The hon. Minister has stated: "It is the result of several factors including enhanced vigilance of our security forces on the western border including Line of Control in J&K." He has also given year-wise details of the terrorists killed in Jammu and Kashmir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence in the House.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated, particularly in the border States, there has been cross-border terrorism. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has taken up steps with the State Government and whether the Government of India has adequately assisted them so that the State Governments can combat and counter cross-border terrorism and if so what are the steps that the Government of India has taken with the State Governments and what is the mechanism to have a coordination between the State Governments and the Central Government in order to contain cross-border terrorism?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a flaw here. They have used the name of a religion. They have mentioned***... terrorists'. How dare this Government can use the name of any religion?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, this should be removed from the records.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: It has already been decided that never the word "Sikh' or 'Christian' or 'Muslim' will be used while referring to terrorists. A terrorist is a terrorist. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a big flaw. I object to it. I think that it should be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*

*** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, this is a serious lapse on the part of the Government. You should expunge it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated : "Pakistan continues to put pressure on ***... terrorists." Why this word has been used in this answer? This is the part to which we object to. ...*(Interruptions)* This is the question. It should be expunged. I think this is a very serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: I think the entire House would agree that no particular community should be mentioned in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do agree with you. A particular community should not be mentioned.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, a terrorist is a terrorist. Terrorists have no particular religion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have expunged that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Hon. Speaker, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED: Why did they mention the name of a particular community like***...*(Interruptions)* All terrorists are terrorists. ...*(Interruptions)* Why do they communalise even the terrorists. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government are blemishing the marshal castes and dividing the society. I and my party associate with hon. Colleagues who have raised objections to that and the word. *** terrorist should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)* Terrorists have no caste.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, Shri Brar raised the issue and I have agreed with him that the name of the religion be deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it reflects the actual communal character of the Government. This word has been used deliberately to insult a particular community, that's why it has been expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Hon. Speaker, Sir, with regard to ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is making a statement. Let him make the statement on this issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a remark against any Sikh of this country or anybody else, Sir, it is the design of the Pakistan that wherever they want to exploit some of the terrorist groups. This reference clearly says: "The game plan of Pakistan is to destabilise other areas by backing various terrorist groups to undertake sabotage, surversive and espionage activities as revealed from the modules." This reference is made towards... extremists, particularly those based in Pakistan, to carry out terrorist acts in India.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, the hon. Minister is again using the word ***... extremists. He should not use that. ...*(Interruptions)* What is this? ...*(Interruptions)* We take strong objection to this. ...*(Interruptions)* We do not want any terrorist to be mentioned as *** terrorist or Christian terrorist. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that when our Sikh brothers were butchered in the border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, there were a number of ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, you have expunged it from the record. Still, he is taking the name of religion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: I accept the ruling of the hon. Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: When this was found in the reply, hon. Member Shri Brar raised an objection and I immediately gave a ruling that the word will be expunged. Therefore, that word is no more in the records of Parliament. While explaining his point, the hon. Minister says that there is an intention on the part of the Government of Pakistan that between Sikhs and others a differentiation is created. Therefore, they have been doing this. It does not mean that he is using the word again and again. He is not expected to use it when I have already expunged it. Therefore, I would request that a terrorist is a terrorist. He does not belong to any community or caste. Therefore, all terrorists are same and therefore.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI J.S. BRAR: This will create a wedge between Sikhs and other people. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, now the hon. Minister will not use that word in his reply.

[Translation]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Sir, issuance of such sort of Communal Statement by the Government is absolutely wrong. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, so far as the hon. Member has put the question how the Union Government is assisting the State Governments, that is, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir and how they are controlling the parts of LoC and international border in Jammu and Kashmir. *...(Interruptions)*

The Government, conjointly with the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, is pursuing a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The first prong of the strategy is pro-active tackling of cross-border terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir.

Secondly, we are accelerating the economic development in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Thirdly, we are prepared to talk with any group of people within the State who eschew the path of violence and who may have any legitimate grievances. We are prepared to take them into the mainstream, and we have a number of schemes for that.

So far as helping the State Government is concerned, we are sharing intelligence inputs with various border States. We are assisting, them by giving money for modernisation of the police forces. They have to keep pace with the escalated crime scenario in the world and in the country. We are assisting each State Government, and several thousands of crores of rupees have been paid to these States for modernising their police forces. We are keeping vigilance, and we are effectively controlling the infiltration.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In reply to part (c) of my question, the Minister has stated that the available inputs point to Pak-ISI designs and attempts to infiltrate terrorists through neighbouring countries, like Bangladesh and Nepal. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government of India has taken up this matter with the Governments of Nepal and Bangladesh so that the infiltration of terrorists from both countries can be contained and controlled. If so, what action has the Government of India taken in this regard?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: There is no further action as such. We have been consulting both the Governments, and they have agreed to help the Government of India. They are controlling the borders from the other side. This is a regular and continuous process. These diplomatic measures are being continued.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Sir, the Prime Minister, in the Chief Ministers' Conference in 2000, had increased the budgetary allocation for the modernisation of the paramilitary forces from Rs. 150 crore to Rs. 1,000 crore. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this money had the matching grants coming forward from the various States to whom they had allocated this money. After these modernisation schemes had been conceptualised by the Prime Minister and openly also declared in the Conference, what is the kind of modernisation that we have in States like say Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar?

I come from Bihar, and from the year 2000, I see no modernisation. In fact, the vehicles that should be available at the disposal for preventing the activities of the naxalites are also not present. We do not have any radio activity services. We have nothing of that kind. What is it that the Government is thinking of modernising paramilitary forces in these States, which require urgent help and to prevent these naxalite movements?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: The hon. Member was pleased to ask about the money spent on the paramilitary forces, but that is a different subject. This money is being given for the modernisation of the local police force and not for the paramilitary forces. Earlier, the money that was being given was very little; a meagre amount was being given for the last 20 years. The amount given was only Rs. 200 crore. That has been enhanced to Rs. 1,000 crore. This is for the modernisation of the local police forces.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: I am sorry to say that there is nothing on the ground that we see of Rs. 1,000 crore or Rs. 100 crore.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: With the matching grant of the State Governments, a huge amount, that is, Rs. 2,000 crore, is available for all the States in the country to modernise their police forces.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: No matching grant is coming from the States. How do you expect the modernisation to take place, when the money is not being utilised?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: This amount is being used for purchasing sophisticated weapons, like AK-47s, SLRs, Wireless Sets, Gypsy Jeeps and other equipment. Some amount is also being spent for the welfare of the police officials. Almost all the States are spending the amount. They are giving the matching grant also. Police is a State subject as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, and it is the duty of the State Governments to spend this amount. Most of the States are coming forward and they are giving the matching grants. We are also releasing the matching grant, and they are purchasing sophisticated weapons.

The learned Member was talking about preventing the naxalite movements. A separate amount is being given to the naxalite-affected States, and that is a security-related expenditure. Fifty per cent of the amount is being reimbursed to States, whoever is spending the money for containing the menace of the violence.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has stated in his reply that

[English]

Most of the foreign mercenaries killed in J&K were PoK/Pak nationals, followed by Afghans.

[Translation]

Through you, I would like to ask hon. Minister that whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-items that several terrorists belonging to various terrorists outfits like Lasker-e-Toyaba, Jais-e-Mohammad and Harquat-ul-Ansar etc. of Afghanistan have gathered in PoK with an intention of attacking across Indian border? If so, what steps the Government contemplate to take in this regard?

Secondly, I would like to ask hon. Minister that since the Government are aware that terrorists belonging to Pakistan based terrorist outfits, who have been repulsed from Afghanistan are gathering in Pakistan occupied Kashmir and getting training solely to create terror in India, why the Government do not launch pre-emptive strike in PoK?

Shiv Sena supremo, hon. Bala Saheb Thakre is repeatedly asking the Government to launch pre-emptive strikes in PoK as 24-25 thousand innocent people have been killed by terrorists. Terrorists from Pakistan are sneaking into India and killing our innocent people. ...*(Interruptions)* They are spreading terrorism in our country and not in Pakistan. What preventive measures the Government are taking in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, though America has clearly said that it does not support terrorist countries but when we urged America to declare Pakistan terrorist country, it back-tracked.

Sir, the report publised in 1988 clearly states that the percentage of terrorists killed was zero. The subsequent report stated that 60 percent terrorists were killed and as per the lastest information furnished by you 917 i.e. 30 percent terrorists have been killed. This way terrorists are crossing over to India and killing our civilians and military personnel. He knows it well that all this is being supported by Pakistan. Since it is quite clear, why our Government do not launch pre-emptive strike on PoK?

Sir, when World Trade Centre in America was attacked, America declared clearly that it wants Laden-dead or alive. Since innocent Indians are being murdered by Pakistan supported terrorists then why our Government do not declare that it want Musharraf—dead or alive.

MR. SPEAKER: You have put up your question to the Minister. Now let him reply. If he does not reply, you would attack him.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Hon. Speaker, Sir, despite announcements made by General Pervez Musharraf on January 12 and May 27, 2002, infiltration did not stop as terrorists , in smaller numbers continued to infiltrate across the border. From January 1, 2002 to July, 9, 2002, 695 terrorists including 194 foreign mercenaries infiltrated to this side of the border as against 1835 terrorists including 649 foreign mercenaries during the corresponding year 2001.

Sir, so far as the question of my friend is concerned I would like to submit that these terrorists are funded, trained and transported from across the border to this country. This is being continued despite promises and a number of speeches made by General Musharraf. Infiltration, of course, slowed down at one point of time.

Sir, about this specific question of attacking the camps in the PoK I would like to submit that India remains firmly committed to the path of dialogue and reconciliation in keeping with the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration. India has repeatedly called upon Pakistan to end this sponsorship of terrorism in India so that an atmosphere could be created for resumption of a dialogue with Pakistan...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, military personnels and other innocent people of our country are being killed and what the Govt. are doing to protect them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mohan Rawale ji, let hon. Minister reply.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, people of our country are being killed and what hon. Minister is doing to protect them?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has repeatedly taken a number of steps so far to solve this problem of Jammu and Kashmir. He has decided to solve this problem in the manner of *Insaniyat* pursuant to that there was a Lahore Bus *Yatra*. General Musharraf along with his wife, visited this country. A number of steps have already been taken. The step of non-initiation of combat operations also was taken to see that the *Ramzan* festival goes off peacefully in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This is for the first time in the history that the *Ramzan* festival in the State had passed off peacefully. So many other steps have been taken. It is because we want to settle this problem bilaterally and we do not require any third-party intervention and at the same time, at this time, we do not want to attack the camps in the PoK also.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, through you I want to inform the hon. Minister that Gujarat is a border State exposed to the enemy of the country by both land and sea routes. Gujarat has got 1,600 kilometres of seacoast. It is very dangerous for the State of Gujarat and for the country. My own District, that is Patan, is declared as a border District by the Government of India. However, the Government of India has sanctioned only a paltry sum of Rs. 1 crore to this border District of Patan. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what special facilities are provided to the State of Gujarat to stop cross border terrorism from the big desert of Kutch, from the land border of Sami, Radhanpur and Santalpur, and from the sea route. The biggest threat to this country from the enemy country can come by the sea route. According to my information, no adequate facilities are provided. I want the hon. Minister to respond.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: To stop infiltration, one of the calls in the Government is that all the border areas should be fenced. So far as Punjab border is concerned, the work has already been completed. The entire border of Punjab of 554 kilometres has already been fenced. Fencing of 1,035 kilometres of the entire Rajasthan border has been completed. Fencing of the border in Jammu and Kashmir is pending and it is expected to be complete in the year 2005.

The hon. Member was asking about Gujarat particularly. In Gujarat also fencing work is in progress. The length of the entire border in Gujarat is 408 kilometres. Out of that, the length of border chosen to be fenced is 380 kilometres. The length of the border fenced so far is 54 kilometres. The remaining length of the border proposed to be fenced is 256 kilometres. The expenditure already incurred on this is Rs. 68.20 crore. We are planning to complete this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I am worried about the coastal area.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: We are going to complete this fencing work by 2005. When we complete fencing, we can stop infiltration.

So far as coastal and riverine areas are concerned, there are certain places in which it is very difficult to

fence and special attention is being given to those places. Our Coast Guards are there and mobile parties are there. These areas are under constant vigil by our personnel with binoculars and other equipment. Sophisticated instruments are provided to our paramilitary forces to guard this border.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Coast Guard Headquarters is shifted to Mumbai. It should be in Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 124 - Dr. V. Saroja.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Sir, this is a very important issue. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can call or a discussion on this issue because it will take a lot of time now. We have discussed the terrorists issue many times. If somebody wants to raise a special discussion, I have no objection.

Dr. Saroja is not in the House. I go to Q. No. 125 now. Shri Ramjivan Singh.

Text Books In Gujarat

*125. +SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that School Text Books in Gujarat have played a major role in promoting hatred among the various communities in the State;

(b) if so, whether the school text books have been critically examined by the Government to identify the objectionable portions responsible for disrupting social amity and cohesion in the State of Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has just told that the requisite information in this regard is being collected and as soon as it is received, it will be laid on the Table of the House. I would like to ask hon. Minister only this much that if objectionable portion, which may be against social and communal harmony are found in school textbooks in Gujarat, will he endeavour to get those portions deleted from the books? I would like hon. Minister to give assurance in this regard.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, if NCERT books contain such portion, we would order them directly to delete such portion but if any book written by any private person or a State Government carries such objectionable material, we can merely advise them.

We can just tell that those portions are against our policy. The State Governments are autonomous in this regard. *...(Interruptions)* Secondly, identification and review of such book will take enough time. I assure you that we are not in favour of anything that hurts any sect, caste, community and language and we want such portion to be deleted.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Since Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav is not present in the House, I am allowing Shri Madhusudan Mistry to put his Supplementary.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am not very satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. Does it mean that if the Gujarat Government wants to continue with the text in which Hitler is praised, they would continue to do so? In fact, there is an entire para which is devoted to Hitler where his strategy for eliminating the Jews is mentioned. That has come on record.

Does it mean that the hon. Minister will only advise the Government of Gujarat that they should delete that text? Or I want to know whether the Union Government, with their mandatory powers, tell them to delete the entire portion.

I would like to have the reaction of the hon. Minister on it.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would be very happy if I am empowered to do this. But unfortunately or fortunately, this is not the case. I cannot direct any State Government to do this or do that. I can only advise them because they are autonomous. It comes in the Concurrent List. They have their own textbooks. But we advise them

that such and such a thing is against the Constitution or against the law or against the basic principles of our policy. So, we will advise them to delete it.

In case, where the books are published by the Central Government, we delete ourselves.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: How can this be done? It goes against the basic principles of the Constitution. But you are not empowered to do that!

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: That is the situation.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government's stand that since this matter is in concurrent list, it can only advise the States and cannot direct them, is not correct. Even if it is in concurrent-list, it is mandatory for the State Government to act upon the decision of the Central Government. If laws and administrative orders of the States are contradictory to the laws and administrative orders of the Central Government, the laws and orders of the Central Government will prevail. In case if any act of the State Government spreads social disharmony and the Central Government take stand that it cannot do anything and it can only advise the State, is inappropriate in my opinion. I know whether the Government would inquire it and take right stand?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, firstly, we should know which are such portions. Anyone says that these are objectionable portions, these should be reviewed. After the inquiry, if such portions are found against the spirit of constitution or declared policy of the Central Government then we will ask them to remove those portions. But, generally, if it is not brought to the Governments notice as to what are they teaching or doing, the Government do not act. In the beginning, the Government advise not to do such things. Subsequently, if it is brought to the Government's notice that a particular lesson carries objectionable meaning, we inquire it and then advise them to delete that. But, the Government cannot ask them to do so unless all the formalities are completed. My reply is that unless it is told that some portion is against the Government's policy and it is brought to the notice of the Government, the Government act otherwise they are only advised that any objectionable portion should not be published in text books. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Whether or not the word like genocide, if mentioned in any book, will be treated as objectionable?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: So far as that particular portion is concerned that lesson has already been reviewed. Ian Forester has written an article in which he has condemned this sort of tendency and this article has been read. This issue has already come up before the House. It cannot be decided merely on the basis of four lines. Neither said article is written by an Indian or it pertains to present circumstances. His article is based on the incidents of Italy and elsewhere. He has stated that a wrong policy was being adopted there. The article reflects this aspect.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come up to this level after studying in Government schools of Gujarat. But, we did not find there anything creating social inequality or discrimination. In case of private schools, books spreading social inequality and discrimination are published and taught. Will the Government take action against such schools? In addition, whether any action is being taken by the Government to give incentive for the books which encourage social harmony.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It is the objective of every text book to encourage social harmony so there is nothing so important in it which needs incentive but if any text book explains some very new and effective means to create communal harmony, we can surely give prize to it. But, generally, it is expected that the lesson for creating communal harmony will be taught through school text books and the school are expected to prepare such curriculum. We have given clear directions that any lesson or any chapter be it in social science or literature shall not be such that may create any discrimination on the basis of language, gender, caste, religion, faith, area or the birth and it is our policy.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Computer Education

*122. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slowdown in IT sector has adversely affected the computer education in the country; and

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government to support the agencies concerned for keeping the level of computer education in the country from plummeting?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) No adverse effect of the slowdown in IT sector has been felt on computer education in the country so far.

(b) Not applicable.

Properties of Displaced Kashmiri Pandits

*126. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI RAM RATI BIND:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Departments of Union and State Government of Jammu and Kashmir have taken possession of the different properties belonging to displaced Kashmiri Pandits and their religious institutions temporarily/permanently without taking consent of the owners;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether no compensation/rent etc. has been paid to the owners;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to pay compensation at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) It is true that various Departments of Central and State Governments have occupied properties belonging to displaced Kashmiri Migrants without taking consent of their owners because of the security situation in the State. As intimated by the Government of J&K, the details of properties belonging to Kashmiri Migrants under occupation of various Departments of Government and Security Forces are given as under:

	No. of Houses/land occupied	Rent assessed for	No. of cases under process
Houses	1201	819	382
Land	9717.57 (Kanals)	6276.22 (Kanals)	120

Government of J&K has been requested to expedite the assessment/release of rent in all the cases.

[Translation]

Seizure of Fake Currency/Papers

*127. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases reported and the value of fake currency/fake stamp papers/fake Non-Judicial Stamp papers/fake dollars seized during each of the last three years till date, State-wise;

(b) the loss of revenue suffered by the Government;

(c) the number of persons arrested during the said period, State-wise;

(d) whether persons apprehended in cases relating to such currency/stamp papers etc. are linked to militant outfits and illicit drug peddlers;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check the printing/circulation of such fake currency/stamp papers etc. in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (f) As per information available in the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a State/UT-wise details. Showing the incidence of seizure of counterfeit currency notes, the total value and the number of accused involved therein, during the last 3 years (1999 to 2001) is enclosed as Statement-I. Information on fake stamp papers and fake non-judicial stamp papers is not compiled by the Bureau.

The collection of information on fake foreign currency, including Dollars was started only in the year 2001 and the same is given below as Statement-II.

The information on the loss of revenue suffered by the Government is given below as Statement-III. This includes the recovery of counterfeit notes in circulation as reported to NCRB, by various branches of the RBI. Information relating to the year 2002 has not yet been received in the NCRB.

The detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and case-wise details in regard to acts of crime are not maintained at the Union level. Some cases have come to the notice of the Government in which fake currency notes were recovered from militants and members of the underworld.

A High Level Committee has been constituted with representatives from the Department of Economic Affairs, Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Home Affairs/National Security Council Secretariat, to go into the gamut of issues pertaining to the circulation of fake Indian currency. The Central Bureau of Investigation has created a special unit for exclusive investigation of counterfeit currency notes. The Border Security Force has alerted its forward troops to be more vigilant so as to ensure that such currency notes are not smuggled into the country. In order to combat counterfeiting, currency notes are also printed with additional security features. RBI has initiated a public awareness campaign in this regard. Instructions have been issued to all State Governments from time to time to take appropriate measures for curbing the menace of circulation of fake currency notes.

Statement-I

Incidence, Value of Seizure and Accused involved in Counterfeiting Currency Notes during 1999, 2000 and 2001

(State/UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1999			2000			2001		
		Incidence	Value (in Rs.)	Accused	Incidence	Value (in Rs.)	Accused	Incidence	Value (in Rs.)	Accused
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	47950	67	117	692910	294	110	2121945	237
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	26000	0	3	200	0	04	9540	04
3.	Assam	61	158320	49	40	281270	70	45	637300	77
4.	Bihar	NA	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA
5.	Goa	6	700	1	36	12400	10	03	6200	01
6.	Gujarat	173	833230	87	42	4706740	18	51	2871720	NA
7.	Haryana	53	353020	63	18	377890	33	51	350200	72
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	11000	1	1	1300	1	03	60100	04
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	29	55000	14	12	208400	20	15	1094750	27
10.	Karnataka	98	793280	70	668	1353990	207	110	1471300	448
11.	Kerala	65	501900	60	51	368930	85	69	736440	73
12.	Madhya Pradesh	51	0	0	5	19900	3	4	1300	10
13.	Maharashtra	329	184620	54	83	1053910	72	98	10629285	109
14.	Manipur	16	131900	10	13	159600	17	15	258420	28
15.	Meghalaya	3	14400	1	2	1900	5	02	17400	06
16.	Mizoram	55	1668120	27	11	388500	14	11	867900	15
17.	Nagaland	7	1200	4	4	5400	6	09	209150	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12
18.	Orissa	1	0	0	4	800	4	04	36800	06
19.	Punjab	4	298620	45	43	1959820	32	46	1154050	64
20.	Rajasthan	42	153150	19	53	584700	20	46	3642620	20
21.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	600	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	61	322470	9	84	1043210	0	65	727230	23
23.	Tripura	1	500	1	8	10500	11	05	67200	07
24.	Uttar Pradesh	141	3838760	151	134	21856705	144	116	2209851	197
25.	West Bengal	26	940010	38	59	124020	89	14	2209851	21
	Total (States)	1253	9834150	771	1491	35132995	1155	897	29210401	1462
26.	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	02	750	0
27.	Chandigarh	1	500	1	7	8600	5	02	1000	02
28.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
29.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	1	500	0	01	1000	05
30.	Delhi	86	700	70	10	49710	9	02	244000	03
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry	9	2900	2	5	167500	10	03	3850	02
	Total (UTs)	96	4100	73	23	226310	24	10	250600	12
	Total (All-India)	1349	9838250	844	1514	35359305	1179	907	29461001	1474

Notes: 1. Figures are Provisional
2. 'NA' - Stands for 'Data not Available

Statement-II

Seizure of Fake Foreign Currency During 2001

Sl.No.	State	Distt.	Police Station	FIR No. & Dated	Denomination	No. seized	No. of Accused	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad City	Asifnagar	46/2001 02.03.01	US Dollar	1	3	
2.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	V.K. Puram,	53/2001 08.03.01	US Dollar	1 Million	N.A.	Denomination indicated as given in the original document
3.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Munneropallam	123/2001 10.06.01	100 US Dollar	190	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Kerala	Kozhikode	Kasaba	85/2001 23.02.01	Riyal (100) Saudi Arabia	2	3	
5.	Kerala	Trivendrum	Attingal	26/2001 11.01.01	US Dollar	41	3	
6.	Kerala	Kollam	Kollam East	491/2001 10.06.01	US Dollar	100	3	
7.	Kerala	Palakkad	Agali	37/2001 22.02.01	Riyal (500) Riyal (5) UAE Derham of 100	1 1 1	3	

Note : The above Foreign Currency have been seized along with Fake Indian Currency in the same case.

Statement-III

Loss of Revenue to the Government on Account of Counterfeit Currency (Indian) During 1999, 2000 and 2001

Sl. No.	Year	Total Seized (Rs.)	Recovery reported by RBI Branch (Rs.)	Total Revenue Loss (Rs.)
1.	1999	9838250	8497065	18335315
2.	2000	35359305	24087760	59447065
3.	2001	29461001	26982980	56443981
	Total	74658556	59567805	134226361

[English]

Prices of AIDS Control Drugs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of AIDS control drugs are exorbitant in the market and out of the reach of the common man;

(b) whether some leading companies in the field have recently developed new medicines for treatment of AIDS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have taken measures to bring down the prices of these drugs in the market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Under the provisions of the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1995 the AIDS control drugs are in the non-Scheduled category and are therefore outside price control. The prices of non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves keeping in view various factors like cost of the bulk drugs used in the formulations, cost of other input materials, R&D cost, product quality, sales promotion cost, trade commission, freight charges etc. The bulk drugs used in the formulations for AIDS control are manufactured by employing sophisticated technologies making them costlier. However, the major manufacturers of AIDS control drugs had reduced the prices voluntarily in 2001 and the prices have remained stable thereafter.

(b) and (c) As per available information Dinex (based on bulk drug Didanosine) and Duovir-N (based on bulk drugs Lamivudine, Zidovudine, Nevirapine) are the new formulations for the treatment of AIDS introduced in the Indian Market by M/s Cipla Limited in the recent past.

(d) and (e) The Drug Policy, as amended from time to time, is directed towards ensuring abundant availability of quality drugs at reasonable prices.

Funds from Diesel Cess for Development of Roads

*129. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess collected on diesel and petrol by the Union Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) of this, the amount allocated to the State Government for the development of rural roads during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any progress report from State Governments about the development of roads and utilization of allocated funds;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to direct the States for timely utilization of the said funds?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (g) The details of the amounts collected by way of Cess on Petrol (Motor Spirit) and Diesel (High Speed Diesel) during 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 (April-November, 2001) are given below in Statement-I.

Project proposals to the tune of Rs. 7553.28 crores have, so far, been cleared under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the works are in various stages of execution; 7221 of the 12867 road works taken up in the year 2000-01 have since been completed and others are expected to be completed by December 2002. The road works cleared in the year 2001-02 have commenced in most States and are also expected, by and large, to be completed during the current year. The progress of works is being regularly reviewed with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the interest of timely completion of the same.

A Statement-II showing the State-wise Allocation, Expenditure incurred and the number of road works completed so far, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PGMSY) is given below.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore)

Major Head	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02* (April-November, 2001)
Customs			
Additional duty on MS** (Rs. 1/ltr on MS)	0	2	1
Additional duty on HSD# (Rs. 1/ltr on HSD)	662	68	2
Central Excise			
Additional duty on MS (Rs. 1/ltr on MS)	845	1135	764
Additional duty on HSD (Rs. 1/ltr on HSD)	3716	3964	2631
Total	5223	5169	3398

* Figures for the period April-November, 2001 only are readily available.

** MS denotes Motor Spirit (Petrol)

\# HSD stands for High Speed Diesel

Statement-II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Annual Allocation	Cumulative expenditure incurred up to end of June, 2002	No. of Road works completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190.00	214.21	930
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.00	71.51	122
3.	Assam	75.00	77.48*	13
4.	Bihar	150.00	12.00*	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	87.00	86.61*	2

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00	57
7.	Gujarat	50.00	61.10	148
8.	Haryana	20.00	17.28	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	62.30	119
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00	7.37	0
11.	Jharkhand	110.00	75.00	5
12.	Karnataka	95.00	82.15	227
13.	Kerala	20.00	13.10	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	213.00	93.89*	60
15.	Maharashtra	130.00	116.21	757
16.	Manipur	40.00	31.33*	404
17.	Meghalaya	35.00	35.39	109
18.	Mizoram	20.00	34.16	9
19.	Nagaland	20.00	26.21	114
20.	Orissa	175.00	93.78	19
21.	Punjab	25.00	42.25	92
22.	Rajasthan	130.00	143.94	281
23.	Sikkim	20.00	26.86	30
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.00	79.48	155
25.	Tripura	25.00	24.62	193
26.	Uttar Pradesh	315.00	247.83	3246
27.	Uttaranchal	60.00	30.45	12
28.	West Bengal	135.00	73.10	53
	Total		1884.61	7171

* Value of work done

Note: In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 2.63 crore has been reported by the Union Territories of Pondicherry and Daman & Diu and 50 road works have been completed in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

Software for Development of Watershed Programmes

*130. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new software has been evolved for the management and development of Watersheds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the packages supplied so far to various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) A CD-ROM on "Watershed Management, Information & Training System (WITS)" was prepared by the Department of Land Resources (Ministry of Rural Development) through the National Informatics Centre (NIC), CDs of which were sent to State Governments (including Andhra Pradesh), the State Institutes of Rural Development and Extension Training Centres in May/June 2001.

2. A Supplementary Observation Mechanism has been introduced from the year, 2002-03, for Watershed Development Projects for tracking the pace and quality of the implementation of the Projects; this mechanism will be in the nature of Management Information System (MIS) and for generating Real Time On-Line information about the Projects under implementation, on a regular basis. A number of projects have also been sanctioned, based on remote sensing/GIS, for generating data base/ models for Wasteland Development Projects and for preparation of Action Plans through Remote Sensing and GIS for land and water resources, as detailed below:-

(i) A Wastelands Atlas of India was released in May, 2000 containing information on various categories of Wastelands at the District level,

(ii) A project on Digitization of Wasteland Data, including demarcation of watershed boundaries upto 500 hectares, has been completed,

(iii) Projects on use of Remote Sensing and GIS for the preparation of Action Plans for land and water resources have been sanctioned to the National Remote Sensing Agency (NRSA), Hyderabad, the State Remote Sensing Application Centre, Jodhpur and the National Informatics Centre, New Delhi,

(iv) A 'GIS Based Model for Development of Watersheds' has been prepared for 6 Pilot Watersheds in the Districts of Etah (Uttar Pradesh), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Pune (Maharashtra), Gangtok (Sikkim) and Raipur (Chhattisgarh) containing spatial and non-spatial information of the project areas. The application package so developed was sent to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) concerned for being used in the particular Watersheds.

Supply of Sensitive And Prohibited Material

*131. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some firms in Delhi and other areas of the country have been detected supplying sensitive and prohibited material like titanium vessels, atomised aluminium power, titanium centrifugal pumps etc. to Iraq during the last so many years:

(b) if so, since when these firms were engaged in supplying this material to Iraq;

(c) how the consignments for such materials could get the necessary clearance for such a long time;

(d) whether any inquiry has been made against the officers concerned for clearing such consignments; and

(e) if so, details of action taken against the guilty officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Certain firms have been investigated for allegedly violating domestic export control regulations, including licensing requirements, the Customs Act, 1962 and the Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992.

The bail application of one person who has been arrested in this connection is pending before the Court.

Performance of Laboratories Under CSIR

*132. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
DR. B.B. RAMAIAH:

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

(a) whether the Government conducted an exercise to evaluate the performance of each and every laboratory under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) recently;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the fresh steps taken for major overhaul of CSIR in order to bring it in tune with the changing science and technology needs of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) As per the current CSIR Rules & Regulations, the performance of each and every laboratory is to be assessed at least once in every three years by a Performance Appraisal Board (PAB), constituted for the specific purpose. Accordingly, PABs were constituted for

the assessment of the CSIR laboratories. Analysis of the conclusions is in process to workout the overall strategy for CSIR.

(c) CSIR has consistently endeavoured to remain in tune with the changing needs by orienting its research programmes as well as the management style & structure of the laboratories. Further steps will be taken after the exercise involved in (a) & (b) will be completed.

Central Team to Monitor IAY

*133. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Team/other agencies has/ have been sent to various States to monitor the working of the Indira Awas Yojana; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the report submitted by the team/agencies, State-wise especially in respect of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development, which is implementing the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), undertakes Concurrent Evaluation of the Programme from time to time, in addition to such methods of monitoring as Field Studies, the Area Officers' Scheme and Periodic Reports. An all India Concurrent Evaluation of the Programme was recently taken up with the following specific objectives:-

- To assess the implementation and policy environment of the Programme;
- To understand the socio-economic conditions of the beneficiaries and ascertain the procedure of their selection for assistance under the Scheme; and
- To evaluate the impact of the Programme on the beneficiaries.

The Evaluation was carried out in 25 States and 5 Union Territories. From each District, 2 Blocks were selected. The Evaluation covered 53,153 IAY beneficiaries in the States and 590 in the Union Territories.

The positive findings of the Report are as under:-

(i) Beneficiaries belonging to the Scheduled Castes dominate the overall sample with 57% share. The share of Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries is 22%. Thus., over three quarters of the housing benefits of the Scheme have accrued to SC/ST households at the All India level. In more than three quarters of the cases, the selection of beneficiaries has been made by the Gram Sabhas,

(ii) At the All India level, 83% of the houses in the States and 91% in the Union Territories are constructed on plots owned by the beneficiaries,

(iii) Among the States, 98% of the completed houses have been taken possession of, as against 95% in the Union Territories; of the former, 96% houses are occupied,

(iv) In so far as Drinking Water is concerned, 95% of the houses covered by the Survey Report have easy access to drinking water, with facilities like hand-pumps, taps or village wells located within the premises of the habitation,

(v) 86% of the beneficiaries have expressed satisfaction with the houses constructed,

(vi) The Scheme has been able to provide benefits of shelter to significant proportions of the socially and economically vulnerable populations in most States,

(vii) Local materials have been utilized in the construction of most of the IAY houses,

(viii) The average plinth area of houses constructed in the States is 28.14 sq. m.

The areas of concern include:-

(i) The ownership titles of houses are predominantly in the name of male family members, thus denying women an opportunity to stake claim on valuable household assets,

(ii) Overall, the IAY beneficiaries have not been meaningfully involved in the construction of houses; even in cases where Panchayats have initiated construction, the beneficiaries seem to have remained aloof,

(ii) With regard to structural facilities, the findings reveal that the IAY houses lack sanitary latrines in about 71.5% cases where smokeless chullahs are installed in just 11% of the houses across the States.

About 1400 beneficiaries have been surveyed in Kerala in regard to which the main findings of the Concurrent Evaluation (specific to the State) are:-

- 77.43% of beneficiaries were selected by the Gram Sabhas.
- The average plinth area of houses is 41.40 sq.m.
- 62.21% of houses have been provided sanitary latrines.
- 75.86% of houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves.
- 36.86% of the houses have their titles granted in the names of women (usually the wife of the head of the household).

Awareness programme and Workshop for High School Children

*134. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have organised awareness programmes and workshops for High School Children of North-East States, particularly in Nagaland, during the last 3 years;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) 'Education' is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and it is the responsibility of the State Governments to organise awareness programmes/workshops for High School children in the respective States. However, grants have been released to the Non-Governmental Organisations in North-East States for programmes and workshops under the scheme of Environmental Orientation to School Education as per details given below in Statement-I. NCERT has also organized awareness programmes related to Population and Adolescence Education for High School children in North-East States including Nagaland. The details are given below in Statement-II. Such programmes have also been organized by Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas for their students.

Statement-I

Environmental Orientation to School Education

Name of the State	Sanction Year	Agency/District	Activities
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	2000-01	Acme Rural Welfare Society, Kumlong Ward, Distt. of Mokokchung	(i) Teachers' Training (ii) Awareness Camps in schools.
	2000-01	Pathari Vocational Institute, Nagaon	(i) Innovative Programmes (ii) Surveys/workshops etc.
	2000-01	Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity, Noor Nagar (Nagaon)	(i) Teachers' Training (ii) Awareness camps for students
Assam	2000-01	Socio-Economic Development Organisation, Guwahati.	(i) Teachers' Training (ii) Organisation of Seminars (iii) Publicity materials (iv) Drawing Competitions
Manipur	2000-01	Ashufiimei Development Society, Vill. Chowainee Mao, Senapati.	(i) Publicity material (ii) Seminars (iii) Teachers' Training

1	2	3	4
Tripura	2000-01	Voluntary Health Association of Tripura, Kunjaban, Agartala, Tripura West, North, South.	(i) School level training programme. (ii) Summer camps on environment.

Statement-II

Population Education Co-Curricular Activities

Name of the State	Name of the Districts		
	1999	2000	2001
Arunchal Pradesh	Changlang	Changlang, East Kamang, Tamang	Changlang, Tirap, West Kamang
Mizoram	Aizawl	Aizawl, Lunglei	Aizawl, Lunglei, Chhimtuipui
Nagaland	Kohima, Dimapur	Kohima, Dimapur, Wkha	Kohima, Dimapur, Phek, Wkha Zunheboto
Tripura	Agartala	Agartala, Udaipur	Agartala, Kailashahar
Sikkim	East District, West District	East District, South District	East District, South District, West District
Assam	Barpeta, Cachar, Golaghat	Barpeta, Cachar, Golaghat, Jorhat, Morigaon, Nagaon, North Lakhimpur, Tinsukia	Barpeta, Cachar, Darang, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Jorhat, Morigaon, Nagaon, North Lakhimpur, Sonipur, Tinsukia

[Translation]

ISI Activities in Madhya Pradesh

*135. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the ISI activities in major cities of Madhya Pradesh including the Capital city of Bhopal;

(b) if so, whether the Government are aware of the fact that those accused of major terrorist acts perpetrated in the country are taking shelter in Madhya Pradesh since the year 1992;

(c) if so, the facts and reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Government is aware that Pakistan ISI is involved in aiding, abetting and supporting terrorism in various parts of the country. Even though there are no major instances of terrorism in Madhya Pradesh so far, Punjab terrorists have been arrested at various places in Madhya Pradesh from time to time.

Recently, an ISI espionage network was unearthed at Gwalior with the arrest of one Sushil Sharma on June 11, 2002, who was involved in communication of defence related sensitive information to a Pakistan based handler.

Interrogation of the accused led to arrests in Andhra Pradesh of two serving Air Force personnel and their contacts in Delhi as well as Rajasthan.

In espionage cases, arrested persons are proceeded against in accordance with relevant provisions of law including the Official Secrets Act. Central Government has also been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. Periodic coordination meetings are also held with the State Governments for sharing the inputs from various quarters as well as for devising strategies to counter such activities. Various security agencies of the Union and the State Governments have been working together to counter the nefarious activities of Pakistan ISI.

[English]

More Power to Jammu & Kashmir

*136. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir seeking autonomy for the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Though no formal proposal has been received, the issue of devolution of powers for the J&K was discussed by the CM-J&K with the Prime Minister on 24.06.2002, where it has been decided that a representative of the Central Government will have discussions with the Government of J&K. It has subsequently been decided that Shri Arun Jaitley, MP and former Union Law Minister would be holding discussions as the representative of Government of India.

[Translation]

Deletion of Article 370

*137. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the implications of further retention of Article 370 in the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the thinking of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No proposal for deletion or modification of Article 370 of the Constitution of India is under consideration of the Government. As such, the question of examination of the implications of retention of the said Article does not arise.

[English]

Non Withdrawal of Funds by States under Rural Development Schemes

*138. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have failed to draw their Central share of funds allocated to them under various Rural Development schemes especially under the EAS during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the names of those States and schemes under which they failed to draw their share of money, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have fixed any deadline for such States to collect their funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the funds which are not drawn by the States are treated as lapsed;

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

(g) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of various programmes as well as the full utilisation of the funds?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (g) Some States have not been

able to draw the full Central Allocations under the Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development during the last three years and also so far in the current year. The proportion of release of Central funds to allocations under the Schemes (including EAS), State-wise, during the last three years and the current year is shown in the statement. All States and Union Territories were advised, during the year, 2001-2002, to avail the Central funds under the Programmes by 28th February, 2002.

The funds allocated to States and Union Territories in a financial year under various Programmes are to be availed by them in the same year. The savings resulting from non-release of funds to certain Districts under different Programmes can be considered for re-allocation to better-performing Districts towards the end of the financial year.

It has been urged upon the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to regularly interact with the Ministry so as to ensure that the funds for different Programmes are duly claimed and expenditure incurred in time. Emphasis is also laid on the quality of implementation of the Programmes. The States and Union Territories have been advised to urgently implement the Four Point Strategy of Creating Awareness about the Programmes. Transparency, Peoples' Participation and Accountability through Social Audit by the Gram Sabhas, for the benefit of the rural poor. The performance of the States and Union Territories is periodically reviewed by the Ministry through monitoring mechanism, including reviews by the Minister of Rural Development, Meetings of the Performance Review Committee, the Area Officers' Scheme, Progress Reports and District level Monitoring with a view to bringing about more effective implementation and better utilization of the available funds.

Statement

Statewise & Scheme wise Percentage Central Release to Central Allocation during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

Sl. No.	State/UT	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)				Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme(ARWSP)				Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)		
		%age Central Release to Central Allocation				%age Central Release to Central Allocation				%age Central Release to Central Allocation		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003*	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003*	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002 2003*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.54	99.69	153.35	38.14	135.02	100.00	102.79	30.92	100.00	118.24	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.60	71.53	95.05	50.00	83.07	50.27	54.87	26.98	99.88	128.57	NR
3.	Assam	88.26	50.00	69.03	0.00	59.40	74.06	70.86	26.98	100.00	106.67	NR
4.	Bihar	76.50	59.89	62.34	40.08	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.93	0.00	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	NR	91.66	102.51	37.01	NA	100.00	102.58	47.61	100.45	113.36	NR
6.	Goa	91.56	40.00	69.59	27.17	0.00	63.29	50.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	NR
7.	Gujarat	99.55	251.09	180.70	75.33	114.43	207.98	118.69	37.75	99.68	120.00	NR
8.	Haryana	123.65	98.37	121.48	50.00	112.97	97.09	111.81	46.58	125.90	150.00	NR
9.	Himachal Pradesh	87.26	86.19	168.26	47.89	127.53	94.83	116.15	29.60	100.00	120.60	NR
10.	J & K	20.07	21.51	168.71	0.00	58.49	40.73	62.26	24.09	100.00	0.00	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11.	Jharkhand	NA	47.95	40.93	21.62	NA	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.05	118.18	NR
12.	Karnataka	73.54	71.27	86.53	50.00	116.11	77.54	102.32	36.50	105.86	114.07	NR
13.	Kerala	86.85	68.84	100.94	42.18	106.05	70.04	79.69	51.36	98.55	138.25	NR
14.	Madhya Pradesh	99.84	93.46	106.13	47.15	126.80	100.00	102.25	37.20	99.83	116.43	NR
15.	Maharashtra	98.59	92.14	100.63	0.00	121.10	100.00	102.61	34.15	100.16	103.46	NR
16.	Manipur	25.61	37.67	50.52	9.12	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	NR
17.	Meghalaya	61.64	43.31	50.21	17.74	80.00	96.15	69.06	0.00	99.86	130.63	NR
18.	Mizoram	114.25	91.15	82.59	50.00	100.00	94.78	130.00	26.97	99.65	132.65	NR
19.	Nagaland	118.42	88.83	102.85	0.00	83.74	64.52	130.00	26.99	98.75	127.65	NR
20.	Orissa	143.71	342.21	489.61	15.69	100.00	50.00	74.40	31.43	99.83	100.00	NR
21.	Punjab	91.10	95.11	113.55	50.00	129.60	74.82	87.21	26.47	98.64	220.00	NR
22.	Rajasthan	83.70	121.39	103.68	50.00	90.80	100.00	84.55	35.45	100.06	115.38	NR
23.	Sikkim	101.56	100.00	87.94	50.00	154.71	50.00	130.00	26.93	65.80	100.00	NR
24.	Tamil Nadu	106.69	100.00	119.53	50.00	124.48	100.00	112.57	37.54	64.45*	110.71	NR
25.	Tripura	101.56	100.00	130.00	50.00	149.02	100.00	130.00	26.97	99.00	107.40	NR
26.	Uttar Pradesh	92.01	87.34	108.95	49.61	100.34	87.27	98.45	30.57	100.35	110.51	NR
27.	Uttaranchal	NA	64.38	60.84	37.77	NA	100.00	102.74	32.66	101.05	116.67	NR
28.	West Bengal	68.05	82.12	84.09	46.70	80.00	99.59	101.99	30.80	100.00	110.85	NR
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	100.00	119.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	105.90	0.00	NR
30.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	NR
31.	D & N Haveli	50.00	0.00	66.01	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	NR
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	41.30	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	100.00	0.00	NR
33.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	NA	NR
34.	Lakshadweep	50.00	100.00	66.39	50.00	0.00	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00	97.80	NR
35.	Pondicherry	50.00	50.00	32.73	50.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	NR
	All-India	89.90	94.31	115.56	35.07	102.62	89.56	89.83	30.18	97.40	105.49	

NR - Not Reported
NA - Not Applicable
* - Upto May, 2002

Statewise & Scheme wise Percentage Central Release to Central Allocation during 1999-2000 to 2002-03

Sl. No.	State/UT	Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)/ Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-II)				Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)/ Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-I)				Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)			
		%age Central Release to Central Allocation				%age Central Release to Central Allocation				%age Central Release to Central Allocation			
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003*	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003*	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002 2003*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	103.20	102.49	100.59	50.00	100.00	98.43	100.00	50.00	134.62	99.64	100.00	50.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69.65	80.47	107.15	50.00	317.97	199.84	114.08	50.00	67.38	35.85	64.54	26.79
3.	Assam	71.13	0.00	100.00	0.00	79.98	50.00	100.00	0.00	102.92	0.00	77.75	0.00
4.	Bihar	93.30	83.19	100.00	0.00	75.32	73.68	98.70	34.77	58.74	23.61	45.87	12.84
5.	Chhattisgarh	NA	70.75	100.00	50.00	NA	100.00	117.21	49.37	NA	40.63	90.54	45.89
6.	Goa	90.51	104.67	100.00	50.00	231.87	100.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	100.00	190.95	100.00	50.00	111.07	119.96	96.21	47.43	124.00	60.95	77.27	49.61
8.	Haryana	100.00	96.42	135.84	50.00	86.97	137.61	131.76	50.00	129.54	92.70	100.00	50.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	201.62	90.44	100.00	43.69	98.49	85.40	100.00	50.00	124.08	49.71	100.00	49.57
10.	J & K	83.46	71.50	123.28	45.78	231.98	296.14	126.11	43.12	57.35	31.90	96.80	45.13
11.	Jharkhand	NA	79.61	100.00	50.00	NA	81.94	92.32	47.91	NA	17.01	43.47	17.50
12.	Karnataka	100.00	78.38	101.03	50.00	85.85	112.13	100.07	49.73	50.00	39.97	71.62	38.28
13.	Kerala	100.00	92.17	100.00	50.00	100.00	98.62	100.00	50.00	98.86	51.18	100.00	50.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	109.38	113.06	100.00	50.00	102.22	104.87	112.35	49.91	105.62	56.97	98.59	48.24
15.	Maharashtra	100.00	74.26	100.00	50.00	71.64	75.22	95.12	50.00	100.00	72.90	83.89	45.08
16.	Manipur	32.37	66.66	44.15	18.41	78.13	67.67	57.91	27.76	50.00	5.17	4.54	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	33.05	85.64	82.43	50.00	50.00	63.19	82.29	40.45	49.28	4.42	25.93	0.00
18.	Mizoram	99.83	100.00	130.00	50.00	393.66	100.00	142.65	50.00	94.17	50.02	86.24	50.00
19.	Nagaland	81.63	74.30	108.01	40.22	91.17	74.27	100.00	50.00	55.77	47.19	31.73	11.54
20.	Orissa	149.86	95.06	100.00	50.00	149.73	125.87	108.49	50.00	102.23	71.78	18.19	50.00
21.	Punjab	97.22	127.86	100.00	50.00	73.51	86.84	97.87	50.00	99.34	79.63	98.53	50.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Rajasthan	100.00	98.21	100.00	50.00	116.76	96.93	100.00	50.00	100.00	85.32	100.00	48.52
23.	Sikkim	100.00	100.00	130.00	0.00	276.83	198.12	100.00	50.00	100.00	98.83	100.00	50.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	111.20	106.99	113.62	50.00	116.49	125.76	115.15	50.00	137.26	98.66	100.00	50.00
25.	Tripura	75.72	100.00	127.08	50.00	100.00	100.00	98.27	50.00	113.50	98.80	120.05	50.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	99.98	85.80	100.03	50.00	97.47	83.31	101.09	50.00	64.71	42.60	60.10	21.32
27.	Uttaranchal	NA	77.19	100.00	50.00	NA	76.53	98.86	50.00	NA	36.07	89.97	50.00
28.	West Bengal	91.17	85.36	100.00	50.00	72.52	79.20	92.23	44.42	50.00	0.00	2.01	2.35
29.	A & N Islands	13.85	63.85	100.00	50.00	49.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.02	0.00	25.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
31.	D & N Haveli	50.00	97.06	100.00	50.01	49.99	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34.	Lakshadweep	50.00	0.00	50.01	0.00	49.86	0.00	50.14	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	50.01	77.40	100.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	50.01	50.00	50.00	57.86	50.00
	All-India	101.83	83.95	101.25	41.05	95.19	93.49	101.26	43.92	84.37	46.21	68.99	30.17

NA - Not Applicable

* - Upto May, 2002

Allocation of Funds under Women and Child Development Scheme

*139. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) the total funds allocated/released to achieve targets under various schemes for Women and Child Development Programme during the Ninth Plan and the current fiscal year, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds released so far are adequate to achieve the targets;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to enhance it during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (d) An amount of Rs. 6555.95 crores was allocated under various schemes for women and child development during the Ninth Five Year Plan, out of which an amount of Rs. 6249.72 crores was spent. Details of allocation, expenditure and achievements on the major schemes of the Department of Women and Child Development during the Ninth Five Year Plan is at Statement-I and II. The State-wise allocation under ICDS, which is the major scheme of the Department, is at Statement-III.

The outlay for Tenth Plan has been significantly stepped up to Rs. 13,600 Crores. The allocation for the year 2002-03 is Rs. 2200 crores.

Further details of scheme-wise, State-wise, year-wise allocation and expenditure on these programmes are provided in the Annual Reports of the Department of Women & Child Development.

Statement-I

Allocation and Expenditure on some of the Major Programmes of the Department of Women & Child Development during the Ninth Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	Integrated Child Development Scheme	5463.75	5583.39
2.	Schemes of Central Social Welfare Board	140.80	88.73
3.	National Commission for Women	16.50	16.17
4.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	13.10	11.26
5.	Food and Nutrition Board	14.97	8.62
6.	Creche/Day Care Centres	31.95	29.50
7.	Balika Samridhi Yojana	152.00	176.64
8.	Working Women's Hostel	39.27	34.57
9.	Swayamsidha	57.50	8.96
10.	Swa-shakti Project	81.41	36.00
11.	Short Stay Homes	48.27	25.53
12.	Women's Economic Programme	82.00	76.54
13.	Support to Training and Employment Programme	78.00	77.47
14.	Research, Publication and Monitoring	3.45	2.43

Statement-II

Achievements made on some of the Major Programmes of the Department of Women & Child Development during the Ninth Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Physical Achievements	
1	2	3	
1.	Integrated Child Development Scheme	Number of Projects sanctioned	5614
		Number of Projects operationalised	4915
2.	Schemes of Central Social Welfare Board	Awareness Camps held	4000
		Condensed Courses Organised	3753
3.	National Commission for Women	Not quantifiable	
4.	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development	Number of regular training programmes held	371

1	2	3	
5.	Food and Nutrition Board	Number of demonstration programmes	11380
6.	Creche/Day Care Centres	Number of creches operated Number of beneficiaries	12470 3.12 lakhs
7.	Balika Samridhi Yojana	Number of girls benefited	45.53 lakhs
8.	Working Women's Hostel	Number of Working Women's Hostels Number of women benefited	106 9102
9.	Swayamsidha	Number of Blocks covered	75
10.	Swa-shakti Project	Number of SHGs formed	20750
11.	Short Stay Homes	Number of Short Stay Homes Opened	153
12.	Women's Economic Programme	Number of women benefited	193380
13.	Support to Training and Employment Programme	Number of women benefited	251995
14.	Research, Publication and Monitoring	Number of research projects completed	92

Statement-III

State-wise Funds Released under ICDS during the Years 1996-97 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	1996-97 Released	1997-98 Released	1998-99 Released	1999-2000 Released	2000-01 Released	2001-02 Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.51	31.36	31.85	54.03	62.29	65.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.03	4.07	6.61	8.17	6.81	18.95
3.	Assam	17.41	16.34	19.12	22.11	50.71	61.89
4.	Bihar	24.50	14.69	36.91	49.19	37.56	21.45
5.	Goa	1.66	1.89	3.26	2.84	2.84	3.39
6.	Gujarat	43.55	53.12	47.88	53.70	37.26	80.70
7.	Haryana	14.73	22.04	26.33	27.54	35.94	36.61
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.04	9.04	10.45	16.40	17.64	19.84
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.32	5.12	14.32	19.63	22.66	27.39
10.	Karnataka	41.32	51.58	57.10	51.11	74.66	76.61
11.	Kerala	23.90	23.81	31.21	26.42	31.02	35.16
12.	Madhya Pradesh	38.98	48.40	51.31	43.68	55.90	37.71
13.	Maharashtra	56.82	69.26	67.92	65.85	66.89	101.93
14.	Manipur	4.73	7.95	8.47	8.40	12.55	9.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Meghalaya	1.21	5.25	3.51	5.35	6.65	10.60
16.	Mizoram	3.83	4.13	5.42	5.36	8.69	5.73
17.	Nagaland	7.36	5.44	13.21	12.45	19.42	19.07
18.	Orissa	16.29	21.58	66.41	40.43	61.34	68.82
19.	Punjab	12.89	15.26	23.83	24.13	37.59	37.31
20.	Rajasthan	32.39	33.74	35.12	41.98	59.54	59.47
21.	Sikkim	0.40	0.63	2.42	1.30	1.56	1.92
22.	Tamil Nadu	11.41	25.13	72.97	107.05	102.87	92.90
23.	Tripura	3.83	4.48	4.64	6.46	6.31	14.81
24.	Uttar Pradesh	57.98	74.02	72.66	113.49	115.19	126.96
25.	West Bengal	47.05	51.51	64.56	60.88	80.47	126.50
26.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.26	18.01
27.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.66	19.62
28.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.63	12.47
UNION TERRITORY							
1.	Delhi	6.01	5.66	12.48	8.18	8.08	7.96
2.	Pondicherry	0.51	1.06	1.52	1.82	1.55	1.55
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.67	0.63	1.12	1.30	1.08	1.55
4.	Chandigarh	0.57	0.96	0.78	0.78	0.88	0.93
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.19	0.22	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.32
6.	Daman & Diu	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.42	0.53	0.37
7.	Lakshadweep	0.15	0.09	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.32
	Total	526.55	608.73	794.21	880.98	1046.55	1223.64

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

*140. SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas to which funds have been provided for construction of buildings during the last five years, State-wise, particularly in Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) the details of Navodaya Vidyalayas in which construction work has not yet been started;

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be started/completed;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district for imparting technical education;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) During the last five years Rs. 698.47 crores were provided for construction of buildings of 408 JNVs including that of 40 JNVs in Bihar and Jharkhand. The State-wise details are given below in the Statement.

(b) In 69 Navodaya Vidyalayas construction work of the buildings has not yet been started. Out of these, the construction could not be started in case of 57 JNVs because the required land has not yet been transferred by the States/UTs. The sanctions for construction of buildings of remaining 12 Vidyalayas for which the land has been transferred recently are being issued.

(c) As per normal time frame, the construction of the Buildings of JNVs has to be completed within 3 years from the date of issue of sanction.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. The JNVs are established to provide opportunities for Secondary and Senior Secondary Education from VI to XII class.

Statement

State wise details of the funds released for the Construction of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas during Last Five Years, (1997-1998 to 2001-2002)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of JNV for which funds have been provided	Amount provided (Rs. In crores) during last five years for construction of buildings
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	1.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	22	17.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	18.42
4.	Assam	19	74.97
5.	Bihar	29	45.76
6.	Chandigarh	1	1.55
7.	Chhattisgarh	8	14.14
8.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1	0.34
9.	Daman & Diu	2	1.02
10.	Delhi	2	1.40
11.	Goa	2	4.38
12.	Gujarat	15	28.07
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9	21.88
14.	Haryana	13	21.00
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	10.39
16.	Jharkhand	11	20.56

1	2	3	4
17.	Karnataka	25	28.16
18.	Kerala	13	20.71
19.	Lakshadweep	1	5.44
20.	Madhya Pradesh	40	68.00
21.	Maharashtra	29	53.70
22.	Manipur	8	14.89
23.	Meghalaya	6	8.41
24.	Mizoram	3	0.01
25.	Nagaland	4	2.93
26.	Orissa	14	27.66
27.	Pondicherry	4	10.50
28.	Punjab	12	19.52
29.	Rajasthan	30	46.74
30.	Sikkim	2	1.58
31.	Tripura	3	14.72
32.	Uttar Pradesh	49	75.11
33.	Uttaranchal	6	17.13
	Total	408	698.47

[English]

Collection of Property Taxes by Local Bodies

1218. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government agreed, in principle, to allow the local bodies in collecting Property Taxes from Central Government assets; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

Flood Situation in Kerala

1219. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received requests from Kerala Government for financial assistance to meet the flood situation in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) For the year 1999-2000, no memorandum for Central assistance

was received from the State Government of Kerala. The State Government had sought Central assistance of Rs. 200.00 crore from the NCCF for flood damage and anti sea-erosion works during the year 2000-01. Again in the year 2001-02 the State Government sought assistance from NCCF against flood damages of Rs. 551.76 crore. After taking into consideration the reports of the Central Teams, the recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group, and the availability of funds with the States under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), no assistance from NCCF was considered and the State Government were informed suitably. However, as a special dispensation the entire Central share of CRF for the year 2001-2002 amounting to Rs. 86.0361 crore was released in advance in July, 2001 to the State.

Flood Problem in Assam

1220. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive action plan has been laid down by Government to handle the perennial flood problem in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the flood devastations suffered during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002; and

(c) the manner in which the damage is likely to be averted during the current year, 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Ministry of Water Resources, the nodal Ministry for flood control measures, is supporting efforts of the State Government for handling the floods.

(b) The damage caused due to floods in Assam during last three years has been as under:-

Year	No. of Districts affected	Human lives lost	Cropped Area (Lakh hectare) affected
1999-2000	12	3	1.06
2000-2001	19	32	2.24
2001-2002	12	—	0.13

(c) The State Government has been advised by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Water Resources for taking appropriate preventive measures so as to reduce the impact of losses on account of floods. These include timely maintenance and monitoring of all flood protection works, preparation of contingency plans in advance for disaster mitigation, organising awareness programme amongst population susceptible to floods, clearing of choked drains, culvert, etc., monitoring of reservoir levels and general gearing up of flood fighting and disaster relief machinery.

[Translation]

Desert Development Programme

1221. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes sanctioned under Desert Development Programme relating to water storage and development of waste land during the last three years and as on date district-wise alongwith the funds allocated for this purpose, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether sanctioned schemes were executed within the stipulated time-period and allotted funds spent thereon;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is under implementation in 40 districts of 7 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan. The year-wise details of watershed projects sanctioned under the Programme from 1999-2000 onwards and total project cost approved are given below in Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Under DDP, a watershed project is to be implemented over a period of 5 years and funds are released in 7 instalments keeping in view the progress of implementation. As such, the projects sanctioned during 1999-2000 and thereafter are still at various stages of implementation. Details of funds released to the Programme States (Year-wise and State-wise) under DDP are given below in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State	No. of Districts Under DDP	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		No. of Projects	Project Cost approved (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Projects	Project Cost approved (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Projects	Project Cost approved (Rs. in Crore)	No. of Projects	Project Cost approved (Rs. in Crore)
Andhra Pradesh	1	96	21.600	60	18.000	80	24.000	110	33.00
Guajrat	6	250	58.575	400	120.000	304	91.200	277	83.100
Haryana	7	76	18.200	144	43.200	100	30.000	121	36.300
Himachal Pradesh	2	48	12.000	75	22.500	95	28.500	73	21.900
Jammu & Kashmir	2	96	24.000	73	21.900	111	33.300	77	23.100
Karnataka	6	51	11.475	226	67.800	160	48.000	165	49.500
Rajasthan	16	883	220.750	681	204.300	509	152.700	779	233.700
Total	40	1500	366.600	1659	497.700	1359	407.700	1602	480.600

Statement-II

Releases made under Desert Development Programme (DDP)

(Rs. in crores)

Sr.No.	Name of the States	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003 (As on date)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.37	6.51	9.99	6.41
2.	Gujarat	27.51	24.45	22.58	19.38
3.	Haryana	4.54	8.11	14.83	5.80
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2.55	4.51	5.14	4.23
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.86	7.84	5.75	4.35
6.	Karnataka	2.15	5.03	9.95	6.40
7.	Rajasthan	39.01	78.54	81.64	53.69
	Total	84.99	134.99	149.88	100.26

[English]

VRS in Ministry

1222. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise/post-wise number of officials of his Ministry, who sought voluntary retirement during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the benefits given to such officials;

(c) the number of applications from officials pending for such retirement as on date;

(d) whether such retirements have in any way affected smooth functioning of his Ministry;

(e) if so, the extent thereof; and

(f) the manner in which the Government propose to make arrangements to fill up all such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The details of the officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Main), who sought voluntary retirement during the last three years are given below:

Group	Post	Year		
		1999	2000	2001
A	Addl. Secretary	1	—	—
B	Section Officer	—	1	—
	Assistant	2	2	—
C	U.D.C.	—	1	—
	Constable	1	—	6
D	Junior Gestetner Operator	—	1	—
	Follower	—	—	1

(b) In addition to the normal benefits of pension/ family pension, retirement gratuity, leave encashment, commutation of pension and Central Government Employees' Group Insurance, the officials taking voluntary retirement are also entitled for weightage in qualifying service for the purpose of pension and retirement gratuity, upto a period of five years subject to the condition that the total qualifying service rendered by him does not in any case exceed 33 years and it does not take him beyond the date of superannuation.

(c) No application of officials of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Main) for voluntary retirement is pending as on date.

(d) and (e) The officials seeking voluntary retirement are required to give three months' notice. This enables the Ministry to make suitable arrangements in time. Further, the number of officials retiring voluntarily are few and far between and, therefore, such retirements do not in any way affect the smooth functioning of the Ministry.

(f) Vacancies arising on account of voluntary retirement are filled up, alongwith other vacancies, through normal methods, such as promotion/direct recruitment etc.

[Translation]

Deemed Universities

1223. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basic difference between Deemed Universities and general universities;

(b) whether the Government have relaxed the guidelines followed for declaring the institutions as Deemed Universities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) A Central/State University is established or incorporated under a Central Act/State Act whereas Deemed University Status is conferred on an institution of higher education under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956 by the Government of India on the recommendations of UGC.

(b) and (c) UGC has revised and simplified its guidelines in the year 2000 for granting Deemed to be University status. These guidelines inter-alia provides:-

(i) De-novo institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling prescribed guidelines of the UGC to be considered for provisional status of Deemed to be University subject to its confirmation after 5 years.

(ii) Permission to Deemed University to open centres outside its campus not only anywhere in India but also in any of foreign countries subject to fulfillment of certain conditions.

[English]

Rise in Book Piracy

1224. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an alarming rise in book piracy in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total books in terms of rupees seized by Government during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have chalked out any plan to curb piracy in regard to books;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether this trend of books piracy is likely to affect the availability of world class literacy material in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) Chapter XIII of Copyright Act, 1957, provides penalties for the offences committed under the Copyright Act and empowers the police to take necessary action. The actual enforcement of the law is the concern of the State Governments through police force. However, during the last few years, the Central Government has taken various steps to improve the enforcement of the Copyright Act to curb piracy. These measures include the setting up of a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC), which has as its members from all concerned departments and representatives of industry with a view to regularly review the implementation of the Copyright Act including the provisions regarding anti-piracy. Several other measures taken by the Central Government also include persuading the State Government for (i) the setting up of Special Cells in State Governments for enforcement of Copyright Laws (ii) appointment of nodal officers in the States for facilitating proper coordination between the industry organizations and enforcement agencies; (iii) holding of seminar/workshops etc. or sensitising the public about Copyright Laws.

[Translation]

Ammonia Urea Plant in Venezuela

1225. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts of NFL were sent to Venezuela for commissioning of Ammonia Urea plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned by NFL during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Eight engineers from National Fertilizes Ltd. (NFL) were selected by M/s. Snamprogetti of Italy for commissioning of urea and ammonia plant being set up by them in Venezuela for the period from June, 2002 to December, 2001.

(c) Foreign exchange of Rs. 3.97 crore was earned by NFL during the period June, 2000 to December, 2001.

Secondary and Higher Education

1226. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by the Union Government to make available the Secondary and Higher education in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government also propose to set up Secondary Education Grants Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) 'Education' is in the concurrent list and school education is primarily the concern of State/UT Governments. While Central Government acts as facilitator, adviser and coordinator, actual implementation rests with the State Government.

At the higher education level, University Grants Commission has initiated various programmes for enhancing access and equity in the country including Rajasthan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure Incurred Under Various Heads

1227. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred, under various heads such as publicity, advertisement, hospitality, catering,

opening ceremonies, seminars, conferences, tours (including foreign visits), STD and ISD telephone bills, electricity bills (including the electricity bills of airconditioners and coolers in various Departments and undertakings under his Ministry during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to launch an drive to cut down the expenditure being incurred under above heads;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Under the Department of Ocean Development there is no other Department or public sector undertaking. As per records and information available, the expenditure incurred in the last three years by the Department of Ocean Development on publicity and Advertisement, Seminars and conferences, Tours (including foreign visits)., and Office expenses (i.e. including Hospitality, Catering, S.T.D./ I.S.D. Phone, Electricity bills etc. and other office expenses) is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Items	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (Provisional)
1.	Publicity and Advertisement	4.00	37.93	29.62
2.	Seminars and Conferences (organized by the Deptt.)	1.13	1.26	0.92
3.	Tours (Domestic & Foreign)	63.90	43.67	70.25
4.	Office expenses etc.	96.26	102.36	122.07

(b) to (d) The economy instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time are being followed.

[English]

Eastern Coal-fields Limited

1228. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in ECL increased to 28.02 Million Tonnes in 2000-2001 against 27.16 Million Tonnes in 1998-99;

(b) whether there is much probability of improved lifting of coal in the Underground Mines;

(c) whether its productivity can be improved with the present strength of workman and machinery; and

(d) the capacity utilisation in underground Mines at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been reported by Coal India Limited that there is scope for improvement of production from Underground Mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL).

(c) Productivity of ECL can be improved with introduction of suitable mechanisation and re-deployment of manpower.

(d) System capacity utilisation of Underground Mines of ECL in 2001-2002 has been about 75% (Provisional).

Recruitment in Delhi Police

1229. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Police recognises only 'Garhwali' as hilly people of Uttaranchal for the purpose of giving them concession in height for recruitment in the Delhi Police;

(b) if so, the reasons for excluding 'Kumaonis' for this purpose;

(c) whether certain more categories like Kumaonis are likely to be recognised by the Delhi Police for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The relaxations under Rule 9 of Delhi Police (Appointment and Recruitment) Rules, 1980 are equally applicable to the residents of all hill areas on production of certificate of residence from the competent district authorities.

MLC Reports

1230. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 2319 dated 7.8.2001 and state:

(a) whether M.L.C. reports have not yet been collected by police stations from Safdarjung Hospital since July 2001;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to collect the reports and to take action thereon without further delay; and

(c) the details of the progress made in solving the remaining unsolved 131 cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Reports in respect of all medico-legal cases registered between 1st July, 2001 to 30th June, 2002 at Safdarjung Hospital have been collected except in three cases where the doctors have not yet finalized their opinion.

(c) Of the 131 cases which remained to be solved till 7th August, 2001, 46 cases have since been solved, 1 case cancelled and 84 cases sent as untracked.

Chandigarh Administration

1231. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Chandigarh UT Administration are governed by the service conditions of Punjab;

(b) whether the upper are limit for recruitment of SC candidates of various posts in Punjab is 35 years while the Chandigarh UT Administration has fixed it as 30 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The conditions of service of persons appointed to the Central Civil Services and posts under the administrative control of Chandigarh Administration have been provided to be the same as the conditions of service of persons appointed to corresponding posts in Punjab Civil Services. However, these provisions have not been extended to those employees of Chandigarh Administration who opted for the pay scales of the Central Government.

(b) and (c) The extension of the same conditions of service to the employees of Chandigarh Administration as applicable to the corresponding categories of employees of the State Government of Punjab does not make it incumbent on Chandigarh Administration to prescribe the same mode of recruitment as applicable under the State Government of Punjab. The relaxation of 5 years over and above the upper age limit fixed for direct recruitment is, however, available to the Scheduled Castes candidates seeking appointment to civil posts under Chandigarh Administration as per the guidelines followed by the Central Government.

[Translation]

JGSY In Jharkhand

1232. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether no work is being undertaken under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana in Jharkhand;

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

(c) the funds allocated by the Central Government to the State under this scheme during the last two years and till date and the amount utilized and returned by the State Government under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) The details of works undertaken during 2000-01 and 2001-02 under the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY-SGRY-II) in Jharkhand are as under:-

Year	Works completed	Works under progress	Total
2000-01	31687	17604	49291
2001-02	29034	14392	43426

(c) The central allocation and release of funds to the State of Jharkhand under the JGSY and funds utilised by the State including the Central & State Shares during 2000-2001, 2001-02 and 2002-03 are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Central allocation	Releases	Utilisation
2000-01	12113.79	9644.14	15000.54
2001-02	13771.01	13771.01	14094.22
2002-03	12114.60 (Adhoc)	6057.29	2217.46 (upto June, 2002)

The un-utilized funds of the scheme in a year remain with the State Government and are carried forward for utilization under the Scheme during the next financial year.

[English]

Additional Grants to Universities

1233. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of additional grants given by the Government to various universities of the country during the last three years, university-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): Statement-I showing the grants sanctioned by UGC to Universities (State-wise) under Plan and Non-Plan during 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 is given below. The information relating to the grants released by UGC to various universities during 2001-2002 has so far not been compiled. Details of the grants sanctioned by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Indira Gandhi National Open University under Plan and Non-Plan during the years 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02, are given below in statement-II.

Statement-I

The grants paid by University Grants Commission to the Universities (State-wise) during the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 under Plan and Non-Plan Schemes

ANDHRA PRADESH

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the University	1999-2000	2000-2001
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Instt. of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	1127.84	1107.98
2.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirpuati	285.28	410.76
3.	Shri Satya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning, Anantapur	65.00	58.30
4.	Hyderabad Univ., Hyderabad	3017.87	4208.77
5.	Urdu University, Hyderabad	400.00	406.50

1	2		3	4
6.	A.P. Univ. of Health & Sc., Vijayawada		–	–
7.	Andhra Pradesh Agriculture, Hyderabad		–	–
8.	Andhra Univ., Visakhapatnam		457.63	451.43
9.	Dr. B.R.A. Open Univ., Hyderabad		–	–
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru Tech., Hyderabad		38.75	164.15
11.	Kakatiya, Warangal		121.62	122.51
12.	Nagarjuna, Guntur		87.87	100.85
13.	Osmania, Hyderabad		436.31	387.07
14.	Sri Krishna Devaraya, Anantapur		101.81	101.72
15.	Sri Venkateswara, Tirupati		337.52	304.05
16.	Sri Padmawathis Mahila V. Vidyalaya, Tirupati		61.00	75.98
17.	Telugu Univ., Hyderabad		70.63	55.19
18.	Acharya N.G. Raje Agril. Univ., Hyderabad		0.10	–
		Total	6609.01	7955.26
ARUNACHAL PRADESH				
1.	Arunachal Univ., Itanagar		84.64	130.18
ASSAM				
1.	Assam Univ., Silchar		2166.96	921.88
2.	Tezpur, Univ., Tezpur		1705.75	692.01
3.	Assam Agril., Jorhat		–	–
4.	Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh		157.98	70.51
5.	Gauhati Univ., Guwahati		147.79	165.06
		Total	4178.48	1849.46
BIHAR				
1.	T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur		56.13	58.70
2.	Babasahad BRA Bihar Univ., Muzaffarpur		94.83	101.16
3.	K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit, Darbhanga		66.06	42.00
4.	Magadh Univ., Bodh Gaya		78.17	47.16
5.	Jai Prakash Univ., Chapra		–	–
6.	L.N. Mithila, Darbhanga		52.10	60.90

1	2	3	4
7.	Patna Univ., Patna	155.26	80.36
8.	Rajendra Agril., Samastipur	-	-
	Total	502.55	390.28
CHHATTISGARH			
1.	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur	82.97	61.14
2.	Indira Kala Sangeet, Khairagarh	59.98	40.44
3.	Indira Gandhi Krishi V. Vidayalaya, Raipur	-	-
4.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Uni., Raipur	95.88	57.01
	Total	238.83	158.59
DELHI			
1.	Delhi University, Delhi	11138.24	11665.87
2.	I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi	-	-
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	3680.51	4196.06
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ., New Delhi	5070.34	6592.78
5.	Indian Agril. Research Instt., New Delhi	4.43	10.21
6.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	416.52	707.95
7.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	-	-
8.	Shri Lal B.S.R. Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	393.23	4795.35
9.	National Instt. of the History of Arts Conservation and Museology, New Delhi	10.44	6.68
	Total	20713.71	27974.90
HARYANA			
1.	Haryana Agril., Hisar	1.77	0.70
2.	Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra	190.46	148.52
3.	Maharishi Dayanand, Rohtak	77.52	99.21
4.	Guru Kambheswar Univ., Hisar	40.96	105.22
5.	National Dairy Res. Instt., Karnal	-	0.67
	Total	310.71	354.32
GUJARAT			
1.	Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar	69.00	431.23
2.	Guajrat, Ahmedabad	165.13	1654.31

1	2		3	4
3.	Gujarat, Agril., Dantiwada		–	–
4.	Gujarat Aurveda, Jamnagar		3.00	–
5.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad		644.97	830.41
6.	M.S. Univ. Of Baroda, Vadodara		191.40	497.27
7.	North Gujarat Univ., Patan		42.28	80.73
8.	Sardar Patel Uni., Vallabh Vidyanagar		266.69	150.12
9.	Saurashtra Uni., Rajkot		134.91	367.93
10.	South Gujarat Uni., Surat		99.51	454.39
		Total	1616.89	4466.39
GOA				
1.	Goa Univ., Goa		123.90	86.36
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	Himachal Pradesh, Simla		142.88	170.15
2.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi, Palampur		–	–
3.	Dr. Y.S.P. Univ. of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan		–	–
		Total	142.88	170.15
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1.	Jammu, Jammu		94.06	126.90
2.	Kashmir, Srinagar		134.24	140.99
3.	Sher-e-kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sc. & Tech., Srinagar		0.72	0.66
		Total	229.02	268.55
JHARKHAND				
1.	Bisra Agriculture, Ranchi		–	–
2.	Ranchi University, Ranchi		96.83	72.05
3.	B.I.T., Mesra Ranchi		98.20	181.87
4.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad		20.81	12.06
5.	Vinoba Bhava, Hazaribag		–	–
		Total	215.84	265.98
KARNATAKA				
1.	Bangalore Uni., Bangalore		235.22	120.07
2.	Central Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore		416.73	120.50

1	2		3	4
3.	Central Instt. of Indian Languages		-	-
4.	Gulbarga, Gulbarga		84.95	62.27
5.	Kannada, Hampi		54.00	29.00
6.	Karnatak, Dharwad		291.51	170.67
7.	Kovempu, Shimoga		77.92	63.35
8.	Mangalore, Mangalore		121.84	94.57
9.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal		-	0.61
10.	Mysore, Mysore		291.78	209.01
11.	National Law Instt. of India, Bangalore		106.10	66.22
12.	National Instt. of Mental Health & Neuro Sci., Bangalore		9.05	-
13.	Univ. of Agril. Science, Dharwad		-	1.00
14.	Univ. of Agril. Science, Bangalore		-	-
		Total	1689.10	937.27
KERALA				
1.	Calicut, Kozhikode		174.53	166.39
2.	Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech., Kochi		140.78	165.58
3.	Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram		147.01	265.25
4.	Kerala Agril., Thrissur		-	-
5.	Mahatama Gandhi Univ., Kottayam		163.27	60.75
6.	Shrre Sankaracharya Univ. of Sanskrit, Kalady		-	20.67
7.	Kannur Univ., Kannur		-	0.18
		Total	625.59	678.82
MANIPUR				
1.	Manipur Univ., Imphal		142.32	95.84
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Avdesh P. Singh, Rewa		58.47	95.84
2.	Barkatullah V.V., Bhopal		284.84	126.83
3.	M.G. Chitrakoot Gramodyog V.V., Chitrakoot		31.42	50.17
4.	Devi Ahilya V.V., Indore		336.19	133.81
5.	Dr. H.S. Gour V.V., Sagar		153.58	239.76

1	2	3	4
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi, Jabalpur	–	–
7.	Jiwaji, Gwalior	95.09	72.18
8.	Lakshmibai Instt. of Phy. Edu., Gwailor	42.34	5.26
9.	Makhanlal C.R.P. V.V., Bhopal	–	–
10.	Prach Niketan Centre of Advance Study for Indology and Museology	0.87	–
11.	Rani Durgavati V.V., Jablapur	143.67	144.11
12.	Vikram, Ujjain	105.33	73.48
13.	M.P. Bhoj Univ., Bhopal	–	9.71
	Total	1251.80	951.15
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Amravati Univ., Amarvati	67.73	61.84
2.	Dr. B.S.A. Tech. Univ., Lonere	–	–
3.	Mumbai Univ., Mumbai	510.65	475.73
4.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapith, Dapoli	–	–
5.	Mahatama Phule Krishi, Rahuri	–	–
6.	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith, Parbhani	–	–
7.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada Univ., Aurangabad	99.78	133.57
8.	Nagpur Univ., Nagpur	80.57	129.11
9.	North Maharashtra, Jalgaon	54.75	59.92
10.	Poona Univ., Pune	387.75	1078.50
11.	Punjabrao Krishi, Akola	4.05	–
12.	S.N.D.T. Women's, Mumbai	114.40	93.75
13.	Shivaji, Kolhapur	195.17	123.38
14.	Yashwant Rao Chavan, Nashik	–	–
15.	S.R.T. Marathwada, Nanded	32.45	42.34
16.	Cental Instt. Fisheries Education, Mumbai	–	–
17.	Deccan College P.G. & Research Instt., Pune	22.78	3.75
18.	Gokhale Instt. of Pol. & Economic, Pune	55.02	31.03
19.	International Instt. of Population Science, Mumbai	9.35	2.97
20.	Tata Instt. of Social Science, Mumbai	821.09	859.12

1	2		3	4
21.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune		23.30	23.21
22.	M.G. Anter Rashtriya Hindi Vish. V., Wardha		50.00	-
23.	Bharti Vidyaptih, Pune		6.40	12.82
24.	Hafkins Instt. for Training & Research		-	-
		Total	2535.24	3131.04
MEGHALAYA				
1.	North Eastern Hill Univ., Shillong		4095.19	3840.83
NAGALAND				
1.	Nagaland Univ., Kohima		1755.57	1669.15
ORISSA				
1.	Berhampur Univ., Berhampur		205.62	119.35
2.	Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech., Bhubaneswar		-	-
3.	Sambalpur Univ., Sambalpur		112.57	111.86
4.	Shri Jaganath Sanskrit Vidyapith, Puri		111.91	34.76
5.	Utkal Univ., Bhubaneswar		372.44	248.35
		Total	802.54	514.32
PONDICHERRY				
1.	Pondicherry Univ., Pondicherry		1710.99	1043.62
PUNJAB			192.53	219.42
1.	Guru Nanak Dev Univ., Amritsar		388.11	399.49
2.	Punjab Univ., Chandigarh		0.75	2.89
3.	Punjab Agril., Ludhiana		174.69	123.59
4.	Punjabi Univ., Patiala		-	107.98
5.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech., Patiala		-	-
		Total	756.08	853.37
RAJASTHAN				
1.	Banasthli Vidyapith, Banasthali		99.06	370.42
2.	Birla Instt. of Tech. & Science, Pilani		22.25	104.70
3.	Kota Open Univ., Kota		-	2.34
4.	J.N. Vyas Univ., Jodhpur		227.28	156.64

1	2		3	4
5.	J.V. Bharathi Instt., Ladnun		27.02	65.35
6.	M.D.S. Univ., Ajmer		78.72	49.88
7.	M.L. Sukhadia V. Vidyalaya, Udaipur		102.77	60.89
8.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur		44.81	42.16
9.	Rajasthan Agril. Univ., Bikaner		–	–
10.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur		285.82	281.90
		Total	887.73	1134.28
TAMIL NADU				
1.	Alagappa Univ., Karaikudi		66.31	59.51
2.	Annamalai, Annamalai Nagar		83.51	102.80
3.	Anna Univ., Chennai		266.81	281.72
4.	Bharthiar Univ., Coimbatore		85.31	94.68
5.	Bharthidesan Univ., Tiruchirapalli		167.41	134.77
6.	Dr. MGR Medical, Chennai		0.53	–
7.	Madras Univ., Chennai		313.81	965.80
8.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Madurai		242.89	154.70
9.	Mother Teresa Univ. for Women, Kodaikanal		40.17	50.60
10.	M. Sundarnar Univ., Tirunelvele		50.19	52.32
11.	Tamilnadu Agril., Coimbatore		2.91	4.33
12.	Tamil Univ., Thanjavur		64.64	40.09
13.	*T.V.N. & Animal Science Univ., Chennai*		–	–
14.	C.L.R.I., Chennai		0.30	–
15.	Shri Ramchandra Medical College, Chennai		0.13	–
16.	Gandhigram Rural Instt., Gandhigram		753.18	821.48
17.	Sri Chandrasekharananda Saraswathy Nyayashastra Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram		22.02	67.00
18.	Sri Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore		630.36	726.96
19.	Shri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Instt., Chennai		1.11	1.48
20.	Periyar Univ., Salem		–	0.22
		Total	2791.59	3558.46

1	2		3	4
TRIPURA				
1.	Tripura Univ., Agartala		69.05	56.70
UTTARANCHAL				
1.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril. & Tech., Pant Nagar		6.19	9.68
2.	H.N.B. (Garwal) Univ., Srinagar		111.05	111.83
3.	Kumaon Univ., Nainital		78.37	91.63
4.	Roorkee Univ., Roorkee		464.35	535.22
5.	Forest Research Instt., Dehradun		2.15	3.84
6.	Gurukul Kangri V. Vindyalaya, Hardwar		482.32	610.83
		Total	1144.43	1363.03
UTTAR PRADESH				
1.	Allahabad Univ., Allahabad		338.10	289.80
2.	Aligarh Muslim Univ., Aligarh		15747.16	15790.24
3.	Banaras Hindu Univ., Varanasi		16241.26	16179.12
5.	Bundelkhand Univ., Jhansi		-	2.09
5.	Ch. Charan Singh Univ., Meerut		177.75	90.89
6.	Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur		-	-
7.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ., Agra		72.07	59.88
8.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (Avadh) Univ., Faizabad		51.40	47.87
9.	Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur		159.21	100.15
10.	Kanpur Univ., Kanpur		60.40	39.82
11.	Lucknow Univ., Lucknow		220.79	259.61
12.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi		69.09	57.99
13.	M.J.P. Rohilkhand Univ., Bareilly		89.52	52.58
14.	Narendra Dev Univ., of Agril. & Tech., Faizabad		-	-
15.	Purvanchal Univ., Jaunpur		-	-
16	Sampurnand Sanskrit V. Vidyalaya, Varanasi		47.18	45.88
17.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Univ., Lucknow		370.00	51.50
18.	Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi		11.90	34.00
19.	Dayal Bagh Educational Instt., Agra		360.55	466.87
		Total	34016.38	33568.29

1	2	3	4
WEST BENGAL			
1.	Burdwan Univ., Burdwan	287.85	133.25
2.	B.C. Krishi V. Vidyalaya, Mohanpur	1.19	–
3.	Bengal Engg. College, Howrah	17.38	60.75
4.	Calcutta Univ., Calcutta	348.87	228.12
5.	Jadavpur Univ., Calcutta	433.45	828.85
6.	Kalyani Univ., Kalyani	75.10	84.41
7.	North Bengal Univ., Darjeeling	110.13	71.44
8.	Rabindra Bharti Univ., Calcutta	154.22	74.57
9.	Vidya Sagar Univ., Midnapore	66.99	64.71
10.	Viswa Bharti Univ., Santiniketan	4046.13	4712.63
	Total	5541.31	6258.73
	Grants Paid to Non-University/Institutions		
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	National Plant Training Instt., Hyderabad	0.22	–
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Cancer Research Institute, Bombay	–	0.68
TAMIL NADU			
1.	Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore	0.22	–

Statement-II

The grants paid by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) under Plan and Non-Plan during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1999-2000	30.00	5.50	35.50
2000-2001	42.00	3.75	45.75
2001-2002	52.56	1.50	54.06

[Translation]

Dowry Cells

1234. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dowry Cells have been opened for women in the various Police Stations of Delhi;

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

(c) the number of such cases registered in various police stations, from January, 2001 to till date and the number of cases out of them so far disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir. The existing set up for handling such crimes consists of Central Crime Against Women Cell and District Crime (Women) Cells at each of the nine Police District in Delhi.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Security to Members of Parliament

1235. SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether security lapses have come to light in the investigation of Mr. Phoolan Devi murder case;

(b) if so, the progress in the investigation; and

(c) the security measures so far taken for the protection of Members of Parliament?

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

(b) The investigation in this case has been completed and the matter is presently sub-judice.

(c) Security to the threatened individuals including Members of Parliament is provided on the basis of existing threat perception as assessed by Central Security Agencies. Delhi Police have also taken steps to strengthen the overall security environment in New Delhi especially in the areas where the Members of Parliament reside by increasing number of pickets; intensifying foot and motor cycle patrolling; and deploying additional PCR vans at strategic locations.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Ground Store of Subsidiaries of CIL

1236. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) the details of irregularities detected in the ground store of various ancillary/subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited during each of last three years and the current years; and

(b) the details of action taken against the guilty officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) There is no terminology as ground store either at Coal India Limited or at subsidiary company. However, Coal India conducts coal stock inventory measurement annually to examine the shortages between book stock and physical stock of coal. Subsidiary companies conduct routine coal stock measurements monthly at unit level, quarterly at area level and half yearly at subsidiary level. Apart from the above, check inventory are made by Coal India covering around 10% of the mine. Details of shortage in ground stock of raw coal in various subsidiaries of Coal India during the last three years are given in Statement-I. The measurement of Coal inventory for the year 2001-02 is in progress.

(b) Investigation for fixing responsibility for shortage of coal stock is undertaken when the difference between book stock and measured physical stock is more than plus/minus 5% and/or 1000 Tonne. Action taken for such cases during the last three years has been given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Company-wise Book stock, Physical stock and stock-shortage during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001

(Figures in lakh Te.)

Company	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
	Book Stock	Physical Stock	Shortage (Statistical) 5% and/or> 1000 Te.	Book Stock	Physical Stock	Shortage (Statistical) 5% and/or> 1000 Te.	Book Stock	Physical Stock	Shortage (Statistical) 5% and/or > 1000 Te.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ECL	42.91	42.00	NIL	28.72	26.93	1.19	24.08	22.99	0.96
BCCL	51.15	41.19	9.34	28.49	25.64	2.12	22.97	21.55	0.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CCL	47.23	46.84	NIL	45.84	45.13	NIL	31.86	31.78	NIL
NCL	22.87	22.88	NIL	14.31	14.31	NIL	7.73	7.66	NIL
WCL	33.07	32.74	NIL	23.17	23.02	NIL	21.85	21.81	NIL
SECL	62.65	61.59	NIL	70.94	69.85	NIL	66.56	65.19	NIL
MCL	62.65	61.59	NIL	70.94	69.85	NIL	66.56	65.10	NIL
NEC	8.44	8.42	NIL	5.74	5.54	NIL	4.64	4.52	NIL
CIL	308.97	295.47	9.34	271.83	264.16	3.31	208.97	204.43	1.72

Statement-II

Details of action taken against Officials in Respect of Shortage of Ground Stock

Details	ECL			BCCL		
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-01
No. of officers involved	NIL	25	27	39	22	1
Details of action taken	–	–	–	–	–	–
(a) Exoneration/warning	–	7	0	8	0	0
(b) Dropped/closed	–	1	2	9	2	0
(c) Penalty awarded	–	14	0	13	5	0
Sub Total	–	22	2	30	7	0
Pending cases	–	3	25	9	15	1

[English]

Human Rights Values

1237. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to sensitize the police and central para-military forces in human rights values;

(b) the steps being taken to spread human rights awareness among the masses, especially tribals through funding of NGOs and Public Activist Group;

(c) whether the Government provides access to international journalists, diplomats and human rights groups as a matter of ensuring transparency in its human rights policies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Instructions have been issued and reiterated to all concerned from time to time including Paramilitary forces, to ensure that they conduct themselves in a humane manner and that the alleged cases of human rights violation are taken serious note of, inquiries made promptly and firm action taken against those found guilty. Considerable emphasis has also been laid on Police training. The Central Paramilitary forces have made teaching and training of human rights an integral and essential part of the training. In the Border Security Force, a booklet containing various DO's and DON'Ts in simple language has been issued to all the field formations for further dissemination of the contents of Human Rights down to the Constabulary level. The Bureau of Police Research & Development has also been making steady and sustained efforts to sensitize police personnel at all

levels on the issue of human rights and custodial crimes by introducing inputs in police training programme and by holding seminars, discussions and debates on issues relating to Human Rights.

(b) Government has drawn up a National Plan for Human Rights Education, which would be implemented in the current year. The Plan would involve funding of NGOs and other organizations involved in spread of human rights education to ensure awareness of human rights amongst all sections of the society.

(c) and (d) The Government has been open in its policy on human rights matters and with this end in view has encouraged visits of foreign nationals, including Parliamentarians and diplomats to various parts of the Country. Government of India has also cooperated fully with the Human rights mechanisms established by the United Nations and has been providing prompt information in respect of specific complaints of alleged human rights violation, received through these mechanisms.

Civil Reforms in Kashmir

1238. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring civil reforms in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of civil reforms package contemplated; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to implement the civil reforms in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Government conjointly with the State Government of J&K, is continuing to pursue a multi-pronged strategy to bring peace and normalcy in the State. The three major prongs of the strategy are (i) proactive tackling of cross border terrorism within J&K; (ii) accelerated economic development of the State, (ii) being prepared to talk with any group of people with the State who eschew the path of violence. Necessary refinements in the above strategy continue to be made as per requirements from time to time.

[Translation]

No Objection Certificate to foreign Students

1239. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to relax rules for issuing 'No Objection Certificates' to foreign students for study in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Joint Projects by India and Iran

1240. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:

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

(a) whether India has offered help to Iran in improving the infrastructure in large cities in Iran such as Tehran; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) During the visit of Government of India delegation to Iran on the invitation from Government of Iran from 9th-11th April, 2002 some broad areas for cooperation between the two countries in the field of housing and urban development have been identified. However, the areas to be covered for mutual cooperation would need to be incorporated in the draft agreement between the two countries. This draft agreement which is to be initiated by the Iranian side has not yet been received from the Iran Government so far.

The board areas identified are:

(a) Joint venture between NBCC and Iranian partners to undertake construction projects in Iran, India and third countries such as Afghanistan.

(b) Close cooperation between Delhi Metro Rail Corporation and Tehran Metro through sharing of technical experience and exchange of visits of technical experts.

(c) Development of dedicated green areas and parks in Tehran and New Delhi by Tehran Municipality and DDA with bilateral cooperation.

(d) Designate one metro city each in India and Iran as sister cities for mutual benefit in the area of municipal governance.

(e) Close technical cooperation between Building Material and Technology Promotion Council of India and Building and Housing Research Centre of Iran through exchange of technical expertise.

Further action would depend upon the submission of draft agreement by the Government of Iran, to the Government of India.

Cooked Mid-Day Meal Scheme

1241. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3 kg. of nutritious and wholesome cooked meal/processed food having a calorific value equivalent to 100 gms. of wheat/rice was to be distributed to those students who had minimum attendance of 80 per cent during the month and the scheme was to be overseen by village panchayats;

(b) if so, whether the food was distributed to such children in primary classes in Government, local bodies and Government aided schools; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes Sir. Under the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) popularly called Mid-day Meal Scheme food-grains (wheat/rice) are being distributed free of cost by the Central Government @ 100 gram per child per school day where cooked/processed but meal is being served and @ 3 kgs. per student per month where food-grains are being distributed, subject to a minimum attendance of 80% by the students, to the children studying in primary classes in Government, Government-aided and local body schools. The scheme provides for a multiplayer supervision and monitoring mechanism, which includes Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and Villages Education Committees set up by local bodies/authorities.

(b) and (c) As per the available information, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andman & Nicobar Islands and Pondicherry are providing cooked food. In Madhya Pradesh, cooked meals are being served to children in 89 tribal blocks. In Orissa, cooked meals are provided in 8 KBK districts (Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Navarngpur, Nuapada, Raigada & Sonepur) and 74 ITDA blocks of non KBK districts. Karnataka is providing meals in Belari, Bidar, Bijapur, Bagalkote, Gulbarga, Kopala & Raichur districts while cooked meals are being provided through and NGO called ISKCON to about 6000 children of Bangalore rural districts. Ready-to-eat food is being distributed in Delhi and Rajasthan.

The Central Government has urged States/UTs which are currently providing dry rations to shift to providing a cooked meal. However, some of the States/UTs are still distributing dry rations. Financial constraints have been cited as the main reason by States in this regard.

Committee to Study Working Conditions of Scientists

1242. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a committee of experts to study the working conditions of the scientists in India and to provide necessary help and assistance to them; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said committee has been asked to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Government Holdings in Hindustan Antibiotics

1243. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to sell 100 per cent holdings in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited;

(b) if so, the amount with interest this enterprise owes to different banks as on 31.03.2002; and

(c) the details of efforts made during last three years to bring about improvement in the working of this enterprise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) HAL is a company under reference to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the provisions of Sick Industrial (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Government has conveyed to the BIFR in March, 2002 that it is agreeable for a change in management of the company.

(b) and (c) A Statement giving the details is enclosed.

Statement

Amount Outstanding Towards Banks from HAL as on 1.3.2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Bank	Loan	Interest	Total
Central Bank of India	356.23	-	356.23
Oriental Bank of Commerce	205.03	-	205.03
Punjab National Bank	799.11	-	799.11
Vijaya Bank	154.76	-	154.76
State Bank of India	2657.49	3098.66	5756.15
Bank of Maharashtra	235.21	543.79	779.00
UCO Bank	339.52	156.90	496.42
Canara Bank	3500.00	2831.25	6331.25
Total	8247.35	6630.60	14877.95

Measures taken by the company during the period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 to bring about improvement in working of the enterprise:

(1) Stringent cost control measures, resulting in saving of raw material cost etc.

(2) Introduction of VRS from 1996 onwards resulting in reducation of 622 employees.

(3) Leasing out of Streptomycin drug facilities resulting in net income of Rs. 4 crores per annum.

(4) Restructuring of marketing department and distribution channel which has resulted in better performance and in cutting expenditure.

(5) Product mix of the company revamped and new product profile introduced resulting in better returns.

(6) Management has introduced changes in the set up to make the company more competitive.

Child Marriage

1244. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has demanded that strict action should be taken in the cases involving child marriage;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to launch a campaign against child marriage through out the country so that this mal-practice is checked;

(c) if so, whether compulsory marriage registration will be enforced in the country to curb child marriages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) National Commission for Women (NCW) has informed that it has organised an awareness campaign against child marriage in certain selected States, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Para 6.3 of the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001 states that registration of marriages would be made compulsory. However, the legislative provision is as under:

Registration of marriages solemnized or contracted under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 is compulsory. Section 8 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides that if the State Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so, it may provide that the entering of the particulars of Hindu marriages in the Hindu marriage register shall be

compulsory in the State or in any part thereof, whether in all cases or in such cases as may be specified. Certain State Governments, namely Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka have State Acts providing for compulsory registration of marriages in those States. Registration of marriages solemnized otherwise than under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 is permissible under Section 16 of the said Act if such marriages fulfill certain conditions as laid down under Chapter III of that Act. The question of making registration of Hindu Marriages compulsory could also be considered by the State Governments as per the local situations prevailing in those States.

Loan Applied by DRDAs for SGSY

1245. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of SGSY scheme is tardy and slow during the past year;

(b) if so, the number of applications submitted for loan by District/Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and loan sanctioned and disbursed during 2000-2001; and

(c) the extent of utilization of funds for infrastructure and training by the participating States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been launched since 1.4.99. 901,630 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) has been formed and 2915,255 swarozgaris have been assisted up to March, 2002. The share of SCs/STs and women in total beneficiaries was 44.81% and 42.18% respectively.

(b) As per the progress report furnished by States/ UTs, about 13.5 lakh applications for loan were submitted during 2000-01 out of which 7.56 lakh applications were sanctioned and loan was disbursed for 6.77 lakh applications.

(c) An amount of Rs. 271.69 crores and Rs. 47.73 crores were utilized by various States/UTs for infrastructure development and training, respectively, during 2000-01.

[Translation]

Short Term Loans to Educated Unemployed Youth and Women

1246. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target for providing easy short-term loans to educated unemployed youths and women living below poverty line in rural areas of the country especially of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is being implemented as an integrated Programme for self-employment of the rural poor. The target groups under the Programme are families living Below the Poverty Line in rural areas, including educated unemployed youth and women from such families. The Programme is being implemented in all the States, including Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh.

The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families above the Poverty Line by providing income generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government Subsidy. The SGSY is a credit-linked scheme, wherein credit is the key element. All SGSY loans are treated as medium term loans with a minimum repayment of five years.

(b) A Statement showing State/U.T. wise credit targets under the Scheme during the current year (2002-03) is given below.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Credit Target
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8112.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	680.22
3.	Assam	9244.94
4.	Bihar	37040.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	6542.33
6.	Goa	230.35
7.	Gujarat	4544.28
8.	Haryana	3537.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2244.90
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3113.25

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	12896.49
12.	Karnataka	12521.30
13.	Kerala	3219.66
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14377.03
15.	Maharashtra	19739.86
16.	Manipur	531.36
17.	Meghalaya	1254.92
18.	Mizoram	184.41
19.	Nagaland	642.83
20.	Orissa	11121.59
21.	Punjab	1539.49
22.	Rajasthan	11271.87
23.	Sikkim	237.08
24.	Tamil Nadu	7332.16
25.	Tripura	1462.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	56500.15
27.	Uttaranchal	3436.29
28.	West Bengal	20000.00
29.	A & N Islands	181.76
30.	D & N Haveli	90.00
31.	Daman & Diu	206.30
32.	Lakshadweep	170.42
33.	Pondicherry	175.37
	Total	254382.48

Schemes Implemented by DDA in Bihar and Jharkhand

1247. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented by the Desert Development Authority (DDA) in drought prone districts of Bihar and Jharkhand States during the last three years; and

(b) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Desert Development Programme (DDP) is not being implemented in Bihar and Jharkhand States. However, Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) is being implemented in 6 districts of Bihar State and 15 districts of Jharkhand State. The Projects sanctioned under DPAP are implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA). The details of projects sanctioned and Central funds released under DPAP during the last three years are as under:

State	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
	Projects Sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in (Crore)	Projects Sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in (Crore)	Projects Sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in (Crore)
Bihar	0	2.30*	28	1.00	46	2.42
Jharkhand	19	—	200	6.87	173	8.82

*Combined figure for Bihar and Jharkhand

A watershed project under DPAP is implemented over a period of 5 years and funds are released in 7 instalments- six instalments of 15% each and last instalment of 10%. As such, the projects sanctioned during the last three years are still at various stages of implementation.

[English]

Flood Situation in Maharashtra

1248. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about heavy rain and flood condition in Maharashtra, particularly in the Thane District;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any measure to provide relief to flood affected persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith amount released by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) According to reports received from the State Government, 97 people lost their lives, over 10,000 houses were damaged and crops in 14,025 Ha. was affected because of incessant rains on the 25th, 26th and 27th of June, 2002.

(c) and (d) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to provide relief to the people affected by floods and the State Government of Maharashtra are reported to have taken appropriate steps for providing the relief. The State Government has made a request for additional financial assistance, and a Central Team visited Maharashtra from 4-6 July, 2002 for assessing the damage caused by floods. Central assistance, if any, will be considered keeping in view the report of the Central Team, recommendations of the Inter-Ministerial Group and the admissibility of assistance as per the norms and availability of funds with the State under CRF.

Regional Research Laboratory, Pappanamcode

1249. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to start new research wings and to construct hostel buildings for Research Scholars in the Regional Research Laboratory, Pappanamcode, Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Trivandrum, a constituent unit of CSIR, envisages beginning of research in new drug discovery. It also has plans to construct hostel buildings for its research scholars/research associates etc.

Bio-Medical Research and Animal Rights Activities

1250. SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether over-enthusiasm of animal rights activists is interfering in bio-medical research work;

(b) whether it is a fact that National Institute of Virology, Pune, was closed on that account;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for its closure; and

(e) the action taken to ensure that the bio-medical research work to save mankind is not hampered on such frivolous grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir, the leading institutions conducting experiments on animals in biomedical research are facing difficulties because of various provisions of Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control & Supervision) Rules, 1998 prepared by Committee for the Purpose of Control & Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) and the manner in which various decisions of CPCSEA are implemented.

(b) to (d) It is not true that the National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune (under Indian Council of Medical Research, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare) was closed. However, on 16th May, 2002, 31 monkeys that completed the experimentation as per plan were handed over to CPCSEA representative for rehabilitation.

(e) All the issues relating to the role of CPCSEA on medical research and amendments to rules, procedures, etc. that may be needed, have been taken up with Committee of Secretaries.

Arrest of Militants and Seizure of Pen Pistols

1251. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the militants in the country are now using very small arms in the shape of pen, toy, etc;

(b) if so, whether BSF has recently arrested some militants in the J&K valley and seized pen pistols from them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the security agencies to counter the threat of such small arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No Sir. There is only one case where a Pen Pistol and some ammunition concealed inside heaps of bricks were recovered by BSF from an abandoned house in Nayakbagh, PS-Nowgam, Budgam, J&K on 16th July, 2002.

(d) Counter measures have been taken by the Security Forces against militants which include random search and frisking.

[Translation]

Price Reduction of Medicines

1252. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some medicine manufacturing companies have not reduced the prices of medicines despite the concession given to them by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of such companies and reasons given by them for not reducing the prices; and

(c) the complete details of the action taken against them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No case has come to notice where medicine manufacturing companies have not reduced the prices of medicines despite the duty concessions given to them by the Government;

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

[English]

Housing Melas

1253. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has organised "Housing Melas" recently;

(b) if so, the objective thereof; and

(c) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by DDA to modernise its operations and improve its attitude towards clients and potential customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The DDA in the recent past had organized "Housing Melas" on 25.12.2001 and 29.6.2002.

(b) The main objective of organizing such "Housing Melas" is to reach the allottee in a time-bound and satisfactory manner.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the DDA to modernize its operation and to improve its attitude towards clients/potential customers:

1. The entire public interaction and grievances redressal system has been revamped after identifying the areas of distrust that give rise to corruption.
2. 13 Counsellors have been posted at the Reception who not only disseminate information regarding various Policies, issues, procedures, rules, etc. but also help the allottee in documentation of various transactions with DDA.
3. A Suggestion Book has been kept at the Reception wherein any visitor can enter his/her comments/suggestions regarding the assistance/ services rendered by the Counsellors.
4. Guide-books containing information about procedure, documents to be submitted for various transactions in Housing, Lands & Buildings have been made available at the Sales Counter of DDA and also with the Counsellors for general guidance of the public.
5. An online Counter has been opened at the Reception where various transactions on Housing Department are effected within a fixed time schedule.
6. The senior officers of DDA have been given roster duty regularly to supervise and oversee the functioning of the Reception.
7. Public can meet all the Commissioners and Directors on Mondays and Thursdays in the afternoon and with prior appointment on all other days.

8. Public can also meet VC, DDA on Wednesdays in the afternoon.

9. A Suggestion Box has been kept in the main Reception Hall, which is opened every week by the Director (PR) and complaints/suggestions received therein are attended to.

10. A computerized Receipt & Despatch System has been introduced and all letters received in DDA are provided a computerized receipt. A scroll of all such receipts is sent everyday to the concerned department for further action and monitoring.

11. All important letters are despatched by Speed Post. The proof of delivery of all such letters is obtained from the Post Office and kept in the respective files.

12. Reform in financial procedures like capitalization of ground rent/service charges to minimize hardship to clients.

13. Standard costing of flats has been introduced to avoid delay between date of draw and despatch of Demand-cum-Allotment letter.

14. Large scale computerisation of all the housing documents.

[Translation]

Promotion of Hindi Language

1254. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to different States for teaching and promotion of Hindi language during each of the last three years; and

(b) the manner in which the States have utilised the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) (i) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of the "Appointment & Training of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking States/UTs, financial assistance was provided in the last three years to various State Governments for the appointment of Hindi teachers in different grades of schools. The details are available at statement-I. As per the scheme, the funds were utilized for paying the salaries of appointed teachers and for the construction of a Hindi training college (in Aizawl, Mizoram).

(ii) In addition, the Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), a subordinate office of this Department, provides funds to different NGOs located in various States for the promotion and development of Hindi. These funds are not given directly to the State Governments. The State-wise distribution of funds to NGOs during the last three years may be seen at Statement-II. These funds are utilized for organizing Hindi classes, seminars, shorthand and typing classes, conducting declamation and debate competitions and for the purchase of books etc. for libraries.

(iii) Also, the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology (CSTT), a subordinate office of this Department, provides funds to the Hindi Granth Academies and University Cells of different State Governments to publish and promote the production of University level technical books in Hindi and other Indian Languages. This is done with a view to encourage the use of the Indian languages as mediums of instructions at the higher levels of education. Details of grants given in the last three years for the promotion of textbooks in Hindi are available at Statement-III.

Statement-I

Grants released to States/UTs during the Last Three Financial Years in Respect of the scheme of "Appointment & Training of Hindi Teachers" for Providing Salaries, and for Establishing Hindi Teachers, Training College in Non-Hindi Speaking States/UTs.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr.	Name of the State/UTs	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Assam	428.30	538.40	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	48.50	151.86
3.	Mizoram	145.21	288.09	336.17
4.	Manipur	-	100.00	133.62
5.	Karnataka	416.49	-	378.35
	Total Rs.	990.00	974.99	1000.00

Statement-II

State wise Distribution of Funds Released by the Central Hindi Directorate, New Delhi to various NGOs during the Last Three Years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the State	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Assam	37.13	56.45	57.29
2.	Manipur	7.75	12.79	12.29
3.	Meghalaya	1.42	2.23	2.10
4.	Mizoram	1.39	3.53	2.51
5.	Nagaland	0.45	0.31	2.37
6.	Andhra Pradesh	24.21	38.64	35.80
7.	Karnataka	69.64	98.63	96.13
8.	Kerala	23.43	36.33	35.19
9.	Tamilnadu	61.35	65.64	67.63
10.	West Bengal	6.01	8.07	8.04
11.	Orissa	3.55	4.73	5.56
12.	Maharashtra	21.37	38.03	32.42
13.	Goa	3.93	5.34	4.99
14.	Gujarat	2.98	4.19	3.38
15.	Punjab	0.30	0.30	0.35
16.	Tripura	-	-	0.40
17.	Pondicherry	0.80	1.00	1.00
18.	Delhi	13.58	16.38	13.48
19.	Uttar Pradesh	3.45	5.36	3.19
20.	Bihar/Jharkhand	3.66	5.05	3.66
21.	Rajasthan	0.31	-	0.35
22.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	0.40
	Total Rs.	286.71	403.00	388.53

Statement-III

State wise funds released by the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology (CSTT), New Delhi to the Hindi Granth Academies and University Cells to promote production of University Level Books in Hindi Language

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the Hindi Granth Academy/University Cell	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, Govt. of Rajasthan	1.00	-	5.00
2.	Bihar Hindi Granth Academy, Govt. of Bihar	2.50	8.00	11.00
3.	Delhi University, Govt. of Delhi	2.00	6.00	5.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth Academy, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh	1.00	5.00	5.00
5.	Govind Vallabh Pant Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Uttaranchal	2.00	4.00	5.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan (Lucknow), Uttar Pradesh	-	-	2.00
7.	Haryana Agricultural University (Hissar), Haryana	-	5.00	-
	Total Rs.	8.50	28.00	33.00

[English]

Test Question Papers for Delhi University

1255. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that two of the four sets of entrance test question papers for Delhi University's Law course this year had errors in the English section;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the manner in which the students who appeared for the said examination and who received the faulty question paper are proposed to be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, there was an error in one question in the English section of two series of the test booklets for L.L.B. Entrance Test held on 30.6.2002. This error had occurred in the process of jumbling of two booklets and came to the notice of the University after the examination was over.

With a view to ensuring that no candidate was put to disadvantage due to this error, the questions relating to English section were ignored for all candidates during the course of evaluation of answer sheets.

Construction of International Hotel Complexes in Delhi

1256. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has chalked out any ambitious scheme for the construction of International Hotel Complexes in Delhi;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the total areas of land likely to be covered for the construction of these hotels and the number of rooms proposed to be constructed therein;

(d) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(e) the time by which the construction of the said complexes is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) DDA has stated that in 1995-96 they had initiated a scheme entitled International hotel complex in Vasant Vihar - Phase-I, in about 315 hectares. On account of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the project area was reduced to 223 hectares. The Environmental Pollution (Prevention & Control) Authority under Section 5 of Environmental Protection Act-1986 did not agree with the proposal of DDA to develop International Hotel Complex, on 223 hectares, in 1999.

(c) As the project was not agreed to by the Environmental Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority, there is no proposal to construct any hotel/ rooms therein.

(d) and (e) In view of (a) to (c) above, the question of incurring any expenditure, on 223 Hectares of the project land, does not arise. However, in the remaining Area of 92 Hectares, DDA has carried out development and allotments of land *i.e.* Unison Hotel, some institutions and shopping mall.

[Translation]

Restriction on STD/ISD and Internet Services in J&K

1257. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to remove restrictions imposed on STD, ISD and Internet services in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for imposing restrictions on above services and also the reasons for removing the same now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) In view of mounting tension along the Indo Pak border after the attack on Parliament in December 2001, and suspected use of these networks by militants for carrying on their violent activities, restrictions were imposed. However, the position was reviewed and it was decided to lift the ban on ISD/STD/PCO booths in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

[English]

Sale of Generic Medicines at Higher Prices in the Market

1258. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report on the 'Nav Bharat Times' of May 31, 2002 regarding generic medicines being sold in the retail market at over ten times their cost in the whole sale market, like the corresponding branded medicines and formulations;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that generic drugs are made available to patients at reasonable prices especially in respect of medicines used for treatment of disease like T.B. & Malaria;

(c) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government to make amendments in 'Drugs prices control policy' in view of considerable difference between prices of brand name and generic drugs to provide essential generic drugs in all primary health centres to make them available to lower sections;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (e) For a Scheduled formulation, a manufacturer is required to follow the price fixed by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Prices of non-Scheduled formulations are fixed by the manufacturers themselves. However, the Government may, if it considers necessary, so to do in public interest, fix or revise the retail price of any formulation including a non-Scheduled formulation.

Government have announced the Pharmaceutical Policy - 2002 in February, 2002. The main objectives of this Policy are, inter-alia, ensuring abundant availability at reasonable prices with the country of good quality essential pharmaceuticals of mass consumption and

strengthening the indigenous capability for cost effective quality production. A copy of the Policy is available in the Parliament Library.

[Translation]

Increase in the Price of Urea

1259. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Urea have increased recently;

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

(c) the details of its impact on farmers, specially on marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The maximum retail price of urea was increased from Rs. 4600 per tonne to Rs. 4830 per tonne w.e.f. 28.2.2002.

(b) The prices were increased after careful consideration of all aspects pertaining to fiscal sustainability and balanced nutrient application.

(c) The price increase will have a marginal impact on cost of cultivation for farmers including marginal farmers.

[English]

Itself-Financing Engineering Colleges

1260. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which the system of self financing engineering colleges is working; and

(b) the number of applications for opening of self-financing engineering colleges are pending from State of Gujarat as on date, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Conditions for establishment, admission of students, examination, charging of fees, procedure for allotment of seats, etc. in private unaided colleges imparting technical education are covered under the Regulations notified by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

(b) As per the information furnished by AICTE, 6 proposals were received for establishment of technical institutions in the State of Gujarat in the academic year 2002-03. The six proposals received included one each for Junagadh, Bhandu (Mehsena), Pipahya (Vadodara), Sitpur (Vadodara), Bharuch and Ranghwar (Porbandar). The proposal for Bhandu (Mehsena) has since been approved for the academic session 2002-03. The remaining five proposals have been transferred for consideration for the year 2003-04.

Requirement of Post Graduate Technocrats Engineers

1261. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the country's requirement of post-graduate technocrats, engineers etc. for the next five years;

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

(c) whether the Government have provided proper infrastructure for their education and training;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to tackle placement of highly qualified post-graduate technocrats, engineers etc. for the benefit of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) No comprehensive study has so far been made to assess the manpower requirement of Postgraduate technocrats, engineers, etc. in the country for the next five years. With the rapid expansion of education at degree level, there is a general shortage of teachers with Postgraduate qualification in technical institutions. Also, more technocrats are required for R & D and high-tech areas in industries, Defence Research Organisations, Science & Technology etc. The Committee constituted by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to review Postgraduate Education in Engineering & Technology recommended to augment manpower availability in view of shortage of manpower with

Postgraduate qualification and the perceived growth of the requirement. The Ministry has, therefore, announced a policy framework in December 2001 which, *inter-alia*, provides for increase in the out-turn of Postgraduate students/Ph. D. holders. AICTE accords approval for Postgraduate Courses as per its laid down norms and standards on availability of infrastructure facilities. The Ministry provides direct assistance to Centrally Funded Technical Institutions for implementing Postgraduate Education in technical subjects. For overall improvement in the quality of technical education, AICTE operates various schemes, such as Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence; Thrust Areas Programmes in Technical Education; Research and Development Programme; Entrepreneurship Management Development; Quality Improvement Programme; Early Faculty Induction Programme; Career Awards for young teachers; etc. Most of the technocrats and engineers take assignments in Educational Institutions, Private Sector, Government, R &D and strategic sectors.

[Translation]

Enrolment in Schools

1262. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

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

(a) the annual additional expenditure estimated to be incurred under country's education head for achieving target for enroling all the children in the age group of 6-14 years in schools;

(b) the sources from which required funds are likely to be mobilised; and

(c) the funds estimated to be available from each source?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The total estimated additional expenditure for universalization of elementary education for children in the age-group 6-14 years is Rs. 98,000 crores for a period of ten years. Of this, Rs. 63,000 crores would be the Central share and Rs. 35,000 crores the share of the States. This is only an estimate and the actual requirement would depend on the District Elementary Education Plans prepared for each district and the requirements projected by the State Governments in these District Plans based on habitation level planning. These funds would be made available from the Plan funds of the Central and State Governments. The Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 28,750 crores for elementary education during 10th Five Year Plan.

[English]

Release of Funds to Panchayats

1263. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released to Panchayati Raj Institutions during the Ninth and Tenth Plan period as on date, plan-wise and State-wise;

(b) the total share of funds released against allocation of funds to Bihar during each of the Plan period;

(c) whether it is fact that the Union Government have been withholding the funds of the Plan periods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) Funds released by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Panchayati Raj Institutions during the Ninth and Tenth Plan under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) are given below in Statement-I and II. The Sampoorn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) was launched in September, 2001 after merging the JGSY and the EAS. However, the ongoing JGSY ad EAS were continued as part of the SGRY during the 2001-2002. These two Schemes (*i.e.* JGSY and EAS) stand fully merged with the SGRY in the current financial year. Funds released by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of the Tenth and Eleventh Finance Commission are given below in Statement-III.

(b) The total funds released to Bihar during Ninth Plan JGSY and EAS, during Tenth Plan period under SGRY and funds released as recommended by the Tenth Finance Commission (TFC) and Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) are given below in Statement-IV.

(c) and (d) As per the Guidelines for release of Local Body Grants recommended by the Tenth and Eleventh Finance Commissions, funds are to be released to States that, inter-alia, have held Panchayat Elections. Since Panchayat Elections were held in Bihar only in April, 2001, TFC and EFC Grants could not be released during the years from 1997-1998 to 2000-2001.

Statement-I

Funds released to Panchayati Raj Institutions during the 9th Plan under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and first year of 10th Plan period under Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY-II)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Ninth Plan					Tenth Plan (as on date)
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16685.84	11702.49	9617.32	8224.23	9980.37	4364.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	102.06	475.26	142.71	367.68	556.49	228.45
3.	Assam	5524.15	15112.28	3787.01	0.00	13495.28	0.00
4.	Bihar*	29322.77	29733.82	28484.06	13707.02	18730.78	7883.02
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	3604.68	4197.63	1846.37
6.	Goa	104.38	103.32	124.11	128.41	145.98	64.21
7.	Gujarat	5747.72	4449.43	3508.03	3273.12	3734.65	1642.72
8.	Haryana	1624.75	2591.88	2063.87	1863.61	2884.54	966.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	403.46	1022.15	1752.41	661.34	925.31	355.66
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	974.62	1094.62	897.74	720.25	1411.76	461.23
11.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	9644.14	13771.01	6057.30
12.	Karnataka	10353.99	10838.13	7037.56	5165.38	7569.55	3295.50
13.	Kerala	3734.12	3965.65	3157.72	2725.50	3361.70	1478.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	18977.15	18314.14	16926.38	10574.87	12276.62	5399.99
15.	Maharashtra	16816.09	17180.81	13911.47	9673.91	14810.16	6514.38
16.	Manipur	248.52	501.64	115.54	530.58	399.45	146.52
17.	Meghalaya	159.58	951.75	132.18	763.61	835.53	445.85
18.	Mizoram	102.87	296.89	92.37	206..33	304.90	103.16
19.	Nagaland	243.13	775.99	223.90	454.48	750.98	246.01
20.	Orissa	13421.32	13443.31	15974.14	8971.67	11348.19	4991.60
21.	Punjab	892.79	1559.63	975.08	901.02	1067.80	469.68
22.	Rajasthan	8351.86	6008.50	5343.85	4781.45	5689.05	2502.37
23.	Sikkim	96.78	280.00	102.45	228.45	337.59	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	14564.38	10348.85	9163.14	7716.72	9967.89	3858.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	476.35	1824.38	487.95	1437.02	2075.78	718.51
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	35894.15	42235.90	33593.14	25274.21	33551.39	14752.93
27.	Uttaranchal*				1513.13	2228.37	980.17
28.	West Bengal	9066.99	10061.21	10800.26	9469.13	12611.24	5547.17
29.	A & N Islands	50.70	39.70	13.00	54.04	96.21	42.32
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50.22	48.94	30.98	54.23	63.51	27.94
32.	Daman & Diu	16.21	10.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	25.41	35.46	23.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	74.37	82.14	45.96	66.56	97.76	43.00
	Total	194106.73	205096.33	168527.86	132756.77	189277.47	75434.04

* Share worked out due to reorganisation of State.

Statement-II

Funds released to Panchayati Raj Institutions during the 9th Plan under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and First Year of 10th Plan period under Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana-I (SGRY-I)

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Ninth Plan					Tenth Plan (upto May 2002)
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16740.00	16740.00	10288.76	6483.22	9952.70	4698.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1890.00	2140.00	719.27	812.95	592.30	246.88
3.	Assam	8592.00	11018.00	4701.11	5273.31	13490.97	-
4.	Bihar*	18234.00	18596.00	25388.02	9714.15	19671.60	6542.74
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	3725.40	6583.59	2618.14
6.	Goa	140.00	180.00	55.00	15.18	22.94	10.83
7.	Gujarat	4320.00	4410.00	4301.49	3779.32	3604.51	1677.45
8.	Haryana	2670.00	1660.00	1981.53	2007.25	2904.06	1040.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2550.00	2050.00	945.06	429.28	928.21	438.16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4760.00	4760.00	2755.00	2251.46	1448.80	467.62
11.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	6870.60	11700.79	5732.51
12.	Karnataka	10600.00	10350.00	6670.05	5577.10	7520.70	3528.24
13.	Kerala	3989.00	3861.00	3486.12	2200.90	3371.26	1591.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	21507.85	22033.00	17464.11	7711.15	12256.71	5140.66
15.	Maharashtra	11334.51	8167.17	11002.98	7285.68	14131.25	7012.95
16.	Manipur	810.00	890.00	307.87	478.58	523.72	238.78
17.	Meghalaya	220.00	610.00	220.74	500.88	833.84	389.79
18.	Mizoram	800.00	800.00	402.16	183.36	334.48	111.50
19.	Nagaland	2100.00	2100.00	276.09	403.52	695.06	330.48
20.	Orissa	14721.58	12752.00	17621.12	10866.23	12350.52	5373.68
21.	Punjab	1840.00	2720.00	813.98	615.60	1048.38	505.63
22.	Rajasthan	9265.00	8935.00	6888.13	3509.96	5706.92	2693.91
23.	Sikkim	220.00	320.00	313.10	403.84	259.60	123.44
24.	Tamil Nadu	18720.00	18720.00	10597.49	7324.00	10134.03	4154.10
25.	Tripura	1440.00	1440.00	711.46	1276.22	1604.69	776.61
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	31448.06	35153.65	36155.49	18544.23	34002.10	15876.88
27.	Uttaranchal*	-	-	-	1135.06	2220.90	1060.41
28.	West Bengal	7790.00	8270.00	9483.71	6631.13	11668.23	5305.30
29.	A&N Islands	80.00	40.00	27.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	D&N Haveli	30.00	30.00	27.36	17.52	26.47	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0.00	100.00	1.82	0.00	1.77	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	60.00	0.00	34.66	0.00	67.06	31.66
	Total	196872.00	198845.82	173641.95	116027.08	189658.16	77718.71

* Share worked out due to reorganisation of State.

Statement-III

Funds released to Panchayati Raj Institutions as per recommendations of Tenth and Eleventh Finance Commissions

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Tenth Finance Commission			Eleventh Finance Commission		
		1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (as on date)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6581.25	–	18237.96	0.00	15204.83	7602.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.25	–	–	278.42	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	833.50	–	–	0.00	4668.95	2334.47
4.	Bihar*	–	–	–	0.00	10875.00	5437.50
5.	Chhattisgarh*	–	–	–	2100.00	6300.79	2100.19
6.	Goa	37.00	–	73.50	92.72	278.19	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1200.00	–	13201.00	0.00	6960.87	3480.43
8.	Haryana	516.50	–	5681.50	1470.88	4412.63	1470.87
9.	Himachal Pradesh	805.00	–	1206.00	658.68	1970.08	656.69
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	235.00	–	2584.00	744.06	744.08	0.00
11.	Jharkhand*	–	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1386.00	4158.00	11089.00	3941.18	11823.53	3941.17
13.	Kerala	4470.00	4470.00	4471.00	3296.28	9888.88	3296.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	2179.25	12304.25	11085.07	5054.70	15163.30	5054.50
15.	Maharashtra	8675.00	–	4338.00	8587.28	19701.88	6567.29
16.	Manipur	58.25	–	116.00	187.72	563.15	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	54.00	–	108.00	256.08	768.24	256.08
18.	Mizoram	18.50	128.50	73.00	78.56	235.67	78.53
19.	Nagaland	29.00	–	58.50	128.66	386.01	128.66
20.	Orissa	2512.50	–	12561.50	3455.88	10387.64	3455.88
21.	Punjab	646.00	–	1291.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	3978.00	5327.00	6612.00	4909.48	14728.44	4909.48
23.	Sikkim	12.00	24.00	106.00	52.92	158.79	52.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	7183.00	7184.00	7184.00	4661.18	13983.54	4681.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Tripura	348.00	–	174.50	284.60	853.79	284.39
26.	Uttar Pradesh*	14241.00	23735.00	9494.00	11671.34	35014.01	11671.33
27.	Uttaranchal*	–	–	–	1520.00	4580.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	2084.00	–	22925.00	5777.30	17331.89	5777.29
	Total	58111.00	57330.75	132671.03	57185.92	206944.18	73217.77

* Share worked out due to reorganisation of State.

Statement-IV

Funds released to Bihar against allocation during 9th and 10th Plan Period

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Ninth Plan		Tenth Plan	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation (ad-hoc)	Release
1.	JGSY	121601.47	119978.45	16477.80 (for 2002-03)	7883.02
2.	EAS	103649.74	91603.77	18815.61 (for 2002-03)	6542.74 (upto May, 2002)

Funds released to Bihar as per recommendations of Tenth and Eleventh Finance Commissions

Tenth Finance Commission					
1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000	
Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
12680.00	—	12679.00	—	12680.00	—

Eleventh Finance Commission					
2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
10875.00	—	10875.00	10875.00	10875.00	5437.50

Information of Rented House

1264. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders for giving information about the rented houses in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of houses about which the Government have received information in Delhi so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Commissioner of Police, Delhi has, in exercise of powers conferred by section 144 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (No. 2 of 1974) read with the Government of India's Notification dated the 1st July, 1978, ordered that no landlord/owner/person of house/property in the jurisdiction of area of Police Stations specified in the order shall let/ sub-let/rent out any accommodation to any person unless and until he has furnished the particulars of the said tenant(s) to the Station House Officer of the Police Station concerned. It has further been made compulsory under the said order that all persons who intend to take accommodation on rent shall inform in writing about it to the Station House Officer in whose jurisdiction the premises falls. The persons dealing in real estate are also required to inform the Station House Officer concerned in writing about the particulars of such tenants.

(b) During the years 2001 and 2002 (upto 30th June, 2002), Delhi Police received information in 2,68,066 cases.

(c) to (e) The purpose of seeking this information is to prevent misuse of such residences by terrorists/anti-social elements. Action as per law is taken against such elements as and when their whereabouts come to the notice of the Police.

Setting up of a separate channel for effective communication

1265. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was envisaged to set up a separate channel at 16 locations for effective communication between boat to shore and boat to boat to receive emergency signals;

(b) if so, whether none of these stations have been made operational despite an expenditure of Rs. 3.40 crore and passing of 4 to 8 years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted to find out the causes of the failure of the project; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir a programme on "Demonstration of shore to vessel communication system to coastal fishermen" was initiated in 1991. In Phase-I, it was proposed to establish 9 shore stations in 5 States. It was also proposed to distribute limited number of walkie-talkies to fishermen. The details of the States alongwith the locations of the shore stations in Phase-I is as follows:

S. No.	Name of the State	Location of the station
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam Kalingapatnam
2.	Tamilnadu	Nagapatnam Tuticorin
3.	Karnataka	Malpe Hannover
4.	Kerala	Neendakara Quilandi
5.	Goa	Betul

The Government of Kerala later withdrew from the project.

Under Phase - II of the programme initiated in 1996-97, it was envisaged to set up 10 more shore stations in 4 other States and 3 Union Territories to demonstrate communication facilities for fishermen at sea. The details of the States alongwith the locations of the shore stations in phase-II is as follows:

S. No.	Name of State	Location of the station
1.	West Bengal	1. Fraserganj, South 24 Parganas Distt. 2. Shankarpur, Midnapur Distt.
2.	Orissa	1. Chandipur,Ganjam Distt. 2. Paradip Port, Paradip Distt.
3.	Pondicherry	Periya-Veerampattinam
4.	Goa	Salegao, North Goa
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Marine Hill, Port Blair
6.	Maharashtra	1. Sasoon Dock, Mumbai. 2. Mirkarwada, Ratnagiri Distt.
7.	Lakshadweep	Minicoy Islands.

The Government of Maharashtra withdrew from the project and proposed site in Lakshadweep was dropped due to operational constraint.

(b) The 7 shore stations in 4 States set up during phase-I were made operational and the dates of commissioning were as follows:

S. No.	Name of the State	Location of the station	Date of Commissioning
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam	31.01.1994
		Kalingapatnam	29.03.1994
2.	Tamilnadu	Nagapatnam	05.06.1994
		Tuticorin	10.03.1994
3.	Karnataka	Malpe	30.11.1993
		Hannover	10.06.1994
4.	Goa	Betul	17.02.1995

The total cost incurred on setting up of these stations was Rs. 1.25 crore.

The Department of Ocean Development entered into MOU with respective State Government, which clearly mentioned that the project was taken up by DOD as a pilot project and was promotional in nature. As per, the MOU DOD's responsibility was limited to erection of tower and supply of walkie-talkie sets. The respective State Governments were responsible for providing infrastructure for the project and to manage and maintain the equipment in a manner as described in the MOU. The Department entered into an AMC for continuous maintenance and operation of the system in first year of its operation. Thereafter respective State Governments were to manage and maintain the system as per the terms of MOU.

The details of the States in Phase II alongwith the locations of the shore stations and their current status of functioning/implementation are as follows:

S. No.	Name of State	Location of the station	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	West Bengal	1. Fraserganj, South 24 Parganas Distt. 2. Shankarpur, Midnapur Distt.	Training to fisheries personnel and selected fishermen completed. In general the performance of base station and other equipment was found to be good. The State Government has prepared an estimate for carrying out and completion of the residual work. The work is expected to be completed shortly.
2.	Orissa	1. Chandipur, Ganjam Distt. 2. Paradip Port, Paradip Distt.	The tower at Paradeep has collapsed during last super cyclone. The base station unit has been sent for certain repairs. In Chandipur the base station was found to be in working condition. However for complete functioning of the shore station certain repairs have to be carried out. The work is expected to be completed shortly.
3.	Pondicherry	Periya-Veerampattinam	The civil works for establishing the station and R.C.C. foundation for tower have been completed. The electrical work and installation of communication tower is pending. Thereafter the station has to be commissioned after testing of all the equipment. Training of the local fisherfolk part of the programme. The system is expected to be commissioned shortly.

1	2	3	4
4.	Goa	Salegao, North Goa	The building for the shore station is ready. Tower has to be commissioned. Shore station equipment as also the VHF sets have to be tested. The system is expected to be commissioned shortly.
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Marine Hill, Port Blair	In the Union territory of Andaman & Nicobar Island the Port Management Board has taken the responsibility for implementing this project. The Systems have been handed over to A&N Administration on 08.01.2001. Walkie-Talkie also been handed over to A & N Administration for distribution to fishermen.

The approx. expenditure on phase-II is Rs. 2.13 crore. The total expenditure incurred under this programme is Rs. 3.38 crore.

(c) To (e) The phase I of the project was awarded to M/s Marine and Communication Electronics (MACE) Ltd., Visakhapatnam, a Public Sector undertaking of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. As the M/s MACE has been wound up, the phase II of the project was awarded to M/s Punjab Wireless System Ltd. (PUNWIRE) during the IXth Five Year Plan period. Seven shore stations to be located in West Bengal, Orissa, Pondicherry, Goa, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands were to be set up. PUNWIRE could not complete the work due to financial problems and this work has been now assigned to the National Institute of Ocean Technology. The Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER) - Centre for Electromagnetic under the Ministry of Information Technology has also been engaged as a consultant. In view of these obvious reasons causing the delay, no enquiry has been conducted.

Overhauling of HUDCO's Working

1266. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO proposes to overhaul its working with a view to achieve the housing target;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps to be taken by the HUDCO for early clearance of loan applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Consequent upon the decision taken by the Board of Directors of Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) to bring about reforms in the system so as to make operations of Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) more effective, roles and responsibilities of HUDCO Regional Offices and Zonal Offices have been redefined. Regional Offices have been enabled to take maximum initiatives in developing business, effecting speedier sanctions and making releases at the Regional Office level. Further, the Regional Chiefs have been given enhanced powers to sanction schemes and release funds in accordance with due diligence guidelines approved by the Board of Directors of HUDCO.

Retention Price Scheme

1267. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the fertilizer companies are expected to pay back crores of rupees as a result of Government's decision to introduce change in the retention price scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any money has already been recovered by the Centre from them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Policy parameters for 7th and 8th pricing periods under the existing Retention Price Scheme (RPS) have been approved by the competent authority on 16.5.2002 and have also been communicated to all urea companies on 4.6.2002. The final unit-wise determination of retention prices based on approved parameters would entail updating the norms of the various units in respect of salaries & wages, utilities, repairs & maintenance, consumption norms, plant capacities, capital additions, foreign exchange fluctuations etc., that were not updated since 1.7.1997 and this may lead to recoveries in some cases and payments in some other cases.

(c) and (d) The computation of retention prices based on 7th and 8th pricing periods is in advanced stage, no recoveries/payments have been made from urea companies on account of the notification of the final parameters for the 7th and 8th pricing periods, so far. However, the Government has carried out interim reassessment of capacity and interim revision of consumption norms w.e.f. 1.4.2000 resulting in estimated recoveries of Rs. 450 crore per annum and Rs. 769 crore per annum, respectively.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

1268. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

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

(a) whether it is true that a non-bailable warrant was issued under sections 304(ii), 324, 326, 429 read with Sec. 35 of the IPC pending against the Ex-Chairman of Union Carbide Ltd. Warren Anderson, in relation to the 'Bhopal Gas Tragedy';

(b) whether it is also true that the warrant had not been served to Mr. Anderson;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the CBI had applied for issuance of fresh arrest warrant against Mr. Anderson under Sec. 304A, 336, 337, 338 of the IPC read with Sec. 35 of IPC;

(e) whether the CBI stand in changing the sections will dilute the case; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Janshalas

1269. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether the Janshalas (a Community Schools Programme) was started in 1998 in collaboration with five agencies of United Nations;

(b) if so, the details of the States covered under this programme;

(c) the number of schools opened in each State thereunder, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to include remaining States under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme covers nine States -Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Janshala has opened 3387 alternative schools - 312 in Andhra Pradesh; 15 in Chhattisgarh; 247 in Jharkhand; 543 in Madhya Pradesh; 1965 in Maharashtra; 206 in Rajasthan; and 99 in Orissa.

(d) There is no proposal to include remaining States under the programme.

Ceasefire Agreement

1270. DR. JAYANT RONGPI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the militant outfits who have signed 'ceasefire agreement' with the Government;

(b) whether the Government have to support such outfits financially to maintain their cadres;

(c) if so, the details of such expenditure or other expenditure incurred on them during the last three years, outfit-wise;

(d) whether there are any rules to govern the conduct and behaviour of caders of such militant outfits under ceasefire agreement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Union Government have entered into ceasefire agreements with National Socialist Council of Nagaland (I/M faction) [NSCN(I/M)] on 25th July, 1997 and with Khaplang faction [NSCN(K)] on 28th April, 2001. In Assam, the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) declared unilateral suspension of its operations against the Security Forces w.e.f. 14th July, 1999 and Union Home Minister announced suspension of its operations by the security forces against the BLT in the Parliament on 15th March, 2000.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Details of Agreed Ground Rules are given below in Statements I to IV.

Statement-I

Agreed Ground Rules for Ceasefire between Government of India and NSCN (IM) Revised

With a view to make the Ceasefire more effective and to create a proper and conductive atmosphere for a peaceful and meaningful political dialogue, further discussions between the representative of Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland were held recently. Both the sides noted that the Cease Fire which was agreed to on 25th July, 1997 with Agreed Ground Rules finalized on 12th December, 1997 is valid upto 31.7.2001.

Main features of the Revised Agreed Ground Rules for Cease Fire finalized on 13th January, 2001 would be as follows:-

(a) NSCN would not undertake offensive operations like ambush, raid sniping, and attack leading to death/injury/damage or loss of property. NSCN would also act in a manner as not to cause harassment/damage or loss of property or injury to the civilian population. There would be no blockade of roads and communications, disruption of economic or developmental activities as well as essential services by the NSCN.

(b) NSCN will notify list of all its camps to the CFMG who after due consultation, would declare them as the designated camps. In the interest of promoting peace process, there would be no parading (either in groups or individually) of NSCN cadres in uniform and/or with arms. For the present, this would cover all populated areas, public transport and Highways.

(c) For the movement of NSCN armed cadres from the designated camp to another, the concerned Army/Para Military Forces post would be given prior intimation. While proceeding through a village, the arms will be concealed. The modalities of this would be finalised in the CFMG. Persons from NSCN requiring to move frequently will have photo identity cards, which would be issued in the format mutually agreed upon. These identity cards, not to exceed 60 at present, would be issued by the NSCN and be countersigned by the Chairman, CFMG. The holder of these identity cards would, for their personal security, be entitled to have one NSCN armed cadre each accompany them at all times. The weapons would be carried in a concealed fashion.

(d) The concern that forcible collection of money on essential supplies and intimidation of individuals including Government officials were taken place was denied by the NSCN. However, in the interest of promoting the peace process, the NSCN representatives agreed that the above activities would be prevented.

(e) On the reports of forced recruitment of armed cadres the NSCN representatives stated that they have not and do not resort to forced recruitment. However, in the interest of promoting the peace process, it was agreed that if there are any reports of forced recruitment, they should be discussed in the Monitoring Group.

(f) It is mutually agreed that no safe haven or sanctuary or assistance to any armed group or elements will be provided by anyone. No new Armed Forces Post would be set up within two kms of a designated camp.

(g) There would be no offensive operations by the Security Forces against the NSCN and that the Security Forces would act in a manner as not to cause harassment/damage or loss of property or injury to the civilian population however,

patrolling by the Security Forces would continue to prevent infiltration of militants and arms as hithertofore but patrolling within 1 km of NSCN designated camps will be carried out with populated areas, and/or near Highways, SF posts. Protection of convoys and patrolling roads would continue to be undertaken by the Security Forces.

(h) For implementation of the ground rules, it was agreed that modalities will be monitored by a group constituted for this purpose comprising of representatives of NSCN, NGOs and representatives nominated by the Government of India. However, it was also agreed that any accidental encounter or violation should not be allowed to jeopardize the peace process and the effect of any such incident should be localised through mutual consultations. All cases of violation of these ground rules would be referred to the Monitoring Groups, so tnat the reasons for violation are identified and steps to be taken to prevent such violation in future are suggested. Notwithstanding the above, the Security Forces will act in an impartial and unbiased manner against any group causing public disturbances or when there is imminent danger to public safety peace.

Statement-II

Text of Casefire Ground Rules agreed upon between the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (K)

Discussions were held at Delhi on 10th and 11th April, 2001 between the representatives of Government of India (GOI) and the representatives of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). In pursuance of these discussions held between GOI's representatives led by Dr. P.D. Shenoy and representatives of National Socialist Council of Nagaland led by Mr. Tongmeth Wangnao Konyak, it is agreed that for strengthening peace, the following ground rules will be observed by both sides:-

(a) These ground rules will be valid only for the State of Nagaland.

(b) Enforcement for the ground rules will be the responsibility of the GOI. The GOI and the NSCN will jointly implement the ground rules. Contentious issues relating to the implementation of the ground rules will be resolved by a Cease-Fire Supervisory Board (CFSB) comprising five representatives each of GOI and NSCN and a Chairman to be nominated by the GOI.

(c) The NSCN would not undertake offensive operations like ambush, raid, sniping and attack leading to death/injury/damage or loss of property or injury to the civilian population.

(d) There would be no offensive operations like ambush, raid and attack leading to death/injury/ damage or loss of property against the NSCN by the Indian Army, Paramilitary Forces and the Police. However, the Government of India reserves its right to continue operations against all other militant groups who are not a party to the 'ceasefire'.

(e) NSCN will notify to the CFSB, the list of all their camps. The CFSB would, after due scrutiny, finalise the list of the "designated camps" where all the armed cadres of the NSCN would be located within three months.

(f) In the interest of promoting the peace process; there would be no movement in uniform and/or with arms outside "designated camps".

(g) Movement of NSCN cadres from one, "designated camp" to another will be carried out for mutually agreed purposes and with intimation to the Security Forces and CFSB. The modalities of this would be finalized by the CFSB.

(h) The NSCN would refrain from blockade of roads and communications and from any activity which would disturb the functioning of local and State Governments and of economic or developmental activities as well as essential services.

(i) The NSCN will refrain from extending any form of support or assistance to other militant groups.

(j) During the course of the ceasefire, the NSCN will refrain from acquiring any additional arms/ ammunition/military equipment.

(k) The NSCN will refrain from extortions, forcible collection of money and supplies and intimidation of individuals including Government officials.

(l) The NSCN will refrain from forcible recruitment of armed cadres.

(m) Patrolling by the Indian Army, Para Military Forces and the Police would continue to prevent infiltration of militants and arms as hithertofore. However, patrolling within one km of the "designated camps" decided after due consultation in the Ceasefire Supervisory Board

(CFSB) will be carried out, with intimation to them. It is noted that no such camps are located/ will be located in population areas, and/or near Highways, Indian Army/Para Military Forces posts, Police Station/Police Posts etc.

(n) Protection of convoys and patrolling of roads would continue to be undertaken by the Indian Army, Para Military Forces and Police.

(o) Security Forces will retain the right to enforce ensures necessary to uphold the laws of the land and prevent any disturbance to peace.

Statement-III

Agreed Ground Rules for Suspension of Operations between the Security Forces and the Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT)

The Union Home Minister has made an announcement on suspension of operations by Security Forces against the BLT in both the Houses of the Parliament on March 15, 2000. In pursuance of this decision taken by the Central Government in consultation with the Government of Assam a tripartite meeting among the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Assam and the BLT took place at New Delhi on March 28-29, 2000. The official team led by Dr. P.D. Shenoy, Additional Secretary (Home), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India have had talks with the representatives of the BLT led by Chimang Brahma @ Chandan @ Kamal Muchahary, Vice Chairman, BLT to pave the way for lasting peace and to build up a conducive atmosphere for further discussions to peacefully resolve the problems relating to the Bodos.

2. Both sides have agreed to suspension of operations w.e.f. March 15, 2000.

3. The ground rules mutually agreed upon are as follows:

i. The BLT (a) will completely abjure the path of violence; (b) will not engage in violent or unlawful activities like killings, injuries; kidnappings, extortions, intimidation, carrying of arms in public etc.; and (c) agree to abide by the Constitution of India and the laws of the land.

ii. The Security Forces (the Army, Para-Military Forces and the State Police) will not launch operations against the BLT.

iii. Both sides also agreed to set up a Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) comprising the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of Assam and the BLT to oversee the suspension of operations.

iv. The composition of JMG is annexed.

v. The suspension of operations is initially agreed upon for a period of 6 months w.e.f. March 15, 2000. The suspension of operations may be extended by mutual agreement thereafter.

Statement-IV

The agreed ground rules envisages composition of Joint Monitoring Group.

The composition of the JMG is as follows:

(a) Joint Secretary (NE), MHA- Chairman-cum-Convener.

(b) Two representatives of MHA.

(c) Representative of the Army to be intimated by AHQ.

(d) Representative of CRPF to be intimated by DG (CRPF).

(e) Two representatives of the Government of Assam to be intimated by Chief Secretary, Assam.

(f) Two representatives of the BLT.

The meetings of JMG may be held once in two months in routine or earlier if some emergency arises. Chairman may decide the venue of the meeting.

[Translation]

Militant Activities in North Eastern States

1271. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the terrorists organisations in North-East are raising funds by extortion and are also getting assistance through various illegal channels;

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

(c) whether the Government are also aware that some of the funds being received are being deposited by terrorists in various foreign Accounts through illegal channels;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to curb these illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) Government is aware of terrorist organisations in North East who indulge in extortion and are getting assistance through various channels. Some of them are also reported having links with the Non-Government Organisations abroad, who provide funds through their own cover and also through friendly organisations. Some of the terrorist organisations are also maintaining Bank Accounts in foreign countries. A close watch is being kept on the activities of the terrorist organisations. Government has also declared certain organisations like United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) As "Unlawful Associations".

[English]

Closure of Centres under Open School Society

1272. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the grant-in-aid Committee of the Government of India has decided to close down 2700 centres under the open school society in nine districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the final decision taken/to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Grants-in-aid Committee of this Ministry in its meeting held on 1st July, 1997 had considered the continuation proposal submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Open School Society, Hyderabad. The Committee did not find the progress of the project satisfactory and decided to close it down and ask the Society to refund the unspent balance.

(c) A.P. Open School Society has now requested this Ministry to regularize utilisation of unspent balances by them till the year 2000-2001 and sanction further funds. Grant-in-aid Committee is yet to review the matter.

Use of Jute Bags for packaging Urea by Fertilizer Companies

1273. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the urea producing companies floating the mandatory norms on using the Jute bags for packaging their products;

(b) if so, the details of the related loss of business incurred by the jute industry during the last three years on this account, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) Urea has been exempted from the provisions of Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in packing commodities) Act 1987 w.e.f. 1.9.2001.

For the period prior to 1.9.2001, the utilization of jute bags by Urea Sector with extent of default and % age of defaulted quantity of total production of jute goods during the last three years i.e. 1998-99 to 2000-01 are given below:-

Year	Requirement of jute bags for full compliance of Order	Actual off take of bags	Extent of default		Total Production of jute goods	%age of defaulted quantity over total production
	000' Ton	000' Ton	000' Ton	% age	000' Ton	% age
1998-99	88.80	47.00	41.80	47.0	1596.2	2.62
1999-2000	34.20	24.80	9.40	27.5	1590.20	0.59
2000-01	24.30	15.80	8.50	35.0	1624.90	0.52

As may be seen from the above, although the default in respect of requirement of jute bags for full compliance of border appears to be high but the percentage of default over total production of jute is very negligible.

The internal consumption of jute goods during these years has been 14.04 lakh tonnes, 14.27 lakh tonnes and 14.34 lakh tonnes respectively. Hence the jute industry has not suffered any losses as the consumption of jute goods over the production of jute goods does not show any significant downward trend.

(c) As long as the JPM Act, 1987 was applicable to the fertilizer industry, the usage of jute bags was reviewed from time to time. However, from 1.9.2001, urea has been exempted from the purview of the JPM Act, 1987.

Representation of SC/ST Class I Employees

1274. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given adequate representation for persons belonging to the SC/ST and OBC in class I or Gazetted posts in the Ministry as well as all its autonomous bodies/offices;

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

(c) whether it is true that there are many vacancies in Class I or Gazetted posts which are yet to be filled;

(d) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps to fill those posts;

(e) the total number of posts to be filled and the time limit by which these posts are likely to be filled;

(f) the total number of IAS, Class-I or Gazetted officers working in the Ministry as well as in all its autonomous bodies/offices; and

(g) the annual expenditure incurred for paying salaries and allowances, conveyances and other benefits extended to these officials during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Multi Campus University

1275. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has approved a plan to allow existing universities to become "Multi-Campus" universities;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down by the UGC for universities to be eligible for such a status;

(c) whether any universities have applied for "Multi-Campus" status in 2001-2002;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of any permission granted by UGC to such universities to start functioning on the Multi-Campus basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) A University can be a single campus or a multi-campus institution depending upon the relevant provisions in the Act of the concerned institution as well as the higher educational needs of the concerned region. UGC has recently allowed Deemed Universities to set up academic centres in any part of the country or abroad. The conditions covering the opening of academic centres by the Deemed Universities are as follows:-

(i) The centres shall be set up with the prior approval of the UGC and that of the State Government where the centre(s) is/are proposed to be opened.

(ii) Starting various academic courses shall be subject to the approval of the UGC.

(iii) Admission procedure and fee fixation for students shall be in accordance with the norms/rules prescribed by the UGC.

(iv) The overall performance of the Centre shall be monitored annually by the UGC whose directions for management, academic development and improvement shall be binding on the Deemed to be University.

(v) If the Centre does not fulfil UGC's directions and recommendations and its performance

remains unsatisfactory for three years, the UGC on the basis of the recommendations of the Monitoring Review Committee, can direct the Deemed University to close down the Centre in which event the liabilities of such Centre shall be taken over the concerned Deemed University.

(vi) It would be permissible for the Deemed University to open academic centre(s) not only anywhere in India but also in any of the foreign countries. The academic centre(s) in the foreign countries shall be opened only after the due permission from the Government of India/UGC and also that of the Government of the host country.

(vii) In case of foreign campus/campuses, the remittance of funds shall be governed by the Reserve Bank of India rules.

(c) to (e) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission received proposals from the following universities to start study centres:-

(i) Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), Pilani (Rajasthan) to start the Study Centre at Dubai.

(ii) Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi (Bihar) to start the Study Centre in Behrain.

(iii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal (Karnataka) to start Study Centres abroad at Malaysia, Dubai and Oman and in India at Bangalore, Surat (Gujarat), Satna (Madhya Pradesh), Goa, Delhi and Trichurapalli (Tamil Nadu).

(iv) Osmania University, Hyderabad.

(v) University of Mumbai, Mumbai.

The proposals of BITS, Pilani and BIT, Mesra have been approved by the UGC. The UGC has also approved the proposal of MAHE for starting study centres at Malaysia, Dubai, Oman and Bangalore.

[Translation]

New Criteria Regarding Sale of Urea

1276. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down new criteria regarding sale of urea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the introduction of new criteria is likely to improve urea sector; and

(d) if so, the extent to which it is likely to be improved?

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

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Law and Order in Delhi

1277. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has not enough PCR vans to control the law and order position;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to provide more PCR Vans to combat crimes in the Capital;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether men in tempos strike at night and commit dacoities, steal cattle for killing and export meat, etc.; and

(f) if so, the action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Delhi Police have at present a fleet of 338 PCR Vans. The Government have decided that the existing strength of this fleet needs to be reviewed, inter alia, on the basis of average response time for each Police Station separately in order to ensure that a Police Station with a larger area under its jurisdiction or higher rate of crime it handles or larger population it caters to has adequate number of PCR Vans operating under its jurisdiction and that the procurement of additional vans, if found necessary, be made in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds.

(e) Only one such incident was reported to Delhi Police during the current year (upto 30th June, 2002).

(f) Delhi Police have identified the most crime prone areas in each Police Station and provided additional manpower and vehicles for increased vigil and patrolling in such areas.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Fund by NVS

1278. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Navodaya Vidyalayas set up in the country have not fully utilized the funds provided during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The details of funds released to and actually utilised by NVS are given below in the statement. From these details, it is evident that NVS fully utilises the grants released to them every year. Some funds are left with NVS at the end of a particular financial year to meet expenditure related to salary and residential expenses of students in the first two months of next financial year by Vidyalayas.

Statement

Amount in Crores

PLAN

Year	Closing Balance from Previous Year	Internal Receipt of the Samiti	Final Grant in that Year	Actual Expenditure
1999-2000	15.77	0.46	304.00	305.06
2000-2001	15.17	0.90	344.99	333.99
2001-2002	27.07	0.99	350.49	355.45

NON-PLAN

Year	Closing Balance from Previous Year	Internal Receipt of the Samiti	Final Grant in that Year	Actual Expenditure
1999-2000	9.29	4.23	84.33	88.37
2000-2001	9.48	4.53	88.00	90.77
2001-2002	11.24	3.65	93.14	95.98

[English]

Sector Reform Pilot Projects

1279. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have brought out a finance manual for implementation of Sector Reform Pilot Projects;

(b) if so, the aim of this manual; and

(c) the districts selected for implementation of this scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aim of the Finance Manual to assist and guide the States, Districts and Village level functionaries

to implement the Sector Reform Pilot Projects more effectively, efficiently and in a transparent manner. This manual addresses the four cardinal principles, viz. awareness, participation, transparency and accountability to assist all stakeholders. This manual will be an effective tool for reference on financial procedures and accounts during the implementation process. This manual also attempts to clarify various issues and difficulties that likely arise during the implementation.

(c) As per the request of the State Governments, Sector Reform Projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India for implementation in 26 States. The list of districts, State-wise, selected for implementation of this project is given below as statement.

Statement

List of districts, State-wise, selected for implementation of Sector Reform Pilot Projects

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor East Godavari Guntur Khammam Nalgonda Nellore Prakasam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit West Siang
3.	Assam	Jorhat Kamrup Sonitpur
4.	Bihar	Vaishali
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
6.	Gujarat	Mehsana Rajkot Surat
7.	Haryana	Karnal Yamuna Nagar
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmour
9.	J&K	Srinagar Udhampur
10.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
11.	Karnataka	Bellary Mangalore Mysore
12.	Kerala	Kasaragod Kollam
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior Hoshangabad Narsinghpur Raisen Sehore
14.	Maharashtra	Amravati Dhule Nanded Raigad
15.	Meghalaya	Ri-Bhoi
16.	Mizoram	Serchhip
17.	Nagaland	Dimapur
18.	Orissa	Balasore Ganjam Sundergarh
19.	Punjab	Bhatinda Moga Muktsar
20.	Rajasthan	Alwar Jaipur Rajsamand Sikar
21.	Sikkim	Sikkim South Sikkim West
22.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore Cuddalore Kancheepuram Perambalur Vellore Virudhunagar
23.	Tripura	West Tripura
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Chandauli Lucknow Mirzapur Sonebhadra
25.	Uttaranchal	Haridwar
26.	West Bengal	Midnapur North 24 Parganas

Ban on Organizations

1280. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number and other details of arrests made in the country, till date under Prevention of Terrorist Ordinance and Prevention of Terrorist Act, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): The Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 2001 was promulgated on 24.10.2001 and re-promulgated as Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 on 30.12.2001. This was replaced by the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002. Since Law and Order is a State Subject, the information regarding number and other details of arrests made in the country under aforesaid Ordinances/Act is not centrally maintained in this Ministry.

[Translation]

Crime in Trains

1281. SHRI KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.P.F. had sent a proposal to his ministry to take the responsibility of computing the terrorist acts and providing security to the passengers at station premises and inside the train-compartments;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the present status of said proposal; and

(c) the time by which the Government are likely to empower the R.P.F. to protect railway property and to provide security to the passengers at station premises and in trains etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) No proposal to this Ministry was sent for empowering RPF to deal with terrorist activities. However, a Cabinet Note proposing to give some responsibilities to the RPF personnel for the protection of passengers in the railway premises and the running trains has been moved by the Ministry of Railways and is under consideration with various Ministries.

[English]

Use of Chemicals and Fertilizers in North Eastern States

1282. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of chemicals and fertilizers in North Eastern States is substantially less in comparison to all other States in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps being taken to increase fertilizer consumption in these States?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Since the chemical sector is totally decontrolled, data on State-wise consumption is not maintained. However, the use of chemical fertilizers in North Eastern States (except Manipur) is less in comparison to other States in the country).

(b) The reasons for low consumption of fertilizers are as under:

1. Use of predominantly traditional farming system having lower nutrients requirement.
2. Loss of nutrients due to soil and water erosion.
3. Comparatively higher use of organic sources of nutrients, resulting into need for less fertilizer nutrients.

Steps taken to increase fertilizer consumption

1. Special transport subsidy is provided to these States to ensure availability of fertilizers at notified prices.
2. Adequate availability of fertilizers as per States Governments requirement is ensured.
3. The quality of fertilizers is being ensured through training of State Officers on Quality Control of fertilizers.
4. Use of locally available organic manures and low cost eco-friendly bio-fertilizers are being promoted as supplementary source of plant nutrients. The Regional Biofertilizer Development Center, Imphal is engaged in production, promotion and extension of Bio-fertilizers in the North Eastern States.
5. The soil test based application of Chemicals Fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures and biofertilizers are being promoted through the Soil Testing Laboratories set up in the States.

These measures are expected to gradually augment the fertilizer use in North Eastern States.

[Translation]

Direction of Supreme Court to Drug Companies Regarding Price

1283. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed those drug companies to return the difference of the amount at which they have sold/are selling drugs at a price in excess to the prices fixed by the Government;

(b) if so, the date on which this judgement has been given and the names of the companies which have refunded the amount under question;

(c) the names of the companies which have not made payment of the said amount; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to recover the excess amount?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Recovery of Money Involved In Urea Scam

1284. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government have not recovered the full amount of Rs. 133 crore involved in the urea scam so far;

(b) if so, the difficulties being faced by the Government in this regard;

(c) the reasons for not making efforts to initiate arbitration proceedings against the guilty persons to recover the entire amount; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to initiate arbitration proceedings?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The legal process for recovery pending against the individuals of various countries and locations is proving time consuming. Besides, the letter rogatory sent to UAE, Greece and Kazakhstan remains to be executed for tracing and freezing accounts.

(c) and (d) In order to recover the advance payment from M/s. Karsan Ltd., M/s. National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) had initiated arbitration proceedings in accordance with the contractual provision of the agreement in the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Paris. The International Court of Arbitration (ICA) delivered the Award for US$ 41 million in favour of NFL. However, the ICC award has been challenged by M/s. Karsan in the District Court at Amsterdam. The Dutch Court vide its judgement dated 10.12.2001 had rejected the challenge of Karsan and ordered execution of award. M/s. Karsan has now appealed against this order before the Dutch High Court.

Shortage of Vocational Schools and Colleges

1285. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vocational schools and colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of vocational schools and colleges in comparison to their requirement;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to open more schools and colleges as per their requirement in the country and the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) As per the information available with us and provided by University Grants Commission (UGC), the number of vocational schools and colleges in the country, State-wise, is given below in statement I and II respectively.

(b) to (d) Education is in the concurrent list of Constitution and the primary responsibility for education, including vocational education lies with the State Governments.

In view of the importance of the vocational education, Ministry of Human Resource Development launched a scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education in

1988. Since then, the Government is providing financial assistance to State Governments for opening sections of vocational courses at plus two level in schools. UGC is also promoting vocational education at college level. Commission has informed that financial assistance has been provided to 1841 colleges to run vocational courses during 1994-95 to 2001-2002 and identified 277 institutions to provide financial assistance during current year.

Statement-I

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Schools as on 1.4.2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	668
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	225
4.	Bihar	251
5.	Goa	43
6.	Gujarat	364
7.	Haryana	98
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	38
10.	Karnataka	564
11.	Kerala	363
12.	Madhya Pradesh	465
13.	Maharashtra	1141
14.	Manipur	19
15.	Meghalaya	10
16.	Mizoram	17
17.	Nagaland	8
18.	Orissa	231
19.	Punjab	282
20.	Rajasthan	155
21.	Sikkim	7
22.	Tamil Nadu	700
23.	Tripura	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	910
25.	West Bengal	39
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3
27.	Chandigarh	17
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
29.	Daman & Diu	2
30.	Delhi	38
31.	Lakshadweep	–
32.	Pondicherry	12
	Total	6728

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Colleges (From 1994-95 to 2001-02)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	138
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	65
4.	Bihar/Jharkhand	111
5.	Goa/D&N Haveli	12
6.	Gujarat/Daman & Diu	73
7.	Haryana	85
8.	Himachal Pradesh	17
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24
10.	Karnataka	154
11.	Kerala/Lakshadweep	89
12.	Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	118
13.	Maharashtra	257
14.	Manipur	31
15.	Meghalaya/Mizoram	3

1	2	3
16.	Nagaland	2
17.	Orissa	74
18.	Punjab	121
19.	Rajasthan	56
20.	Tamil Nadu	129
21.	Tripura	3
22.	Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	150
23.	West Bengal/Sikkim	92
24.	Chandigarh	6
25.	Delhi	24
26.	Pondicherry/A&N Islands	5
	Total	1841

[English]

Royalty Rates of Coal

1286. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) since when the royalty on coal has not been revised and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government propose to revise coal royalty with retrospective effects;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the loss, incurred by the coal bearing States in view of the normal rise of royalty on coal till the last revision due to non revision of royalty on coal, State-wise;

(f) whether the Central Government propose to compensate these States as per the recommendation of the 11th Financial Commission; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The royalty rates on coal were last revised on 11.10.1994. Section 9(3) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) empowers the Central Government to enhance or reduce the royalty rate in respect of any mineral by notification in the Official Gazette. However, it provides that the Central Government shall not enhance the rate of royalty more than once during any period of three years. The next enhancement could only be done after 10.10.1997. In 1997, it was decided not to enhance the royalty rates because, inter alia, the major coal consuming sectors such as steel, cement and power were passing through a recessionary phase. It was felt that any increase in royalty on coal at that stage would deepen the crisis for the power, steel and for the whole economy.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Realisation of arrears of royalty dues from the consumers arising out of royalty revision with retrospective effect will be difficult for coal already sold. In such event, the retrospective royalty payment may create a liability for the coal companies who are required to pay such royalty to the State Governments irrespective of the fact that they may not be able to realise such dues from the consumers. Many coal companies may turn further sick in such an event.

(e) No periodicity for mandatory revision of royalty on coal has been fixed. Royalty on coal is payable to the State Governments at the rate fixed by the Central Government and royalty due is being paid to the concerned coal producing States regularly and, as such, there is no loss to any State Government on this account.

(f) and (g) Do not arise in view of the answer given to part (e) of the question above.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana

1287. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD:
SHRI R.L. JALAPPA:

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

(a) whether the centrally-aided Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Housing Scheme has been launched in the country particularly in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of residential and toilet complexes in slums is proposed to be constructed, State-wise;

(c) the amount allocated to the States during 2001-2002 for the construction of houses, State-wise;

(d) the amount released by HUDCO for this purpose, State-wise;

(e) whether the beneficiaries under the scheme have been selected;

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

(g) the number of houses taken up for the construction under the Scheme, State-wise; and

(h) the time by which the construction of these houses is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below in Statement-I.

(c) The details are given below in Statement-II.

(d) The details are given below in Statement-III.

(e) and (f) The identification/selection of beneficiaries under the scheme is left to the States/UTs and this Ministry does not keep record of the same.

(g) The details are given below in statement-III.

(h) The construction of the houses is likely to be completed by the end of the next financial year.

Statement-I

Cumulative Statewise details of Vambay schemes as on 30.6.2002

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Sch.	No. of DUs	No. of Toilets	Project Cost	Loan Amount	G.O.I. Subsidy Sanc-tioned	Subsidy Released by GOI Till date	Releases made by HUDCO till Date	
									Subsidy	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH ZONE										
1.	Karnataka	5	13679	2790	7416.98	355.00	2882.60	1446.89	1446.89	1446.89
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4000	392	2732.71	57.88	1257.88	1200.00	1200.00	0.00
3.	Tamil Nadu	5	33764	14880	9415.06	106.53	3388.13	1624.70	1624.70	454.90
4.	Pondicherry	1	170	40	72.25	Not reqd.	33.50	33.50	33.50	Not reqd.
5.	Kerala	1	1330	0	532.00	Not reqd.	266.00	266.00	266.00	Not reqd.
		16	52943	18102	20169.00	4620.41	7828.11	4571.09	4571.09	1901.79
NORTH ZONE										
6.	Rajasthan	3	8280	0	3885.73	1982.25	1256.00	300.00	300.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	1	2016	0	4032.00	Not reqd.	365.00	50.00	50.00	Not reqd.
8.	Uttaranchal	1	2167	130	918.80	459.40	459.40	38.00	36.00	0.00
9.	UP	1	125000	0	50000.00	25000.00	831.00	831.00	831.00	0.00
		6	137463	130	58838.53	27441.65	2911.40	1217.00	1217.00	0.00
NORTH WEST ZONE										
10.	J&K	1	557	0	312.42	Not reqd.	125.32	125.32	125.32	Not reqd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Punjab	1	10000	0	4000.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2	10557	0	4312.42	2000.00	125.32	125.32	125.32	0.00
WEST ZONE										
12.	Gujarat	2	20152	440	4133.00	Not reqd.	3269.00	3269.00	3269.00	Not reqd.
13.	MP	1	2200	0	1101.87	550.00	550.00	246.00	246.00	0.00
14.	Chhattsigarh	1	10000	0	4462.50	2000.00	2000.00	231.26	231.26	270.75
15.	Maharashtra	3	4989	597	2638.37	Not reqd.	1263.60	1263.60	1263.60	Not reqd.
		7	37341	1037	12335.74	2560.00	7082.60	5009.86	5009.86	270.75
EAST ZONE										
16.	Orissa	1	905	0	362.00	Not reqd.	181.00	0.00	0.00	Not reqd.
17.	Jharkhand	1	500	0	235.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	West Bengal	4	8865	632	2209.22	871.90	1536.80	842.80	842.80	0.00
		6	10263	632	3906.22	972.90	1717.80	842.80	842.80	0.00
NORTH EAST ZONE										
19.	Tripura	1	62	0	27.90	Not reqd.	13.95	10.05	10.05	Not reqd.
20.	Nagaland	1	40	0	19.00	Not reqd.	9.00	0.00	0.00	Not reqd.
21.	Manipur	1	80	0	36.00	Not reqd.	18.00	0.00	0.00	Not reqd.
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1600	0	720.00	Not reqd.	360.00	0.00	0.00	Not reqd.
		4	1782	0	802.90	0.00	400.95	10.05	10.05	0.00
	Grand Total	41	250349	19901	100362.81	37583.96	20066.18	11776.12	11776.12	2172.54

Note - Loan Released by HUDCO is as on 31.5.2002.

Statement-II

State-wise Allocation of Funds under Vambay for the year 2001-2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/U.T.	State-wise Allocations (2001-2002)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	671.37
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.52
Arunachal Pradesh	3.86
Assam	64.86
Bihar	263.37
Chandigarh	22.15
Chhattisgarh	65.00
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.41
Daman & Diu	1.52
Delhi	363.63
Goa	10.42

1	2	1	2
Gujarat	383.64	Mizoram	13.11
Haryana	112.47	Nagaland	6.21
Himachal Pradesh	16.94	Orissa	124.89
Jammu & Kashmir	87.00	Pondicherry	33.50
Jharkhand	132.00	Punjab	211.14
Karnataka	198.03	Rajasthan	364.12
Kerala	181.54	Sikkim	0.69
Lakshadweep	0.83	Tamil Nadu	486.45
Madhya Pradesh	247.00	Tripura	9.66
Maharashtra	1198.40	Uttar Pradesh	824.00
Manipur	12.20	Uttaranchal	36.00
Meghalaya	31.11	West Bengal	734.16

Statement-III

Details of Dwelling/Toilet Units sanctioned under Vambay Schemes as on 30.6.2002

Sl. No.	State No.	Scheme No.	Agency	Name of Scheme	City/Town/ District	No. of DUs	No. of Toilets	Status of progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Karnataka	17444	KSCB	Housing Scheme under Vambay, Ph-1, Bangalore	Bangalore	794	240	250 DUs under progress
2.	Karnataka	17446	KSCB	Housing Scheme under Vambay, Ph-II, Class-I Cities	Tumkur	217	60	250 DUs Under progress
					Mysore	265	90	
					Mandya	500	40	
					Hassan	365	100	
					Raichur	378	60	
					Gulbarga	708	170	
					Gadag	482	150	
					Total	2915	670	
3.	Karnataka	17445	KSCB	Housing Scheme under Vambay, Ph-III, Bangalore	Bangalore	1828	680	282 DUs Under progress
4.	Karnataka	17447	KSCB	Housing Scheme under Vambay, Ph-IV, Class-I Cities	Kolar	320	80	1287 DUs Under progress
					K.G.F.	196	100	
					Chitradurga	415	80	
					Shimoga	312	90	
					Bhadravathi	279	90	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Davanagere	551	80	
					Bellary	544	80	
					Hospat	555	90	
					Bidar	280	120	
					Bijapur	292	60	
					Belgaum	259	120	
					Hubli	514	130	
					Dharwad	258	80	
					Total	4775	1200	
5.	Karnataka	17537	RGRHCL	Housing Scheme under Vambay at Gadag, Karnataka	Gadag	3367	0	
6.	Andhra Pradesh	17543	APSHC	EWS (U) Housing Scheme in various slum locations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad under Vambay (Gr.I)	Musheerabad	301	0	
					Khairatabad	786	0	
					Himayat Ngr.	216	0	
					Secundrabad	510	0	
					Karwan	122	0	
					Charminar	27	0	
					Malakpet	87	0	
					Sanath Ngr.	154	0	
					Maharaj Gunj	99	0	
					Total	2302	0	
7.	Andhra Pradesh	17544	APSHC	EWS (U) Housing Scheme in various slum locations of Hyderabad and Secundrabad under Vambay (Gr. II)	Musheerabad	391	0	
					L B Nagar	338	0	
					Uppal	826	0	
					Total	1555	0	
8.	Andhra Pradesh	17545	APSHC	EWS (U) Housing Scheme in various slum locations of Hyderabad and Secundrabad under Vambay (Gr. III)	Golconda	46	0	
					Asifnagar	48	0	
					Maredpally	21	0	
					Nampally	28	0	
					Total	143	0	
9.	Andhra Pradesh	17456	VMC	Constn. of community toilets under Vambay scheme in Vishakha-patnam, AP	Vishakha-patnam	0	392	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	TN	17456	CMA	Constn. of community sanitary complexes in various local bodies under TN, Vambay	Madurai	0	2128	
					Tirunelveli	0	240	
					Trichy	0	336	
					Coimbatore	0	400	
					Salem	0	1088	
					Thanjavur	0	832	
					Vellore	0	816	
					Chengalpattu	0	960	
					Tiruppur	0	1600	
					Total	0	8400	
11.	TN	17656	DTP	Constn. of community sanitary complexes in various local bodies under TN, Vambay	Kancheepuram	0	306	
					Thiruvallur	0	261	
					Vellore	0	297	
					Tiruvannamalai	0	117	
					Dharumapuri	0	189	
					Salem	0	378	
					Nammakal	0	198	
					Erode	0	657	
					Coimbatore	0	666	
					Nilgiris	0	171	
					Cuddalore	0	198	
					Villupuram	0	198	
					Thanjavur	0	252	
					Nagapattinam	0	99	
					Thiruvarur	0	72	
					Trichy	0	216	
					Perambalur	0	72	
					Ariyalur	0	54	
					Pudukottai	0	90	
					Dindigual	0	279	
					Karur	0	153	
					Madurai	0	153	
					Theni	0	234	
					Ramanathapuram	0	81	
					Virudhunagar	0	108	
					Sivagangai	0	108	
					Tirunelveli	0	351	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Tuticorin	0	153	
					Kanyakumari	0	369	
					Total	0	6480	
12.	TN	17522	TNCHF	EWS CLHS in Urban areas of TN through Co-op Societies under Vambay, TN	Madurai	409	0	
					Coimbatore	561	0	
					Tirunelveli	180	0	
					Salem	300	0	
					Tiruchirapalli	300	0	
					Chennai	500	0	
					Total	2250	0	
13.	TN	17454	TNSCB	Upgradation of TNSCB tenements in 168 locations under Vambay scheme in TN	Chennai	29614	0	
					Sales	400	0	
					Madurai	250	0	
					Trichy	250	0	
					Total	30514	0	
14.	TN	17455	TNSCB	Constn. of EWS houses in Chennai, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichy, Madurai & Tirunelveli through TNSCB under Vambay scheme in TN	Chennai	250	0	
					Vadipatti	50	0	
					Alanganallur	56	0	
					Thamaraikulan	97	0	
					Dindigul	55	0	
					Paramakudi	42	0	
					Tirunellvelli	30	0	
					Tenkasi	20	0	
					Sales	100	0	
					Thiruvanamalai	50	0	
					Pudukottai	100	0	
					Coimbatore	150	0	
					Total	1000	0	
15.	Pondicherry	17547	PSCB	Constn. of EWS houses and community sanitary complexes in urban slum areas of pondicherry under Vambay	Pondicherry	123	32	
					Karaikal	47	8	
					Total	170	40	
16.	Kerala		SUDA	Vambay scheme in Kerala	Trivandrum	160	0	
					Punalur	300	0	
					Cochin	870	0	
					Total	1330	0	
	Total for South Zone					52943	18102	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTH ZONE								
17.	Rajasthan	17524	UIT Jodhpur	Constn. of 3000 DUs for EWS under Vambay at Jodhpur	Jodhpur	3000	0	
18.	Rajasthan	17525	UIT, Kota	Constn. of 3280 DUs for EWS under Vambay at Kota	Kota	3280	0	
19.	Rajasthan	17523	JDA	Constn. of 2000 DUs for EWS under Vambay at Jaipur	Jaipur	2000	0	
20.	Delhi	17652	DDA	Re-location scheme for Motia Khan JJ dwellers Delhi under Vambay	Delhi	2016	0	
21.	Uttaranchal	17453	SUDA	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana in slum areas of Dehradun, Uttranchal	Dehradun	2167	130	
22.	UP	17349	SUDA	Constn of 125000 EWS under Vambay	As per Annexure	125000	0	
	Total for North Zone					137463	130	
NORTH WEST ZONE								
23.	J&K	17551	JDA	Relocation of slums in under Vambay	Jammu	557	0	
24.	Punjab	17378	SUDA	Constn. of 10000 EWS in Urban areas under Vambay	Ludhiana	4000	0	
					Jalandhar	1200	0	
					Amritsar	1400	0	
					Patiala	1000	0	
					Rajpura	300	0	
					Pathankot	300	0	
					Mukerian	300	0	
					Bhatinda	300	0	
					Muktsar	300	0	
					Moga	300	0	
					Ferozpur	300	0	
					Malout	300	0	
					Total	10000	0	
	Total for North West Zone					10557	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WEST ZONE								
25.	Gujarat	17649	AUDA	Vambay scheme at Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	2016	440	
26.	Gujarat	17661	GOG	Vambay Scheme for riot affected	Scattered	18136	0	An amount of Rs. 369.11 lacs disbursed to 6680 partially damaged houses and Rs. 97.78 lacs to 1398 fullu damaged houses
27.	MP	17583	MPWB	Vambay sch. at Amravati South Bagh Sewania, Bhopal	Bhopal	2200	0	
28.	Chhattisgarh	17448	SUDA	Constn. of 10000 DUs under Vambay scheme in 9 towns of Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1500	0	
					Bhilai	2000	0	
					Korba	1000	0	
					Rajnandgaon	1000	0	
					Durg	1000	0	
					Raigarh	500	0	
					Dhamtari	500	0	
					Bhilai	500	0	
					Charoda	—	—	
					Raipur	2000	0	
					Total	10000	0	
29.	Maharashtra	17548	MHADA	Constn. of Toilet blocks for slum dwellers in Mumbai & suburban districts under Vambay	Mumbai city	0	45	
					Mumbai Suburbs	0	552	
					Total	0	597	
30.	Maharashtra	17549	MHADA	Constn. of houses for slum dwellers in Pune region under Vambay	Pune	2328	0	
31.	Maharashtra	17550	MHADA	Vambay housing project for slum dwellers in Nashik region.	Nashik	600	0	
					Malegaon	325	0	
					Manmad	357	0	
					Dhule	650	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Nandurbar	200	0	
					Amalner	297	0	
					Shrirampur	232	0	
					Total	2661	0	
Total for West Zone						37341	1037	
EAST ZONE								
32.	Orissa	17655	SUDA	Constn. of 905 dwelling	Bhubaneswar	250	0	
				under Vambay in	Berhampur	100	0	
				Bhubaneswar, Berhampur	Puri	200	0	
				Puri, Paradeep & Cuttak	Paradip	105	0	
					Cuttack	250	0	
					Total	905	0	
33.	Jharkhand	17501	RRDA	Slum upgradation in Ranchi under Vambay	Ranchi	500	0	
34.	West Bengal	17527	Haldia Dev. Auth	Housing scheme under Vambay at Haldia	Haldia	3777	393	
35.	West Bengal	17648	KMDA	Hag. sch. under Vambay Kolkata	Kolkata	1062	0	
36.	West Bengal	17523	SUDA	Housing scheme under	Jalpaiguri	300	35	
				Vambay at various	Chandan	0	80	
				municipal towns of	Nagor	—	—	
				West Bengal	Siliguri	3059	114	
					Kalna	500	10	
					Total	3859	239	
37.	West Bengal	17526	SJDA	Housing scheme under Vambay at Siliguri	Siliguri	160	0	
Total for East Zone						10263	632	
NORTH EAST ZONE								
38.	Tripura	17552	Agartala Mun. Coun.	Const. of houses in Agartala, Tripura under Vambay	Agartala	62	0	
39.	Nagaland	17654	DUDA	Const. of houses for	Dimapur	20	0	
				BPL families in	Kohima	20	0	
				Dimapur and Kohima	Total	40	0	
				under Vambay				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
40.	Manipur	17653	MUDA	Const. of heg units for Urban slum dwellers in Manipur under Vambay	Imphal	—	—	
					Thoubal	—	—	
					Bisnupur	—	—	
					Chandel	—	—	
					Total	80	0	
41.	Arunachal Pradesh	17651	SUDA	EWS heg for urban poor in 16 towns of AP under Vambay	Daporjio	100	0	
					Pasighat	100	0	
					Along	100	0	
					Tawang	100	0	
					Seppa	100	0	
					Tezu	100	0	
					Roing	100	0	
					Bomdila	100	0	
					Deomali	100	0	
					Zero	100	0	
					Namasai	100	0	
					Changlang	100	0	
					Yinkiong	100	0	
					Khensa	100	0	
					Jairampur	100	0	
					Basar	100	0	
					Total	1600	0	
Total for North East Zone						1782	0	
Grand Total						250349	19901	

Disinvestment in Sponge Iron India Ltd

1288. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is consulting the Ministry of Law and the Attorney General to solicit expert opinion over the issue of disinvestment of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Khammam;

(b) if so, the observations of the Law Ministry and the Attorney General in this regard; and

(c) the steps/measures the Government propose to take to protect the interests of the employees of this PSU after privatisation?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Legal Affairs and the Attorney General have been consulted in this regard. In view of the declaration of law by the Supreme Court that change of management or of shareholding does not imply any transfer of land from one company to another, it has

been opined by the Attorney General that change in shareholding pattern of Sponge Iron India Ltd., in favour of private entity, will not amount to a transfer of land in violation of Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulations 1959 (APSALTR).

(c) Protection of the interests of the employees is an integral part of the disinvestment policy. This is ensured by making appropriate provisions in the Shareholders/ Share Furchase Agreement entered with concerned Strategic Buyer. A copy of the provisions in the transaction document signed at the time of disinvestment in Hindustan Zinc Ltd. for protecting the interest of employees is enclosed as statement.

Statement

The relevant provisions incorporated in the Shareholders Agreement for disinvestment in Hindustan Zinc Ltd. are as under:-

Recitals:

G. Subject to Clause 6.1.2. (b) and (c) the Parties envision that all Employees of the Company on the date hereof will continue in the employment of the Company.

H. The SP recognises that the government in relation to its employment policies follows certain principles for the benefit of the members of the Scheduled Caste/ Schedules Tribes, physically handicapped persons and other socially disadvantages categories of the society. The SP shall use its best efforts to cause the Company to provide adequate job opportunities for such persons. Further, in the event of any reduction in the strength of the employees of the Company, the SP shall use its best efforts to ensure that the physically handicapped persons, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are retrenched at the end.

Article 5.4

(i) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Article 5, the Government, shall at any time and at its sole discretion, have the option of selling shares from its shareholding in the company, representing not more than 5% of the share capital of the company existing as of date of this Agreement, to the employees of the Company ("employees sell share"). In the event that the Government exercises its option to sell part of its shares to the employees, the employees shall be issued fresh share certificates for the shares transferred to the employees, without the endorsement of the legend provided in Sub-Clause 5.3 (b). The Shareholders agree that, upon the completion of transfer, the shares transferred to the employees pursuant to this sub-clause (i) shall not be subject to any restrictions in this Agreement, whether by way of a voting arrangement or a right of first refusal.

Article 6.1.2

The SP covenants with the Government that

(a) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, it shall not retrench any of the Employees of the Company for a period of 1 (one) year from the Closing Date other than any dismissal or termination of Employees of the Company from their employment in accordance with the applicable staff regulations and standing orders of the Company or applicable Laws;

(b) notwithstanding anything to the country in this Agreement, but subject to Sub-Clause (a) above, any restructuring of the labour force of the Company shall be implemented in the manner recommended by the Board and in accordance with all applicable Laws;

(c) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, but subject to Sub-Clause (a) above, in the event of any reduction of the strength of the Company's Employees, the SP shall ensure that the Company offers its Employees an option to voluntarily retire on terms that are not, in any manner, less favourable than the Maximum Benefits, if any.

Neera Preserving Technology by CFTRI

1289. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has requested the Central Food Technology Research Institute, Mysore and the Defence Research Institute to develop a technology for preserving Neera;

(b) if so, whether CFTRI has developed any technology for preserving Neera; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A project entitled development of technologies for enhancing the shelf life of coconut sap (Neera) has been entrusted jointly to Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore and Defence Food Research Laboratory, Mysore.

(b) and (c) Developmental work under the project for enhancing the shelf life of coconut sap (Neera) has initiated at CFTRI by undertaking studies on its constituents, perishability, microbiological profile and degradable sugar vis-a-vis development of the probable storage methodology.

US Patent for Cow Urine

1290. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the United States Patent and Trade Office has granted a patent for some Indian innovations recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any test was conducted before the patent for cow Urine was applied for;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the names of the Institutions who have invented the new drugs; and

(f) the time by which these drugs are likely to be made available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, a US Patent bearing no. 6,410,059 has been granted on June 25, 2002 to Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) for Pharmaceutical composition containing cow urine distillate and an antibiotic.

(c) and (d) The bioenhancement action of different fractions of cow urine distillate has been studied in combination with antibiotics and taxol through in vitro testing on various bacterial cultures and cancer cell lines respectively.

(e) No new drugs have been discovered. Only a pharmaceutical composition showing the bioenhancement action of a fraction of cow urine distillate has been found. Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (CIMAP) Lucknow, a constituent laboratory of CSIR, and Go-Vigyan Anusandhan Kendra, Nagpur were involved in the innovation.

(f) The pharmaceutical composition will have to undergo the animal and human trials as per the rules under Drugs and Cosmetic Act in place, on successful completion of which the composition will be made available.

Bhopal Gas Victims

1291. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a meeting of NGOs was held at the India International Centre on the 6th July 2002 of the Bhopal Gas victims;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the issues raised in the said meeting; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) According to the available information, an NGO 'Navdanya' organized a meeting at India International Centre on 6th July, 2002. The meeting was not related to Bhopal Gas victims. The main focus of the meeting was on hazardous impact of genetically engineered seeds and crops without putting in place any independent monitoring system or systems of liability and corporate accountability. According to information received from Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science & Technology and the Ministry of Environment & Forests, are the concerned ministries for monitoring, evaluation and release of genetically engineered organisms and products into the environment, including experimental field trials.

Relaxation of Norms

1292. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently proposed to relax norms for the coverage of villages and changed the allocations criteria for providing Central funds to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the changed norms are likely to be implemented and the extent to which this step is likely to quench the thirst of ruralities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Availability of Lime Stone in Gujarat

1293. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all categories of lime-stone are available in abundance in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the incentives proposed to be provided by the Union Government for exploration and utilization of these deposits;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has proposed any scheme in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir. The State of Gujarat is endowed with adequate resource of cement, steel smelting shop and chemical grades of limestone.

(b) There is no incentive being given or proposed to be provided by the Union Government for exploration and utilization of any mineral including limestone.

(c) No specific scheme is proposed by the State Government of Gujarat.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Employment to Women in Rural Areas

1294. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of beneficiaries under various rural development schemes during 2000-2001 and till date State-wise and Scheme-wise; and

(b) the achievements made in regard to women beneficiaries during the said period scheme-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The details of beneficiaries and the achievement made in regard to women during 2000-01 and 2001-02 under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), the National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS), the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), State-wise and scheme-wise are given below in the Statement.

Statement

Details of beneficiaries and No. of Women beneficiaries under major Rural Development Scheme during 2000-2001

Sl. No.	State/UT	JGSY		SGSY		EAS		IAY		NFBS	
		Total Achievement	Women	Total Achievement	Women	Total Achievement	Women	Total Achievement	Women	Total Achievement	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156.37	50.14	0.00	56960.00	111.32	42.51	83912.00	44500.00	31477.00	9443.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.59	2.23	0.00	607.00	20.10	4.88	4515.00	1742.00	85.00	19.00
3.	Assam	132.86	16.09	0.00	4717.00	78.04	11.99	65089.00	25035.00	7357.00	4819.00
4.	Bihar	184.73	111.94	0.00	34726.00	211.65	49.94	161199.00	43527.00	13725.00	2074.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	68.96	25.75	0.00	3544.00	83.32	26.49	17777.00	3869.00	9283.00	3728.00
6.	Goa	2.61	1.17	0.00	7.00	0.86	0.37	368.00	107.00	193.00	188.00
7.	Gujarat	46.72	11.36	0.00	8803.00	80.00	22.13	28193.00	12307.00	2309.00	104.00
8.	Haryana	18.84	3.82	0.00	13130.00	20.19	4.85	13309.00	5556.00	559.00	41.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.89	0.90	0.00	6033.00	11.51	0.67	3716.00	1528.00	307.00	116.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.68	0.00	0.00	4700.00	2575.00	0.01	4082.00	0.00	389.00	53.00
11.	Jharkhand	113.45	0.00	0.00	12970.00	100.31	33.82	56233.00	3984.00	2664.00	796.00
12.	Karnataka	129.95	39.97	0.00	17174.00	103.56	32.40	42675.00	12533.00	4542.00	831.00
13.	Kerala	27.93	9.35	0.00	20790.00	30.49	9.02	19092.00	9249.00	3389.00	176.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	208.44	75.74	0.00	19124.00	159.37	57.23	61773.00	18368.00	31465.00	17405.00
15.	Maharashtra	316.43	103.66	0.00	33897.00	216.82	71.95	81111.00	30852.00	11073.00	6309.00
16.	Manipur	1.86	0.00	NA	NA	3.97	1.13	552.00	202.00	307.00	15.00
17.	Meghalaya	11.21	0.00	0.00	1339.00	5.87	1.96	4368.00	3953.00	527.00	443.00
18.	Mizoram	3.95	1.37	0.00	437.00	5.97	2.06	2290.00	1241.00	194.00	154.00
19.	Nagaland	14.17	8.69	0.00	464.00	17.40	5.26	4906.00	0.00	310.00	166.00
20.	Orissa	248.51	73.31	0.00	21347.00	195.20	57.40	139561.00	46174.00	16073.00	7661.00
21.	Punjab	12.31	0.27	0.00	4512.00	15.72	0.54	6606.00	3146.00	1451.00	1451.00
22.	Rajasthan	96.71	33.53	0.00	17888.00	76.38	28.68	41766.00	21572.00	2495.00	425.00
23.	Sikkim	3.80	0.00	0.00	439.00	9.15	3.00	1539.00	542.00	125.00	51.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	131.19	0.00	0.00	73384.00	110.38	36.89	49914.00	15794.00	16876.00	7663.00
25.	Tripura	24.84	5.11	0.00	5421.00	19.53	6.05	11640.00	2403.00	916.00	714.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	412.59	73.13	0.00	28865.00	333.02	50.45	159680.00	91166.00	25640.00	16294.00
27.	Uttaranchal	10.39	0.00	0.00	15203.00	11.07	4.42	13775.00	9640.00	6932.00	3697.00
28.	West Bengal	136.65	0.00	0.00	15317.00	116.27	27.13	90783.00	31291.00	9756.00	1850.00
29.	A & N Islands	0.49	10.54	0.00	119.00	0.39	0.01	52.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.00	29.00
31.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.13	0.00	62.00	20.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	7.00	7.00
33.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.10	22.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.16	0.00	0.00	24.00	0.76	0.21	428.00	108.00	0.00	0.00

NA : Not Applicable

Units

JGSY : Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)

SGSY : Total Swarozgaris Assisted (Nos.)

EAS : Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)

IAY : Dwelling Units (Nos.)

NFBS : Families Assisted (Nos.)

Details of beneficiaries and No. of Women beneficiaries under major Rural Development Schemes during 2000-2001

Sl. No.	State/UT	NMBS		NOAPS		Annapurna		ARWSP		CRSP	
		Total Achievement	Women	Total Achievement	Women	Total Achievement	Women	Total Achievement	Women	Total Achievement	Women
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	305021.00	305021.00	466001.00	149029.00	93200.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	42840.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.00	40.00	1205.00	617.00	0.00	0.00	126.00	0.00	182.00	0.00
3.	Assam	27085.00	27085.00	262719.00	135912.00	0.00	0.00	2826.00	0.00	1345.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	136085.00	136085.00	509938.00	89391.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	20928.00	20928.00	146519.00	61337.00	0.00	0.00	7294.00	0.00	NA	NA
6.	Goa	21.00	21.00	2122.00	1187.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	11866.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	14335.00	14335.00	68108.00	2997.00	0.00	0.00	995.00	0.00	35449.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	6088.00	6088.00	27021.00	1033.00	0.00	0.00	570.00	0.00	1340.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3434.00	3434.00	25250.00	11305.00	3426.00	0.00	2448.00	0.00	1334.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5403.00	5403.00	33620.00	1094.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	23152.00	23152.00	175437.00	53609.00	0.00	0.00	99.00	0.00	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	30035.00	30035.00	258402.00	21985.00	0.00	0.00	5506.00	0.00	94104.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	15144.00	15144.00	114698.00	0.00	44980.00	0.00	235.00	0.00	34429.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	93961.00	93961.00	429490.00	220107.00	0.00	0.00	8246.00	0.00	863.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	87225.00	87225.00	319144.00	131441.00	0.00	0.00	5608.00	0.00	1916.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	4571.00	4571.00	25972.00	5090.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	339.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	4807.00	4807.00	18743.00	7810.00	0.00	0.00	340.00	0.00	653.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	2905.00	2905.00	10523.00	7087.00	1000.00	0.00	202.00	0.00	20.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	4757.00	4757.00	18045.00	4394.00	2600.00	0.00	98.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	113094.00	113094.00	384174.00	183223.00	51176.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
21.	Punjab	8197.00	8197.00	40283.00	22227.00	0.00	0.00	258.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	13513.00	13513.00	148815.00	0.00	53869.00	0.00	10254.00	0.00	27061.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	2721.00	2721.00	10104.00	4771.00	2411.00	0.00	130.00	0.00	856.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	129272.00	129272.00	2767095.00	298362.00	0.00	0.00	6617.00	0.00	52629.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	10300.00	10300.00	57912.00	27070.00	11480.00	0.00	995.00	0.00	10067.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	267957.00	267957.00	841340.00	297227.00	206870.00	0.00	3473.00	0.00	33149.00	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	10109.00	10109.00	50097.00	25779.00	12609.00	0.00	350.00	NA	NA	NA

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28.	West Bengal	112107.00	112107.00	352016.00	67826.00	0.00	0.00	6317.00	0.00	272567.00	0.00
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	14.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	2532.00	1973.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
31.	D & N Haveli	180.00	180.00	895.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	4.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	229.00	181.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	23.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	N.A.	NA
35.	Pondicherry	438.00	438.00	4179.00	000	0.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	111.00	0.00

NA : Not Applicable

Units

NMBS : Families Assisted (Nos.)

NOAPS : Person Assisted (Nos.)

Annapurna : No of Beneficiaries

ARWSP : Habitations Covered (Nos.)

CRSP : Sanitary Latrines Constructed (Nos.)

Details of beneficiaries and No. of Women beneficiaries under major Rural Development Schemes during 2001-2002

Sl. No.	State/UT	JGSY		SGSY		EAS		IAY		NFBS	
		Total Achie-vement	Women	Total Achie-vement	Women	Total Achie-vement	Women	Total Achie-vement	Women	Total Achie-vement	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87.19	30.21	69101.00	56997.00	42.71	0.00	42157.00	8899.00	31507.00	6454.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.51	0.80	436.00	150.00	3.98	1.33	2437.00	1049.00	45.00	29.00
3.	Assam	1.93	0.00	7889.00	3266.00	3.95	0.45	16131.00	7006.00	7613.00	2811.00
4.	Bihar	156.17	36.84	121285.00	26222.00	88.16	20.59	97421.00	31282.00	3955.00	717.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	48.63	16.99	14601.00	1728.00	175.54	64.71	12987.00	3235.00	5570.00	2432.00
6.	Goa	0.57	0.25	977.00	569.00	0.08	0.02	300.00	191.00	22.00	22.00
7.	Gujarat	23.20	5.92	17822.00	4800.00	19.86	5.28	13416.00	4954.00	2007.00	1218.00
8.	Haryana	27.72	5.82	12616.00	6556.00	4.50	0.91	5669.00	3075.00	751.00	23.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10.03	0.81	6987.00	3898.00	7.42	0.40	2102.00	854.00	545.00	306.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.78	0.00	10372.00	5974.00	7.58	0.00	4135.00	0.00	118.00	45.00
11.	Jharkhand	42.06	11.32	38596.00	10273.00	31.82	12.27	23452.00	6295.00	2190.00	306.00
12.	Karnataka	84.36	26.37	24105.00	15066.00	69.52	22.11	30874.00	11686.00	1449.00	281.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Kerala	12.94	4.69	14961.00	10070.00	11.02	3.24	13493.00	6401.00	1391.00	106.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	185.95	65.02	41967.00	11604.00	94.89	33.78	34202.00	10399.00	11981.00	6710.00
15.	Maharashtra	134.76	45.61	48813.00	19971.00	88.24	32.09	42693.00	13891.00	2411.00	478.00
16.	Manipur	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7619.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	7.05	0.31	8950.00	3339.00	0.48	0.14	1800.00	1079.00	500.00	26.00
18.	Mizoram	1.52	0.59	2383.00	796.00	2.72	0.99	655.00	361.00	170.00	152.00
19.	Nagaland	4.28	1.49	1056.00	683.00	4.00	0.88	4441.00	0.00	109.00	25.00
20.	Orissa	120.94	33.91	36797.00	12130.00	92.47	24.77	101443.00	36972.00	7664.00	883.00
21.	Punjab	6.21	0.22	5019.00	1745.00	3.75	0.11	5317.00	2574.00	254.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	62.59	22.10	27777.00	12071.00	37.10	15.46	24926.00	16684.00	2358.00	142.00
23.	Sikkim	1.43	0.49	1233.00	234.00	2.01	0.69	1482.00	671.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	89.08	30.25	41211.00	38270.00	44.35	14.66	20794.00	10661.00	5814.00	2259.00
25.	Tripura	11.85	3.34	11566.00	5060.00	8.42	2.71	1879.00	0.00	317.00	253.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	261.08	43.60	108985.00	23300.00	60.60	7.26	95950.00	50650.00	12645.00	5297.00
27.	Uttaranchal	17.73	3.24	85548.00	29885.00	8.73	1.37	7642.00	5249.00	812.00	642.00
28.	West Bengal	65.21	0.35	9460.00	2695.00	40.15	9.13	49933.00	18304.00	4387.00	94.00
29.	A & N Islands	16.03	2.73	462.00	127.00	0.05	0.00	84.00	17.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	20.00	9.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	11.00	8.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.05	0.00	259.00	29.00	0.06	0.00	132.00	50.00	44.00	0.00

NA : Not Applicable

Units

JGSY : Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)

SGSY : Total Swarozgaries Assisted (Nos.)

EAS : Employment Generated (Lakh Mandays)

IAY : Dwelling Units (Nos.)

NFBS : Families Assisted (Nos.)

Details of beneficiaries and No. of Women beneficiaries under major Rural Development Schemes during 2000-2001

Sl.No.	State/UT	NOAPS		Annapurna		ARWSP		CRSP	
		Total Achie-vement	Women	Total Achie-vement	Women	Total Achie-vement	Women	Total Achie-vement	Women
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	466000.00	149119.00	93200.00	0.00	2560.00	0.00	47523.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1631.00	808.00	4442.00	0.00	61.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	28037.00	121142.00	26052.00	0.00	2746.00	0.00	751.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	445201.00	106733.00	166601.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	133727.00	57577.00	29740.00	0.00	3055.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	2480.00	1341.00	753.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4912.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	47110.00	20159.00	0.00	0.00	552.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	50769.00	3500.00	0.00	0.00	592.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	24490.00	10622.00	6373.00	0.00	1925.00	0.00	728.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12025.00	470.00	10220.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	156112.00	31652.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	183265.00	13310.00	0.00	0.00	1633.00	0.00	62619.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	91790.00	0.00	31859.00	0.00	247.00	0.00	10496.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	437387.00	228693.00	119800.00	0.00	2365.00	0.00	1811.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	387568.00	50359.00	229.00	0.00	2811.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	27175.00	1574.00	4831.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	30904.00	8749.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	17.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	10523.00	6245.00	2587.00	0.00	63.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	8106.00	2830.00	6727.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	464425.00	166719.00	64800.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	38618.00	19402.00	0.00	0.00	61.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	101030.00	0.00	61402.00	0.00	9016.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	10104.00	0.00	2411.00	0.00	104.00	0.00	318.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	314326.00	-0.00	80000.00	0.00	5517.00	0.00	16488.00	0.00
25.	Tripura	59312.00	26985.00	11480.00	5623.00	260.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	886134.00	379699.00	344756.00	0.00	156.00	0.00	43517.00	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	43627.00	20022.00	10624.00	0.00	206.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
28.	West Bengal	331343.00	49745.00	40237.00	0.00	6078.00	0.00	46205.00	0.00
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	23.00	17.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2714.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D & N Haveli	0.00	0.00	380.00	221.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	241.00	192.00	252.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	183.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	15.00	0.00	58.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	4180.00	0.00	23.00	15.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NA : Not Applicable

NOAPS : Person Assisted (Nos.)

ARWSP : Habitations Covered (Nos.)

Units

Annapurna : No. of Beneficiaries

CRSP : Sanitary Latrines Constructed (Nos.)

[English]

SVP National Police Academy

1295. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.V.P. National Police Academy in Hyderabad train the police officers from foreign countries also; and

(b) if so, the details of such activities undertaken during the last three years?

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

(b) Details for the years 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 are as under:

Basic Professional Training

Years	Country	Number of Participants
1999-2000	Palestinian	3
2000-2001	Maldivian	2
	Palestinian	5
2001-2002	Palestinian	2

In-service Course for Officers of the Rank of Deputy Inspector General and above

Years	Country	Number of Participants
13th to 22nd Dec. 1999	Nepal	1

Indo-Oman Fertilizer Project

1296. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Urea Offtake Agreement (UOTA) and UOTA Direct Agreement of Indo-Oman Fertilizer Project has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of such agreement;

(c) the date by which the said fertilizer plant is likely to be commissioned; and

(d) the present status of that project?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The urea Offtake Agreement (UOTA) between Oman India Fertilizer Company (OMIFCO) and the Government of India and UOTA Direct Agreement

between OMIFCO, Government of India and lenders for the project, pertain to Government of India's commitment to purchase urea produced by OMIFCO for 15 years at predetermined long term prices.

(c) and (d) Most of the project related agreements have since been signed by the concerned parties and project constructions is likely to start by 15th August, 2002 and the plant scheduled to be commissioned 35 months thereafter.

Black Listed NGOs in North East

1297. SHRI HOLKHOMANG HAOKIP: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs working in North Eastern Black Listed by the Government State-wise;

(b) the reasons for back-listing them;

(c) the criteria for black-listing NGOs and by whom such cases are decided; and

(d) the prescribed action to be taken up against the black-listed NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The Government have not black listed any NGO working in North Eastern Region. However, in December, 2000, Ministry of Home Affairs issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to suspend further allocation of funds to Non-Governmental organisations in Manipur until a thorough personal verification is carried out of the utilization of funds by senior officers from the Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs, in February, 2001 has *inter-alia* clarified that if on inspection, it is found that the funds have been properly utilized, the Central Ministries/Central Agencies can go ahead with the further release of funds as per approved schemes. Hence, those genuine NGOs, who are found to have properly utilized funds, are eligible for further funding by the Ministries. In case, funds are not utilized, or mis-utilised, the Central Ministries/Agencies, should blacklist the Non-Governmental Organisations and take further action as per law.

UNICEF Aided Project in Madhya Pradesh

1298. SHRI VIREDNRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any UNICEF aided project is being implemented in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the work done under this project as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The Government of India - UNICEF programme is being implemented in India under Master Plan of Operations for the period 1999-2002 in every State of the country including Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c) UNICEF supported projects are being implemented in the following areas:

Children's Environment: training to medical functionaries for management of diarrhoea and participatory monitoring of diarrhoea amongst the under-five children; promotion of community participation for school sanitation and good hygiene practices, strengthening the rural Sanitary Mart network for easy access at community level; promotion of alternative options for rural water supply; strengthening capacity for community based management of water supply facilities and freshwater management.

Primary Education: In partnership with other UN agencies, promote the Janshala Programme through community participation and school reforms; support education in Information Technology; provide training for teachers, along with teaching and learning material.

Drought preparedness: Support construction of water harvesting structures.

Reproductive and child Health: Under the Border District Cluster Strategy, provide support for revitalization of Sub Health Centres, strengthening routine immunization, and emergency obstetric care, and capacity building of health workers; work towards total eradication of polio and elimination of neo natal tetanus; control the occurance of measles in urban areas through immunization campaigns; train midwifes in safe delivery practices for safe motherhood.

Nutrition: Assist in bringing about reduction in the rate of malnutrition by strengthening referral and weight monitoring system, building capacity of frontline workers for improved service delivery; bring about reduction of nutritional anaemia in adolescent girls in schools and anganwadis by ensuring availability of Iron Folic Acid; build capacity of frontline workers and ensure compliance of monitoring system; advocate for elimination of Iodine Deficiency

Disorders (IDD) by early identification of IDD among women and children, and distribution of communication package of creating awareness.

World Summit on Children

1299. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India had committed itself to meet the goals set at the 1990 World for children for achieving the targets for some child care programme;

(b) if so, whether it was decided to reduce the rate of malnutrition amongst the children under the five years of age;

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide basic necessities to the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The World Summit for Children held in 1990 adopted a Declaration that included goals for the survival, growth and development of children.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The underweight prevalence among children under five reduced from 53.4% (NFHS-I, 1992-93) to 47% (NFHS-II, 1998-99).

(d) Several Ministries and Departments and implementing various schemes and programmes for the welfare and development of children. Some of the schemes and programmes are Integrated Child Development Services; Balika Samridhi Yojana; Reproductive and Child Health Programme; Integrated Programme for Street Children, Integrated Programme for Juvenile Justice; Programme for Elimination of Child Labour etc.

Assistance for Displaced People in Kokrajhar

1300. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has sought financial assistance from the Union Government for the rehabilitations of the people displaced during the ethnic riots in Kokrajhar district in 1996 and 1998;

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

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Central Government has been releasing required funds to the Government of Assam for providing Gratuitous Relief and Rehabilitation Grant to the refugee families staying in the Kokrajhar camps regularly.

For this purpose, the Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 103.29 crores to the Government of Assam during the period 1996-97 to 2001-2002.

Wasteful Expenditure under the Ministry

1301. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Ministry of Rural Development have taken steps to minimise wasteful expenditure in Government Departments and have already identified that there are certain sectors in which wasteful expenditure is maximum in various Government Departments;

(b) if so, the details of such sectors under his Ministry/Departments identified for the purpose and quantum of wasteful expenditure identified therein during each of the last three years (as on 31.12.2001); and

(c) the corrective steps taken so far by the Ministry to curtail/stop such wasteful expenditure, if any?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Plan expenditure on Schemes administered by the Ministry of Rural Development is governed by definite Guidelines, which lay down the criteria and conditions for release of grants and other expenditure.

The expenditure proposals under Plan are approved in accordance with these Guidelines while the expenditure under Non-Plan is regulated by economy instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time which have been strictly adhered to in approving expenditure proposals under Non-Plan, including in the last three years.

Disinvestment of Air India and Indian Airlines

1302. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are still on the process of disinvestment of Indian Airlines and Air India after the first attempt to sell its share could not be materialized; and

(b) if so, the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The process of disinvestment in both Air India and Indian Airlines could be restarted at an appropriate time through Inter-Ministerial consultations.

Admission in Professional Courses under NRI Scheme

1303. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have changed and redefined the criteria for admission in different professional courses under NRI scheme in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new rules are likely to affect admission of NRIs during 2002-2003;

(d) if so, whether some universities/colleges have opposed these rules;

(e) whether the Government propose to relax some new rules for NRIs to give boost foreign students participation in the courses;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (g) The Government has neither changed nor redefined the criteria for admission in different professional courses under NRI Scheme in the educational institutions. However, in respect of technical institutions, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has, in April 2002, notified a Regulation consolidating the details of procedures to be followed in respect of admission under Non Resident Indians (NRIs)/Foreign Nationals/Persons of Indian Origin category/quota. A provision of 15% supernumerary seats over and above the approved intake for admission in Technical Institutions and Universities has already been made for foreign national/Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs).

[Translation]

Grants to Educational Projects

1304. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) educational proposals and projects of the Government of Rajasthan lying pending with the Government;

(b) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken thereon;

(c) the amount of the grant given to the State Government for the different educational projects alongwith the name of such projects;

(d) whether the Government monitor the utilization of this grant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Austerity Measures

1305. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the various Departments under his Ministry on various heads during last three years;

(b) whether Union Government propose any economy drive to reduce expenditure on Publicity, advertisement, entertainment, catering inauguration functions, seminars, tours within the country and abroad including the payments made against STD and ISTD bills electricity bills particularly the bills of Airconditioner and cooler and the other such expenditure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Details of the

amount spent by the various Departments under the Ministry of Home Affairs on various heads under the Secretariat budget during the last three financial years, i.e., 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 are given below in the statement.

(b) and (c) The austerity measures to control the expenditure are reviewed by the Government from time to time and detailed guidelines are issued to all the Ministries/Departments. These austerity measures are also implemented, as far as possible, by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Object Head	Amount Spent		
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02 (Provisional)
1.	Salaries	3052.75	3267.58	3346.28
2.	Wages	73.12	73.68	138.83
3.	Overtime Allowance	48.71	47.09	49.74
4.	Domestic Travel expenses	101.31	88.89	105.26
5.	Foreign Travel expenses	29.97	43.25	47.45
6.	Office expenses	1005.44	1120.31	1206.50
7.	Rent, Rates & Taxes	251.12	68.68	68.55
8.	Publication	11.49	62.46	25.43
9.	Other Administrative expenses	43.82	42.18	57.07
10.	Advertising and Publicity	-	-	-
11.	Minor Works	120.95	109.35	128.08
12.	Professional Services:			
	Voted	22.74	34.57	43.66
	Charged	0.04	-	-
13.	Grant-in-aid	0.73	0.35	0.43
14.	Other charges:			
	Voted	616.24	825.25	895.81
	Charged	2.76	0.29	0.14
15.	Machinery and Equipment	21.97	7.56	7.55
	Total: Voted	5400.36	5791.20	6120.64
	Charged	2.80	0.29	0.14
	Grand Total	5403.16	5791.49	6120.78

School Timing

1306. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to alter the school timings to suit Indian weather conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) 'Education' is in the concurrent list and School Education is primarily the concern of State/UT Governments. It is within the purview of State/UT Government and other school systems such as Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to decide the school timings.

Damage of P and H Shovel Machine of NCL, Singrauli

1307. DR. BALIRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P and H shovel machine in Jayant Project of Northern Coalfield Limited, Singrauli which costs Rs. 8 crore was completely damaged due to falling of O.V. in August 2001 and has not yet been made functional;

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

(c) the amount spent in the repairing of the said machine;

(d) the impact of the damage of the shovel machine on the production as on date;

(e) whether the target of OB fixed by the Jayant Project has been completed; and

(f) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) It is not a fact that the P and H shovel of Jayant Project was completely damaged due to slide of OB. On 25th August, 2001, an incident of sudden slide of O.B. occurred, when the P and H shovel No. 8 was working near a hillock which had hidden crack (which could not be noticed during regular mine inspection). The shovel was partially damaged, and was taken out for repair/recommissioning on the 3rd day of the incident. The present cost of shovel of this model is around Rs. 16 crores. The repair work on the shovel is in progress.

(c) The repair work has been awarded on M/s Voltas Limited, the Indian representative of original equipment manufacturer (OEM) at a cost of Rs. 20.8 lakhs for repair and fitment of Operator Cabin, Machine House, Planum Chamber Assembly, Right Hand Counter Weight Box, Hatch Cover, Center Box etc. The spares required for recommissioning of the shovel has been ordered on OEM for Rs. 26810664.00 (inclusive of duties).

(d) The inferred impact on the OB production due to non availability of this shovel, from the date of accident upto 30.06.2002 is approximately 0.627 million cubic metre.

(e) and (f) The O.B. production target for the year 2001-02 for Jayant Project was 28.50 million cubic metres. The actual O.B. production achieved is 27.6 million cubic meters.

[English]

Air Pollution by Trucks

1308. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite orders of the Supreme Court dated December 6, 2001 some 60,000 trucks still run through Delhi everyday on high sulphur diesel causing heavy air pollution, though the deadline given by the Court was January 15, 2002;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Delhi Police not enforcing the orders of the Supreme Court; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure that the trucks which are not destined to Delhi are not allowed to pass through Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its order dated December 6, 2001 directed the Commissioner of Police, Delhi to formulate a scheme so that the non-destined goods vehicles plying on inter-state routes may not transit through Delhi and only those goods vehicles are allowed to ply inside Delhi which make payment of octroi/toll tax to carry goods to or from Delhi.

The problems faced by Delhi Police in implementation of the directions of Supreme Court are: (i) lack of road worthiness of the alternative routes where this large volume of traffic could be diverted; (ii) inadequate junction geometric at entry points of the National Capital Territory of Delhi to allow "U" turning of non-destined goods traffic; and (iii) possibility of massive traffic jams at entry points if physical stopping and checking of each and every goods vehicle entering into the city takes place.

Delhi Police is in touch with the Governments of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for upgradation of infrastructure and logistic support. Delhi Police has also apprised the Hon'ble Supreme Court about the difficulties being experienced by it in the implementation of the Court order.

As regards pollution caused by the trucks run on high sulphur diesel, the Transport Department of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi conducts regular checks to ensure that all motor vehicles plying on roads in the National Capital Territory of Delhi comply with the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and rules framed thereunder in respect of emission norms.

Development Works In J&K

1309. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to on-going militant/ terrorist activities in J&K, major development works in the State in Railways, Power and Highways sectors are delayed abnormally leading to cost escalation;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Centre to ensure speedy implementation of developmental projects in J&K; and

(c) the steps being taken for the long-term development and restoration/reclamation of damaged infrastructure in the Kargil area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The ongoing terrorist activities in the J&K have resulted in delays and cost escalation of various development works in the State. All Security aspects with regard to terrorism in J&K are reviewed in Unified Head Quarters and Operational Groups and Intelligence Groups at various levels in the State and in Government of India. In addition in order to ensure speedy implementation of various Central and Centrally Sponsored projects in J&K, a Standing Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to review the progress of various on-going projects. Sub-Groups have also been constituted to coordinate with various Central Ministries/ Organisations and the State Government for closer monitoring of the projects to ensure better coordination and corrective action wherever necessary.

(c) In Kargil area, the damaged infrastructure *viz.* Schools, Govt. buildings, bridges, roads, electric lines etc. have been restored by the State Government at an expenditure of Rs. 3 crore provided as Additional Central Assistance. The State Government have since formulated a three-year development plan in Kargil. Planning Commission have allocated an amount of Rs. 6 crores for implementation of the plan as additional Central Assistance under State's Annual Plan outlay of Rs. 2050 crores for 2001-02.

[Translation]

M.C.C. Activities

1310. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the incidents of abduction of people's representatives and other officers by M.C.C. activists and their release after holding people's Court in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to tackle the situation arising out of this?

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

(b) Government of Jharkhand has intimated that Shri Loknath Mahato, Member of Legislative Assembly, along with Md. Kajmi, District Forest Officer, accompanied by several other officers belonging to Forest Department, proceeded on 16.5.2002 for supervision of Kotinala Check Dam and inauguration of colony at village Bundu, under Keredari Police Station of Hazaribagh. In course of their returning after supervision of the Check Dam, they were abducted by a group of MCC activists and were questioned about negligence in implementation of development works and about taking illegal commission. After about five hours, they were allowed to leave for their destination.

(c) Government of Jharkhand has instructed all concerned authorities in the State to be more vigilant and take stern action to prevent such incident in future.

Central Government also keeps a close watch over the situation in the States and such issues are invariably raised in the meetings of the high level Coordination Centre, headed by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and Directors-General of Police of severely affected States, as its members.

CPML- People's War (PW) and Maoist Communist Centre (MCC) and their formations and front organizations, have been notified as Terrorist Organisations under the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 to enable the States to take effective action.

[English]

Memorandum Received from All India Local Bodies Workmen's Federation

1311. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from the All India Local Bodies Workmen's Federation;

(b) if so, the details of the demands raised therein; and

(c) the action taken on those demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following demands have been raised by All India Local Bodies Workmen's Federation in their memorandum:—

1. Stop privatization of local bodies, contractorisation and casualisation of jobs.
2. Decentralization of power and Central and State Government to allocate from their budget adequate funds to make local bodies financially viable.
3. State Government also to allocate adequate funds to local bodies for the efficient discharge of their functioning and to ensure proper and full utilization of funds allocated to them.
4. Remove ban on recruitment and creation of posts.
5. Regularise the services of daily waged workers.
6. To stop immediately despicable and degrading hereditary occupation of human scavenging.
7. Parity in wages and other services conditions of local body workmen, with State Government employees including parity in pension and other terminal benefits.
8. Maternity benefit be given all women employees in accordance with the Supreme Court decision in SLP No. 12797 of 1998 decided on 8.3.2000.
9. Amount of provident fund deducted from the salaries of workmen be deposited immediately to concerned office.
10. State Government should pay grants to local bodies where octroi is lifted.
11. Stop curtailment of pension facilities.
12. Bonus to all without any restriction.
13. Stop anti-worker amendments to Labour Acts.

(c) As the demands raised by the Federation fall within the purview of the State Government, necessary action is required to be taken by the State Governments.

State of Scientific Institute

1312. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI SUBODH ROY:

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

(a) whether a report issued by the Planning Commission has sounded an alarm about the country's scientific institutions failing to attract adequate manpower as science has few takers among youth now-a-days; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the role played by the Government to attract the youth in science and create scientific temprament among the masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Steering Committee on Science and Technology for the Tenth Five Year Plan constituted by the Planning Commission has recognized that talented students are generally not prone to opt for a job in science because they do not see it as a rewarding and satisfying career. In India science has made significant

contribution both in basic research as well as technology development particularly in the areas of atomic energy, space sciences, agriculture, bio-technology, drug and pharmaceuticals, industrial catalysts, food processing, construction materials, leather processing etc.

Government have always placed high emphasis on constantly improving standards of Research and Development and to encourage students to take up science as a career. A number of initiatives have been taken to improve the quality of science education and scientific temper, such as National Science Congress, National Science Olympiad Programme, Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Fellowship for Young Scientists, better opportunities for Young Scientist in chosen Areas of Science and Technology for training in leading international laboratories, fast tract programme for young scientists, bio-technology fellowships to young students and scientists, CSIR programme on Youth for Leadership in Science, opportunities to young science students for interaction with Nobel laureates, visiting fellowships, summer schools, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowship Scheme, Training Programmes to enable students to interact with scientist in national laboratories, etc. The government also supports NGOs under the 'Improvement of Science Education in Schools' scheme to take up innovative programmes amongst the youth for inculcation of a scientific temper.

Summoning of a Journalist

1313. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the time's Asia bureau chief Alex Perry was summoned by Foreigners' Registration Office recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether anything incriminating was found against him;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the action against him related to his work in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Mr. Alex Perry was summoned by Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Delhi, to enquire into his holding of multiple Travel documents and purpose of visit to India.

(c) and (d) The issue is under examination.

(e) No Sir.

Inmates in Tihar Jail

1314. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of inmates in the Tihar Jail, Delhi;

(b) the number of them who are convicted;

(c) the number of inmates who are undertrial;

(d) whether the Government have any concrete plan to speed up the trial of the inmates; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) 11,587 prisoners were lodged in Tihar Jail as on 16th July, 2002 out of whom 2433 were convicts, 70 detenues and 9084 undertrials.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Chief Justice and India, had in his letter dated 29th November, 1999 addressed to the Chief Justices of the High Courts suggested that every Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or the Chief Judicial Magistrate of the area, in which a District Jail falls, might hold his court, once or twice in a month, in jail to take up the cases of those under-trial prisoners who were involved in petty offences. Special Courts to try cases of under-trials who confess their involvement in petty offences are held in the Central Jail, Tihar Complex on a regular basis.

Fencing of International Border in Jammu and Kashmir

1315. SHRI G. GANGA REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Border Security Force engaged in the work of fencing along international border in Jammu & Kashmir have asked for supply of special bulldozers;

(b) if so, whether in the face of continuous Pakistani firing from across the border special types of bulldozers are necessary for carrying out digging, levelling and building of bunds;

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

(d) the length of border where fencing has been erected and the length there it is still to be erected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Border Security Force are making use of excavators and bulldozers of the required specification for digging and levelling the broken ground for erection of border fencing and construction of protection bund. The excavators and bulldozers are being bullet proofed in order to shield the workers from the unprovoked and continuous Pakistani fire aimed at disrupting the work.

30 Kms. of fencing has been completed so far, out of a total length of 180 Kms. of the International Border in the Jammu sector which is to be fenced.

Allocation of Funds by CAPART

1316. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for disbursement by CAPART under its various schemes for the year 2002-2003, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether considering the prevailing acute drought conditions in several parts of the country particularly in Karnataka, the CAPART propose to enhance its allocation under various schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) CAPART does not allocate funds for disbursement State-wise. A Statement indicating Scheme-wise and Regional Committee-wise allocation made internally by CAPART for the year 2002-2003 is given below.

(b) So far there has been no such proposal.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

Budget Allocation for the Regional Committees Scheme-wise

(Amount: Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the scheme	Ahmedabad	Bhubaneswar	Chandigarh	Dharwad	Guwahati	Hyderabad	Jaipur	Lucknow	Patna	Total
PC	180.00	300.00	250.00	70.00	100.00	500.00	50.00	300.00	500.00	2250.00
OB	20.00	10.00	30.00	50.00	20.00	60.00	20.00	40.00	50.00	300.00
ARTS	45.00	55.00	160.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	20.00	70.00	50.00	550.00
G.S. Melas	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	90.00
Admn. Cost	25.00	25.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	30.00	20.00	30.00	40.00	240.00
Total	280.00	400.00	480.00	200.00	200.00	650.00	120.00	450.00	650.00	3430.00

[Translation]

Funds to Bihar for Flood Relief

1317. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of funds so far allocated to Bihar Government for flood relief assistance during the last three years;

(b) the details of funds utilised and un-utilised during the said period; and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Central share of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) released to the State of Bihar during the last three years was Rs. 33.79 crore during the year 1999-2000, Rs. 50.22 crore in 2000-2001 and Rs. 26.365 crore in 2001-02. Additional Central assistance of Rs. 38.18 crore during 1999-2000 and Rs. 29.67 during 2000-01 was also released to the State.

(b) and (c) The State Government have not furnished information relating to the crediting of the Central share of funds received by the State during the year 2000-01 and 2001-02, as also the 29.67 crore released from NCCF and as a result the second installment of Central share

of CRF for 2001-02 was not released as stipulated in the CRF scheme.

[English]

Officials Working under NCL

1318. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that officers of the Northern Coalfields Ltd. work on a single project for more than 10 or 15 years resulting in development of vested interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to rationalize the deployment of manpower in projects of NCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Though it is a fact that some of the officers of NCL are working in the same project for the last 10 to 15 years, it is not true that due to this reason any vested interests have developed.

(b) Out of total 1438 officers working in Northern Coalfields Limited, there are 236 officers who are posted at one project for more than 10 years and 05 officers are posted at one project for more than 15 years.

(c) The deployment of manpower in projects is being regulated as per transfer policy of the company.

Production/Demand/Consumption of Coal

1319. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production and demand of coal during each of the last five years, grade-wise and subsidiary-wise, with ash contents of different grades of coal of the companies;

(b) the estimated deposit and production of coal during the said period, grade-wise; and

(c) bulk consumers of each company including Singareni Coal Company as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Demand of coal is not assessed grade-wise and subsidiary-wise. Demand of Coal as assessed by Planning Commission for the last five years and current year is as under:

(million tonnes)

Year	Demand
1997-98	323.38
1998-99	325.38
1999-00	311.83
2000-01	333.85
2001-02	354.29
2002-03	363.30

Production of coal grade-wise and subsidiary-wise, deposit of coal and ash contents of different grades of coal of the coal companies are given below in the Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(c) The bulk consumers of coal companies are power, cement, steel and fertilizer sectors.

Statement-I

Grade-wise and Company-wise Production of Coal during 1997-98

(In million tonnes)

	Production of Coking Coal							
Companies	S-I	S-II	W-I	W-II	W-III	W-IV	SC-I	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ECL	-	-	-	0.049	0.042	0.117	0.090	0.298
BCCL	0.255	0.488	1.305	2.080	4.970	15.220	-	24.318

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CCL	–	–	0.005	0.948	5.311	5.966	–	12.230
WCL	–	–	–	0.737	–	–	–	0.737
SECL	–	–	–	–	–	0.294	0.179	0.473
NCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
MCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
NEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
CIL	0.255	0.488	1.310	3.814	10.323	21.597	0.269	38.056
SCCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
JKML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
DVC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
BSMDCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
IISCO	–	0.50	–	–	0.214	0.298	–	0.562
TISCO	–	0.117	–	0.698	0.291	4.119	–	5.225
BECML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
India	0.255	0.655	1.310	4.512	10.828	26.014	0.269	43.843

	Production of Non-Coking Coal										Grand Total
Companies	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	SLVF	UNGD	Total	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ECL	1.040	10.222	4.872	1.018	0.851	9.138	–	–	–	27.141	27.439
BCCL	0.001	0.146	2.843	3.311	–	–	–	0.300	–	6.601	30.919
CCL	0.200	1.578	1.387	1.203	14.554	1.805	–	–	0.145	20.872	33.102
WCL	0.159	2.051	8.296	18.935	1.771	0.563	–	–	–	31.775	32.512
SECL	1.737	9.113	7.933	3.840	0.462	33.074	–	–	–	56.159	56.632
NCL	–	–	16.653	4.244	16.664	–	–	–	–	37.561	37.561
MCL	0.126	0.219	0.929	1.665	0.837	38.386	–	–	–	41.162	41.162

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NEC	0.426	0.074	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.187	0.687	0.687
CIL	3.689	23.403	42.913	34.216	35.139	82.996	0.000	0.300	0.332	222.958	261.014
SCCL	–	0.159	6.432	9.422	6.916	5.679	0.333	–	–	28.941	28.941
JKML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.005	0.005	0.005
DVC	–	–	–	–	0.360	–	–	–	–	0.360	0.360
BSMDCL	–	–	–	–	–	0.197	–	–	–	0.197	0.197
IISCO	–	0.031	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.125	0.156	0.718
TISCO	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000	5.225
BECML	–	–	0.709	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.709	0.709
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.234	3.234	3.234
India	3.689	23.593	50.054	43.638	42.415	88.842	0.333	0.300	3.696	256.560	300.403

Grade-wise and Company-wise Production of Coal during 1998-99

(In million tonnes)

Companies	Production of Coking Coal							
	S-I	S-II	W-I	W-II	W-III	W-IV	SC-I	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ECL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.109	0.078	0.076	0.283
BCCL	0.269	0.565	1.333	1.675	4.753	13.104	0.000	21.699
CCL	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.640	5.091	4.297	0.00	10.030
WCL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.654	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.654
SECL	0.170	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.292	0.000	0.462
NCL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
MCL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
NEC	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
CIL	0.439	0.565	1.335	2.989	9.953	17.,771	0.076	33.128
SCCL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
JKML	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DVC	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.367	0.000	0.367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BSMDCL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
IISCO	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.230	0.303	0.000	0.541
Public	0.439	0.573	1.335	2.989	10.183	18.441	0.076	34.036
TISCO	0.000	0.065	0.000	0.919	0.279	3.877	0.00	5.140
BECML	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Jindal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private	0.000	0.065	0.000	0.919	0.279	3.877	0.000	5.140
India	0.439	0.638	1.335	3.908	10.462	22.318	0.076	39.176

	Production of Non-Coking Coal									Grand Total
Companies	A	B	C	D	E	F	SLVF	UNGD	Total	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ECL	1.176	11.489	3.827	1.367	0.752	8.269	0.000	0.000	26.880	27.163
BCCL	0.002	0.000	2.662	2.400	0.083	0.000	0.329	0.000	5.476	27.175
CCL	0.119	1.201	1.885	0.229	9.906	8.806	0.000	0.000	22.146	32.176
WCL	0.000	1.191	3.168	14.684	11.535	0.513	0.000	0.000	31.091	31.745
SECL	1.812	8.880	8.508	3.530	0.292	34.078	0.000	0.000	57.100	57.562
NCL	0.000	0.000	17.021	3.860	15.637	0.000	0.000	0.000	36.518	36.518
MCL	0.009	0.297	0.322	2.179	1.274	39.431	0.000	0.000	43.512	43.512
NEC	0.557	0.080	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.637	0.637
CIL	3.675	23.138	37.393	28.249	39.479	91.097	0.329	0.000	223.360	256.488
SCCL	0.000	0.512	6.090	6.624	8.587	5.513	0.00	0.00	27.326	27.326
JKML	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.010	0.010
DVC	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.367
BSMDCL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.194	0.000	0.000	0.194	0.194
IISCO	0.000	0.106	0.000	0.017	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.166	0.295	0.836
Public	3.675	23.756	43.483	34.890	48.066	96.810	0.329	0.176	251.185	285.221
TISCO	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.080	0.000	0.000	0.080	5.220

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BECML	0.000	0.000	1.792	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.792	1.792
Jindal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.037	0.037
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.238	4.238	4.238
Private	0.000	0.000	1.792	0.000	0.000	0.117	0.000	4.238	6.147	11.287
India	3.675	23.756	45.275	34.890	48.066	96.927	0.329	4.414	257.332	296.508

Grade-wise and Company-wise Production of Coal during 1999-2000

(In million tonnes)

Companies	Production of Coking Coal							
	Steel-I	Steel-II	SC-1	Wash-I	Wash-II	Wash-III	Wash-IV	Total Coking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ECL	0	0	0.064	0	0.002	0.103	0.063	0.232
BCCL	0.224	0.462	0	1.357	1.935	4.682	7.962	16.622
CCL	0	0	0	0	0.333	3.895	4.757	8.985
SECL	0	0	0.145	0	0	0	0.333	0.478
WCL	0	0	0	0	0.632	0	0	0.632
NCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CIL	0.224	0.462	0.209	1.357	2.902	8.680	13.115	26.949
SCCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BSMDCL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DVC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.371	0.371
JKML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IISCO	0	0.019	0	0	0	0.189	0.299	0.507
BECML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JSPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TISCO	0	0.08	0	0	1.049	0.215	3.812	5.156
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All India	0.224	0.561	0.209	1.357	3.951	9.084	17.597	32.983

Companies	Production of Non-Coking Coal									Total Coal
	A	B	C	D	E	F	SLV	UNGR	Total NCKG	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
ECL	1.146	10.524	3.165	1.381	0.606	8.070	0	0	24.892	25.124
BCCL	0.001	0.099	2.772	6.377	1.693	0.034	0.298	0	11.274	27.896
CCL	0.196	0.846	1.772	0.208	10.467	9.928	0	0	23.417	32.402
SECL	1.665	7.772	9.419	3.653	0	35.673	0	0	58.272	58.75
WCL	0	0.863	3.266	16.025	12.538	0.536	0	0	33.228	33.86
NCL	0	0	18	3.306	17.122	0	0	0	38.428	38.428
MCL	0	0.272	0.339	1.804	2.595	38.544	0	0	43.554	43.554
NEC	0.551	0.021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.572	0.572
CIL	3.559	20.397	38.733	32.754	45.021	92.875	0.298	0	233.637	260.586
SCCL	0	0.441	6.703	6.667	11.135	4.610	0	0	29.556	29.556
BSMDCL	0	0	0	0	0	0.286	0	0	0.286	0.286
DVC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.371
JKML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.028	0.028	0.028
IISCO	0.258	0	0	0	0	0.011	0	0.258	0.527	1.034
BECML	0	0	2.165	0	0	0	0	0	2.165	2.165
JSPL	0	0	0	0	0	0.781	0	0	0.781	0.781
TISCO	0	0	0	0	0	0.008	0	0	0.080	5.236
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.06	4.060	4.06
All India	3.817	20.838	47.601	39.421	56.156	98.643	0.298	4.346	271.120	304.103

Grade-wise and Company-wise Production of Coal during 2000-01

(In million tonnes)

Companies	Production of Coking Coal							
	Steel-I	Steel-II	SC-1	Wash-I	Wash-II	Wash-III	Wash-IV	Total Coking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ECL	–	–	0.066	–	–	–	0.037	0.169
BCCL	0.195	0.553	–	1.035	1.647	3.368	8.068	14.866
CCL	–	–	–	–	0.407	2.765	5.475	8.647
NCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
WCL	–	–	–	–	0.593	–	–	0.593
SECL	–	–	0.149	–	–	–	0.358	0.507
MCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
NEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
CIL	0.195	0.553	0.215	1.035	2.647	6.119	13.938	24.782
SCCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
BSMDCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
DVC	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.374	0.374
IISCO	–	0.022	–	–	–	0.167	0.274	0.463
JKML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
Public	0.195	0.575	0.215	1.035	2.647	6.366	14.586	25.619
BECML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
JSPL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
TISCO	–	0.100	–	–	0.727	0.533	3.921	5.281
Private	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.000	0.727	0.533	3.921	5.281
All India (00-01)	0.195	0.675	0.215	1.035	3.374	6.899	18.507	30.900

	Production of Non-Coking Coal										Total Coal
Companies	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	SLV	UNGR	Total NCKG	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ECL	1.105	11.174	3.901	1.231	0.488	9.962	–	–	–	27.861	28.030
BCCL	–	0.054	2.769	6.281	1.814	0.007	–	0.178	–	11.103	25.969
CCL	0.207	0.761	1.798	0.150	10.636	9.547	–	–	–	23.099	31.746
NCL	–	–	19.427	3.155	18.818	–	–	–	–	41.400	41.400
WCL	–	0.583	3.379	16.077	14.568	–	–	–	–	34.607	35.200
SECL	1.576	7.360	9.599	3.610	–	37.679	–	–	–	59.824	60.331
MCL	–	0.301	0.291	1.832	4.939	37.440	–	–	–	44.803	44.803
NEC	0.660	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.660	0.660

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CIL	3.548	20.233	41.164	32.336	51.263	94.635	0.000	0.178	0.000	243.357	268.139
SCCL	0.000	0.269	8.024	4.561	11.445	5.302	0.673	–	–	30.274	30.274
BSMDCL	–	–	–	–	–	0.400	–	–	–	0.400	0.400
DVC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000	0.374
IISCO	–	0.192	0.129	0.170	–	0.10	–	0.278	–	0.779	1.242
JKML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.033	0.033	0.033
Public	3.548	20.694	49.317	37.067	62.708	100.347	0.673	0.456	0.033	274.843	300.462
BECML	–	–	2.411	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.411	2.411
JSPL	–	–	–	–	–	1.416	–	–	–	2.416	1.416
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.065	4.065	4.065
TISCO	–	–	–	–	–	0.061	–	–	–	0.061	5.342
Private	0.000	0.000	2.411	0.000	0.000	1.477	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.953	13.234
India (2000-01)	3.548	20.694	51.728	37.067	62.708	101.824	0.673	0.456	4.098	282.796	313.696

Note: Meghalya Coal has not been graded by Coal Controller correct classification would have been "Not Graded".

Grade-wise Production of Coking Coal and Non Coking Coal by Companies during 2001-02 (Prov.)

(Million Tonnes)

Companies	Production of Coking Coal							
	Steel-I	Steel-II	SC-1	Wash-I	Wash-II	Wash-III	Wash-IV	Total Coking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ECL	–	–	0.065	–	–	0.127	0.025	0.217
BCCL	0.213	0.395	–	0.462	1.802	2.431	7.061	12.364
CCL	–	–	–	–	0.392	2.415	5.877	8.684
SECL	–	–	0.146	–	–	–	–	0.146
WCL	–	–	–	–	0.538	–	–	0.538
NCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
MCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
NEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CIL	0.213	0.395	0.211	0.462	2.732	4.973	12.963	21.949
SCCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
BSMDCL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
DVC	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.335	0.335
JKML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
IISCO	–	0.087	–	–	–	0.168	0.366	0.621
BECML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
JSPL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
TISCO	–	0.083	–	–	0.817	0.574	4.162	5.636
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.000
All India	0.213	0.565	0.211	0.462	3.549	5.715	17.826	28.541

	Production of Non-Coking Coal										Total
Companies	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	SLV	UNGR	Total NCKG	Coal
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ECL	1.015	11.867	3.771	1.892	0.526	9.264	–	–	–	28.335	28.552
BCCL	–	0.032	2.994	6.699	2.986	0.007	–	0.170	–	12.888	25.252
CCL	0.191	0.862	1.560	0.179	13.551	8.780	–	–	–	25.123	33.807
SECL	1.565	7.190	9.367	4.069	–	41.063	–	–	–	63.974	64.120
WCL	–	0.805	1.806	16.412	17.448	–	–	–	–	36.471	37.009
NCL	–	–	17.479	3.280	21.703	–	–	–	–	42.462	42.462
MCL	–	0.375	0.248	1.525	1.559	44.098	–	–	–	47.850	47.805
NEC	0.640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.640	0.0640
CIL	3.411	21.851	37.225	34.056	57.773	103.212	0.000	0.170	0.000	257.698	279.647
SCCL	–	0.267	8.031	5.640	11.974	2.608	2.291	–	–	30.811	30.811
BSMDCL	–	–	–	–	–	0.558	–	–	–	0.558	0.558
DVC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00	0.335
JKML	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.035	0.035	0.035
IISCO	–	0.301	–	–	–	0.005	–	–	0.212	0.518	1.139

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BECML	–	–	2.911	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.911	2.911
JSPL	–	–	–	–	–	1.549	–	–	–	1.549	1.549
TSICO	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.00	5.636
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.015	50.15	5.015
All India	3.411	22.419	48.167	39.696	69.747	107.932	2.291	0.170	5.262	299.095	327.636

Statement-II

Inventory of Geological Reserve of Coal by Grade as on 1st January 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 & 2002

Type of Coal	As on	Reserve (Mill. Tonnes)			
		Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Prime Coking	1.1.1998	4,509	804	0	5,313
	1.1.1999	4,614	699	0	5,313
	1.1.2000	4,614	699	0	5,313
	1.1.2001	4,614	699	0	5,313
	1.1.2002	4,614	699	0	5,313
Medium Coking	1.1.1998	11,111	10,885	1,215	23,211
	1.1.1999	11,251	10,692	1,215	23,158
	1.1.2000	11,267	10,133	1,106	23,506
	1.1.2001	11,060	10,522	1,106	24,688
	1.1.2002	11,294	10,749	1,866	24,609
Blendable/Semi Coking	1.1.1998	482	904	222	1,608
	1.1.1999	482	904	222	1,608
	1.1.2000	482	904	222	1,608
	1.1.2001	482	904	222	1,608
	1.1.2002	482	907	222	1,610
Non Coking	1.1.1998	59,016	76,486	40,606	176,108
(Including High	1.1.1999	62,759	76,132	39,783	178,673
Sulphur)	1.1.2000	66,032	76,765	38,369	181,167
	1.1.2001	67,258	77,118	37,922	182,297
	1.1.2002	70,929	96,024	35,329	202,282

1	2	3	4	5	6
Toal	1.1.1998	75,118	89078	42,043	206,240
	1.1.1999	79,106	88,427	41,200	208,752
	1.1.2000	82,396	89,501	39,697	211,594
	1.1.2001	84,414	90,242	39,250	213,906
	1.1.2002	87,320	109,378	37,417	234,114

Statement-III

Ash Contents of Different Grades of Coal

Serial	Class	Grade	Grade specification (Ash Content)
1	2	3	4
(1)	Non-coking coal produced in all states other than Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland	A	Ash content not exceeding 19 per cent.
		B	Ash content exceeding 19 per cent but not exceeding 23 per cent.
	(It is assumed 5% Moisture)		
		C	Ash content exceeding 23 per cent but not exceeding 27 per cent.
		D	Ash content exceeding 27 per cent but not exceeding 32 per cent.
		E	Ash content exceeding 32 per cent but not exceeding 38 per cent.
		F	Ash content exceeding 38 per cent but not exceeding 45 per cent.
		G	Ash content exceeding 45 per cent but not exceeding 52 per cent.
Note:	*The above ash content is calculated using the formula HUV = 8900 - 138 (A + M) and it is assumed that M (moisture) is 5%*		
(2)	Non-coking coal produced in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland		Not graded
(3)	Coking Coal	Steel Grade I	Ash content not exceeding 15 per cent.
		Steel Grade II	Ash content exceeding 45 per cent but not exceeding 18 per cent.
		Washery Gr. I	Ash content exceeding 21 per cent but not exceeding 21 per cent.

1	2	3	4
		Washery Gr. II	Ash content exceeding 21 per cent but not exceeding 24 per cent.
		Washery Gr. III	Ash content exceeding 24 per cent but not exceeding 28 per cent.
		Washery Gr. IV	Ash content exceeding 28 per cent but not exceeding 35 per cent.
(4)	Semi-Coking and Weekly Coking Coal	Semi coking Grade I	Ash plus moisture content not exceeding 19 per cent.
		Semi coking Grade II	Ash plus moisture content exceeding 19 per cent but not exceeding 24 per cent
(5)	Hard Coke	By product premium	Ash content not exceeding 25 per cent
		By product Ordinary	Ash content exceeding 25 per cent but not exceeding 30 per cent.
		Beehive Premium	Ash content not exceeding 27 per cent.
		Beehive superior	Ash content exceeding 27 per cent but not exceeding 31 per cent.
		Beehive Ordinary	Ash content exceeding 31 per cent but not exceeding 36 per cent.

Setting up of IIT

1320. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to set up new I.I.Ts (Indian Institute of Technology) in the country to impart technical education to more and more children;

(b) if so, the details of the plan worked out therefor; and

(c) other measures being taken to increase intake of students in the said field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Government of India's endeavour has been to extent the benefit of quality technical education as provided in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to as many students in the country as possible. Since opening of new IITs requires huge investments, presently the Government of India is not considering opening of any new IIT in the country. Therefore, cost-effective options such as increase in intake in existing IITs and upgradation of Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) and other premier institutions, are being facilitated.

Food for Work Programme

1321. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of community assets created under the Food for Work Programme; and

(b) the funds sanctioned and spent by the Union Government under the scheme since the inception of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) The Food for Work Programme was started in January, 2001 as a temporary measure to provide relief in the natural calamity affected areas and remained in operation till 31st March, 2002. The Programme was implemented in 11 States. This Programme could form a part of any ongoing Scheme of the Central or State Government being implemented for generation of wage employment in the '*Natural Calamity affected*' Districts notified by the State Governments. Separate monitoring for the value of assets created under

the Food for Work Programme was not carried out at Central Level.

(b) During the year 2000-01, an amount of Rs. 300 crore was allocated under the programme against which 6 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains (Wheat & Rice) were released to the concerned States. In the year 2001-02 about 34.32 lakh tones foodgrains (Wheat & Rice) of the value of Rs. 1738.37 crore were released. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 1400 crore has been paid to the FCI against lifting of foodgrains by the concerned States/ DRDAs.

Rural Sanitation

1322. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched rural sanitation programme in 1986 to improve the quality of life of the rural poor and to provide privacy and dignity to the women;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any appraisal of the scheme;

(c) if so, the details of the shortcomings noticed;

(d) whether some States have not fully utilized the funds allocated to them under the scheme so far;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for the timely utilization of funds and effective implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Baseline Survey on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) in rural water supply and sanitation was conducted during 1996-97 by the Indian Institute of Mas Communication. The major factors contributing to lower sanitation coverage are (i) high priority for construction of latrines and low priority for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) (ii) promotion of a single model i.e. standard twin pit pour flush latrine (iii) heavy reliance on subsidy (iv) inadequate participation of the beneficiaries, NGO and private sector, and (v) non involvement of community based institutions etc., In view of the findings and experience gained in the implementation the Programme has been restructured in 1999.

(d) and (e) Details of States which have not utilised the funds released to them under the Programme during 2001-2002 are given below in the statement.

(f) States were advised to utilize the funds within the financial year itself. Besides, monitoring the Programme through Monthly/Quarterly/Annual Reports, Area Officers are also visiting the States for providing necessary guidance to the implementing agencies for effective implementation of the scheme.

Statement

States which have not utilised the funds released to them during 2001-02

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	Balance funds as on 31.3.2002
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70
3.	Assam	143.09
4.	Bihar	259.75
5.	Goa	9.91
6.	Gujarat	0.30
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.04
8.	Kerala	267.70
9.	Madhya Pradesh	125.68
10.	Manipur	22.25
11.	Meghalaya	1.14
12.	Mizoram	3.24
13.	Nagaland	21.00
14.	Orissa	1096.02
15.	Punjab	111.43

1	2	3
16.	Rajasthan	165.87
17.	Tamil Nadu	387.40
18.	Uttar Pradesh	293.60
19.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.57
20.	Daman & Diu	5.87
21.	Lakshadweep	3.50
	Total	3084.18

Post Literacy Campaign

1323. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of districts where post-literacy campaign has been started in each State so far particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the extent to which the programme has achieved its goal;

(c) the reasons for not starting the programme in the remaining districts;

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to start aforesaid programme in all districts of the country; and

(e) the target of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The details of districts covered so far under Post Literacy Programme including Tamil Nadu are given below in the Statement. The programme has been implemented in all the 29 districts of Tamil Nadu.

(b) According to the information received from various States/Union Territories 504.45 lakh neo-literates have been enrolled and 314.80 lakh have achieved Post Literacy norms.

(c) and (d) The Post Literacy Programme is being implemented in a phased manner in the remaining districts on completion of the teaching/learning activities under the Total Literacy Campaigns and on settlement of accounts in respect of funds already released.

(e) All the districts are proposed to be covered by the end of Tenth Plan.

Statement

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of Distt.	No. of Districts covered under PLP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0
3.	Assam	23	10
4.	Bihar	38	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	7
6.	Delhi	9	0
7.	Goa	2	0
8.	Gujarat	25	25
9.	Haryana	19	8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0
12.	Jharkhand	22	7
13.	Karnataka	27	27
14.	Kerala	14	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	45	27
16.	Maharashtra	35	30
17.	Manipur	9	0
18.	Meghalaya	7	0
19.	Mizoram	8	0
20.	Nagaland	8	0
21.	Orissa	30	15
22.	Punjab	17	8
23.	Rajasthan	32	32
24.	Sikkim	4	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	29	29

1	2	3	4
26.	Tripura	4	4
27.	Uttaranchal	13	12
28.	Uttar Pradesh	70	54
29.	West Bengal	18	16
30.	A & N Islands	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	1	1
32.	D & N Haveli	1	0
33.	Daman & Diu	2	1
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0
35.	Pondicherry	4	4
	Total	599	378

Centralized Appellate Tribunal on Drug Pricing

1324. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a Centralized Appellate Tribunal on the Drug Pricing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the composition and the authority of the Tribunal;

(d) the time by which the Tribunal will come into force; and

(e) the highlights of the system as compared to the existing mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Merger of Rural Development Schemes

1325. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have merged some rural development schemes during the last five years and till date;

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

(c) the extent to which the merger of different rural development schemes into one umbrella scheme improved the performance of the Rural Development Schemes;

(d) whether the money given by the Central Government for these schemes are diverted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development have merged the erstwhile schemes of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), the Ganga Kalyan Yojana (GKY), the Million Wells Scheme (MWS) and the Supply of Improved Tool Kits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) into a new programme, namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) with effect from 1.4.1999. The Wage Employment Schemes, namely the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) were restructured w.e.f. 1.4.1999 and these schemes have subsequently been merged into a new wage Employment Scheme, namely, the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) w.e.f. 25th September, 2001. These Schemes are being implemented in all the States and Union Territories, except Delhi and Chandigarh.

(c) There is no umbrella Scheme for Rural Development. However, the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a holistic Programme of Self employment, *viz.* organisation of the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building, training, Planning of activity clusters, infrastructure, technology and marketing support. The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has resulted in better transparency, improved targeting, more wage employment generation and food security.

(d) and (e) The alleged irregularities which have come to notice in respect of some of the Rural Development Programmes include temporary/diversion of funds for the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) in various States and Union Territories. These have been referred to the State Governments concerned for corrective action.

Modern Arms for Army

1326. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Army seeks modern arms for VDCs" appeared in *Indian Express*, dated June 10, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reasons for not equipping VDCs with modern automatic weapons; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Government is aware of the media report in this regard. The Scheme of VDC has been implemented by the State Government of J&K, with the aim to inculcate an element of security amongst the masses specially in the remote and scattered population. VDC consist of village volunteers and each VDC has been provided with a nucleus of 03 Special Police Officers (SPOs). The SPOs attached with VDCs are armed with semi automatic weapons, etc. VDC volunteer members are provided with weapons etc. and some upgradation of their weaponry is being undertaken by the State Government. However, for operational and security reasons it is not considered appropriate to equip each VDC member with automatic weapons.

Disinvestment of PSUs

1327. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have come across any irregularities during the disinvestment process;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Inhuman Treatment with Minorities in J&K

1328. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether human rights of minority communities are violated in Kashmir region of Jammu & Kashmir;

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

(c) the steps taken to protect the minority communications in Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The human rights of all communities are protected in Jammu & Kashmir, inclusive that of minority communities. Sufficient paramilitary and Police forces are available at the disposal of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir to protect the people of the State, including the minorities. Any individual complaint of alleged violation of human rights are investigated by the State Human Rights Commission and in some cases by the National Human Rights Commission which makes suitable recommendations for meting out justice.

[English]

PMGSY

1329. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA:
SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is going at slow pace in various States;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware of the substandard works being executed under the Yojana;

(d) whether the State Governments are delaying in utilization of funds under the scheme as mentioned in the *Hindu* date June 22, 2002;

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

(f) whether any target has been set for construction of roads in the current year, State-wise;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the expenditure incurred under the scheme so far in each State?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (h) In the years 2000-01 and 2001-02, project proposals to the tune of Rs. 7553.28 crore have been cleared under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the works are in various stages of execution; 7221 of the 12867 road works taken up in the year 2000-01 have since been completed and others are expected to be completed by December 2002. The road works cleared in the year 2001-02 are also expected, by and large, to be completed during the current year. The progress of works is being regularly reviewed with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in the interest of timely completion of the same. The State-wise details of the value of proposals cleared and the cumulative expenditure incurred is given below in the Statement.

Reports received so far indicate that the roads constructed under the Programme are of good quality. Certain deficiencies noticed in respect of some road works have been communicated to the concerned State Authorities for necessary action.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

#	States/UTs	Value of proposals cleared (2000-01 & 2001-02)	Cumulative expenditure incurred up to June, 2002
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	659.97	214.21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120.95	71.51
3.	Assam	229.92	77.48*
4.	Bihar	452.87	12.00*
5.	Chhattisgarh	276.44	86.61*
6.	Goa	15.16	5.00
7.	Gujarat	162.91	61.10
8.	Haryana	85.57	17.28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	192.36	62.30
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	80.42	7.37
11.	Jharkhand	336.18	75.00
12.	Karnataka	306.29	82.15
13.	Kerala	64.63	13.10
14.	Madhya Pradesh	720.81	93.89*
15.	Maharashtra	394.11	116.21
16.	Manipur	120.71	31.33*
17.	Meghalaya	115.67	35.39
18.	Mizoram	69.65	34.16
19.	Nagaland	65.28	26.21
20.	Orissa	520.88	93.78
21.	Punjab	102.22	42.25
22.	Rajasthan	403.14	143.94
23.	Sikkim	50.97	26.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	267.82	79.48
25.	Tripura	76.60	24.62
26.	Uttar Pradesh	963.05	247.83
27.	Uttaranchal	199.40	30.45
28.	West Bengal	419.65	73.10

* value of work done.

Disinvestment of Maruti Udyog

1330. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently finalized the sale of Maruti Udyog Ltd. to Japanese automobile, Suzuki Motor Company;

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

(c) the reserved price fixed for the disinvestment of Maruti Udyog Ltd.; and

(d) the manner in which the evaluation of their shares has been done?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) Government entered into a Revised Joint Venture Agreement (RJVA) with Suzuki Motor Corporation (SMC) on 15th May, 2002. The RJVA provides for a two-stage disinvestment of MUL shares held by Government:

(i) The first phase of rights issue of 12,19,512 equity shares of Rs. 100 each amounting to Rs. 400 crore by Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL), with Government renouncing its rights shares to SMC, has been completed. SMC paid Rs. 1000 crore to Government as control premium. In the rights issue, for every share of Rs. 100, Suzuki Motor Corporation had to pay Rs. 3280. This price per share was based on the average of the values worked out by the three valuers appointed by the Government and SMC.

(ii) The second phase involves sale of existing shares of Government (approximately 65.80 lakh) through public issue in the domestic market with participation of Indian and Global Investors as permitted by law. SMC has agreed to underwrite the first public issue of approximately 36.12 lakh shares held by Government of India. In addition, the RJVA also provides for 'Put Options' by Government of India at different stages.

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

1331. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalized plans to develop Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan as multi-campus Deemed University;

(b) if so, the details of the location of the campuses of said University;

(c) whether the Government propose to expand the curricula of said University to include other subjects;

(d) if so, whether it is fact that vast funds are being invested for the limited purpose of teaching only one language; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to examine the possibility of expanding the curricula and subjects taught at the said University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi alongwith its eight constituent Vidyapeethas located at Allahabad, Garli (Himachal Pradesh), Jaipur, Jammu, Lucknow, Puri, Sringeri and Trichur was declared as Deemed to be University with effect from 7th May, 2002.

(c) to (e) According to the curriculum framework of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, 18 traditional subjects such as Vyakaran, Sahitya, Jyotish, Dharamshastra, Puranitihasa, etc. and more than 13 Modern subjects are taught in its institutions. The modern subjects consist of Social Science, Mathematics, Science, Arts, Music, Economics, History, Political Science, Biology, Geography, Hindi Literature, English Literature and computer applications. The curriculum of the Sansthan is varied and comprehensive. The inclusion of other subjects will depend on demand, viability, resources and other relevant factors.

[Translation]

Increase in the Prices of Chemicals and Fertilizers

1332. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the prices of chemicals and fertilizers recently;

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

(c) the details of the prices of chemicals and fertilizers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) The chemicals are decontrolled and the Government does not fix their prices. The prices of chemical fertilizers were increased w.e.f. 28.2.2002 after careful consideration of all aspects pertaining to fiscal sustainability and balanced application of nutrients in the country.

The details of price hikes of major fertilizers during the last three years are given below:

Rs. Per MT

S.No.	Name of the fertilizer	Hike in sale prices					
		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Sale Price	Effective from	Sale Price	Effective from	Sale Price	Effective from
1.	Urea	4600	29.2.2000	No price hike during		4830	28.2.2002
2.	DAP	8900	29.2.2000	2000-2001		9350	28.2.2002
3.	MOP	4255	29.2.2000			4455	28.2.2002

De-Control of Urea

1333. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to decontrol the urea sector;

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

(c) whether the Fertilizers Association of India (FAI) has approved decontrol of the urea sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) to (e) Questions do not arise.

[English]

Assistance under Mega City Project

1334. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

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

(a) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government to various States, particularly to Maharashtra under the Mega City Project during the current financial year;

(b) the details or schemes sanctioned by the State level sanctioning committees undertaken by the State Governments particularly by Maharashtra under the Mega City Project during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(c) the number of projects completed during the said Plan;

(d) the number of projects that remain uncompleted and dropped alongwith the reasons therefor during this period;

(e) the number of projects launched during the current financial year in various States particularly in Maharashtra; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to complete the ongoing projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) During the current financial year i.e. 2002-2003 a sum of Rs. 13.16 crore has been released to Kolkata only as 1st installment in the current year's allocation so far.

(b) to (d) Details of schemes sanctioned, completed, under progress and dropped are indicated in the statement given below.

(e) Only one new project has reportedly been sanctioned in Bangalore during the Financial year 2002-2003.

(f) It is the responsibility of the State Government/ Nodal Agency to ensure timely completion of sanctioned projects. State Government/Nodal Agency, however, were requested to expeditiously complete the projects/schemes sanctioned under the programme.

Statement

As per the information made available by State Government/Nodal Agencies the details of projects/Scheme sanctioned during the 9th Plan is as follows:

Name of Mega City	Number of Projects/ Schemes Sanctioned	Number of Projects/ Schemes Completed	Number of Projects/ Schemes yet to start	Number of on-going Projects Schemes	Number of Projects/ Schemes dropped
Hyderabad	126	83	–	43	–
Mumbai	39	10	6	18	5*
Bangalore	9	4	–	4	1*
Chennai	88	38	13	20	17*
Kolkata	50	12	8	30	–

*The projects were broadly dropped due to developments that took place after sanction by the State Level Sanctioning Committee.

Trafficking in Children

1335. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for children has taken steps to deal with trafficking of children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The National Commission for Children has not been set up so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Official Secrets Act, 1924

1336. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to scrap the Official Secrets Act of 1924 in order to bring more transparency and freedom of information; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner to which the Government propose to protect the National Security in the absence of any other legislation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Wireless Wide Area Network Connectivity Project

1337. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to deploy wireless wide Area Network connectivity projects for the use of rural masses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the utility and benefits of such technology for rural population has been assessed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) time by which such facility is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (e) A proposal for extension of Computerization and Telephony Services to Villages is under consideration in the Ministry of Rural Development. A Task Force and a Steering Group have been constituted to go into all aspects of the proposal. Reports of the Task Force and the Steering Group are awaited.

Technology Sanctions Imposed by U.S.

1338. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some projects of the Ministry have suffered on account of technology sanctions imposed by the United States in the wake of the 1998 Pokhran Nuclear Test;

(b) if so, the details of the projects suffered and present position of all such projects; and

(c) the time by which the projects are likely to be completed and the present position of sanctions imposed by U.S.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (c) The only project that has been affected on account of technology sanctions imposed by the United States is the project on development of multi-role Light Transport Aircraft (LTA) being implemented at the National Aerospace Laboratory (NAL), Bangalore, a constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR). NAL is in the entities list of the US Department of Commerce and hence license to procure some of the components/parts for the LTA were denied. The CSIR/NAL have identified alternate British/European sources for these components, which has resulted in cost and time over run of the project. It is expected that the aircraft will be type certified by the middle of 2003.

[Translation]

New National Educational Curriculum

1339. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new national educational curriculum was prepared by National Council for Education, Research and Training for the Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the experts consulted by the Government for preparing the curriculum;

(c) the time taken for preparing the curriculum; and

(d) the total amount spent by the Government for preparing the curriculum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The NCERT prepared a new National Curriculum framework for School Education, which was released in November, 2000.

(b) The final document was published after a nationwide multilevel process of constulations, discussion and debate, which involved nearly all the section of stakeholders in the field of education. These included the internal faculty members of all the constituent units of the NCERT, some eminent scientists, social scientists, historians, artists, social workers, administrators and teachers from the four Regional Institutes of Education and the Demonstration Multipurpose Schools attached to these. All the union Ministers, Education Ministers in the States/UTs, educational functionaries at the State level, leaders of political parities, Members of Parliament, educationists, teachers and teacher educators, voluntary organizations, prominent journalists and social activists were also approached to elicit their comments, views and suggestions in the matter.

Some of the eminent experts who were invited to hold detailed discussions with Curriculum Group of the NCERT during November and December 1999 were (i) Prof. Yashpal, (ii) Prof. M. Mukhopadhyay, (ii) Prof. J.N. Kapur, (iv) Dr. Arvind Kumar, (v) Shri M. Varadarajan, (vi) Dr. Sugata Mitra, (vii) Dr. Ravindra Kumar, (viii) Prof. Yogendra Singh, (ix) Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan and (x) S.Z. Qasim.

(c) The process of curriculum renewal was initiated in March 1997 and completed with the release of the Curriculum Framework in November 2000.

(d) No additional fund was given by the government for this purpose. However, NCERT spent about Rs. 35 lakhs from its budget for organizing consultations at different levels throughout the country & within NCERT.

[English]

Representations of SCs/STs and OBCs in Gazetted Posts

1340. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given adequate representation to persons belonging to the SCc/STs and OBCs in Class-I or Gazetted posts in his Ministry as well as in all its autonomous bodies/Offices;

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

(c) the total number of IAS, Class-I or Gazetted Officers working in the Ministry; and

(d) the annual expenditure incurred for paying salaries and allowances, conveyance and other benefits extended to these officials in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Bi-annual Awards for Literacy Programme

1341. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to institute Bi-annual awards for the Literacy programme in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that there are demands that the whole format of awards-giving be changed in public interest;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps likely to be taken to review the whole process, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Bi-annual awards have not been instituted by the National Literacy Mission.

(b) to (d) Government constitutes a committee of Adult Education experts to frame the parameters for grant of the existing annual awards Demands for review or change in the format are considered with reference to the parameters.

[Translation]

Jobs on Compassionate Ground

1342. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dependents provided job on compassionate ground in subsidiaries of CIL during each of the last three years and the current years, subsidiaries-wise?

(b) the number of cases pending as on date, subsidiaries-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by CIL to clear these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The number of dependents provided job on compassionate ground in subsidiaries of CIL during last three years and the current year are as under:-

Company	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 up to May'02
ECL	60	855	347	117
BCCL	582	829	808	69
CCL	482	482	209	36
WCL	150	202	216	21
SECL	449	424	391	66
NCL	33	56	75	06
MCL	35	43	33	18
CMPDIL	08	03	17	-
NEC	-	01	02	-
DCC	02	01	01	-
CIL HQS.	01	01	03	-
Total	1802	2897	2102	333

(b) The number of cases pending (as on 9.5.2002) subsidiary-wise due to various reasons at different stages are furnished below:-

ECL	1412
BCCL	72
CCL	673
WCL	477
SECL	53
NCL	11
MCL	66
NEC	121
Total	2885

(c) Major reasons of delay in clearance of these cases are - receipt of incomplete applications, variations in the name, age & relationship, claims by more than one dependent, non appearance of the dependent before the committee etc. Subsidiary companies are taking appropriate action to deal with these cases.

[English]

Profit/Loss to NLC in Tamil Nadu

1343. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit/loss earned by Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount as royalty on lignite mining given to Tamil Nadu during the said period;

(c) whether the Government propose to make regular payment of this royalty to the State in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The details of profit after tax earned by Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (NLC) during the last three years and the current year are given below:-

Year	Profit After Tax (Rs. in Crores)
1999-2000	392.58
2000-2001	725.92
2001-2002	820.18 (Subject to C&AG audit)
2002-2003 (April-June 2002)	191.80 (Provisional)

(b) The amount of royalty on lignite paid by NLC to the Government of Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1999-2000	4.35
2000-2001	254.55 (includes Rs. 250.00 crores advance royalty paid in March, 2001)
2001-2002	97.90 (Adjusted against the advance royalty of Rs. 250.00 crores paid in March, 2001)
2002-2003 (April-June 2002)	21.69 (Adjusted against the advance royalty of Rs. 250.00 crores paid in March, 2001)

(c) and (d) Royalty is not payable by the Central Government to the State Government under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957. It is the mineral producing companies which pay royalty on the minerals to the concerned State Government under the provisions of aforesaid Act. The NLC has been paying royalty to the State Government regularly.

More Courses in Engineering Colleges

1344. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more courses are proposed to be started in engineering colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the efforts made for ensuring excellence, quality in the Engineering Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA

VERMA): (a) and (b) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) does invite proposals for introduction of new courses every year. However, starting new courses depends on requests received from institutes.

(c) For overall improvement in the quality of education, AICTE operates various schemes, such as Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence; Thrust Areas Programmes in Technical Education; Research and Development Programme; Entrepreneurship Management Development; Quality Improvement Programme, Early Faculty Induction Programme; Career Awards for young teachers; Emeritus Fellowships, etc. In order to assess the qualitative competence of technical institutions, the National Board of Accreditation is functioning under the aegis of AICTE. With a view to providing necessary direction to the technical education system in the country towards promotion of Postgraduate Education and Research in Engineering and Technology, in December 2001, the Ministry has announced a Policy Framework which provides for increasing the duration of M. Tech. Programmes from 18 to 24 months; raising the scholarship amount, etc.

[Translation]

Supply of Low Quality of Coal by CIL

1345. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding supply of low quality coal by Coal India Limited during the past few years and the current years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have fixed responsibility of anyone in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) It has been reported by Coal India Limited that complaints regarding supply of low quality coal by different subsidiary companies are received. The details of complaints received from 1999-2000 to June 2002 are given below in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Coal India Limited management has taken remedial action in this regard by investigating each specified complaint and taking suitable preventive measures (.) Charge sheet/warning letters/transfer orders have been issued to the concerned persons.

(e) The following steps have been taken by Coal India Limited:

(i) Shale/stone picking has been strengthened.

(ii) Selective mining along with proper blasting producers/techniques is being done.

(iii) Third Party/Joint Sampling has been introduced for major consumers to avoid disputes and timely settlement of quality of coal supplied.

Statement

The details of complaints received from 1999-2000 to June 2002.

Company	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	02-03 (Up to June 02)	Total	Nature of Complaints
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ECL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
BCCL	4	5	5	4	18	Oversized coal extraneous materials.
CCL	—	—	—	—	—	A written complaint has been received in the vigilance Department of CCL on 31.7.2000 alleging supply of low quality coal by CCL to its consumers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						during the period 1998-2000 due to which the concerned customers refused to make payment of coal price to CCL and this raised disputes about payment of about Rs. 350 crores. The matter is being investigated by CIL management and if allegations are proved disciplinary action may be taken against guilty officials.
NCL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
WCL	5	5	7	3	20	Lumpy coal/wet and muddy/sticky/inferior quality extraneous materials/stone etc.
SECL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
MCL	8	3	1	NIL	12	Lumpy coal/wet & muddy/sticky/foreign extraneous materials/stones etc.
NEC	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Cancellation of Allotments of Land by DDA

1346. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA have cancelled the allotment of the land allotted to the educational institutions due to the commercial use of the same by these institutions during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the rules fixed for allotting land to educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Land is allotted by Delhi Development Authority to various institutions including the educational institutions under Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981 which *inter-alia* states:

(i) It directly subserves the interest of the population of NCT of Delhi.

(ii) It is a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or such Institution is owned and run by the Government or any local authority or is constituted or established under any law for the time being in force.

(iii) It is of non-profit making character.

(iv) It is in possession of sufficient funds to meet the cost of land and the construction of building for its use.

(v) The case for allotment to such institutions is sponsored or recommended by a Department of Government of NCT of Delhi or a Ministry of the Central Government.

Migration of Farmers to Urban Areas

1347. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme at village level for welfare of poor farmers to ensure them employment so that their migration to urban areas could be checked;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) A new Scheme, namely, Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana (JPRGY) is being formulated to provide employment guarantee to the unemployed in the most distressed districts of the country. This scheme is proposed to be introduced during the current financial year.

[English]

Appointment of Monitors under CAPART

1348. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4408 dated April 17, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

(a) and (b) CAPART made it mandatory to appoint monitors to visit, appraise, evaluate and recommend projects as well as undertake financial and technical monitoring after completion of the projects with effect from 1996-1997. The year-wise number of monitors appointed by CAPART since 1996-1997 is the following:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. of monitors
1.	1996-97	239
2.	1997-98	314
3.	1998-99	440
4.	1999-2000	459
5.	2000-2001	477

(c) The number of monitoring assignments given to the each monitor state-wise and year-wise since 1996-1997 are given in the Annexure which indicates both the largest and least number of assignments given.

(d) No, Sir. However, due to various reasons such as non-availability of adequate monitors having specific subject matter specialisation and need for evaluations to be completed by a specific period etc., some monitors have been given higher number of assignments than others.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

ANNEXURE

No. of Assignment given to Monitors (Year-wise-State-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the Monitor	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH							
1.	Ms. Aruna Kumari	–	–	–	–	4	4
2.	A. Harivenkata Lakshman	–	–	2	23	11	36
3.	A. Nagareshanna	–	–	9	–	–	9
4.	A. Nathaniel	–	–	–	5	7	12
5.	A. Raghunadha Rao	–	–	–	3	–	3
6.	A. Ravindra	–	–	5	1	2	8
7.	A. Sateesh	–	–	5	15	4	24
8.	Abdul Razack	5	–	6	7	1	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	A.V.S.S.K. Rao	–	–	1	–	–	1
10.	Anuradha Naidu	–	–	–	–	1	1
11.	B. Janardhan Reddy	–	–	2	2	–	4
12.	B.K. Mahalaxmi	–	–	–	4	5	9
13.	B. Sarojini Devi	–	–	4	9	10	23
14.	B. Shiva Reddy	–	–	–	3	7	10
15.	C. Padmaja	–	–	1	–	–	1
16.	C. Sita Ramaiah	–	–	4	–	3	7
17.	C. Sudhakar	4	1	6	15	7	33
18.	C.V. Rangasai	–	–	3	3	2	8
19.	C.V. Rao	–	–	1	1	0	2
20.	C. Vardhini Rajan	–	–	1	0	0	1
21.	Ch. Keerthi	–	–	4	0	0	4
22.	Ch. Ravi Kumar (YP)	–	–	0	1	4	5
23.	Ch. Vemigpal Reddy	–	–	0	0	15	15
24.	D.S. Prasad	–	–	0	2	–	2
25.	D. Vasudeva Rao	–	–	2	1	1	4
26.	David Sam Roy	–	–	4	15	2	21
27.	Dr. B.C. Muthayya	–	–	1	0	0	1
28.	Dr. C. Manti	–	–	1	0	0	1
29.	Dr. H.G. Manumappa	–	–	2	0	0	2
30.	Dr. G. Jhansi Rani	–	–	4	0	0	4
31.	Dr. I. Ramabramham	–	–	1	6	0	7
32.	Dr. J.V.S. Murty	–	–	–	2	0	2
33.	Dr. K.M. Naidu	–	–	1	0	0	1
34.	Dr. Leela Prasad	–	–	–	1	1	2
35.	Dr. M. Muniratnam	–	–	2	0	0	2
36.	Dr. Murthy	–	–	1	0	0	1
37.	Dr. P. Puneetha Sagar	–	–	3	0	0	3
38.	Dr. Rita Menon	–	–	0	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39.	Dr. Singhi	–	–	0	1	0	1
40.	Dr. Sreedhar Seetharaman	–	–	0	0	2	2
41.	Dr. V. Reddappa Reddy	–	–	3	0	0	3
42.	Dr. Veena Shatrugana	–	–	1	1	0	2
43.	Dr. Y. Gangi Reddy	–	–	0	0	3	3
44.	E. Hari Babu	–	–	2	10	0	12
45.	E. Raghava Rao	–	9	11	21	5	46
46.	G.G. Gangadharan	–	1	0	5	1	7
47.	G.K. Bhimsain	–	–	1	0	0	1
48.	G. Lakshmaiah Naidu		–	4	1	7	12
49.	G. Mohan	–	–	0	0	1	1
50.	G. Muniratnam	–	–	4	0	0	4
51.	G. Ramakrishna Reddy	–	–	1	4	0	5
52.	G.S.R. Murthy	–	–	0	3	0	3
53.	G. Sitarama Rao	--	–	5	0	0	5
54.	G. Sivanarayana Raju		–	1	0	0	1
55.	G. Subba Rao	–	–	0	1	16	17
56.	G.V.G.V. Krishnam Raju	–	–	4	0	0	4
57.	G.V. Nagaraja Naidu	–	–	0	0	1	1
58.	G.V.V.S.D.S. Prasad	–	–	1	8	0	9
59.	Godfery G.P. Jawahar	–	–	0	4	21	25
60.	Gunti Choodamani	–	–	0	3	11	14
61.	J. Ranga Rao	–	–	6	7	0	13
62.	J. Seshadri Naidu	–	–	0	1	0	1
63.	Jenniffer Mathew (YP)	–	–	0	0	4	4
64.	K.A. Jyothi	–	–	0	15	1	16
65.	K. Ashok Ram (YP)	–	–	15	2	2	19
66.	K.C. Nayak	–	–	0	0	1	1
67.	K.C. Ravindra Babu	–	–	0	0	1	1
68.	K. Gangadharam	–	–	1	18	0	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
69.	K. Muniratna Naidu	–	–	1	6	0	7
70.	K. Narasaiah Naidu	–	2	0	0	1	3
71.	K. Ramakrihna Reddy	–	–	1	5	5	11
72.	K. Ravindra Babu	–	–	0	0	4	4
73.	K.S. Jagdish		–	1	0	0	1
74.	K.S. Raman	–	–	0	0	11	11
75.	K Shiva Prasad (Afpro)	–	–	1	4	7	12
76.	K. Sivasubbrahmanyam	–	3	2	0	5	10
77.	K. Suresh	–	–	0	0	2	2
78.	K. Swarna Kumari	–	–	2	0	0	2
79.	K.T. Srinivasa Reddy	–	–	0	1	7	8
80.	K.V. Ramana Murthy		–	2	9	5	16
81.	K.V. Rao	–	–	0	2	0	2
82.	K.V.S. Sastry	--	–	0	1	0	1
83.	K. Vishwanathan	–	–	0	1	0	1
84.	Khan Mumtaj Ali	–	–	1	0	0	1
85.	Krishna Murthy	–	–	0	1	0	1
86.	L.S.N. Murthy	–	–	0	11	4	15
87.	M.A. Qhayam		–	1	1	0	2
88.	M. Chandrasekhar Rao	--	–	1	0	0	1
89.	M.D. Rukmini		–	1	0	0	1
90.	G. Gopinath	--	–	1	0	0	1
91.	M. Ranga Raju		–	0	1	0	1
92.	M.S. Padmanabhan	–	–	1	0	0	1
93.	M.S.R. Prem Kumar	--	–	2	14	0	16
94.	M.V.S. Murthy	–	–	0	2	8	10
95.	M.V. Subba Rao	–	–	4	0	0	4
96.	Mahendra Naik	–	–	0	0	2	2
97.	Leo Francis Saldanha	–	–	1	0	1	2
98.	Krishn Pamarthy	–	–	1	1	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
99.	Nagamani	–	–	1	0	0	1
100.	P. Anjaiah	–	–	0	2	8	10
101.	P. Gangi Reddy	–	–	4	0	0	4
102.	P.S. Chandrasekhar Rao	–	–	0	0	6	6
103.	Pramod Kumar Mishra	–	–	0	0	2	2
104.	Pushpavalli (YP)	–	–	0	0	3	3
105.	R.G. Naidu	–	–	6	0	0	6
106.	R. Murli	–	–	6	11	2	19
107.	R. Murugesan	–	–	0	0	3	3
108.	R. Narsing Rao	–	–	2	0	0	2
109.	R. Rathna Swamy	–	–	1	19	0	20
110.	R. Ravikumar Raju	–	–	0	3	13	16
111.	Rajendra Shaw	–	–	1	0	0	1
112.	S. Pandarinath	–	–	0	0	1	1
113.	S. Siddi Raju	–	–	0	3	14	17
114.	S. Subbaramin Reddy	–	–	0	0	11	11
115.	Sahithya Puvanakrishnan	–	–	7	1	0	8
116.	Shama Thomas	–	–	6	0	0	6
117.	Smt. Padmaja Gangireddy	–	–	4	0	0	4
118.	S. Surendra Singh	–	–	0	2	0	2
119.	Surendra Kumar	–	–	1	4	4	9
120.	Suresh Kumar	–	–	3	24	6	33
121.	T. Dutta	–	–	0	0	1	1
122.	T. Harini	–	–	2	0	0	2
123.	T. Narasimha Reddy	–	–	4	2	0	6
124.	U.V.N. Charyulu	–	–	1	2	1	4
125.	V. Annamali	–	–	0	0	1	1
126.	V.J. Naidu	–	–	13	0	0	13
127.	V. Mayoomath	–	–	1	5	0	6
128.	V. Mohan Reddy	–	–	7	5	9	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
129.	V. Nagaiah	-	-	4	0	12	16
130.	V. Poornachandra Reddy	-	-	3	0	0	3
131.	V. Sathy Abhupal Reddy	-	-	0	0	4	4
132.	V. Sivasankar Rao	-	-	1	0	0	1
133.	V. Sivalinga Prasad	-	-	0	3	1	4
134.	V.V.P. Rao	-	-	0	1	0	1
135.	Vasant Yadgirker	-	-	0	0	2	2
136.	Y. Narasimhaiah	-	-	0	3	15	18
137.	Y. Srinivasa Rao	-	-	0	3	14	17
138.	A.P. Ghosh	1	-	1	-	-	2
139.	G. Paran Gowda	2	-	9	3	1	15
140.	M. David Sam Roy	3	-	-	-	-	3
141.	M. Rama Mani	3	-	7	1	-	11
142.	R.M. Laman	2	1	-	1	-	4
143.	R. Ratna Swamy	1	6	5	4	-	16
144.	T. Suresh Kumar	1	1	-	4	-	6
145.	A.B. Balasubramanium	-	2	-	-	-	2
146.	Narendra K. Jain	-	1	-	-	-	1
147.	R.I. Saac Karunakar	-	3	1	2	1	7
148.	A.K. Bhagwati	-	-	1	-	-	1
149.	Bhanwar Lal	-	-	5	-	-	5
150.	C. Ashok Kumar	-	-	1	-	-	1
151.	Gangireddy Padmaja	-	-	2	-	-	2
152.	M. Narain Swamy	-	-	1	-	-	1
153.	B.S. Nagarajan	-	-	-	1	-	1
154.	L. Kanan	-	-	-	1	-	1
155.	P. Hegde	-	-	-	2	-	2
156.	Usha Abrol	-	-	-	2	1	3
157.	G.V. Reddy	-	-	-	-	2	2
158.	W.G. (Dr.) Thomas Varghese	-	-	-	-	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR							
1.	A.P. Ghosh	4	–	1	–	–	5
2.	Anand Dinkar Karve	1	–	–	–	–	1
3.	D.P. Singh	1	3	–	–	–	4
4.	D.N. Sharma	3	–	–	–	–	3
5.	J.B. Ram	1	1	–	9	–	11
6.	M.M. Prasad	1	1	–	4	–	6
7.	P.N. Jha	9	–	–	2	1	12
8.	R.N. Singh	1	2	–	5	6	14
9.	R.K. Singh	2	2	–	7	4	15
10.	Satish Girija	22	–	–	10	11	43
11.	Shalinder Kr. Srivastava	6	2	2	9	1	20
12.	Soloman Prakash	1	–	–	–	–	1
13.	T. Sran	1	4	–	9	15	29
14.	C. Balram Singh	–	1	–	–	–	1
15.	G.C. Shukla	–	1	–	–	–	1
16.	S. Rath	–	1	–	–	–	1
17.	Anil Kumar Singh	–	–	1	11	13	25
18.	Ashwinikr. Singh	–	–	1	2	–	3
19.	B.K. Pandey	–	–	1	–	–	1
20.	C.L. Verma	–	–	1	–	–	1
21.	Dhruva Narain Roy	–	–	1	5	2	8
22.	Dwarka Nath	–	–	1	–	–	1
23.	G. Pavan Goeda	–	–	3	5	3	11
24.	Gopal Chandra Verma	–	–	1	4	1	6
25.	Kailash Bihari	–	–	3	–	–	3
26.	Rajendra Kishore	–	–	1	15	–	16
27.	Rajendra Pratap Singh	–	–	1	–	–	1
28.	Satendra Narain	–	–	3	4	–	7
29.	T. Dutta	–	–	2	–	–	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	K.B. Gupta	–	–	–	1	–	1
31.	M.K. Dangi	–	–	–	10	7	17
32.	Naripendra Narain	–	–	–	3	1	4
33.	Pushpa Martin	–	–	–	2	1	3
34.	U.K. Singh	–	–	–	1	–	1
35.	Venugopal Pingali	–	–	–	3	–	3
36.	Dhabaleswar Nanda	–	–	–	–	1	1
37.	Ram Briksha Mishra	–	–	–	1	17	18
38.	Sheo Sharam	–	–	–	10	17	27
39.	Pramod Kuma Singh	–	–	–	5	–	5
40.	R.P. Singh	–	–	–	1	4	5
41.	Kamlesh Kumar	–	–	–	5	1	6
42.	Ashok Kumar Parya	–	–	–	1	1	2
43.	L.D. Dayal	–	–	–	1	1	2
44.	R.N. Shukla	–	–	–	3	7	10
45.	B.K. Pandey	–	–	–	1	1	2
46.	Kanhiya Ohdar	–	–	–	3	4	7
47.	U.K. Sharma	–	–	–	3	3	6
48.	Razi Alam	–	–	–	1	3	4
49.	Arup Kumar	–	–	–	1	4	5
50.	M.C. Sarkar	–	–	–	1	8	9
51.	Prithunjay Kumar	–	–	–	–	8	8
52.	Akhilesh Kumar Singh	–	–	–	–	6	6
53.	Vikash Nath	–	–	–	–	2	2
54.	M.H. Ansari	–	–	–	–	6	6
55.	Gyan Prakash	–	–	–	–	2	2
56.	S. Mitra	–	–	–	–	1	1
57.	H.S. Ahluwalia	–	–	–	–	2	2
58.	Parmanand Singh	–	–	–	–	2	2
59.	M.B. Saran	–	–	–	–	9	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
60.	K. Gopinath	–	–	–	–	1	1
61.	M.K. Sathpathy	–	–	–	–	4	4
62.	M.K. Roy	–	–	–	–	1	1
63.	Shami Akhtar	–	–	–	–	1	1
64.	Om Prakash	–	–	–	–	1	1
65.	T. Mishra	–	–	–	–	1	1
ASSAM							
1.	Hari Prasad	11	4	–	–	–	15
2.	A.K. Gangwar	3	–	1	–	–	4
3.	Aloy Kr. Barah	2	–	–	–	–	2
4.	Ashim Kr. Baruah	–	–	7	1	–	8
5.	Ashish Chakraborty	3	1	–	–	–	4
6.	A.K. Bhagwati	1	1	–	–	–	2
7.	A.K. Bhagwati	–	–	1	2	1	4
8.	Bhupen Sharma	10	8	5	1	–	24
9.	B.P. Barmah	–	1	–	–	–	1
10.	Bhaskar Bhattacharya	–	1	–	–	–	1
11.	B.J. basurantary	–	–	–	–	3	3
12.	Dilip Sharma	8	–	–	–	1	9
13.	D. Phukan	6	–	–	–	–	6
14.	B.C Bhatt	2	–	–	–	–	2
15.	Dipen Kalita	1	–	–	1	5	7
16.	D. Mosagrahar	–	–	6	6	4	16
17.	M.B. Ray	–	–	–	–	2	2
18.	J. Devi	2	4	–	–	–	6
19.	J. Raghaviah	2	1	–	1	1	5
20.	Kiran Aiyengia	10	9	6	3	–	28
21.	M.L. Roy	–	–	–	–	1	1
22.	M.Chakrabarty	–	–	–	–	1	1
23.	N.N. Sarma	3	–	–	–	–	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Pradeep Kalita	3	2	–	–	–	5
25.	Pradeep Kr. Sharma	2	2	–	2	–	6
26.	Pankaj Kr. Barmah	–	7	–	–	–	7
27.	Pranab Barmah	1	–	–	–	–	1
28.	P.C. Acharya	–	–	–	2	–	2
29.	Ravindra Nath	12	1	–	–	–	13
30.	Rachna Yadav	2	7	–	–	5	14
31.	Ramani Kanta Sharma	–	6	9	2	2	19
32.	Santi Saikia	3	1	–	–	–	4
33.	Sathy Asree	1	2	–	–	–	3
34.	S.K. Barkoloi	4	–	–	–	–	4
35.	S.N. Borthakur	–	–	–	2	3	5
36.	Uddalak Dutta	1	5	3	1	–	10
37.	U.P. Dhar	4	4	2	–	–	10
38.	V.P. Singh	3	4	2	–	–	9
39.	Debaprasad Chakraborty	–	–	1	–	–	1
ARUNACHAL PRADESH							
1.	A. Arunachalam	–	–	3	1	–	4
2.	A.K. Sahu	–	–	–	–	1	1
3.	Makhurjya Kr. Dutta	–	–	–	3	–	3
4.	Vijay Kr. Sharma	–	–	–	3	–	3
5.	Y.P. Rao	–	–	–	1	–	1
MANIPUR							
1.	Albort Z.M	4	2	1	–	–	7
2.	Ashok Y. Tipins	2	–	–	–	–	2
3.	Brajeswari Devei	–	4	6	5	3	18
4.	B. Deven Sharma	2	2	–	–	–	4
5.	K. Maharari Singh	–	3	–	1	3	7
6.	Km. Somorendra Singh	–	1	–	–	–	1
7.	Mumar Pheigac	–	1	–	2	–	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	N. Gopal Chandra	–	3	–	–	5	8
9.	N. Babulin	–	–	–	2	3	5
10.	R.K. Diana Devi	1	3	–	–	–	4
11.	Sushil Kr. Singh	12	6	–	–	–	18
12.	S. Khullar	–	1	–	–	–	1
13.	Surjit Singh	10	10	1	–	–	21
14.	T.S. Naganiar	–	0	1	4	3	8
15.	Y. lakshman Singh	4	15	9	8	6	42
16.	Avdesh K. Gangwar	1	3	1	1	–	6
17.	Jai Prakash Raghavia	1	–	–	–	–	1
18.	A.K. Bhagwati	–	2	–	–	–	2
19.	A. Lanu Ao	–	2	–	–	–	2
20.	Braja Mohan Sahoo	–	2	–	–	–	2
21.	H. Laksawmiliana	–	5	–	–	–	5
22.	Mumin Kakti	–	1	–	–	–	1
23.	Anuradha Takwar	–	–	–	1	–	1
24.	Dalal Chandra Banerjee	–	–	–	1	–	1
25.	D. Chabrabarty	–	–	–	1	–	1
26.	Ganesh Chander Sharma	–	–	–	3	–	3
27.	Jatindra N. Kalita	–	–	–	1	–	1
28.	P.K. Goswami	–	–	–	2	–	2
29.	Tapan Kumar Mishra	–	–	–	1	–	1
30.	Anupurna Sanyal	–	–	–	–	1	1
31.	P.C. Acharya	–	–	–	–	1	1
32.	Satish Girja	–	–	–	–	1	1
33.	Soami Shosh	–	–	–	–	1	1
MEGHALAYA							
1.	C. Noropha	–	–	–	1	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MIZORAM							
1.	H. Laisawmliana	2	5	1	–	–	8
2.	Snagara Sailo	3	–	–	–	–	3
3.	Tawnenga	–	1	–	–	–	1
4.	Minin Karti	–	1	–	–	–	1
5.	A.K. Gangwar	–	–	–	2	–	2
NAGALAND							
1.	A. Lanu Ao	2	1	1	–	–	4
2.	Atoshi	–	2	–	–	–	2
3.	Deo Nakku	2	1	–	–	–	3
4.	K. Vizo	10	–	1	–	2	13
5.	L. Vizo	–	5	1	–	–	6
6.	Neheto Sohe	2	1	–	2	–	5
7.	T. Penzu	–	–	–	1	–	1
8.	Velu Shiyo	–	1	–	–	–	1
SIKKIM							
1.	Hussain Saikia	3	6	–	–	–	9
TRIPURA							
1.	C.N. Anil	–	1	5	1	–	7
2.	D.K. Singh	2	4	–	2	–	8
3.	Chitta Ranjan Paul	–	–	–	1	–	1
GUJARAT							
1.	Amritbhai Rai Chndra Patel	–	2	–	–	1	3
2.	G. Paran Gowda	–	1	1	–	1	3
3.	J.N. Chopra	5	13	2	4	11	35
4.	Bal Want Shankar Sathe	–	–	1	–	–	1
5.	M.P. Srinivas	–	–	1	–	–	1
6.	S.G. Kashikar	–	–	1	–	–	1
7.	S.N. Singh	–	–	1	–	–	1
8.	Anand Shankar Dave	–	–	–	3	–	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Anil Shidore	–	–	–	1	–	1
10.	Vasant M. Gumaste	–	–	–	1	–	1
11.	Amita Shah	–	–	–	1	1	2
12.	Babu Prakash Patil	–	–	–	–	1	1
13.	Chhaya Datar	–	–	–	–	1	1
14.	Dalip R. Shah	–	–	–	11	2	13
15.	Dearka Nath Sharma	–	–	–	–	1	1
16.	N.M. Jungnure	–	–	–	–	2	2
17.	N. Sanjiv Rawal	–	–	–	–	1	1
18.	S. Vithal Waman	–	–	–	–	1	1
19.	Suprabha Aggarwal	–	–	–	–	1	1
20.	Sh. J.J. Kumar	–	–	–	–	1	1
21.	Sh. R.K. Sama	–	–	–	–	1	1
22.	P.N. Bhatia	21	19	9	25	9	83
23.	J.N. Dave	29	12	9	–	–	50
24.	Sh. P.B. Pandya	11	18	6	4	1	40
25.	Rohit Shukla	4	4	1	–	–	9
26.	M.K. Aggarwal	12	16	19	1	–	48
27.	Sh. N. Kumar	–	–	–	–	1	1
28.	R. Baghela	–	2	–	–	–	2
29.	Narisa Barot	–	1	–	–	–	1
30.	M.M. Shah	1	8	6	14	5	34
31.	M.B. Mehta	–	–	–	1	–	1
32.	Smt. Apexa Patel	–	–	–	–	1	1
MAHARASHTRA							
1.	V.S. Deshmukh	17	3	–	–	–	20
2.	Satish Kumar	–	–	–	–	1	1
3.	Satish Kulkarni	–	–	–	–	1	1
4.	B.S. Sathe	–	–	–	2	1	3
5.	K.R. Sonar	–	–	–	–	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	K.S. Deshpande	9	9	17	4	–	39
7.	K.N. Dandewal	2	–	–	–	–	2
8.	K.M. Gedam	4	1	4	1	–	10
9.	Vinay Ganapati	4	–	1	–	–	5
10.	P. Kaushik	–	1	–	–	–	1
11.	M.A. Ghare	–	–	1	–	–	1
12.	N.K. Umarani	–	–	7	2	–	9
13.	M.M. Kulkarni	3	3	2	–	1	9
14.	D.R. Narang	1	–	–	–	–	1
15.	P.R. Maahalkar	–	–	–	2	5	7
16.	Taran Kate	–	1	1	5	5	12
17.	P.B. Patil	–	–	–	10	1	11
18.	C.G. Datar	–	–	–	3	2	5
19.	S.S. Puranik	–	–	1	2	–	3
20.	Bibha Gupta	–	–	–	5	–	5
21.	M.M. Janginure	–	–	–	1	2	3
22	D.R. Bapat	–	–	1	4	3	8
23.	P.S. Paul	–	–	1	5	5	11
24.	B.G. Katpatal	–	–	1	2	–	3
25.	P.R. Mahajan	–	–	–	–	3	3
26.	A.R. Patel	1	3	–	1	–	5
27.	Anand Dinkar Karve	1	–	–	1	4	6
28.	M.R. Sathe	1	–	–	–	–	1
29.	G. Paran Gowda	–	1	1	–	–	2
30.	K.Vijaya Laxmi	–	1	–	–	–	1
31.	Nitiam Pranjape	–	2	1	–	–	3
32.	S.B. Gokhle	–	1	–	–	–	1
33.	S.S. Rath	–	1	–	–	–	1
34.	Shaju V. Joseph	–	1	–	–	–	1
35.	V.K. Jain	–	1	–	–	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	V. Seshagri Rao	–	1	–	–	–	1
37.	Ajeet Oak	–	–	1	–	–	1
38.	A. Phadnis	–	–	3	2	2	7
39.	B.R. Gharkar	–	–	3	–	–	3
40.	Sh. S. Vithal Waman	–	–	3	1	3	7
41.	A. V. Phadke	–	–	–	1	–	1
42.	H.G. Manumappa	–	–	–	1	–	1
43.	M. Prabhakar Raghunath	–	–	–	1	–	1
44.	M.S Ravi Prakash	–	–	–	1	–	1
45.	Madhukar Ramchandra Sathe	–	–	–	1	–	1
46.	P Kamala Manohar Swamy	–	–	–	1	–	1
47.	P.D. Agnihotri	–	–	–	1	–	1
48.	Ramalal Kashyap	–	–	–	2	–	2
49.	S. Aggarwal	–	–	–	1	–	1
50.	A.S.P. Murthy	–	–	–	–	1	1
51.	C.G. Datar	–	–	–	–	3	3
52.	K.r. Kapse	–	–	–	–	1	1
53.	Leena Kashyap	–	–	–	–	1	1
54.	M.S. Ravi Prakash	–	–	–	–	1	1
55.	P.PS. Gosain	–	–	–	–	1	1
56.	S.Y. Kulkarni	–	–	–	–	2	2
57.	Shrikant Gupta	–	–	–	–	2	2
58.	V. Gajana Dandwate	–	–	–	–	2	2
MADHYA PRADESH							
1.	P.G. Sohni	–	–	–	2	–	2
2.	S.D. Sukla	–	2	2	9	10	23
3.	P.B. Agnihotri	–	–	–	1	–	1
4.	S.P. Satiyg	–	–	–	25	1	26
5.	H.K. Jain	2	2	–	–	–	4
6.	A.K. Varma	–	–	–	–	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Avnish Tiwari	33	19	27	7	11	97
8.	L.K. Choubey	9	14	2	–	–	25
9.	T.R. Gupta	9	14	2	–	–	25
10.	P.S. Dixit	3	–	–	–	–	3
11.	J.P. Sharma	1	–	–	–	–	1
12.	V.K. Jain	–	2	–	1	–	3
13.	A.S. Dave	–	–	1	1	–	2
14.	M.L. Naik	–	–	1	–	–	1
15.	Lalit Mohan Sexena	–	–	–	1	–	1
16.	Ramilal Kashyap	–	–	–	1	–	1
17.	Ajitt Phandis	–	–	–	–	1	1
18.	C.V. Rangasai	–	–	–	–	2	2
19.	P.P.S. Gusain	–	–	–	–	2	2
20.	R.P. Singh	–	–	–	–	2	2
21.	Tarok Kate	–	–	–	–	1	1
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
1.	Sri Anil Kumar	–	–	1	3	9	13
2.	Sri Devanshu Chakervorty	–	–	–	1	–	1
3.	Ms.Namvatarha	–	–	–	1	–	1
4.	MS. Meenakshi Sharma	–	–	–	3	4	7
5.	Dr. M.K. Acharya	–	–	1	–	–	1
6.	Shri Hitender Kapoor	–	–	–	4	1	5
7.	Sri K. Bidhi Singh	–	–	–	–	2	2
8.	Sri V.K. Agnihotri	–	–	–	3	–	3
9.	Sri P.R.. Ramesh	–	–	1	–	–	1
10.	Sri O.P. Sehgal	–	–	1	–	–	1
11.	Sri Joginder Walia	–	–	2	–	2	4
12.	Dr. R.S. Chandel	–	–	4	–	2	6
13.	Sri K.S. Verma	–	–	–	1	2	3
14.	Dr. Rajesh K. Kaley	–	–	–	1	–	1
15.	Sri J.K. Tomar	–	–	2	–	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Sri J.R. Ramol	–	–	–	–	2	2
17.	Sri Pooran Sharma	–	–	–	–	1	1
18.	Sri Rajesh Sharma	–	–	1	–	1	2
19.	Sri Vijay Thakur	–	–	–	–	6	6
20.	Sri T.C. Sharma	2	1	–	–	–	3
21.	Sri A.P. Ghosh	–	1	–	–	–	1
22.	Sri D.N. Sharma	–	1	–	–	–	1
23.	Sri M.C. Saxena	–	1	–	–	–	1
24.	Sri B.S. Rao	–	–	2	1	–	3
25.	Sri Bakshesh Singh	–	–	2	–	–	2
26.	Sri J.C. Kaushik	–	–	2	1	–	3
27.	Sri J.M. Balmurugan	–	–	1	–	–	1
28.	Sri R.C. Mittal	–	–	1	1	–	2
29.	Sri K.V. Gupta	–	–	–	1	–	1
30.	Sri D.P.S. Gosal	–	–	–	3	–	3
31.	Sri R. Devroy	–	–	–	1	–	1
32.	Sri F.A. Khudsar	–	–	–	–	1	1
33.	Sri Suresh C. Tiwan	–	–	–	–	1	1
34.	Sri Dharamveer	5	9	–	–	–	14
35.	Sri. O.P. Sehgal	2	1	–	–	–	3
36.	Sri D.V. Singh	3	1	–	–	–	4
HARYANA							
1.	Sri A.L. Bhatia	–	–	1	–	–	1
2.	Dr. Anil Sharma	–	–	1	8	7	16
3.	Dr. Mohinder Singh	–	–	1	1	6	8
4.	Mrs. Marminder Kaur	–	–	–	2	1	3
5.	Sri Rajpal	–	–	–	4	–	4
6.	Sri Iqbal Singh	–	–	–	4	7	11
7.	Sri Noor Mohammad	–	–	1	3	1	5
8.	Sri Vishal Bhardwaj	–	–	–	8	6	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Sri J.C. Kaushik	–	–	1	1	6	8
10.	Sri Raj Kumar	–	–	1	–	2	3
11.	Ms. Poornima Chauhan	–	–	1	3	–	4
12.	Wg. Cdr. Jagjit Singh	–	–	1	5	6	12
13.	Sri Kushwaha	–	–	–	–	1	1
14.	Sri Bhushan Pal	–	–	–	–	6	6
15.	Sri D.D. Sagwal	–	–	–	–	6	6
16.	Sri Jagdish Markendy	–	–	–	–	2	2
17.	Sri R.K. Upadhaya	–	–	–	–	2	2
18.	MS. Shabeen Ara	–	–	–	–	2	2
19.	Sri D.N. Sharma	1	–	1	–	–	2
20.	Sri K.G. Bahal	1	2	–	–	–	3
21.	Sri N.K. Jain	1	–	–	–	–	1
22.	Sri Ramashre Singh	1	–	–	–	–	1
23.	Sri S.K. Sundriyal	1	–	–	–	–	1
24.	Sri P.P.S. Gosain	–	2	1	–	1	4
25.	Sri Bakshis Singh	–	–	2	–	–	2
26.	Sri K.B. Gupta	–	–	1	–	–	1
27.	Sri L.M. Saxena	–	–	1	–	–	1
28.	Sri L. Arun Kumar	–	–	–	–	1	1
29.	Sri Sunder Lal	2	–	–	–	–	2
JAMMU & KASHMIR							
1.	Sri Ali Mohammad Mir	–	–	1	–	–	1
2.	Sri Hohd. Amin Dar	–	–	5	4	2	11
3.	Sri G.M. Seikh	–	–	–	–	2	2
4.	Dr. Paran Gowda	–	–	1	–	–	1
5.	Sri R.K. Luna	–	–	1	–	–	1
PUNJAB							
1.	Shri Dharam Singh Sahota	–	–	1	–	–	1
2.	Dr. Amrita Kumari	–	–	1	–	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Sri N.S. Singh	–	–	1	4	5	10
4.	Sri G.J. Singh	–	–	1	–	–	1
5.	Sri Jagroop Singh	–	–	1	–	–	1
6.	Sri Lakhbir Singh	–	–	1	3	2	6
7.	Sri Rakesh Sehgal	–	–	–	–	1	1
8.	Sri L.R. Aggarwal	–	–	–	–	2	2
9.	Ms. Raji Vaid	–	–	–	–	3	3
10.	Sri N.S. Sandhu	–	–	–	–	6	6
11.	Sri G.C. Shukla	1	–	–	–	–	1
12.	Sri D.N. Sharma	–	1	–	–	–	1
13.	Sri K.B. Gupta	–	–	1	–	–	1
CHANDIGARH							
1.	Col. H.J. Puri	–	–	1	1	–	2
2.	Sri Ajaib Singh	–	–	2	–	–	2
3.	Sri Naresh Anand	–	–	–	4	7	11
4.	Dr. Charanjeet Singh	–	–	–	–	2	2
5.	Dr. P.D. Sharma	–	–	–	–	1	1
DELHI							
1.	Sri. A.P. Ghosh	8	7	1	1	–	17
2.	Sri D.K. Das	4	15	6	–	–	25
3.	Sri H.L. Dani	5	1	–	–	–	6
4.	Sri O.P. Gaur	1	2	–	–	–	3
5.	Sri A.N. Kapoor	19	4	1	1	–	25
6.	Sri D.P. Sharma	5	9	1	1	–	16
7.	Sri R.K. Aggarwal	–	4	–	–	–	4
8.	Sri N.K. Jain	–	2	–	–	–	2
9.	Sri J. Mathew	–	–	–	1	2	3
10.	Sri T.C. Sharma	–	–	–	2	2	4
11.	Sri P.P.S. Sharma	–	–	–	–	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJASTHAN							
1.	Sri G.L. Saraswat	23	9	5	9	1	47
2.	Sri K.C. Malhotra	8	–	–	–	–	8
3.	Sri N.M. Mehta	21	12	8	4	–	45
4.	Sri Awadh Prasad	11	2	6	1	–	20
5.	Sri S.K. Jain	–	–	5	–	–	5
6.	Sri B.C. Bhandari	9	16	4	2	–	31
7.	Sri B.P. Joshi	2	–	4	1	2	9
8.	Sri S.M. Mehta	3	9	–	–	–	12
9.	Sri Jagdish Chandra	5	–	–	–	–	5
10.	Sri S. Gehmawat	2	5	–	1	–	8
11.	Sri G.S. Narwani	–	7	3	5	–	15
12.	Sri J.C. Sharma	–	14	4	1	–	19
13.	Sri V. Vidrohi	1	6	5	12	1	25
14.	Sri P.C Jain	–	2	3	–	–	5
15.	Sri S.S. Bhatti	–	3	1	–	–	4
16.	Sri G. Bhambani	–	1	4	17	4	26
17.	Sri V.C. Gupta	–	–	–	2	6	8
18.	Sri G.K. Sinha	–	–	–	2	–	2
19.	Sri R.K. Pandey	–	–	–	2	–	2
20.	Sri G.L. Jain	–	–	–	–	3	3
21.	Sri G.R. Sharma	–	1	–	–	7	8
22.	Sri P. Saxena	–	–	–	–	4	4
23.	Sri S.N. Mathur	–	–	–	–	4	4
24.	Sri Bhagirath Sharma	–	–	1	–	–	1
25.	Sri G. Paran Gowda	–	–	2	–	–	2
26.	Sri S. Manhot	–	–	1	–	3	4
27.	Sri D.N. Sharma	–	1	–	–	–	1
28.	Sri J.N. Chopra	–	1	–	–	–	1
29.	Sri J.N. Kalita	–	–	–	1	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Sri P.M. Deo	–	–	–	1	–	1
31.	Sri P.P.S. Gosain	–	–	–	–	1	1
32.	Sri J. Mathew	–	–	–	–	1	1
33.	Sri Ajeet Phandis	–	–	–	–	1	1
34.	Sri Ajeet Oak	–	–	–	–	1	1
TAMIL NADU							
1.	Sri Ajeya	–	–	–	2	–	2
2.	Sri A. Madhan Kumar	2	1	6	2	9	20
3.	Sri A vidyanathan	–	–	1	1	–	2
4.	Sri Abdul Bhai	–	–	–	1	–	1
5.	Sri Alok Guha	–	–	–	1	–	1
6.	Sri Anthony Swamy	–	–	–	2	–	2
7.	Sri B Srikumar	–	–	–	5	–	5
8.	Sri B. Subramanyam Reddy	–	–	1	–	–	1
9.	Sri C.R. Ramanarayanan	–	–	1	4	–	5
10.	Sri C. Villi	–	–	–	–	2	2
11.	Sri D.K. Oza	–	1	1	4	–	6
12.	Ms. D.P. Indira	–	–	–	1	–	1
13.	Dr. Arti Kaulpra	–	–	1	2	–	3
14.	Dr. Daisy Dharmaraj	–	3	4	4	–	11
15.	Dr. M.P. Boraian	–	–	2	15	–	17
16.	Dr. N. Narayanasamy	2	–	–	1	–	3
17.	Dr. Rajammal P Devdas	–	–	1	1	–	2
18.	Dr. S. Ponnuraj	4	1	2	5	1	13
19.	Dr. T.C.A. Srinivasaramanujan	–	–	–	8	2	10
20.	Dr. T.M. Vatsala	–	–	–	4	1	5
21.	Dr. T. Ranganathan	–	–	–	3	–	3
22.	Dr. A.V. Balasubramanyam	–	2	2	4	–	8
23.	Ms. G. Kavitha (YP)	–	–	–	–	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Sri G. Paran Gowda	13	5	6	9	13	46
25.	Sri G.R. Srinivasan	–	–	–	3	7	10
26.	Sri G. Raja	–	–	–	2	–	2
27.	Sri J. George Joseph	–	–	–	3	2	5
28.	Sri J. Mariados	–	–	–	1	–	1
29.	Sri J. Paul Alexander	–	–	–	2	4	6
30.	Sri Joseph Thomas	–	–	3	1	–	4
31.	Sri K. Balasubramanyam	–	–	–	1	–	1
32.	Sri K. Govinda Raju	–	–	–	1	–	1
33.	Sri K. Jagannathan	–	–	1	6	–	7
34.	Sri K. Janardhan	–	–	–	1	–	1
35.	Sri K. Jayaraman	–	–	1	–	–	1
36.	Sri K. Kannan	–	–	–	1	–	1
37.	Sri K. Narender	–	–	–	–	1	1
38.	Sri K. Natrajan	3	1	5	1	3	13
39.	Sri K.S. Govindan	–	–	2	–	–	2
40.	Sri K.V. Bondale	–	–	–	–	6	6
41.	MS. K.Vijayalakshmi	–	1	–	–	–	1
42.	Sri Kirupa Karan	–	–	–	–	1	1
43.	Sri L. Kannan	–	–	1	4	–	5
44.	Sri D. Diraviaraj	–	–	–	–	4	4
45.	Ms. M. Pushpanjali (YP)	–	–	–	–	1	1
46.	Ms. Anbarasi	–	–	–	–	1	1
47.	Sri N. Amuthasekharan	–	–	–	–	8	8
48.	Sri N.P. Palanisamy	2	–	1	17	8	28
49.	Ms. N. Radha	–	–	1	4	2	7
50.	Sri Siva Kumar	–	–	–	2	–	2
51.	Sri P. Annakamu	–	–	3	2	–	5
52.	Sri P. Bhagavatheeswaran	–	–	–	1	6	7
53.	Sri P. Vivekanandan	–	–	–	1	12	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54.	Sri R.M. Lakshmanan	–	1	1	16	12	30
55.	Sri S.K. Kumar	–	–	–	2	–	2
56.	Sri S. Kamaraj	–	–	–	8	–	8
57.	Sri S. Pandian	–	–	1	7	–	8
58.	Sri S. Rajagopalan	–	–	–	1	–	1
59.	Sri S. Settrunarayanan	3	–	–	–	2	5
60.	Sri S. Srikumar	–	–	–	3	–	3
61.	Ms. S. Stelia Mary	–	–	7	5	5	17
62.	Sird Chennai	–	–	2	–	–	2
63.	Sri Subbarama Naidu	–	–	–	1	–	1
64.	Sri Sultan Ahmed Ismail	–	1	3	3	–	7
65.	Sri Sunder Egbert	–	–	1	2	–	3
66.	Sri T. Kannan	–	–	–	–	6	6
67.	Sri. T.S. Vaidyanathan	–	–	1	1	–	2
68.	*Sri V.N. Ramasubramanian*	–	–	2	1	1	4
69.	Sri V. Ramaswamy	–	–	1	–	–	1
70.	Sri V. Sampath	–	–	–	–	3	3
71.	Sri V. Seshagri Rao	2	4	1	–	1	8
72.	Sri B.S. Nagarajan	5	–	–	–	–	5
73.	Sri K. Narasaiah Naidu	1	–	1	–	–	2
74.	Sri R. Srinivasamurthy	1	–	–	–	–	1
75.	Sri R. Ramachandran	1	2	3	–	–	6
76.	Sri S. Chellapandi	14	–	–	–	–	14
77.	Sri A. Killivalavan	–	5	–	–	–	5
78.	Sri G.G. Gangadharan	–	1	–	–	–	1
79.	Sri K. Chappal	1	2	2	–	–	5
80.	Ms. Usha Abrol	–	3	–	–	–	3
81.	Sri M.R. Rajagopalan	–	–	2	1	–	3
82.	Sri S. Seshagiri Rao	–	–	2	1	–	3
83.	Sri S. Subrama Rao	–	–	–	1	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
84.	Sri S. Thekackara	–	–	–	2	–	2
85.	Sri M.G. Fransis Xavier	–	–	–	–	2	2
86.	Ms. Maria Kamalam	–	–	–	–	1	1
87.	Sri R. Jayalaxi	–	–	–	–	1	1
88.	Sri R. Natesan	–	–	–	–	1	1
89.	Sri S.R. Subbamanium	–	–	–	–	2	2
ORISSA							
1.	Sri Achyut Das	1	–	–	–	1	2
2.	Sri A.K. Kaliamuri	–	1	–	–	–	1
3.	Sri A.K. Patra	–	4	3	1	6	14
4.	Sri A. Sahoo	–	–	2	–	–	2
5.	Sri A.K. Kapoor	–	–	1	–	–	1
6.	Sri B.M. Sahoo	9	4	6	6	–	25
7.	Sri B.N. Rath	10	4	5	2	3	24
8.	Sri B. Mishra	7	6	1	5	15	34
9.	Sri B.K. Mishra	–	–	3	–	9	12
10.	Sri B.P. Samal	–	–	–	–	4	4
11.	Sri B.B. Swain	–	–	–	–	3	3
12.	Sri Charaka Mishra	–	–	1	–	–	1
13.	Sri C.V. Krishan	–	–	–	–	7	7
14.	Sri D. Mishra	6	–	8	–	–	14
15.	Sri D. Jaganath Raju	2	4	4	3	3	16
16.	Sri D.K. Jena	2	4	–	–	–	6
17.	Sri Dibakar Pradhan	3	–	–	–	–	3
18.	Sri Debendra Nath Das	–	–	7	7	11	25
19.	Sri Dharitri Dwivedi	–	–	–	2	4	6
20.	Ms. Geetanjali Mishri	3	5	5	10	8	31
21.	Sri G.K.Panda	6	5	4	–	–	15
22.	Sri G.K. Patnaik	2	2	1	–	–	5
23.	Sri Gangadhar Nayak	6	2	1	1	3	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Ms. Geetanjali Patnaik	4	5	12	11	9	41
25.	Sri G. Pradhan	–	1	2	4	5	12
26.	Sri G.P. Mishra	–	–	1	–	–	1
27.	Sri Gouda Paran	–	–	–	3	1	4
28.	Sri G.C. Monanty	–	–	6	3	9	18
29.	Sri J. Pradhan	1	1	4	–	–	6
30.	Sri K.C. Das	4	4	–	–	–	8
31.	Sri K.C. Nayak	3	6	10	2	8	29
32.	Sri K.M. Satpathy	14	3	2	–	–	19
33.	Sri K.R. Agrawal	1	–	–	–	–	1
34.	Sri K.J. Patnaik	–	1	–	–	–	1
35.	Ms. Krushna Chitnya Nayak	–	1	–	–	–	1
36.	Sri K.P. Mishra	–	5	8	4	12	29
37.	Sri. K. Narasima Chari	–	–	–	6	1	7
38.	Ms. Kuljeet Kaur Bhanot	–	–	1	1	2	4
39.	Sri Kulamani Das	–	–	2	–	9	11
40.	Sri Khirod Mohapatra	–	–	–	–	3	3
41.	Sri M.M. Mohapatra	1	1	–	–	–	2
42.	Sri M.K. Mohapatra	2	–	–	–	–	2
43.	Sri Mahendra Nath Nayak	–	–	12	7	7	26
44.	Sri Managovinda Santha	–	–	–	–	3	3
45.	Ms. Manorama Patnaik	–	–	–	–	1	1
46.	Sri Niranjan Jena	9	2	–	–	–	11
47.	Ms. Nirupama Badapanda	1	2	–	1	1	5
48.	Sri N.C. Kar	2	2	3	–	–	7
49.	Sri Narayan Sahoo	3	17	5	–	8	33
50.	Sri P. Rath	1	3	–	–	–	4
51.	Sri P.C. Kanungo	4	5	10	1	9	29
52.	Sri Prafulla Ch. Parija	1	1	–	–	–	2
53.	Sri Pradeep Mohapatra	–	1	–	–	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
54.	Sri Kpradeep Ku. Tripathy	–	–	3	1	4	8
55.	Sri P.S. Mukherjee	–	–	1	2	3	6
56.	Sri Pramod Ku. Mishra	–	–	1	3	13	17
57.	Sri Pravu Charan Lenka	–	–	2	4	12	18
58.	Sri Pradeep Ku.Bhowmik	–	–	–	1	–	1
59.	Sri P.K. Mohanty	–	–	–	–	3	3
60.	Sri P.P.S. Gusain	–	–	–	2	4	6
61.	Sri R.K. Gouda	2	2	7	1	–	12
62.	Sri R.K. Jena	1	–	–	–	–	1
63.	Sri R.N. Mohanty	1	–	–	–	–	1
64.	Sri R.R. Patra	–	–	–	–	1	1
65.	Sri Rakhal Shyam Mishra	–	–	–	–	1	1
66.	Sri S.C. Patnaik	1	3	4	–	1	9
67.	Sri S.N. Das	1	–	–	–	–	1
68.	Sri S.N. Mohanty	–	–	–	–	5	5
69.	Sri Sujtav Dass	–	–	–	2	5	7
70.	Sri S.R. Patnaik	10	2	–	–	–	12
71.	Sri Sucht Ranjan Singh	–	–	–	1	1	2
72.	Sri S.S. Mohpatra	–	–	–	–	2	2
73.	Sri Subhra J. Bharali	–	–	–	–	1	1
74.	Sri Sukanta Kumar Rath	–	2	–	–	2	4
75.	Sri S. Biswal	–	–	–	–	6	6
76.	Sri T. Datta	23	23	7	6	9	68
77.	Sri T. Mishara	14	3	4	–	–	21
78.	Sri T.C. Sharma	–	–	–	–	21	21
79.	Sri A.P. Ghosh	1	–	–	–	–	1
80.	Sri S.N. Singh	–	2	–	–	–	2
81.	Sri D.N. Shrama	–	–	1	–	–	1
82.	Sri G. Raja	–	–	1	–	--	1
83.	Sri J.B. Ram	–	–	1	–	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
84.	Sri S. Rath	2	–	1	–	–	3
85.	Sri A.V. Phadke	–	–	–	1	–	1
86.	Sri D.Nanda	–	–	–	2	4	6
87.	Sri S. Kapur	–	–	–	3	1	4
88.	Sri Satish Girija	–	–	–	–	1	1
WEST BENGAL							
1.	Sri A.K. Charaborty	4	3	1	–	–	8
2.	Sir A.K. Mandal	4	4	2	–	–	10
3.	Sri Asit Ku. Basu	8	2	–	–	–	10
4.	Sri A.K. Pati	4	1	–	5	–	10
5.	Sri Abdul Kalam Molla	2	5	1	1	–	9
6.	Sri Amalendude	1	–	–	–	–	1
7.	Sri A.K. Roy	3	1	3	9	11	27
8.	Sri A.K. Bhagabati	–	1	3	–	–	4
9.	Sri Amitav Sanyal	–	–	6	1	–	7
10.	Sri Amulya Charan Samanta	–	–	5	3	4	12
11.	Ms. Anuradha Talwar	–	–	12	10	5	27
12.	Sri Arabinda Nandi	–	–	4	3	–	7
13.	Ms. Annapurna Sanyal	–	–	8	4	6	18
14.	Sri B.B. Aich	1	–	1	–	–	2
15.	Sri B.B. Chakraborty	7	2	–	–	–	9
16.	Sri B. Maulick	4	–	–	–	–	4
17.	Sri B.N. Ghosh	12	15	9	–	–	36
18.	Sri B. Mishra	–	–	1	1	3	5
19.	Sri Baidyanath Paul	–	–	–	–	11	11
20.	Sri C.G. Banerjee	2	7	3	–	–	12
21.	Sri D.C. Banerjee	–	1	14	11	4	30
22.	Sri D. Panda	3	6	22	16	10	57
23.	Sri Dinesh Agrawal	2	–	–	–	–	2
24.	Sri Debendra Nath Das	–	–	9	3	6	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Sri Dipankar Das Gupta	–	–	1	–	–	1
26.	Sri Bebabrata Das Gupta	–	–	2	3	10	15
27.	Sri Debaprasad Chakraborty	–	–	3	4	2	9
28.	Sri Durgapada Mandal	–	–	–	1	1	2
29.	Sri Debasi Sarkar	–	-	5	5	6	16
30.	Sri G. Pradhan	1	–	–	2	–	3
31.	Sri Gouri Dhar	2	–	–	–	–	2
32.	Ms. Geetanajali Mishra	1	2	7	–	–	10
33.	Ms. Geetanajali Patnaik	–	–	5	2	–	7
34.	Sri G.C. Mohanty	–	–	–	1	–	1
35.	Sri J. Majumdar	1	3	1	1	–	6
36.	Sri J.M. Pradhan	–	1	–	–	–	1
37.	Sri J.B. Ram	2	–	3	1	–	6
38.	Sri K.C. Nayak	–	–	9	3	4	16
39.	Sri K.P. Mishra	–	–	2	–	2	4
40.	Sri Kali Shankar Ghosh	–	–	–	–	2	2
41.	Sri K.J. Nath	–	–	–	–	1	1
42.	Sri K.D. Banerjee	4	4	–	–	–	8
43.	Sri M. Das Mohapatra	7	–	–	–	–	7
44.	Sri M.R. Dutta	6	4	–	–	–	10
45.	Sri Manas Kumar Banerjee	8	5	–	–	13	26
46.	Sri M.G. Som	1	–	–	–	–	1
47.	Sri M.B. Kazi Rahim	–	–	7	–	1	8
48.	Sri Mahendra Nath Nayak	–	1	2	2	3	8
49.	Sri Manas Mohan Adhikari	–	–	2	5	1	8
50.	Sri N.C. De	1	1	1	–	–	3
51.	Sri N.K. Sinhi	11	5	1	–	–	17
52.	Sri N. Mukherjee	1	5	–	–	–	6
53.	Sri P.P.S Gusain	–	2	–	–	–	2
54.	Sri Pradeep Mohapatra	–	1	–	–	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
55.	Sri P.C. Kanungo	–	1	7	–	–	8
56.	Sri P.K. Ghosh	–	–	12	1	–	13
57.	Srhi P.K. Mukhapadhya	–	–	3	3	1	7
58.	Sri Pradeep Ku. Bhowmik	–	–	6	8	6	20
59.	Sri R.N. Mandal	7	1	–	–	–	8
60.	Sri R.P. Pal.	19	1	–	–	–	20
61.	Sri R.R. Dasgupta	11	11	8	–	–	30
62.	Shri R. Hasan	2	4	–	–	–	6
63.	Sri R.K. Bhattachrya	1	1	1	–	–	3
64.	Sri Sikha Sanyal	1	2	–	–	–	3
65.	Sri S.K. Sanyal	8	4	–	–	–	12
66.	Sri S.N. Bose	7	7	1	–	–	15
67.	Sri S.N. Haldar	11	24	4	1	–	40
68.	Sri S.C. Roy	2	–	–	–	–	2
69.	Sri Samsuddin Ahmed	6	11	12	7	13	49
70.	Sri Subrasil Basu	3	2	–	–	–	5
71.	Sri S.N. Singh	22	52	19	7	9	109
72.	Sri S.K. Dey	3	4	3	–	1	11
73.	Sri Sajad Imam	–	2	–	–	–	2
74.	Sri Suvendu Mitra	–	–	–	1	–	1
75.	Sri Styajit Gangopadhay	–	–	–	–	11	11
76.	Sri Sanjeeb Bhattacharya	–	–	–	–	20	20
77.	Sri Som Subhra Sen Sharma	–	–	3	6	10	19
78.	Sri Sudhankar Bose	–	–	–	–	1	1
79.	Sri Sanjeet Kumar Saha	–	–	–	–	5	5
80.	Sri T. Bhattacharya	1	6	3	–	–	10
81.	Sri U.B. Sen	2	2	5	11	11	31
82	Sri Viswanath Singh Roy	–	–	–	–	2	2
83.	Sri A.P. Ghosh	2	–	–	–	–	2
84.	Sri B.R. Ghosh	1	4	–	1	1	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
85.	Sri C.C. Sarkar	2	4	1	–	–	7
86.	Sri M. Kakati	2	–	–	–	–	2
87.	Sri N. Sahu	2	2	1	3	–	8
88.	Sri S. Rath	4	5	–	–	–	9
89.	Sri S. Girija	2	–	–	–	1	3
90.	Sri Trak Kate	1	–	–	–	–	1
91.	Sri B.N. Rath	–	5	–	–	–	5
92.	Sri R.N. Sukla	–	2	–	–	–	2
93.	Sri S.N. Mohanty	–	3	2	–	1	6
94.	Sri T. Dutta	–	1	1	–	–	2
95.	Sri C.R. Paul	–	–	5	3	6	14
96.	Sri K. Ohdar	–	–	2	1	–	3
97.	Ms. K.K. Bahnot	–	–	2	–	–	2
98.	Ms. P. Martin	–	–	1	–	–	1
99.	Sri Tulika Das	–	–	2	–	–	2
100.	Sri A.K. Parya	–	–	–	2	–	2
101.	Sri C.B. Prasad	–	–	–	2	4	6
102.	Sri P.S. Das Patnaik	–	–	–	4	–	4
103.	Sri S.K. Maiti	–	–	–	2	–	2
104.	Sri N.P. Naik	–	–	–	–	2	2
105.	Sri Soumi Ghosh	–	–	–	–	5	5
KARNATAKA							
1.	B.C. Thiagaragan	–	–	–	1	3	4
2.	N. Maheshwar Naidu	1	–	1	1	1	4
3.	H.G. Hanumappa	–	–	–	2	–	2
4.	S.D. Hiremath	–	–	–	1	6	7
5.	R.G. Kulkarni	–	–	–	3	8	11
6.	S.M. Subramanyam Setty	–	–	–	1	–	1
7.	T.K. Kawan	–	–	–	1	–	1
8.	G. Paran Gowda	–	–	2	5	11	18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Nasava B.M. Math	–	–	–	–	2	2
10.	C. Ashok Kumar	–	1	–	–	3	4
11.	G. Venkatesa Reddy	–	–	–	–	2	2
12.	J. Sudarshan	–	–	–	–	1	1
13.	T.K. Kawari	–	–	–	–	11	11
14.	Keshav Nireshwali	–	–	–	–	3	3
15.	R. Srikanth	–	–	–	–	5	5
16.	K.R. Surya Prasad Rao	–	–	–	–	1	1
17.	S. Aditya Narayan	–	–	2	–	2	4
18.	T.B.B.S.V. Ramanaiah	–	–	–	–	4	4
19.	V.L. Kallapur	–	–	–	–	10	10
20.	R. Issac Karunakar	1	–	1	–	–	2
21.	S.C. Ginmaji	1	–	–	1	–	2
22.	Usha Abrol	1	–	–	–	–	1
23.	V. Nagaiah	1	3	–	–	–	4
24.	K. Natrajan	–	1	–	–	–	1
25.	M. Ramamani	–	1	–	–	–	1
26.	N. Rarayan Swamy	–	1	–	–	–	1
27.	R. Srinivasa Murthy	–	1	–	–	–	1
28.	Abdul Razak	–	–	1	–	–	1
29.	E. Raghava Rao	–	–	–	2	–	2
30.	J.M. Balamurugan	–	–	1	–	–	1
31.	K. Narasaiah Naidu	–	–	1	2	–	3
32.	Khasnabis Chappal	–	–	2	–	1	3
33.	M.R. Sathe	–	–	1	–	–	1
34.	Nitin M. Paranjape	–	–	2	–	–	2
35.	P.A. Deore	–	–	1	–	–	1
36.	R. Rama Chandran	–	–	1	1	–	2
37.	R. Ratna Swamy	–	–	1	–	–	1
38.	S.N. Singh	–	–	1	–	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
39.	Vanja Ram Prasad	–	–	1	1	–	2
40.	Ving.Com. Thomas Verghese	–	–	2	–	–	2
41.	M.P. Srinivas	–	–	–	1	–	1
42.	N.M. Jangnur	–	–	–	1	–	1
43.	A.S. Murthy	–	–	–	–	1	1
44.	Pandurang Hegde	–	–	–	–	1	1
45.	S.R. Subramanium	–	–	–	–	1	1
46.	Tarak Kate	–	–	–	–	1	1
47.	U.V.N. Charulu	–	–	–	–	1	1
48.	Vinod Kaley	–	–	–	–	1	1
KERALA							
1.	Raghu Ram Das	4	1	–	8	7	20
2.	B. Chandrasekhran	–	–	2	9	12	23
3.	G. Krishna Prasad	–	–	–	4	5	9
4.	J. Sanats Das	–	2	–	–	2	4
5.	Jos Chathu Kulam	–	–	–	–	8	8
6.	K. Balachndra Kurup	–	1	–	–	5	6
7.	K. Mampilly	1	–	–	1	5	7
8.	K. Rajsekharan	–	–	–	–	11	11
9.	P.V. Varghese	–	–	1	–	4	5
10.	Thomas Mathew	–	–	–	–	4	4
11.	G. Paran Gowda	2	–	–	2	–	4
12.	P.M. Dev	1	–	1	–	–	2
13.	Shaju V. Joseph	2	3	2	1	2	10
14.	A.D. Karve	–	1	–	–	–	1
15.	E.K. Narayanan	–	1	2	–	–	3
16.	A. Madhan Kumar	–	–	1	–	–	1
17.	N.P. Palamasamy	–	–	1	–	–	1
18.	R.M. Lakshaman	–	–	1	–	–	1
19.	G. Raja	–	–	–	1	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	M.R. Rajagopalan	–	–	–	1	–	1
21.	N. Narayansamy	–	–	–	1	1	2
22.	Aloka Guha	–	–	–	–	1	1
23.	R. Natesan	–	–	–	–	2	2
24.	R. Ramachandran	–	–	–	–	1	1
25.	R. Ravi Kumar Raju	–	–	–	–	1	1
26.	K. Rajasekharan	–	–	–	–	1	1
27.	A. Madan Kumar	–	–	1	–	–	1
JHARKHAND							
1.	Prasad Narayan Jha	1	–	1	–	–	2
2.	D.P. Singh	–	1	1	–	–	2
3.	T. Saran	–	1	–	–	–	1
4.	Rakesh Kumar	–	1	–	–	–	1
5.	B.K. Pandey	–	–	1	–	–	1
6.	G. Paran Gowda	–	–	3	–	–	3
7.	P.K. Tripathy	–	–	1	–	–	1
8.	Satish Girij	–	–	1	–	–	1
UTTARANCHAL							
1.	Shri Debashish Sen	–	–	–	–	7	7
2.	Sri Rajesh Kumar	–	–	1	1	7	9
3.	Sri J.P. Dabral	–	–	–	–	2	2
4.	Sri A.S. Raturi	–	–	–	–	2	2
5.	Brig. K.G.Bahel	–	–	–	–	4	4
6.	Sri Rakesh Kumar	–	–	–	–	6	6
7.	Sri Ravish Joshi	–	–	–	–	5	5
8.	Sri Sudhir Chandra	–	–	–	–	1	1
9.	Sri P.C. Tiwari	–	–	–	–	4	4
10.	A.P. Ghosh	4	–	–	–	–	4
11.	D.N. Sharma	1	–	1	–	–	2
12.	G. Paran Gowda	–	–	1	–	–	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	P.K. Srivastava	–	–	1	–	–	1
14.	A.N. Singh	–	–	–	1	–	1
UTTAR PRADESH							
1.	Sri Akshay Bhai	–	17	3	–	–	20
2.	Sri A.K. Raj	–	14	3	14	5	36
3.	Sri A.K. Banerjee	–	26	7	7	–	40
4.	Sri B.B. Banik	–	7	2	5	–	14
5.	Sri C.B. Upadhyay	–	42	9	7	15	73
6.	Sri Gomti Singh	–	5	1	8	2	16
7.	Sri I.P. Singh	–	39	91	1	–	49
8.	Sri J.R. Gaur	–	17	1	–	–	18
9.	Sri K.K. Johri	–	34	7	–	–	41
10.	Sri K.R. Aggarwal	–	16	2	–	1	19
11.	Sri Naven Joshi	–	–	2	–	–	2
12.	Brig. K.G. Bahel	–	–	1	1	–	2
13.	Sri R.K. Garg	–	8	3	2	–	13
14.	P.P.S. Gasai	–	–	1	–	1	2
15.	Sri R.K. Vishnoi	–	6	7	12	7	32
16.	Sri S.N. Srivastava	–	3	1	–	–	4
17.	Sri S.C. Gupta	–	23	2	–	–	25
18.	Sri R.B. Dubey	–	11	2	–	–	13
19.	Sri S. Venkatraman	–	33	2	–	–	35
20.	Col. R.N. Singh	–	41	3	–	–	44
21.	Mohd. Jamal Ahmed	1	5	16	–	8	30
22.	Sri Niranjan Verma	–	–	1	2	–	3
23.	Sri S.C. Thaledi	–	8	4	1	–	13
24.	Sri Prabhat Kumar	–	11	7	8	–	26
25.	Sri V.N. Srivastava	–	16	2	11	2	31
26.	Sri B.R.S. Chauhan	–	–	4	–	6	10
27.	Sri G.S. Singh	–	–	1	8	–	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Sri Jitendra Kumar Singh	–	–	5	2	17	24
29.	Sri S.P. Tripathi	–	11	2	–	–	13
30.	Sri S.K. Gaur	–	–	2	6	–	8
31.	Sri Prem Singh Bisht	–	1	1	–	–	2
32.	Col. D.N. Sharma	2	4	4	11	9	30
33.	Sri Sandeep Kumar	–	–	1	–	–	1
34.	Sri B.B. Coel.	–	–	1	1	–	3
35.	Sri G.C. Shukla	–	–	1	2	5	8
36.	Sri R.K.Gupta	–	8	2	1	–	11
37.	Sri B.K. Tandon	–	1	1	3	–	5
38.	Sri Jai Bhagwan Sharma	–	–	1	–	–	1
39.	Sri Brij Khandelwal	–	–	2	6	–	8
40.	Sri O.P. Sharma	–	–	1	1	–	2
41.	Sri Pramod Kr. Srivastava	–	–	3	2	1	6
42.	Sri A.N. Singh	–	–	1	–	–	1
43.	Sri Soloman Prakash	–	–	1	11	19	31
44.	Sri C.I. Verma	–	–	–	1	6	7
45.	Sri Ramesh Bhai	–	–	–	–	1	1
46.	Sri R.L. Dewan	–	15	–	–	–	15
47.	Sri Rajesh Kuma	–	–	–	3	–	3
48.	Sri R.S. Dwivedi	–	–	–	–	4	4
49.	Sri V.N. Dwivedi	–	–	3	7	21	31
50.	Sri Nand Lal	–	6	–	3	8	17
51.	Sri R.S. Singh	–	–	–	–	1	1
52.	Sri Vishnu Sharan	–	–	–	–	1	1
53.	Sri R.P. Singh	–	–	–	5	–	5
54.	Sri Ramashray Singh	5	36	–	–	3	44
55.	Sri N.K. Mishra	–	–	–	–	1	1
56.	Mohd Siddiq Ashraf	–	–	–	–	1	1
57.	Sri R.P. Shukla	–	–	–	6	1	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
58.	Sri N.N. Mehrotra	–	1	–	–	2	3
59.	Sri S.K. Sundariyal	–	23	–	3	23	49
60.	Sri Akshay Kumar	–	33	–	–	–	33
61.	Sri A.P. Ghosh	1	16	1	–	–	18
62.	Dr. B. Sharma	–	2	–	–	–	2
63.	Sri I.N.R. Pandey	–	2	–	–	–	2
64.	Sri Jai Dev	–	1	–	–	–	1
65.	Sri Mitan Prasad	–	1	–	–	–	1
66.	Sri Murli Manohar Prasad	–	10	–	–	–	10
67.	Sri Mahadev Prasad	–	3	–	–	–	3
68.	Sri N.N. Trivedi	–	9	–	–	–	9
69.	Sri P.K. Sharma	–	5	–	–	–	5
70.	Dr. Padmalyer	–	7	–	–	–	7
71.	Sri Ram Kalewar Singh	–	1	–	–	–	1
72.	Sri Raghubansh Naran Singh	–	11	–	–	–	11
73.	Sri R.P. Gautam	–	11	–	–	2	13
74.	Sri Ram Pravish Singh	–	25	–	–	–	25
75.	Sri Satish Girija	–	54	–	–	–	54
76.	Sri S.J. Ahmed	1	27	3	44	5	80
77.	Smt. Chandra Kanti Singh	–	2	–	–	–	2
78.	Sri Qamarul Hasan	–	18	–	–	–	18
79.	Sri S.P. Sahi	–	1	–	–	–	1
80.	Sri U.S. Shukla	–	3	–	–	–	3
81.	Sri Tripurari Sharan	–	18	–	–	–	18
82.	Sri Narendra Singh Yadav	–	2	–	–	11	13
83.	Dr. V. Vinayak	–	2	–	1	–	3
84.	Dr. Girish Chandra Shukla	–	1	–	–	–	1
85.	Dr. Balram Singh Chauhan	4	9	–	–	–	13
86.	Sri Girish Kumar	–	1	–	–	–	1
87.	Sri Alok Narain Singh	–	–	–	10	3	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
88.	Sri A.K. Sharma	–	–	–	2	–	2
89.	Sri S.G. Gupta	–	–	–	1	–	1
90.	Sri V.K. Singh	–	–	–	21	–	21
91.	Sri R.A. Singh	1	–	–	12	–	13
92.	Sri T.C.Sharma	4	1	–	5	–	10
93.	Sri V.N. Gupta	–	–	–	3	–	3
94.	Sri D.P. Singh	–	–	–	7	–	7
95.	Sri Surendra Sharma	–	–	–	2	–	2
96.	Sri Nand Kumar Mishtra	–	–	2	4	9	15
97.	Sri Rajbir Singh Rathor	–	–	–	3	–	3
98.	Sri Sudhir Kumar	–	–	–	6	–	6
99.	Sri Som Dutta Sharma	–	–	–	2	–	2
100	Sri V.K. Mishra	–	–	–	1	–	1
101	Sri Ashok Kumar Goel	–	-	–	4	–	4
102	Sri R.K. Rana	–	–	–	1	–	1
103.	Sri A.K. Mishhra	–	–	–	1	–	1
104.	Sri M.S. Ashraf	–	–	–	1	–	1
105.	Sri M.P. Gupta	–	–	–	6	1	7
106.	Ms. Prabha Varshney	–	–	–	4	–	4
107.	Sri V.K. Dubey	–	–	2	5	–	7
108.	Sri S.K. Sharma	–	–	–	1	–	1
109.	Sri R.S. Vishwakana	–	–	–	1	–	1
110.	Sri H.R. Yadav	–	–	–	2	16	18
111.	Sri Amitabh Bajpai	–	–	–	–	1	1
112.	Sri V.P. Prigunayan	–	–	–	–	7	7
113.	Dr. Ratan Lal Devan	–	-	–	–	1	1
114.	Sri M.C. Saxena	–	–	2	–	1	3
115.	Dr. Rashmi Gangwar	–	–	–	–	2	2
116.	Sri Satish Kumar Gaur	–	–	–	–	2	2
117.	Sri Vinay Paliwal	–	–	–	–	6	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
118.	Sri Rajendra Pratap Singh	–	–	–	–	6	6
119.	Dr. I.M. Joshi	–	–	–	–	2	2
120.	Sri S.C. Sharma	–	–	–	–	14	14
121.	Sri Santosh Kumar Singh	–	–	–	–	7	7
122.	Swami Dayal Singh Ghai	–	–	–	–	2	2
123.	Sri R.K Singh	–	–	–	–	1	1
124.	Sri A.B. Singh	–	–	–	–	1	1
125.	Sri Nand Kishore Srivastava	–	–	–	–	3	3
126.	Sri Dinesh Chandra	–	–	–	–	1	1
127.	Sri O.P. Makhija	2	–	–	–	–	2
128.	Sri S.K. Sundriyal	5	–	–	–	1	6
129.	Sri Trak Kate	–	1	–	–	–	1
130.	Sri G. Paran Gowda	–	–	1	–	–	1
131.	Sri D.P. Singh	–	–	–	2	3	5

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Teritory	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Chhatisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Dadar-Nagar Haweli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Goa	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Pondichery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Andaman-Nicobar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Introduction of Plus Two Level in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya

1349. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new "Streams" (optional) introduced/expected to be introduced at plus two level in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the total intake of children in all the JNVs of the state in to 6th class during the current academic year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has informed that it proposes to introduce the following new optional subjects during the current academic year:-

(i) Bio-technology

(ii) Informatic practices

(ii) Computer science.

(b) Total intake of children in all Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas of Andhra Pradesh during the current academic year is 1760.

Sanction of Central Subsidy to States for Development of Infrastructure

1350. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Centre for better infrastructure in small towns" appearing in the 'Hindu' dated July 10, 2002;

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

(c) the names of the States to whom the Central subsidy has been sanctioned;

(d) the amount sanctioned to each State;

(e) the reasons for not sanctioning the Central subsidy to all the States and UTs; and

(f) the time by which the subsidy is likely to be sanctioned to the remaining States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is a factual statement.

(c) and (d) A detailed statement is given below.

(e) and (f) VAMBAY is a demand-driven scheme and it is for the State/Union Territory Governments to formulate their project proposals within the guidelines of the scheme and to submit the same to the Government for release of Central subsidy.

Statement

Details regarding year-wise release of funds under Vambay

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Funds Released during 2001-02	Funds Released during 2002-03	Total Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	1172.00	452.70	1624.70
2.	Pondicherry	33.50	—	33.50
3.	Chattisgarh	65.00	166.26	231.26
4.	Karnataka	915.00	523.37	1446.89
5.	Uttaranchal	36.00	8.52	36.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	1200.00	—	1200.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	743.45	87.55	831.00
8.	Gujarat *	384.00	248.00	632.00
9.	Kerala	182.00	84.00	266.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	87.00	38.32	125.32
11.	Maharashtra	1198.00	65.60	1263.60
12.	Tripura	10.05	—	10.05

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	246.00	—	246.00
14.	Rajasthan	300.00	—	300.00
15.	West Bengal	734.00	108.80	842.80
16.	Delhi	50.00		50.00
	Total	7356.00	1783.12	9139.12

* In addition, an amount of Rs. 26.37 crores was released under the Scheme to the Gujarat State as Central grant for the reconstruction/ repair of partially/fully damaged houses of the riot victims.

Vacant Posts under the Ministry

1351. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise names of posts lying vacant in the Departments and subordinate offices under his Ministry as on 31.12.2001 to 31.3.2002 alongwith the date and since when these posts are lying vacant;

(b) the reasons for keeping these posts vacant; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Proposals on Literacy Programmes

1352. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 5449 dated 30th April, 2002 regarding proposals on Literacy programmes and state:

(a) whether the said information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The detail of the proposals received from the Andhra Pradesh Government for streamlining the literacy programme, opening of Primary Schools in every village, provisions of buildings for upgradation of primary schools in villages and provision of computer education in secondary schools in urban and semi-urban areas and the details of the proposals covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are given below:-

Out of total of 23 districts in Andhra Pradesh, 19 districts are covered under District Primary Education programme and the remaining 4 districts viz. East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Hyderabad are covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. For conducting preparatory activities for the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in these 4 non-DPEP districts, an amount of Rs. 63.30 lakhs has been released during 2000-2001. Under the scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, proposals from the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 2001-02 pertaining to the aforesaid four districts for opening of new primary schools, upgradation of primary to upper primary schools, construction of school buildings, teacher salary, toilets, repair, drinking water etc. were received. Funds to the tune of Rs. 4600.00 lakhs was approved by the Project Approval Board, out of which an amount of Rs. 1955.00 lakhs was released during 2001-02.

The details of the funds approved/released during 2001-02 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the aforesaid 4 districts for implementation of District Elementary Education Plans and the details of number of primary/upper primary schools and buildings approved for the above four districts under the Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2001-02 are given below in the statement.

An amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh was released during 2001-02 in the State of Andhra Pradesh under the Scheme of Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities.

Apart from this, Under the revised Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) Scheme, a proposal for

sanction of an amount of Rs. 76.43 crores for imparting Computer Education in 1000 Schools in A.P. During 2001-2002 was also received. The proposal was considered by the Government and an amount of Rs. 14,01,18,750 has been sanctioned for 500 schools (as 75% Central Government's share). Out of this, Rs. 7,00,59,375 has been released as 1st installment during 2001-2002.

Statement

(a) Details of the funds approved/released during 2001-02 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for implementation of District Elementary Education Plans

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Districts	Amount approved by the Project Approval Board	Amount released as first instalment
1.	East Godavari	1500.00	637.50
2.	West Godavari	1000.00	425.00
3.	Krishna	1200.00	510.00
4.	Hyderabad	900.00	382.50
5.	DPEP (19 districts)	775.70	329.67

(b) Details of number of primary/upper primary schools and buildings approved under the Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during 2001-02

S. No.	Name of the Districts	No. of New Primary Schools	Upgradation from Primary to Upper Primary Schools
1.	East Godavari	275	310
2.	West Godavari	281	300
3.	Krishna	213	188
4.	Hyderabad	583	56

National Institute of Science Communication

1353. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Science Communication (a constituent establishment of CSIR) was associated with activities of Asian Health, Environment and Allied Data Base (No. 2/26497 of 1994) and maintained accounts of it till September 1999:

(b) if so, whether the Head, Electronic Publishing Division of NISCOM used to communicate to World Health Organisation, Regional Coordinator, Jordan regarding sale of "Environmental and Health Asia" Disc DI-3;

(c) if so, whether aforesaid publishing Division acknowledged the amount paid in US $ for subscription through Malaysia; and

(d) if so, the details of office in Malaysia through which subscription is paid alongwith the present status of above cases?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Mr. Chin Saik Yoon, Publisher, Southbound Sdn. Bhd., 9 College Square, 10250 Penang, Malaysia.

[Translation]

Allotment of Shops by DDA

1354. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the allotment policy of shops built in the commercial centres of DDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the revised allotment policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL: (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Questions does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

[English]

National Identity Card

1355. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether feasibility study of National Identity Card System has been completed;

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

(c) whether this effort and expenditure would overlap the project already initiated by the Central Election Commission for the issue of electoral identity card;

(d) whether the National Identity Card Project can utilize the data already in possession of CEC to major extent; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The detailed feasibility report has covered aspects relating to the creation of an identification system of one billion people, streamlining of the machinery for the registration of births and deaths at the Panchayat level and institutional as well as technological options for the creation of an integrated database of personal identities capable of being continuously updated. The Government will finalized its decision only after an in-depth examination of all relevant issues and after necessary preparations are made for launching the system, including giving legal backing to the scheme.

(c) to (e) Since the electoral identity cards issued by the Election Commission of India (ECI) is not a universal system of identification based on compulsory registration of Indian citizens or registrations of birth and deaths, the proposal of issue of Multipurpose National Identity Cards to the Indian citizens cannot be linked with it. However, the data base already in possession of the ECI would be taken into account while working out the modalities of implementation of the scheme.

Supply of Poor Quality of Rice under SGRY

1356. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from State Government of Kerala regarding the poor quality of rice supplied by the FCI under SGRY;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is paying the cost of rice under SGRY to the FCI at the rate of Rs. 11.62 per Kg. i.e., the price at which good quality rice is available in the open market in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to supply good quality rice under the SGRY ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The complaint was received from State Government of Kerala against the poor quality of rice supplied by the FCI in Kollam District. The District Officials refused to lift the foodgrains because of poor quality.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is making payment to the FCI at economic cost under the SGRY, which is Rs. 11.80 per Kg.

(d) The matter of supply of Rice of poor quality was taken up with Officials of the FCI and the State Government of Kerala. The State Government of Kerala has informed that a Quality Control Committee has been set up in each District in consultation with the FCI under the Chairmanship of the District Collector and with the representatives of the DRDA and the FCI as members. In case of dispute, foodgrains cleared by this Committee only will be lifted.

Funding Composition of Sub-Mission Project for Drinking Water

1357. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funding composition of Sub-mission project for providing safe drinking water in rural habitations and heads of allocation of resources permitted by the Centre;

(b) the allocation under the scheme State-wise especially in respect of Karnataka during 2001-2002 and the funds released for 2001-2002 so far;

(c) whether considering the prevailing drought conditions in certain parts of the country particularly in Karnataka the Government propose to enhance its allocations for the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) The expenditure on Sub Mission Projects for providing safe drinking water to rural habitations is shared by the Government of India and State Government on 75:25 basis.

(b) No separate funds are allocated to the States for Sub Mission Projects. Up to 20% of the funds released to the States under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural

Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) can be utilized by the States for Sub Mission Projects. Details of allocation and release of funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to States during 2001-2002 are given below in the statement.

(c) and (d) Government has earmarked 5% of ARWSP funds to meet contingencies arising due to natural calamities and emergency conditions. This fund could be allotted to affected States following the prescribed procedure.

Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allocation	Releases
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13044.00	13601.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4476.00	2455.91
3.	Assam	7561.00	5357.67
4.	Bihar	7274.00	0.00
5.	Chattisgarh	3877.00	3977.00
6.	Goa	1455.00	727.50
7.	Gujarat	7837.00	9376.30
8.	Haryana	2200.00	2200.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5552.00	6452.00
10.	J&K	9896.00	6292.10
11.	Jharkhand	3619.00	1809.50
12.	Karnataka	12414.00	12714.00
13.	Kerala	6331.00	5045.00
14.	M.P.	8877.00	9077.00
15.	Maharashtra	19159.00	19659.00
16.	Manipur	1643.00	821.50
17.	Meghalaya	1760.00	1215.51
18.	Mizoram	1257.00	1634.10
19.	Nagaland	1308.00	1700.40
20.	Orissa	6522.00	4852.09
21.	Punjab	2277.00	1985.50
22.	Rajasthan	18705.00	14919.00
23.	Sikkim	536.00	696.80
24.	Tamilnadu	7956.00	8956.00
25.	Tripura	1559.00	2026.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13269.00	13063.35
27.	Uttarancal	3356.00	3447.88
28.	West Bengal	8773.00	8947.63
29.	A&N Islands	13.00	0.00
30.	D&N Haveli	7.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	5.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00
	Total	182523.00	163010.62

[Translation]

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana

1358. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has conducted any study of the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana in various States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

FCI, Ramagundam

1359. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:
SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:
SHRI Y.V. RAO:

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

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any request to the Union Government for commissioning techno-economic study on the feasibility of utilizing facilities at FCI, Ramagundam;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction dismissed FCI's appeal against the decision of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to Forward its opinion of winding up FCI to the High Court on 9.4.2002. It is not prudent to undertake any study at this juncture.

[Translation]

Kendriya Vidyalayas

1360. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in the Uttar Pradesh and the standard upto which education is imparted in each of these Vidyalayas;

(b) the number of vacancies in various subjects in each of these Vidyalayas as on 30th June, 2002;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the appointment of the teachers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Statement-I is given below.

(b) Statement-II is given below.

(c) and (d) Sangathan has already initiated the process of calling the candidates for interview for the post of PGT and TGT after the conclusion of examination for the said posts. Offer of promotion from the post of Primary Teachers to Headmaster/Headmistress as well as to Trained Graduate Teachers has already been issued. Offer of promotion from the posts of Trained Graduate Teachers to Post Graduate Teachers is being issued shortly and on conclusion of the said exercise, posting of direct recruits in the available vacancies will be done.

Statement-I

S.No.	Name of the Kendriya Vidyalayas	Standard Upto which Education is Imparted
1	2	3
1.	Agra Cantt. No. II	I-XII (Sc. & Comm.)
2.	Agra Cantt. No III (Barack Rd.) I	I-XI (Sc. & Comm.)
3.	Agra No. I (AFS)	I-XII (Sc., Comm, & Hum)
4.	Aligarh	I-XII (Sc.)
5.	Allahabad, Samrauli	I-XII (Sc., Comm, & Hum)
6.	Allahabad, Chhediti	I-XII (Sc.)
7.	Allahabad, Manauri	I-XII (Sc., Comm, & Hum.)
8.	Allahabad, Naini	I-XII (Sc.)
9.	Allahabad, New Cantt.	I-XII (Sc. & Hum), XI-Com.
10.	Allahabad, Old Cantt.	I-XII (Sc. Hum. & Com.)
11.	Allahabad, Phulpur (IFFCO)	I-XII (Sc, Hum, & Com.)
12.	Amhat, Sultanpur	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)

1	2	3
13.	Azamjanj	I-XII (Sc.)
14.	Babina Cantt.	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)
15.	Babugarh Cantt.	I-XI (Sc.)
16.	Balliya	I-X
17.	Barabanki	I-X
18.	Bareilly (AFS)	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
19.	Bareilly (ASC)	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
20.	Bareilly (JRC)	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
21.	Bareilly (Aonla (IFFCO)	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
22.	Bareilly, Izzatnagar	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
23.	Bareilly, Izzatnagar (IVRI)	I-X
24.	Basti	I-XI (Sc.)
25.	Bulandshahar	I-XII (Sc. & Comm.)
26.	Chopan	I-X
27.	Dadri (AFS)	I-X
28.	Dadri (NTPC)	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
29.	Dibyapur (NTPC)	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
30.	Faizabad Cantt.	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
31.	Fatehgarh (RRC)	I-XII (Sc., Hum,), XI-Com.
32.	Ghazipur	I-XI (Sc.)
33.	Gonda	I-X
34.	Gorakhpur	I-XII (Sc., Hum. & Comm.)
35.	Hazratpur (OCF)	I-XII (Sc.)
36.	Hindon No. I	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)
37.	Hindon No. II	I-XII (Sc. & Comm.)
38.	Jagdishpur (BHEL)	I-XII (Sc., Comm.)
39.	Jhasi Cantt. No. I	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)
40.	Jhansi Cantt. No. II	I-X
41.	Jhansi Cantt. No. III	I-XI (Sc.)
42.	Kanpur Cantt.	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
43.	Kanpur No. (III)	I-XII (Sc., Hum. & Comm.)
44.	Kanpur, Arampur No. I (Kalpi Road)	I-XII (Sc.)

1	2	3
45.	Kanpur, Arampur, No. II	I-XII (Sc., Hum. & Comm.)
46.	Kanpur, Chekeri No. I	I-XII (Sc., Hum. & Comm.)
47.	Kanpur, Chekeri No. II	I-XII (Sc., Hum. & Com.)
48.	Kanpur, Chekeri No. II	I-XII (Sc.)
49.	Kanpur, OEF No. I	I-XII (Sc.)
50.	Lucknow (AMC)	I-XII (Sc., Hum. & Com.)
51.	Lucknow (IIM Campus)	I-X
52.	Lucknow (RDSO)	I-XII (Sc., Com. & Hum.)
53.	Lucknow (SGPGI)	I-X
54.	Lucknow, Aliganj	I-XII (Sc.)
55.	Lucknow, Bakshi Ka Talae (AFS)	I-X
56.	Lucknow Cantt.	I-X
57.	Lucknow Gomti Nagar	I-XII (Sc., Comm, & Hum.)
58.	Manakpur (III)	I-XII (Sc., Comm.)
59.	Mathura Refinery	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)
60.	Mathura Baad	I-XII (Sc.)
61.	Mathura Cantt.	I-XII (Sc. Hum. & Com.)
62.	Mao	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
63.	Meerut Cantt. (DL)	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)
64.	Meerut Cantt. (PL)	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)
65.	Meerut Cantt. (SI)	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)
66.	Meerut Chandi Nagar (AFS)	I-X
67.	Memura	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)
68.	Muradabad	I-XII (Sc.)
69.	Mughalsarai	I-XII (Sc. & Comm.)
70.	Muradnagar	I-XII (Sc. & Comm.)
71.	Muzaffarnagar	I-XI (Sc.)
72.	Noida	I-XII (Sc. & Com.)
73.	Raibareilly No. 1	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
74.	Rampur, CRPF	I-XII (Sc.)
75.	Rihandnagar, NTPC	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
76.	Sarsawa, AFS	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)

1	2	3
77.	Shajahanpur No. 1, (Cantt.)	I-XII (Comm.)
78.	Shajahanpur, No. II (OCF)	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
79.	Shaktingar, NTPC	I-XII (Sc., Com., & Hum.)
80.	Sitapur	I-XII (Sc.)
81.	Talbehat	I-XI (Sc.)
82.	Unnao	I-XII (Sc.)
83.	Varanasi Cantt.	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
84.	Varanasi BHU	I-XII (Sc. & Hum.)
85.	Varanasi (DLW)	I-XII (Sc. & Comm.)
86.	V.K.V., Ghaziabad	I-XII (Sc., Comm. & Hum.)

Statement-II

Vacancy Position as on 3.6.2002 in the Kendriya Vidyalayas situated in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of KV	Post Graduate Teachers											Trained Graduate Teachers								MISC. Category					Total
		Mat	Phy	Che	Bio	Eng	Hin	His	Geo	Eco	Com	San	Mat	Bio	End	Hin	San	SST	H.M.	PRT	Drg	Pet	Yoga	Wet	Mus	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1.	Agra Cantt No.II	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2.	Agra Cantt No.III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3.	AFS Agra No.I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4.	Aligarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5.	Bamrauli Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6.	Cheoki Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
7.	Manauri Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
8.	Naini Allahabad	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9.	New Cantt Allahabad	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
10.	Old Cantt Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11.	Phulpur Allahabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
12.	Amhat Sultanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13.	Azamgarh	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
14.	Babina Cantt	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
15.	Babugarh Cantt	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
16.	Balliya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
17.	Barabanki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
18.	AFS Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
19.	ASC Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
20.	JRC Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
21.	Anola Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
22.	NER Izzatngr. Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
23.	IVRI Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
24.	Basti	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
25.	Bulandshahar	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
26.	Chopan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
27.	AFS Dadri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
28.	NTPC Dadri	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
29.	NTPC Dibyapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
30.	Faizabad Cantt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31.	RRC Fatehgarh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
32.	Ghazipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
33.	Gonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
34.	Gorakhpur	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
35.	OEF Hazaratpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
36.	No.1 Hindon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
37.	No. 2 Hindon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
38.	BHEL Jagdishpur	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
39.	No.1 Jhansi Cantt.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
40.	No.2 Jhansi Cantt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
41.	No.3 Jhansi Cantt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
42.	Kanpur Cantt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
43.	IIT Kanpur	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
44.	No. 1 Armapur Kanpur	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
45.	No. 2 Armapur Kanpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
46.	No.1 Chakeri Kanpur	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
47.	No.2 Chakeri Kanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
48.	No.3 Chakeri Kanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
49.	No.1 OEF Kanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
50.	AMC Lucknow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
51.	IIM Lucknow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
52.	RDSO Lucknow	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
53.	SGPGI Lucknow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
54.	Aliganj Lucknow	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
55.	BKT, AFS Lucknow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
56.	Lucknow Cantt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
57.	Gomti Ngr Lucknow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
58.	ITI Mankapur	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
59.	MRP Mathura Refinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
60.	BAD Mathura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
61.	Mathura Cantt	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	5
62.	Mau	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
63.	DL Meerut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
64.	PL Meerut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
65.	SL Meerut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
66.	AFS Chandinagar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
67.	AFS Memaura	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
68.	Muradabad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
69.	Mughal Sarai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
70.	Muradnagar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
71.	Muzzafarnagar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
72.	Noida	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
73.	No.1 Rai Bareli	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
74.	CRPF Rampur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
75.	NTPC Rihandnagar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
76.	AFS Sarsawa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
77.	No.1 Shahjahanpur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
78.	No.2 OCF Shahjahanpur	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
79.	NTPC Shaktinagar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
80.	Sitapur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
81.	Talbehat	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
82.	Unnao	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
83.	GTC, Varanasi Cantt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
84.	BHU Varanasi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
85.	DLW Varanasi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0
86.	VKV Ghaziabad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
		2	6	9	9	10	4	2	3	7	8	0	6	3	7	1	0	3	16	4	0	2	1	4	1	108

[English]

Indo-Swiss Joint Research on Golden Rice Project

1361. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that about 15 million people in the country are suffering from Vitamin 'A' deficiency;

(b) if so, whether the Government have undertaken any joint research on Golden Rice with the Swiss Government;

(c) whether the research work on deficiency of Vitamin 'A' has been completed;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which the research work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) to (e): According to the Technical Report of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) for the year 2001-02, 0.8% of pre-school children suffer from vitamin-A deficiency. The Department of Biotechnology jointly with Indian Council of Agriculture Research is implementing a joint research project on Golden Rice under the second phase of Indo-Swiss Collaboration in biotechnology. Institutions such as Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; University of Delhi, South Campus, New Delhi; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Combatore; and Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad are Agricultural University, Coimbatore; and Directorate of Rice Research Hyderabad are associated with the research activity within the framework of National Biosafety Guidelines. The work has just started. The basic research work relates to the transformation and breeding of Indian rice varieties used by our population. The results accordingly leading to the development of pro-vitamin-A rich Indian rice varieties to be used by resource-poor farmers and others are expected within 5-6 years.

Border Area Development Programme

1362. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes of the Government for creating employment opportunities in Para-Military Forces under Border Area Development Programme;

(b) the number of youths provided with a job during the last three years and till date, State-wise; and

(c) the details of development carried out under the Programme during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Shelterless Persons

1363. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shelterless people in rural areas of the country;

(b) the number of families which have been provided houses so far;

(c) whether there is unprecedented increase in number of Sheltersless people inspite of all efforts made by the Government;

(d) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the government to check this;

(e) whether the Government propose to take help from organisations engaged in development of technology of low cost construction and development of entrepreneurship; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) According to 1991 Census, the Rural Housing shortage was 13.72 millions. Since inception of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) till date about 84 lakh houses have been constructed. The Government are committed to end rural shelterlessness (on the basis of 1991 Census) by the end of Xth Plan Period. In pursuance of this goal the Government are implementing a National Action Plan for Rural Housing.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is implementing among others two Rural Housing Schemes namely Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development and Rural Building Centres with the objectives of promoting and propagating innovative and proven technologies, designs and materials for cost effective housing in rural areas. These Schemes are being implemented on project basis. Both, Government and Non-Governmental Organisations are eligible to get assistance for implementing projects under these Schemes.

[English]

Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana

1364. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana (JPRGY);

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme alongwith the guidelines and norms laid down for the implementation of the scheme;

(c) the districts identified under the scheme; and

(d) the funds provided under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (d) No Sir. In the Budget Speech 2002-03, the Finance Minister had made an announcement for launching Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana to provide employment to the unemployed in the most distressed Districts of the country. To prepare guidelines for the scheme and to design modalities/mechanisms for its implementation, a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development has been set up.

Bharat Coking Coal Limited

1365. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6950 dated 13.5.2002 regarding Bharat Coking Coal Limited and state:

(a) whether the application submitted before BIFR on the award of 137 persons of Dhanbad Colliery of BCCL has been heard;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether a case has been filed in the court of Dhanbad on the non-implementation of the award and warrant has been issued against the officials; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The application before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is till pending.

(c) It could not be taken up by the BIFR so far;

(d) and (e) It is fact that bailable warrant of arrest against the officials involved in the case have been issued. The Management has, however, filed writ applications before the Hon'ble High Court at Ranchi which were registered as CWJC No. 3901/2000 (R)& CWJC No. 3909/ 2000 (R). The writ applications were filed because of the fact that the concerned persons are not the workmen of BCCL Management but contractors' workers. Subsequently, the writ applications were withdrawn and Hon'ble High Court has given liberty to the management for taking up the matter before the Board for Industrial and Financial Re-construction (BIFR) *vide* order dated 28.2.2001. The application submitted before the BIFR is still pending.

Disinvestment of FACT

1366. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI GEORGE EDEN:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have consulted Government of Kerala in regard to the disinvestment of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the value of assets of the said company; and

(d) the number of employees sought Voluntary Retirement and amount to be awarded to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala has been informed through a letter dated 1st July, 2002 of the Minister of Disinvestment addressed to the Chief Minister of Kerala.

(c) The valuation of the assets of the company cannot be indicated now as this exercise would be undertaken by the Advisors/Asset Valuers as part of the disinvestment process, at a later state.

(d) FACT announced a Voluntary Retirement Scheme in May, 2002. In response, applications from 439 employees were received. The Company has, till July, 2002, accepted VRS options of 295 employees. The average expenditure on settlement of the dues payable under VRS for the 295 options already accepted is estimated at about Rs. 13.88 crore.

ISP Package for Militants

1367. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pak-ISI is also found operating a separate package involving an expenditure of around Rs. 1.75 crores for militants in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) According to available inputs Pakistan, through its agency ISI, is reported to be the main source of funding to the terrorist and secessionist organizations in India including J&K. All efforts at detecting and blocking flow of fording funds to the terrorists are being made and a number of successes have been achieved in this regard. In addition, India has always maintained that terrorism in J&K is aided and abetted by Pakistan through its agency ISI, as an instrument of State Policy and have been indicating to the world community to impress upon Pakistan to dismantle its terrorism support infrastructure and to desist from cross border terrorism.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

1368. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 8534 core was provided for the development of child, their health and maternal care during 1992-99 but despite that there has been no appreciable dent on the prevailing conditions as has been brought out by the C&AG in its Report No. 3 of 2000 on page 127;

(b) if so, whether the Government have gone into its causes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve the ICDS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 8534 Crores (approximately) was incurred during 1992-99 on the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, as mentioned in the C&AG's Report No. 3 of 2000. The Report has *inter alia*, pointed out 75 per cent achievement of targets set for number of ICDS Projects. The impact of the Scheme has been significant in the field of health, nutrition and educational status of the beneficiaries as brought out by the National Evaluation on ICDS (NIPCCD-1992); ICDS Survey, Evaluation and Research 1997-99 (CTC-IMCD-1995); National Concurrent Evaluation of ICDS (NCAER 2000-01) etc. The Report refers to shortfalls like slow rate of the decline of Infant Mortality Rate, at 72 per thousand in 1996, discrepancies in distribution of supplementary nitration by the State Governments, less provision for supplementary nutrition by the State Governments, non-provision of therapeutic food in some States and deficiency in health input delivery etc.

(b) and (c) The steps taken/being taken to improve the impact of the Scheme include, expansion of the Scheme; impressing upon States to make adequate budget provision for supplementary nutrition and to ensure registration of all eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the norms of the Scheme; decentralization of training of ICDS functionaries, strengthening of health input delivery in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, qualitative improvement in service delivery etc.

Talks with Hurriyat

1369. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the news regarding 'Hurriyat for triangular talks' appearing in the 'Hindu' dated June 06, 2002:

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Leaders of the Hurriyat;

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

(d) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Government is aware of the media reports in this regard. However, no such proposal has been received by the Government from the Hurriyat leaders.

Public Premises Act

1370. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government are clarifying the provisions of Public Premises Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether various Public Sector companies and financial organisations are evicting their tenants in violation of the relevant provisions of law;

(d) if so, whether several MPs and Ministers have protested the harshness and abuse of provisions by various PSUs;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government have received several representations and complaints from MPs Public Sector Tenants Action Committee and tenant organizations in this regard;

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

(h) whether his Ministry has taken up this issue with the M/o Textiles, Finance and other Ministries;

(i) if so, whether any clarification has been received recently; and

(j) its likely impact and latest position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Clarifications have been issued *vide* Government Resolution dated 8.6.2002.

(c) to (j) This Ministry has received several representations forwarded by Hon'ble Ministers/Members of Parliament as well as Tenants' Associations alleging misuse of the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction

of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 by some Public Sector Undertakings and Government and Financial Organisations in evicting their bona-fide tenants.

Following a meeting held in this Ministry, it was decided to set up an inter-Ministerial Committee, headed by the Director of Estates, to look into the complaints and make recommendations to avoid any misuse of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act. The Committee, after holding detailed discussions with all affected parties including representatives of the Tenants Action Committee and officers from various Public Sector Undertakings and Government and Financial organizations, had recommended notification of detailed guidelines to prevent arbitrary use of the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act through a Government resolution.

The recommendation of the Committee has been accepted by the Government and the guidelines have been notified through a Government resolution on 8.6.2002. A copy of the Resolution is enclosed as statement.

Statement

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation (Directorate of Estates]

RESOLUTION

New Delhi the 30 May 2002

Sub: Guidelines to prevent arbitrary use of powers to evict genuine tenants from public premises under the control of Public Sector Undertakings/financial institutions.

No. 21013/1/2000-Pol. I—The question of notification of guidelines to prevent arbitrary use of powers to evict genuine tenants from public premises under the control of Public Sector Undertakings/financial institutions has been under consideration of the Government for some time past.

2. To prevent arbitrary use of powers to evict genuine tenants from public premises and to limit the use of powers by the Estate Officers appointed under Section 3 of the PP(E) Act, 1971, it has been decided by Government to lay down the following guidelines:-

(i) The provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (P.P. (E) Act, 1971) should be used primarily to evict totally unauthorised occupants of the premises of public authorities or subletees, or employees who have ceased to be in their service and thus ineligible for occupation of the premises.

(ii) The Provisions of the P.P. (E) Act, 1971 should not be resorted to either with a commercial motive or to secure vacant possession of the premises in order to accommodate their own employees, where the premeses were in occupation of the original tenants to whom the premises where let either by the public authorities or the persons from whom the premises were acquired.

(iii) A Person in occupation of any premises should not be treated or declared to be an unauthorised occupant merely on service of notice of termination of tenancy, but the fact of unauthorised occupation shall be decided by following the due procedure of law. Further, the contractual agreement shall not be wound up by taking advantage of the provisions of the P.P. (E) Act, 1971. At the same time, it will be open to the public authority to secure periodic revision of rent in terms of the provisions of the Rent Control Act in case State or to move under genuine grounds under the Rent Control Act for resuming possession. In other words, the public authorities would have rights similar to private Landlords under the Rent Control Act in dealing with genuine legal tenants.

(iv) It is necessary to give no room for allegations that evictions were selectively resorted to for the purpose of securing an unwarranted increase in rent, or that a change in tenancy was permitted in order to benefit particular individuals or institutions. In order to avoid such imputations or abuse of discretionary powers, the release of premises or change of tenancy should be decided at the level of Board of Directors of Public Sector Undertakings.

(v) All the Public Undertakings should immediately review all pending cases before the Estate Officer or Courts with reference to these guidelines, and withdraw eviction proceedings against genuine tenants on grounds otherwise than as provided under these guidelines. The provisions under the P.P. (E) Act, 1971 should be use henceforth only in accordance with these guidelines.

3. These orders take immediate effect.

Sd/-

(VINEETA RAI)
Additional Secy.

Cash Awards to Panchayats under NLM

1371. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend cash prices to various Panchayats for doing literacy work under the National Literacy Mission;

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance likely to be given to Panchayats for their commendable work;

(c) the mode of selection of Panchayats for such cash awards;

(d) whether outside evaluating agencies will be retained for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

VIP Security

1372. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing norms for providing security to very important persons and public representative;

(b) whether the Government have received requests for providing security to VIP and others during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The security is provided to two types of protectees. Firstly, positional security is provided to persons by virtue of the position they hold e.g. Union Ministers, Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts etc. Secondly, threat based security is provided on the basis of the existing threat perception assessed by the central security agencies.

(b) to (d) Yes sir. The requests for providing security received from VIPs and other during the last two years were examined as per the norms. Based on the existing threat perception, adequate security arrangements have been made in respect of threatened VIPs and other threatened persons.

Scholarship for Encouraging Scientific Temper

1373. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of scholarships instituted for encouraging scientific temper among young talented students and beneficiaries during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government institute such scholarships for encouraging the youth of rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) The Department of Science and Technology, Government of India has instituted a very attractive scholarship scheme called the Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY) Scholarships to instill scientific temper among young talented students. It is open to students after Class X, XII and first year of B.Sc., B. Tech. and MBBS. The amount of fellowships is in the range of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 3000.

Among other schemes of the Government are the Biotechnology Fellowships of the Department of Biotechnology, the CSIR Programme of Youth for Leadership in Science and NCERT's National Talent Search Scholarships.

The beneficiaries of these Scholarship Schemes have been young School and College students from across the country.

(b) and (c) The above scholarships are open to all students, including those from rural areas.

[Translation]

Misutilization of Funds by NGOs

1374. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the funds provided to Non-Governmental Organisations are misused for anti-national activities;

(b) if so, the details in this regard for the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken so far/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Non-Governmental organizations are provided funds under various schemes formulated/implemented by the Central Government/State Governments/UTs.

The releases being scheme specific, no centralized information about the funds released and misuse thereof, if any, is maintained by the Central Government.

Reports about the misutilisation of foreign contribution by voluntary associations, whenever received, are enquired into and action taken against the concerned associations under the relevant provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The action includes, prohibiting the association from accepting any foreign contribution, freezing of its bank accounts and prosecution in a court of law.

[English]

Unmarketed Huge Stocks of Urea

1375. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are finding it increasingly difficult to market huge stocks of urea which it is still stagnated in the godowns;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to sell the huge stocks of urea;

(c) whether the Government are providing the States to supply urea at subsidized prices to clear the huge stocks; and

(d) if so, the details of the supply made to all the States in the last two years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The stocks of urea lying with manufacturers in the country as on 1.4.2002 were 16 lakh MTs as compared to around 23 lakh MTs as on 1.4.2001 and 1.4.2000.

(c) Government is not providing any subsidy to State Governments to clear the stocks.

(d) A Statement indicating the quantity of urea made available (supply) to different States during the last two years is given below.

Statement

State-wise supply of Urea during the years 2000-01 and 2001-02

(000' tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	Availability (Supply) of Urea	
		2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2474.52	2140.07
2.	Karnataka	1157.32	976.01
3.	Kerala	123.40	117.41
4.	Tamilnadu	992.82	967.18
5.	Pondicherry	22.55	24.30
6.	Gujarat	973.64	1100.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1297.12	918.67
8.	Chhattisgarh	101.67	454.15
9.	Maharashtra	1880.03	1867.10
10.	Rajasthan	1071.25	1274.71
11.	Goa	5.27	3.27
12.	Haryana	1579.89	1726.06
13.	Himachal Pradesh	47.94	46.81
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	125.50	95.54
15.	Punjab	2349.22	2198.01
16.	Uttar Pradesh	5222.87	5478.13
17.	Uttaranchal	77.90	212.11
18.	Delhi	22.63	11.23
19.	Bihar	1561.03	1400.46
20.	Jharkhand	74.13	176.45
21.	Orissa	528.86	540.18
22.	West Bengal	1235.34	1122.76
23.	Assam	195.94	162.01

1	2	3	4
24.	Manipur	42.12	40.99
25.	Meghalaya	4.46	5.93
26.	Nagaland	1.42	1.28
27.	Sikkim	1.40	1.40
28.	Tripura	25.56	22.06
29.	Arunanchal Pradesh	0.72	1.59
30.	Mizoram	1.20	1.28
	All India	23199.67	23099.07

Study in Journalism and Mass Communication

1376. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain fake colleges/institutions and universities offer courses in Journalism and Mass Communication;

(b) if so, name and addresses of such fake colleges/ institutions and universities; and

(c) name and address of UGC approved universities and its affiliated colleges and institutions that offer courses in Mass Communication and journalism for 10+2 and graduate candidates separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission have no information whether any fake College/Institution and University is offering courses of study in Journalism and Mass Communication.

A list of Universities/Colleges offering courses in Mass Communication and Journalism is given below as statement.

Statement

List of Universities and Colleges Offering Courses in Mass Communication & Journalism

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Andhra University, Waltiar-530003 (A.P.)
2. Nagarjuna University, Nagarijuna Nagar-522482 (A.P.)
3. Osmania University, Hyderabad-500007 (A.P.)
4. Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Anantapur-515003 (A.P.)
5. Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Triupati-517507 (A.P.)
6. Rachna College of Journalism, Hyderabad, Dist. Hyderabad, (A.P.)

ASSAM

7. Assam University, P.B. No. 63, Silchar-788 001 (Assam)
8. Gauhati University, Gopinath Bardolio Nagar, Gauhati-781 014

BIHAR

9. B.N. Mandal University, Laloo Nagar, Madhepura-852 113 (Bihar)
10. L.N. Mithila University, Darbhanga-846 004 (Bihar)
11. Magadh University, Bodhgaya-824 234 (Bihar)
12. Nalanda Open University, Adarsh Colony, Patna-800 001 (Bihar)

CHHATTISGARH

13. Govt. Chhattisgarh College, Raipur, Dist.: Raipur, Chhattisgarh
14. Mahant Lakshmi Narayandas Mahavidyalaya, V. Rao Lekhe School Premises, Gandhi Chowk, Dist.: Raipur, Chhattisgarh.
15. Pandit Harishnkar Shukla Memorial Mahavidyalaya, Shankar Nagar, Dist.: Raipur, Chhattisgarh.

GOA

16. Goa University, Teliogao Plateau, Goa-403 203.
17. All India Institute of Local Self Govt., Panaji, Goa.

GUJARAT

18. Bhavnagar University, Gouri Shankar Lake Road, Bhavnagar-364 002 (Gujarat).
19. Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad-380 014 (Gujarat)
20. M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara-390 002 (Gujarat)
21. Sardar Patel University, Post Box No. 10, Vallabh Vidyanagar-388 120 (Gujarat)
22. Saurashtra University, Kalavad, Rajkot-360 005 (Gujarat)

23. South Gujarat University, University Campus, Surat-395 007 (Gujarat)

24. College of Journalism & Performing Arts, Rajkot, Dist.: Rajkot, Gujarat.

HARYANA

25. Guru Jambheshwar University, Hissar-125 001 (Haryana)

26. Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra-132 119 (Haryana)

27. Maharishi Dayanand University, Rohtak-124 001 (Haryana)

HIMACHAL PRADESH

28. Himachal Pradesh University, Summer Hills, Shimla-171 005 (H.P.)

JAMMU & KASHMIR

29. Kashmir University, Hazratbal, Srinagar-190 006 (J&K)

JHARKHAND

30. Ranchi University, Ranchi-834 008 (Jharkhand)

KARNATAKA

31. Bangalore University, Bangalore-560 012 (Karnataka)

32. Karnataka University, Pavate Nagar, Dharwad-580 003 (Karnataka)

33. Karnataka State Open University, Mysore-570 006 (Karnataka)

34. Mysore University, Crawford Hall, Mysore-570 005 (Karnataka)

35. Good Will Christian College for Women, No. 10, Promenade Road, Frazer Town, Bangalore-560 005, Dist.: Bangalore (Karnataka)

36. Kanaka College of Arts, Science & Management Studies, Kanaka Complex, 80 Feet Road, Banashankari Ist Stage, Bangalore-560 050 (Karnataka)

KERALA

37. Calicut University, PO Calicut-673 735 (Kerala)

38. Kerala University, Thiruvananthapuram, Trivandrum-695 034 (Kerala)

39. Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam-685 560 (Kerala)

40. N.M.S.M. Govt. College, Kalpetta, Dist.: Wynad, Kerala-673 121

MADHYA PRADESH

41. Barkatullah Vishwavidyalaya, Bhopal-462 026 (M.P.)

42. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar-470 003 (M.P.)

43. Guru Ghasidas University, ITI Barracks, Koni, bilaspur-495 009 (M.P.)

44. M.G. Chitrakoot Gramodaya University, Dist. Stana, Chitrakoot-485 331 (M.P.)

45. M.L.C. National University of Journalism, Bhopal-426 016 (M.P.)

46. Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur-492 010 (M.P.)

47. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya, Jabalpur-482 001 (M.P.)

48. Vikram University, Ujjain-456 010 (M.P.)

MAHARASHTRA

49. Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad-431 004 (Maharashtra)

50. Mumbai University, M.G.Road, Fort, Mumbai-400 032 (Maharashtra)

51. Nagpur University, Ravindra Nath Tagore Marg, Nagpur-440 001 (Maharashtra)

52. Pune University, Pune-411 007 (Maharashtra)

53. Shivaji University, Vidyanagar, Kolhapur-416 004 (Maharashtra)

54. S.R.T. Marathwada University, Vishnupuri, Nanded-431 603 (Maharashtra)

55. Yashwat Rao Chavan Maharashtra Open University, Dnyangangotri, Gangapurdam, Nasik-422 005 (Maharashtra)

56. Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal, Dist.: Yavatmal, Maharashtra

57. Sir C.V. Raman Post Graduate Education Institute, Amravati, Dist.: Amravati, Maharashtra

58. Jouniman College of Journalism, Aurangabad, Dist.: Aurangabad, Maharashtra

59. M.G.M. College of Journalism, Aurangabad, Dist.: Aurangabad, Maharashtra

60. Central Institute of Mass Communication, Nagpur, Dist.: Nagpur, Maharashtra.

61. V.W. Sabha's Arts and Commerce College, Dhule, Tal-Dhule, Dist.: Dhule, Maharashtra.

62. M.J. Arts, Science & Commerce College, Tal-Jalgoan, Dist.: Jalgoan, Maharashtra.

63. H.P.T. Arts & R.Y.K. Science College, Vidyanagar, Dist.: Nashik, Maharashtra-422 004.

64. Gokhale Education Society's College of Science, Ozar Township, Dist.: Nashik, Maharashtra.

ORISSA

65. Berhampur University, Banja Bihar, Berhampur-760 007 (Orissa)

PUNJAB

66. Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana-141 004 (Punjab)

67. Punjabi University, Patiala-147 002 (Punjab)

RAJASTHAN

68. Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur-342 011 (Rajasthan)

69. Kota Open University, Khelgarh, Kota-324 010 (Rajasthan)

70. M.L.Sukhadia University, Udaipur-313 001 (Rajasthan)

71. Rajasthan University, Jaipur-302 004 (Rajasthan)

72. Rupam National Institute of Electronic Communication, Kunda (Amer) Dist.: Jaipur, Rajasthan

TAMILNADU

73. Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar-608 001 (T.N.)

74. Av. Instt. For Home Sc. & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore-641 043 (T.N.)

75. Bharatidasan University, Tiruchirapalli-620 024 (T.N.)

76. Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Thyagaraja Nagar, Madras-600 017 (T.N.)

77. Madras University, Chepauk, Madras-600 005 (T.N.)

78. Madurai Kamraj University, Palkainagar, Madurai-625 021 (T.N.)

79. Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelvelli-627 008 (T.N.)

80. Mother Teresa Women's University, Kodaikanal, Madras-624 102 (T.N.)

81. Thaninayagam Adigal Institute of Journalism, Tamil Literature Society, 49, Bharathiyar Salai, Tiruchirappli-620 001, Tamil Nadu

UTTARANCHAL

82. Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, (Uttaranchal)

83. H.N. Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar-246 174 (Uttaranchal)

UTTAR PRADESH

84. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh-202 002 (U.P.)

85. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221 005 (U.P.)

86. Bundelkhand University, Jhansi-284 001 (U.P.)

87. D.D. Upadhyay Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur-273 009 (U.P.)

88. Lucknow University, Lucknow-226 007 (U.P.)

89. Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi-221 002 (U.P)

90. M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Dori Lal Agarwal Marg, Barelilly-243 001 (U.P.)

91. U.P. Raharshi Tandon Open University, Thornhill Road, Allahabad-221 001 (U.P.)

92. V.B.S. Purvanchal University, Jaunpur-222 002 (U.P.)

93. Sri Varshneya College, Aligarh, Dist.: Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.

WEST BENGAL

94. Burdwan University, Rajbati, Burdwan-713 104 (W.B.)

95. Calcutta University, Calcutta-700 073 (W.B.)

96. Jadavpur University, Calcutta-700 032 (W.B.)

CHANDIGARH (U.T.)

97. Panjab University, Chandigarh, 160 014

DELHI

98. Delhi University, Maurice Nagar, Delhi-110 029

99. Indira Gandhi National Open University, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110 068

100. Jamia Millia Islamia University, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi-110 025

101. Maharaja Agrasen College, Pocket-4, Phase-I, Mayur Vihar, Delhi-91

102. Delhi College of Arts & Commerce, Netaji Nagar, New Delhi-110 023

103. Kamla Nehru College, Khelgaon Marg, New Delhi-110 049

104. Kalindi College, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110 008

105. Lady Shri Ram College, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-110 024

106. Madhu Bala Institute of Communication & Electronic Media, Bharat Scouts & Guides Camping Grounds, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi-110 013.

[Translation]

National Literacy Mission

1377. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of selection of External Evaluation Agencies for the National Literacy Mission;

(b) the number of such agencies selected by the National Literacy Mission for the year 2001-2002;

(c) whether new evaluation agencies will be selected for the year 2002-2003; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Mission shall review and judge the work of the External Evaluation Agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) A Core Group was constituted to scrutinize the applications for empanelment received from different agencies working in the field of social sciences. The recommendations of the Core Group were based on interviews with representatives of registered agencies and assessment of their experience in the field of research and evaluation.

(b) During the year 2001-2002 no selection of such agencies was undertaken.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) The NLM provides guidelines which external evaluation agencies are expected to follow. Their work is examined to ensure that.

(i) They contain all essential statistical information required by the guidelines.

(ii) The sample size tested is as per the norms laid down in the guidelines.

(iii) The report contains an executive summary; and

(iv) The report suggests corrective measures for the particular district if necessary.

Further an analysis is undertaken of the strengths and weaknesses of the evaluation reports. These are discussed in orientation programes conducted for external evaluation agencies for them to take corrective steps.

[English]

Poor Condition of Farmers on Border

1378. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received requests from various residents of Coochbehar (West Bengal) and people representatives during the period 1.1.2000 and 31.7.2002 regarding poor conditions of landless agricultural labours due to wrongly erected Indo-Bangladesh Border fencing and rehabilitation of these Indian citizens in mainland of Indian Territory:

(b) if so, the details of such requests; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on the demands of the residents/representatives of people till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The border fence on the Indo-Bangladesh border has been constructed at a minimum distance of about 150 yards from the zero line in terms of the Joint India-Bangladesh Guidelines for Border Authorities-1975. As a result, several villages, including Bananhat Gram Panchayat, P.S. Dinhata, Coochbehar, West Bengal, which are situated on or near the zero line along the international border fall ahead of the border fencing.

In order to reduce the hardship of the villagers, gates have been provided at regular intervals along the fence.

These gates are opened three times during the day in consultation with the local population as per their requirements taking the season as well as the timings of schools into consideration. The Border Security Force also maintains regular patrolling ahead of the fencing both during day and night in order to inculcate a sense of security amongst the residents of such villages.

Funds for Drinking Water in Rural Areas

1379. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of potable drinking water to all villages has been identified as one of the priority task of the government?

(b) if so, whether the government have received requests from the State Governments to enhance Central Allocation for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme through Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission;

(c) if so, the details thereof, state-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) the funds allocated by the Union Government during 2000-2001, 2001-2002, and 2002-2003 under the scheme;

(f) whether the Union Government have made any performance review of the said scheme; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the State Governments. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programmes rest with the State Governments. As per national agenda of the government, all rural habitations in the country are to be covered with drinking water facility by 2004.

Allocation under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is not made on the basis of demand/request made by the State government but in the beginning of the financial year as per interest allocation criteria prescribed in the Guidelines for Implementation of Rural Water Supply Programme. The details of funding allocated and released to various states during 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme are given below in the statement.

(f) and (g) The states are required to sent utilisation certificate and audit certificate alongwith the progress of all the programmes as a pre-condition to consider the State Government's request for release of second instalment of fund every year. The monitoring of the programme is also undertaken through periodical reports furnished by the State Govt. The Area Officers of the Department of Drinking Water Supply also undertake periodic visits to the states for monitoring of implementation of the programme. A review of the programme was also undertaken in the State ministers conference held on 19-20 October, 2001. Secretary, Deptt. of Drinking Water Supply is also reviewing the programme with the officers of the State Governments.

Statement

Allocation and Release under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during 2000-01 to 2002-03

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003	
		Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases*
1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	11600.00	11600.00	13044.00	13601.10	13477.00	6738.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4365.00	2182.50	4476.00	2455.91	4977.00	1342.80
3.	Assam	7372.00	5459.78	7561.67	5357.67	8407.00	2268.30
4.	Bihar	4661.00	0.00	7274.00	0.00	7406.00	0.00

1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1580.00	1580.00	3877.00	3977.00	2443.00	1221.50
6.	Goa	1404.00	888.59	1455.00	727.50	122.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	7085.00	16255.00	7837.00	9376.30	6546.00	3273.00
8.	Haryana	1943.00	1880.18	2200.00	2200.00	2002.00	1001.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5091.00	5091.00	5552.00	6452.00	5635.00	2817.50
10.	J & K	8788.00	3694.00	9896.00	6292.10	12324.00	6162.00
11.	Jharkhand	4719.00	2359.50	3619.00	1809.50	3063.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	10350.00	8165.12	12414.00	12714.00	11136.00	5568.00
13.	Kerala	5746.00	4022.42	6331.00	5045.00	3698.00	1899.30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9529.00	9529.00	8877.00	9077.00	7159.00	3579.50
15.	Maharashtra	16934.00	16934.00	19159.00	19659.00	16829.00	8414.50
16.	Manipur	1475.00	0.00	1643.00	821.50	1826.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1716.00	1644.08	1760.00	1215.51	1957.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1226.00	1161.99	1257.00	1634.10	1398.00	377.10
19.	Nagaland	1275.00	822.61	1308.00	1700.40	1454.00	392.40
20.	Orissa	6213.00	3106.50	6522.00	4852.09	6225.00	3112.50
21.	Punjab	2383.00	1783.00	2277.00	1985.50	2581.00	1290.50
22.	Rajasthan	16361.00	16361.00	18705.00	14919.08	20731.00	10365.50
23.	Sikkim	650.00	325.00	536.00	696.80	597.00	160.80
24.	Tamilnadu	7308.00	7308.00	7956.00	8956.00	6358.00	3179.00
25.	Tripura	1521.00	1521.00	1559.00	2026.70	1734.00	467.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12472.00	10884.83	13269.00	13063.35	13022.00	6511.50
27.	Uttaranchal	2304.00	2304.00	3356.00	3447.88	3083.00	1541.50
28.	West Bengal	7895.00	7837.31	8773.00	8947.63	8545.00	4272.50
29.	A&N Islands	13.00	0.00	13.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
30.	D&N Haveli	7.00	3.50	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
	Total	163996.00	144703.91	182523.00	163010.62	174765.00	75956.40

Note 1: The States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal were created during 2000-2001.

*1st instalment.

Implementation of Rural Development Schemes by Panchayati Raj

1380. SHRI. V. VETRISELVAN:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government have delegated powers to Panchayats to execute the Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, whether no separate allocation has been provided to Panchayats for that purpose;

(c) whether funds are to be borne by the State Governments from their own Share for those schemes which are being implemented by the Panchayati Raj;

(d) if so, whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government to allocate separate funds to panchayati Raj for implementation of Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(e) is so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India have been advised to give a role to Panchayats in the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. However, the Ministry of Rural Development implements the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) through the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Funds under SGRY are released directly to the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for further distribution among the District Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and the Village Panchayats. The funding pattern of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes vary from Scheme to Scheme. The State Governments are requested to contribute their share for the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes as prescribed by Government of India in these Schemes.

[Translation]

PMGSY

1381. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the responsibility to incur the expenditure towards the salary and allowance of State officials working under the PMGSY till the preparation of estimates of the Yojana and completion of this work lies with the Central Government;

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

(c) the estimated cost escalation in expenditure due to delay in this important scheme?

THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, this Ministry provides for certain costs incidental to the execution of the road works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) such as Telephone, Other Office Expenses and costs of travel, with a view to ensuring quality and timely completion of works.

(c) According to the Guidelines of the PMGSY, cost escalation, if any, has to be borne by the concerned State Government; so far, no cost escalation has come to the notice of this Ministry.

[English]

Infiltration of Terrorists

1382. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the views of the various security agencies in Kashmir differ on infiltration of terrorists;

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

(c) whether lack of proper coordination between various security agencies has resulted in the rise of incidents of infiltration of militants into the valley;

(d) if so, the further reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to maintain coordination between security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) No, Sir, there is no difference of views of lack of coordination amongst various security agencies as regards infiltration of terrorists into J&K. The incidents of infiltration of terrorists into the State fluctuates depending on various factors. Necessary mechanism already exists at State and Central levels for coordination amongst security agencies deployed in J&K.

[Translation]

Literacy Mission

1383. SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Literacy Mission launched in Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh is not getting the desired success;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, alongwith the achievements made against the target;

(c) whether the Government have constituted any committee to monitor the literacy campaigns in the aforesaid States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The National Literacy Mission (NLM) is implementing the schemes of Literacy Campaigns & Operation Restoration and Continuing Education to raise the level of functional literacy throughout the country including the states of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The achievements of literacy in these states as per Census 2001 Provisional Report are as follows:-

Achievement (in percentage)

	1991	2001	Decadal Increase
Bihar	37.49	47.53	10.04
Jharkhand	41.39	54.13	12.74
Uttar Pradesh	40.71	57.36	16.65

Literacy Schemes in all districts are being implemented through volunteer-teachers/facilitators under the overall management of Zilla Saksharata Samitis (ZSSs). The size of the non-literate population, low availability of volunteer-teachers/facilitators, diverse socio-economic conditions and managerial capacities of ZSSs are some of the factors accounting for variations in the impact of literacy schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

CAG Report on Watershed Development Programme

1384. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CAG carried out an extensive survey in its Report No. 3 of 1999 on pages 98 onwards in para 3.6 on soil conservation, land shaping and development, water resource conservation and development, afforestation and pasture, fodder and grass land development to mitigate the adverse effects of droughts and developing the ecologically disadvantaged areas: and

(b) if so, the action taken by the ministry to modify the programme to integrate the large number of area development programmes for achieving greater focus and accountability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Prior to 1995-96, the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was being implemented on sectoral basis. Sectoral schemes were being implemented in a dispersed manner and independent of each other, which resulted in the lack of any perceptible impact. As such, the programme content and methodology have been modified and the programme is being implemented on watershed basis for holistic and integrated development of the programme areas with community participation in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.1995. In this approach, watershed projects with emphasis on activities like soil conservation; land shaping and development; water resource conservation and development; pasture, fodder and grass land development and afforestation etc. are being taken up as per the requirements and needs of the local people. Keeping in view the experience of implementing agencies etc. over the years, the Guidelines have further been revised in September 2001 for a focussed approach in watershed development; greater role of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Self Help Groups of the rural poor especially those belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, establishing credit linkage with financial institutions and provision of probation period for the projects, exit protocol for Project Implementing Agencies, Supplementary Observation Mechanism etc.

[Translation]

Poor Families/Households Living in Slums/Hutments

1385. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the number of poor families/house holds who are homeless or are living in the slums/hutments, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): Slum development being a state subject, State Governments survey and take stock of slums in their respective States. However, the Town and Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) conducted a one time study on slums in 1995-96 and brought out a report titled "A Compendium on India Slums-1996". According to this report the identified/ estimated urban slum population of the country State-wise is as given below in the Statement-I.

An attempt has been made for the first time during the Census of India, 2001 by the Registrar General of India to collect detailed data about slum areas of the country but only in cities/towns having 50,000 population or more based on 1991 census. As per the provisional figures of Census of India, 2001 the slum population of States/Union Territories is as below in the Statement-II. given.

Statement-I

State-Wise Identified/Estimated Slum Population

(Population in lakhs)

Sl No.	State/UTs	1981			1991			2001	
		Urban-popula-tion-	Identi-fied Slum population	%age	Urban popu-lation	Estimated slum popu-lation	%age	Urban popula-tion	Estimated slum population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124.876	28.579	22.9	178.871	43.133*	24.1	249.654	60.166
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.414	-	-	1.106	0.221	20.00	1.879	0.375
3.	Assam	17.824	1.236	6.9	24.878	4.483+	18.0	32.367	5.826
4.	Bihar	87.190	32.699	37.5	113.530	26.906	23.7	149.556	35.444
5.	Goa	3.518	0.242	6.9	4.798	0.833	17.4	6.559	1.141
6.	Gujarat	106.017	15.316	14.5	142.461	25.814*	18.1	189.993	34.388
7.	Haryana	28.274	2.742	9.7	40.547	6.843*	16.9	59.572	10.067
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.260	0.761	23.3	4.492	1.258+	28.0	5.765	1.614
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.604	6.270	49.7	18.394	5.922	32.2	24.173	7.783
10.	Karnataka	107.296	5.745	5.4	139.078	12.934	9.3	190.989	17.761
11.	Kerala	47.713	4.101	8.6	76.803	12.218	15.9	103.474	16.452
12.	Madhya Pradesh	105.865	10.749	10.2	153.388	21.209	13.7	204.050	27.954
13.	Maharashtra	219.936	43.149	19.6	305.416	78.724	25.8	416.155	107.954
14.	Manipur	3.755	0.165	4.4	5.056	0.853	16.9	6.702	1.132
15.	Meghalaya	2.413	0.660	27.4	3.300	0.833+	25.2	4.603	1.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Mizoram	1.218	ला.न.	–	3.179	0.572	18.0	6.424	1.156
17.	Nagaland	1.202	ला.न.	–	2.082	0.416	20.0	3.049	0.609
18.	Orissa	31.103	2.820	9.1	42.350	8.432*	19.9	56.320	11.207
19.	Punjab	46.478	11.668	25.1	59.932	14.144*	23.6	80.241	18.936
20.	Rajasthan	72.105	10.252	14.2	100.671	24.000+	23.8	137.193	32.651
21.	Sikkim	0.511	0.024	4.7	0.370	0.095+	25.7	0.479	0.123
22.	Tamilnadu	159.519	26.760	16.8	190.776	35.713*	18.7	233.080	43.585
23.	Tripura	2.256	0.184	8.2	4.217	0.744*	17.6	5.078	0.893
24.	Uttar Pradesh	198.991	25.800	13.0	276.069	58.391*	21.1	365.397	77.098
25.	West Bengal	144.467	30.280	21.0	187.076	51.949	27.8	236.620	65.780
	Total States	1528.805	260.202	17.0	2078.830	436.460	21.0	2769.377	580.669
26.	A & N Islands	0.496	–	–	0.750	0.349+	46.5	1.102	0.512
27.	Chandigarh	4.228	–	–	5.758	1.612	28.0	7.618	2.133
28.	D & N Haveli	0.069	–	–	0.117	0.023	19.7	0.199	0.039
29.	Daman & Diu**	–	–	–	0.475	0.095	20.0	0.698	0.139
30.	Delhi	57.682	18.00	31.2	84.716	22.480+	26.5	122.891	32.566
31.	Lakshadweep	0.186	–	–	0.291	0.058+	19.9	0.362	0.072
32.	Pondicherry	3.160	0.942	29.8	5.170	1.531	29.6	7.190	2.128
	Total UTs	65.821	18.942	28.8	97.277	26.148	26.9	140.060	37.589
	Grand Total	1594.626	279.114	17.5	2176.107	462.608	21.3	2909.437	618.258

Note:-

\+ Figures of identified/estimated slum population have been furnished for the state as a whole the respective state governments.

* Slum population estimates are based on the information for Class-I and Class-II cities/towns received from the States/UTs governments for the year 1991).

** Figures of 1981 have already been included in Goa.

Source: "A Compendium on Indian Slum, 1996", TCPO, New Delhi.

Statement-II

Provisional Population Totals—Census of India, 2001

Number and Population of towns reporting slum, and slum population—India and States/Union Territory, 2001

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory*	No. of towns reporting slum	Population of towns reporting Slum	Total Slum population
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	607	178,393,941	40,297,341
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	1,451,995	270.084
2.	Punjab	27	5,652,211	1,151,864

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chandigarh*	1	808.796	107098
4.	Uttaranchal	6	1,020,720	195604
5.	Haryana	22	4,300,013	1421839
6.	Delhi@	14	10,979,341	2025890
7.	Rajasthan	25	7,453,084	1206123
8.	Uttar Pradesh	65	18,791,750	4156020
9.	Bihar	23	4,817,624	507383
10.	Tripura	1	189,327	29378
11.	Meghalaya	1	267,881	110714
12.	Assam	7	1,347,111	84644
13.	West Bengal	51	14,250,720	3822309
14.	Jharkhand	11	2,418,755	309557
15.	Orissa	15	2,818,755	635150
16.	Chhatisgarh	12	2,692,612	788127
17.	Madhya Pradesh	42	9,823,309	2388517
18.	Gujarat	28	11,427,259	1346709
19.	Maharashtra	62	33,624,960	10644605
20.	Andhra Pradesh	76	15,752,946	5149272
21.	Karnataka	35	11,021,192	1267759
22.	Goa	2	175,478	14529
23.	Kerala	9	2,509,719	45337
24.	Tamil Nadu	63	14,175,792	2530289
25.	Pondicherry*	3	512,705	72275
26.	A & N Islands*	1	100,186	16265

Note:

1. In case of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Haveli and Lakshadweep no slum population has been reported at the Census of India-2001.
2. Delhi includes eleven census towns and Uttar Pradesh one.
3. Seven towns, one each in Bihar, Maharashtra and Meghalaya, two each in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh include population of outgrowths/urban agglomeration.

Shelling on Border

1386. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses damaged and the details regarding loss of life and property during the last six months and till date due to Pakistan shelling on the border/LoC, State-wise;

(b) the number of families affected on account of the said shelling; and

(c) the amount of compensation given to the effective persons by the Government and the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As reported by Government of J&K the details of loss of life and property during the last six months between 1.1.2002 and 30.6.2002 as a result of shelling along the border/ LoC of J&K is given as under:-

Casualties:

Civilians killed	60
Security Forces personnel killed	31
Civilians injured	249
Security Forces personnel injured	130
Property damaged:	
Government buildings	5
Schools	3
Houses	144
Huts/Kothas	19
Religious places	2
Cattle killed	187
Cattle injured	133

There are no reports of loss of life/damage to property from other States.

(b) As intimated by the State Government of J&K, 30771 families comprising 153131 persons have been affected and have migrated from their villages near IB/ LoC of the District Kathua, Rajouri Jammu and Poonch of J&K.

(c) A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been given as ex-gratia relief to the NoKs of the civilians killed and Rs. 75000, Rs. 5000/- and Rs. 1000/- for permanent disability, grievous injury and minor injury respectively. State Government of J&K has announced and implemented a relief package to the border migrants as under:-

(i) free ration @ 11 kgs. per person per month;

(ii) free Kerosene oil @ 10 litres per family per month;

(iii) cash assistance @ Rs. 400/- per person per month limited to Rs. 1600 per family per month;

(iv) free medical aid to all the displaced persons;

(v) cash assistance for fodder @ Rs. 300 per animal rearing family per month in those areas, which have been mined, as identified by respective Deputy Commissioners; and

(vi) free ration at sanctioned scale at the place of residence in case any of the migrants wish to return.

Expenditure on items (i) to (v) of the relief package for border migrants in J&K is reimbursed to the State Government by Government of India. Ministry of Defence has announced a relief package aimed at providing ex-gratia compensation to the farmers/people for the damages occurred to their crops., etc. during the preparatory stage of defence preparations/movement of armed forces in the border areas. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 21 crores has been disbursed to the affected people/ farmers of Punjab and a further amount of Rs. 30 crores has been sanctioned to the State Government of Punjab. A sum of Rs. 10 crores has been disbursed to the affected poople/farmers in Rajasthan and a sum of Rs. 3.75 cores has been sanctioned to the Government of J&K. As reported by the Ministry of Defence, no proposal from the Government of Gujarat has been received.

[English]

Performance of CIL

1387. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of subsidiaries of CIL during the last three years, subsidiary-wise;

(b) whether due to the ever increasing cost of administration and maintenance of these companies, the profit making seems to be almost out of reach for some and others generate very meager profit comparing to the inputs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The performance of Coal India Limited (CIL) for the last three years (1998-99 to 2000-01), subsidiary-wise, is shown below:

(Rs. in crores)

Company	2000-01* Profit (+)/Loss(–)	1999-2000 Profit (+)/Loss(–)	1998-99 Profit (+)/Loss(–)
Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	—917.19	—728.23	—472.47
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	—1276.70	—692.32	—442.34
Central Coalfields Ltd.	—792.91	—121.24	—149.35
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	+1025.05	+936.87	+802.14
Western Coalfields Ltd.	+28.23	405.86	+476.58
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	+116.92	+455.34	+676.55
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	+641.35	+607.65	+601.31
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd.	–3.81	+0.71	+0.63
CIL/NEC	+280.21	+581.18	+606.20
Sub-Total	–898.85	+1445.82	+2099.25
Less dividend	515.62	751.95	647.46
Total	–1414.47	+693.87	+1451.79

*The annual accounts for 2001-02 are under finalisation of audit.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Government is committed to speed up the growth and promote all around development of the coal sector. CIL earned a profit of Rs. 1400 crores (provisional) approximately due to the increased production, off-take and productivity during 2001-02.

Literacy Awards

1388. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the parameters laid down for deciding the eligibility for conferring the "Satyen Maitra Memorial National Literacy Award" and the Decadal Achievement Award for literacy and female literacy;

(b) whether the Government have received representations for reviewing the grant of such awards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The parameters for deciding the eligibility for conferring the "Satyen Maitra Memorial National Literacy Award" and the "Decadal Achievement Award for Literacy & Female Literacy" are indicated below:

(i) Significant contribution and outstanding performance in the field of Adult Education.

(ii) The extent and duration of involvement in Adult Education Programmes.

(iii) Contribution to material development.

(iv) Contribution in the training sphere.

(v) Quality content and impact of the programmes.

(vi) Tne progress as reflected in Census 2001 with regard to literacy.

(b) and (c) Government constitutes a committee of Adult Education experts to frame the parameters for grant of awards. Representations are considered with reference to the parameters.

Accounting System for Stock of Coal

1389. Shri V. VETRISELVAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study to examine the figures given in the book-stock and physical stock of coal in the various subsidiaries of Coal India Limited during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any manipulated figures of stock and production are maintained to cover up the coal shortage in depots due to pilferage or to make up loss of the targeted coal production;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited conducts coal inventory checks annually to examine the figures given in the book-stock and physical stock of coal in each of its subsidiary companies, unit-wise. In addition, in every subsidiary company routine coal stock measurements are being taken up monthly at unit level, quarterly at area level and half-yearly at subsidiary level. If the difference between book-stock and the measured stock is upto +/-5% and is below 1000 tonnes the shortages or surplus is ignored as this is regarded as a survey error. The details of company-wise book stock, physical stock and shortage of raw coal during last three years are given below in the statement-I. The coal stock measurement in respect of 2001-02 is in progress.

(c) to (e) Coal India does not maintain any manipulated figures of stock and production. However, where the variation between the book-stock and physical stock exceeds 5% and 1000 tonnes, an investigation is carried out to fix up responsibility for such shortages. The details of action taken against officers in respect of shortage of ground stock are given below in the statement-II.

Statement-I

Company-wise Book Stock, Physical Stock and Stock-Shortage during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

(Figures in lakh Te.)

Company	1998-1999			1999-2000			2000-2001		
	Book Stock	Physical Stock	Shortage (Statistical) 5% and/or >1000 Te.	Book Stock	Physical Stock	Shortage (Statistical) 5% and/or >1000Te.	Book Stock	Physical Stock	Shortage (Statistical) 5% and/or >1000 Te.
ECL	42.91	42.00	Nil	28.72	26.93	1.19	24.08	22.99	0.96
BCCL	51.15	41.19	9.34	28.49	25.64	2.12	22.97	21.55	0.76
CCL	47.23	46.84	Nil	45.84	45.13	Nil	31.86	31.78	Nil
NCL	22.87	22.88	Nil	14.31	14.31	Nil	7.73	7.66	Nil
WCL	33.07	32.74	Nil	23.17	23.02	Nil	21.85	21.81	Nil
SECL	62.65	61.59	Nil	70.94	69.85	Nil	66.56	65.19	Nil
MCL	40.65	39.81	Nil	54.62	53.74	Nil	29.28	28.93	Nil
NEC	8.44	8.42	Nil	5.74	5.54	Nil	4.64	4.52	Nil
CIL	308.97	295.47	9.34	271.83	264.16	3.31	208.97	204.43	1.72

Statement-II

Details of Action Taken against officials in respect of shortage of Ground Stock

Details	ECL			BCCL		
	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-01	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-01
No. of officers involved	Nil	25	27	39	22	1
Details of action taken						
(a) Exoneration/warning	—	7	0	8	0	0
(b) Dropped/closed	—	1	2	9	2	0
(c) Penalty awarded	—	14	0	13	5	0
Total	—	22	2	30	7	0

Foreign Militants In Valley

1390. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Foreign ultras flood valley" appearing in the *'Statesman'* dated June 6, 2002;

(b) if so, whether the Pakistan has sent foreign militants in the valley and cash awards have been announced if they kill the Army/police officers;

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

(d) the steps, Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Government has been receiving reports indicating that following the defeat of Taliban and other foreign terrorists who were in Afghanistan prior to November 2001, a substantial number of erstwhile Taliban and allied fundamentalist groups have crossed over to Pakistan and POK. These terrorists are likely to join terrorists outfits like Jaish-e-Mohammad, Lashkar-e-Toiba, Al-Badr, Hizbul Mujahideen etc. for their eventual infiltration into Jammu & Kashmir and to escalate terrorist violence in the State of J&K and elsewhere. However, the infiltration of a few Al Quida into the State of J&K cannot be completely ruled out.

(b) and (c) It is a known fact that terrorism in J&K is aided and abetted by Pak/Pak ISI.

(d) In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at various level and redeployment of troops at borders/LoC and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the pro-Pak terrorist outfits/Pak ISI in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening border management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists within J&K; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional frame-work of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the Unified Headquarters in the State and in Operation Groups at various levels.

[Translation]

Committee to Examine the Results of Completion of Pilot Projects

1391. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had set up a Committee to examine the results of the completed Pilot Projects and to suggest further course of action on Digitisation of Maps;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has finalized the Report;

(d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise, state-wise;

(e) whether in case of pending finalisation of this report the Government have not released the additional funds to the States for taking up fresh projects for digitization of cadastral maps especially in case of Gujarat; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development has set up a Committee to examine the results of the completed Pilot Projects on the following issues:-

(i) The relative technical feasibility of alternative methods of carrying out digitisation,

(ii) the best way to examine software compatibility,

(iii) enhance utility to end users as reported by the workability of a user charge regime,

(iv) fixation of desired band of percentage of accuracy of digitised cadastral maps *vis-a-vis* ground realities,

(v) the most cost effectiveness method of designing future projects and the suggested funding pattern,

(vi) the manner in which legal sanctity can be ensured for the digitised cadastral maps.

The Committee will also suggest future course of action on Digitisation of Cadastral Survey Maps having regard to the above mentioned points together with an action plan and time schedule.

The Members of the Committee will visit few States to assess the information on the above issues from the completed projects. It has also been decided by the Ministry that no new Pilot Project need to be sanctioned till the report of the Committee is received and a decision is taken on the recommendations of this Committee.

[English]

Extension of Validity Period for Issuing Tax Free Bonds

1392. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Urban Development for extension of validity period for issuing Gujarat Punarnirman Tax Free Bonds by HUDCO to raise Rs. 1500 crore to be utilized for rehabilitation and reconstruction of earthquake affected areas;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has sent its comments to the Ministry of Finance on the issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. A request was received from the Government of Gujarat for extension of period to issue the balance available under Gujarat Punarnirman Tax Free bonds of Rs. 1500 crore allocated during 2001-2002, in the wake of the devastating earthquake on 26th January, 2001. HUDCO was authorised to raise the amount upto March 31, 2002 and raised an amount of Rs. 430 crore on the basis of schemes posed by the Government of Gujarat.

(b) to (d) Keeping in view the request made by Government of Gujarat and recommendation by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Finance on 12.7.2002 has permitted HUDCO to raise the balance amount of Rs. 1070 crore upto 31.3.2003.

Racial Bias against Asians

1393. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the cases of racial bias against Asians, particularly Indian students in U.K. Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 2001 and 2002 till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Government is aware of occasional media reports of incidents of racial bias against sections of Asian Community. However, the High Commission of India, U.K. has not received any specific complaint.

(b) and (c) does not arise.

Abandoned Coal Mines

1394. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal mines lying abandoned at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to take over those coal mines; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The coal mining leases held by the private sector for the coal mines which were not taken over through the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, were terminated with the enactment of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Act, 1976, except for those leases which were held by the privately owned steel companies. These mines were without proper geological or mine plans and without any assessment of reserve in regard to quality or quantity of coal, which are essential for scientific exploitation of coal. Therefore, these leases were only terminated so that it would be possible for the Central Government, Government company or corporation to mine wherever necessary after the necessary exploration has been made as to the extent of the deposits of coal etc. As such these mines lie abandoned. Such leases included the following.

(i) leases granted by ex-Zamindars/Rajas before the commencement of the Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

(ii) Valid leases with private parties, which escaped being identified for taking over by the Central Government at the time of nationalisation.

(iii) idle dormant leases covering closed or abandoned mines.

In the above cases it was not easy to co-relate leases with mines as more than one mine could be there in a single lease hold and/or a single mine could have been created through the process of amalgamation of more than one lease hold. Full details of all such mines are not available in the records of the Government. Such being the situation, no definite number can be associated with the abandoned mines.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Mining leases for coal mines can be obtained by the public sector undertakings or those in the private sector allowed to do captive mining for specified end-use after taking into consideration factors which include the availability of reserves, the production plan, the fact whether the mine to be obtained through a mining lease has been prospected and whether with regard to quantity and quality of reserves it is feasible and viable for undertaking coal mining etc.

Vacant Posts in Universities/Colleges of Tamil Nadu

1395. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. has given any instructions to the Universities/colleges in Tamil Nadu to fill up the vacant posts both teaching and non-teaching staffs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any reports from the Universities/colleges regarding the vacancies in both teaching and non-teaching lines; and

(d) if so, the details of the same for various Universities and colleges in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) As informed by the University Grants Commission, it has not given any instructions to the universities/colleges in Tamil Nadu to fill up the vacant posts. However, posts approved by the UGC under IXth Plan Development Grant Scheme were required to be filled up before 31.3.2002. Data regarding the vacant teaching and non-teaching posts in the State Universities and colleges is not centrally maintained.

Indo-Myanmar Border Trade Talks

1396. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding Myanmar border trade talks appearing in the 'Hindu' dated July 10, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The Eighth National Level Meeting between India and Myanmar to discuss security, border

trade and other issues of mutual concern was held in New Delhi on 10-11 July 2002. Apart from the security related matters, the other issues discussed were drug trafficking, free movement regime, joint inspection of boundary pillars, border trade and banking arrangements, maintenance of Kalay-Tamu road, Kaladin project, Tamanthi HE project, construction of tourist center at Rhi lake and release of prisoners. The outcome of deliberations will further enhance the existing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Discontinuation of Literacy Mission Work in Districts

1397. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to discontinue literacy mission work in districts which have received letters of appreciation and other awards; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the procedure for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Enquiry Commission on Coal Mines

1398. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the accidents in which the enquiry was instituted, completed but no action has been taken as on date; and

(b) the reasons for not taking any action on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) There is no such case in Coal India Limited during the last three years where no action has been taken on the recommendation of High Power Enquiry Committee.

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

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had given a notice of Privilege on the 17th and the rule says.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has given a notice to move a privilege motion. I have asked him to speak on that.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Raghuvansh Prasad ji, with regard to your privilege notice I have told you that we have asked the Government to given information in this regard. You can raise the issue here after we get the information. I know that they have taken much time, but we are sending them reminder. I would give you permission after I get information.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: One hon. Member can get up and speak at a time. Now, tell me what do you want to say.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One hon. Member can stand up and say what he wants to say.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: If 10 persons stand up and speak at the same time in the House, I would not be able to give answer.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted him to speak. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please make your submission after he finishes. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Please listen to me for one minute...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given decision.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Motion of privilege is given priority above all and these people stand...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I would give you time after him.

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri Ashok Gehlot had gone to Kota on the 17th to inaugurate a fly-over. A group of representatives comprising the local people and members of BJP went to meet him with regard to the construction of a by-pass. But they came to know that the hon. Chief Minister changed his route and went through some other way to inaugurate the fly-over. Although, it was a peaceful demonstration, but the police, without any prior warning, started lathi charge there. Even women were badly beaten by the police there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is an issue pertaining to the State Government, why are you raising it here.

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI: I would request you that the Government of Rajasthan may be removed.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is a matter pertaining to the State Government. So, you cannot raise that matter here. Please take you seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI: Such incidents are continuously taking place there. After seeing these photographs she would come to know that such incidents are continuously taking place there...*(Interruptions)*

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:—

(i) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force (Medical Officers Cadre) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 405 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 2002.

(ii) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, General Duty Cadre, Group 'A' Posts Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 410 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5844/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Marble Development and Conservation Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 369 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2002, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5845/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Review Committee (Qualifications for appointment and other conditions of service of the Chairperson and Members) Amendment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 352 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2002, under section 63 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5846/2002]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (2)

of section 18 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002:—

(i) S.O. 660 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 2002 regarding addition of terrorist organisations to the Schedule of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

(ii) S.O. 682 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2002 regarding addition of terrorist organisations to the Schedule of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5847/2002]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:—

(i) The Border Security Force General Duty Cadre (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 128 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2002.

(ii) The Border Security Force (Group 'C' Combatised, Para Medical Staff) Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 129 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2002.

(iii) The Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. S.O. 544 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2002 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 1458 dated the 4th May, 2002.

(iv) The Border Security Force (Group 'C' Non-Gazetted, Combatised Para Medical Staff) Technical Posts Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 178 in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 2002.

(4) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) to (iii) of item No. (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5848/2002]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): On behalf of Shri Tapan Sikdar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited and Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5849/2002]

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5850/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): I beg to lay the following:

(1) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi for the year 2000-2001 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5851/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5852/2002]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Bhopal, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Bhopal, for the year 2000-2001.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5853/2002]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Prathamika Shikshan Vikas Yojana Samithi, Bangalore, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Prathamika Shikshan Vikasa Yojana Samithi, Bangalore, for the year 2000-2001.

(7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5854/2002]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001.

(9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5855/2002]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 5856/2002]

12.06 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Ninetieth, Ninety-First and Ninety-Second Reports

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Reports of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

1. Ninetieth Report on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2001;
2. Ninety-first Report on Action Taken Replies of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the recommendations of the Committee as contained in its Seventy-fifth report on Cross-border Terrorism and Insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir; and
3. Ninety-second Report on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

12.06$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

Evidence

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Evidence tendered before the Committee on the following Bills:—

1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2001; and
2. The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, it was decided in a meeting that after the Papers Laid we would be taking up a discussion on the important issue of Gujarat. In the meantime, Raghuvanshji, I have given my ruling.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): We had given a proposal of Breach of Privilege against the then Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning, Shrimati Vasundhara Raje and the then Minister of Rural Development Shri Venkaiah Naidu. The hon. Speaker has reserved the decision. Rule on page 296 of Kaul and Shakdhar Says:—

[English]

> "There has been, however, an occasion where although the Speaker has withheld his consent to the raising of a question of privilege, the Member again sought to raise the matter in the House next day."

[Translation]

It was given on 17th of May. Hon. Speaker has given me an opportunity to speak today. I wish to say that funds allocated to Bihar for local bodies were plugged and these Ministers deliberately misled the House. And that is why these people are responsible for breach of privilege. I request that as Shri Vankaiah Naidu is a Member of Rajya Sabha, so as per the rule and conventions, his matter may be referred to Rajya Sabha and matter of breach of privilege against rest of the two Ministers may be referred to the Privilege Committee. More than two months have already passed, this matter is very much under the rules, these Members are responsible for breach of privilege and that is why this matter should be referred to the Committee on Privileges.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that you have given notice. You know I have already told you that clarification from these three Ministers has already been sought for in this regard. Decision would be passed on this matter only when this clarification is received. I am sending reminder to these persons on this matter.

[English]

Notices under Rule 377 are laid on the Table of the House.

You are aware that today there is a discussion, to be raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, on an important issue of Gujarat.

12.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

(i) Need for early completion of Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project, Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Balaghat): Sir a long range of dams has been constructed on river Narmada, called as the life line between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat merely as an imitation of trends in western countries in the name of development. A study of the mythological and geological conditions of river Narmada has become necessary, as the pace of erosion by this river is highest among all the rivers flowing in plain areas. And under such circumstances, delay in completion of these irrigation projects would not be able to meet their target. On the other hand, Government should immediately chalk out a work plan for connecting the rivers with each other, which merge with Narmada. The Government should also make plans for joining main canals of dams with river Narmada so that measures on priority basis could be taken for safety purposes in order to lessen the pressure of water on dams in case there is high rain fall or earthquake.

The right bank canal of the first highest and biggest dam—Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project after place of origin of river Narmada may immediately be completed, as the right bank canal is very important to the safety of dam and the Narmada valley project.

(ii) Need to lay rail line between Manmad and Indore.

SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT (Dhule): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency, Dhule in Maharashtra is a tribal area and is very backward and the main reason behind this is absence of facility of transportation. Even the railway service is not sufficient in this area, as a result of which, this area has not been able to develop in agricultural or industrial fields. Myself as also people of my constituency have been making repeated demands for laying of a new rail line for Manmad-Malegaon-Dhule-Shripur-Indore. After a long time only the survey work of this line has been completed. The laying of this new railway line would lead to the industrial development of this area. People would get the facility of transportation and also the income of railways would increase.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request hon. Minister of Railways that he may issue orders to start

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*Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

[Shri Ramdas Rupala Gavit]

the work of laying railway line between Manmad-Indore in view of the demand of the people. If there is problem in making provision in the Budget for laying railway line, the Dhule-Nardana and Nardana-Shirpur phase may kindly be started and after that, funds may be allocated for Manmad-Indore and Manmad-Dhule rail line in the next Budget.

(iii) Need for four-laning of National Highway No. 3 between Maksi and Devas in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of National Highway No. 3 called Agra-Mumbai National Highway falling under my constituency in Madhya Pradesh, is in very bad shape between Maksi and Devas. Width of the road is very less, it is in dilapidated condition. The road is broken at many places and is having huge cracks. Small bridges are also in a very bad shape. There is a high density of traffic on this route. This route is very important for the vehicles and people of eight-nine States around Madhya Pradesh.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government that the said highway may kindly be made a four-lane one between Maksi and Devas and may also be systematised as well as strengthened.

(iv) Need to start work on second phase of drinking water project in Churu Parliamentary constituency, Rajasthan.

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a acute problem of drinking water in the Churu constituency of Rajasthan. The first phase of work under 'Aapni Scheme' initiated with the assistance of the German Government in order to provide drinking water to district Churu, is almost complete. And the work of second phase including the entire constituency except Shridoongargadh assembly constituency and Ladnu assembly constituency has not been started till date. As per the agreement between Rajasthan Government and the German Government, the work of second phase should have been started but this has not been done as yet.

I, therefore, through you, request the hon. Minister of Water Resources that since the said scheme is a life saving scheme for district Churu, the work of second phase of this project may kindly be started soon so that remaining villages and townships could get some relief.

(v) Need to provide stoppage of Howrah-Jodhpur Express at Fatehpur railway station, Uttar Pradesh.

DR. ASHOK PATEL (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, demand for the stoppage of train No. 2307 and 2308 Howrah Jodhpur Express at Fatehpur station is being made since long. Stoppage of this train has been provided at Etawah Station while stoppage of this train at Fatehpur station is very much essential. Passengers going to Jaipur and Jodhpur have to face huge problems in the absence of stoppage of the train at Fatehpur station. I, therefore, request the Government that the said train may be given a stoppage at Fatehpur Station keeping in view the problems of passengers going from this station.

[English]

(vi) Need to take adequate steps to check erosion caused by river Fulhar in Malda district, West Bengal.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Threat of erosion from river Fulhar is almost destroying the villages after villages in the habitation of Bilaimari G.P. of Ratua Block in the District of Malda for the last two and half year. More than 10,000 people have shifted their sites for living. Ramayanpur Rubimori and Janjaitola villages are at the verge of extinction. No comprehensive measures have been adopted by the Union and the State Governments, to protect the people and to make necessary arrangements to stop the erosion.

I draw the attention of the Government immediately for its intervention alongwith erosion of Padma in the district of Murshidabad which is causing severest threat for the change of demography border. Malda District Administration, unless are provided fund and technical assistance, they cannot rescue Bilaimari G.P. and, therefore, Mahananda Division of Malda District should be given support from Union Water Resource Ministry without further delay.

(vii) Need to withdraw order of Medical Council of India making a screening test mandatory for registration of medical students with a foreign degree.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir Medical Council of India has decided to make screening test mandatory for registration of medical students with foreign degree. But it is spoiling the future of several medical students who have foreign degrees after spending

lakhs of rupees on their education. On one hand medical students from our country are going abroad, while on other, the behaviour of medical council towards the talented medical students with foreign degrees is illogical. Students from Nepal and Bangladesh have been exempted from this test. Students of small colleges of our country are not required to appear in this test, however, those who have foreign medical degrees from the reputed institutes of Russia and other developed countries are taken as suspicious.

Through this House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards it and would submit that this order should be withdrawn immediately and status-quo should be maintained thereafter. Besides, such a condition should not be imposed on those who have been registered before 15th March.

[English]

(viii) Need to accord sanction to the proposal of Government of Kerala for construction of a new international terminal at Trivandrum, Kerala.

SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR (Thiruvananthapuram): The construction of a new international terminal at Trivandrum was initiated by Airport Authority of India to meet the further traffic requirements. The foundation stone for the project was laid on June, 2000 by the then Civil Aviation Minister. However, the Airport Authority of India requested their inability to take up the work due to fund constraint. Subsequently, the State Government had agreed to take up the work mobilising internal resources. The Kerala Government started necessary land acquisition and other preparatory work. But now the State Government is facing crucial financial crisis and hence I request the Minister to entrust the work of Airport Authority of India so that the project is completed without further delay. The State Government already sent a similar request to the Civil Aviation Ministry. The State Government is ready to complete the land acquisition as soon as the Project is started by Airport Authority of India.

The Airport Authority of India had issued in principle clearance for the above Project. Now, the Kerala Government has sought for the final clearance of the Project, I request the Government to issue the final clearance at the earliest.

(ix) Need to check increasing cases of T.B. in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh is badly affected by T.B. Medicines are given free of cost to patients under centrally sponsored T.B. eradication programme, however, the same is not being done in Rewa district. As a result of it number of T.B. cases is on the rise in Rewa. This disease is more prevalent among the poor patients as they cannot afford the costly medicines and a long time treatment. The beedi workers are in majority in Rewa district and most of them are suffering from this disease. They are not getting the facilities which are to be provided by the administration for such patients. It should be investigated into and all the facilities should be provided to them. In addition to it DOT scheme of Health Ministry should also be implemented there.

[English]

(x) Need to accord sanction to the proposal of Government of Tripura for modernization of police force to combat terrorism in the State.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): The Central Government is well aware of the fact that Tripura, which has a long porous international border with Bangladesh has a long standing problem of terrorism. Two outlawed terrorist outfits viz. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) and All Tripura Tigers' Force (ATTF) are very much active in Tripura and are indulging in barbarous killings, kidnapping, extortion of money etc. The terrorists have procured a large number of sophisticated weapons including AK series and communication equipment. They are getting training and other support from a number of organisations operating in the North East Region. They are also being aided and abetted by ISI and other foreign agencies. To combat the terrorists, the State Government has sent several proposals to the Central Government for modernization of its police forces. The proposal includes sophisticated weapons, bulletproof jackets and different types of bulletproof vehicles. I request the Central Government to immediately fulfill the modernization and training needs of Tripura Police Force.

(xi) Need to run a new train between Kuppam and Bangalore.

SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA (Siddipet): Kuppam town is fast growing into a major growth centre and currently located between Bangalore and Madras. The passenger traffic from Kuppam to Bangalore and parts of Tamil Nadu is increasing considerably day by day in view of the developmental activities in and around Kuppam such as establishment of Dravidian University, Medical College, Engineering College, International School, Food Park, transfer of Israeli Technology, etc. There is every need to have a train leaving Kuppam in the morning hours i.e. around 8.00 AM daily to Bangalore as other trains leave

[Shri Rajaiah Malyala]

Kuppam very early in the morning. Likewise there is a need to have a train that leaves Bangalore at 5.00 PM daily and reaches Kuppam at 7.00 PM. I request through you to Union Minister for Railways to introduce a new train preferably MEMU service daily between Kuppam and Bangalore as per the above time schedule. An early action will be greatly appreciated.

(xii) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to solve acute drinking water problem in Etawah Parliamentary Constituency.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (Etawah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this House, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Rural Development towards a basic problem of my Parliamentary constituency Etawah in Uttar Pradesh. I want to submit that the underground water level in Auraiya and Etawah districts has gone down due to which problems of drinking water and irrigation are becoming serious. Common people are unable to mobilize the resources due to which their livelihood is being affected.

Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister to solve the problems of drinking water and irrigation, a package of additional funds should be released for installing hand-pumps and tube-wells in both the districts of my Parliamentary constituency so that the people of this area could heaved a sigh of relief.

(xiii) Need to open a Regional Office of Department of Posts at Parbhani in Maharashtra.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the regional office of Department of Posts at Nanded is looking after the Postal set-up of Hingoli and Parbhani districts also besides Nanded. Hingoli and Parbhani are large districts. Parbhani itself is having a population of 20 lakh. 9-10 tehsils and almost same number of municipalities are there in this district. The situation is same in Hingoli district also. The regional office at Nanded is facing difficulties to look after the postal arrangements for the entire area. It is the long standing demand of the people of this area for setting up a separate post office at Parbhani districts.

Therefore through this House, I would appeal the Government to sympathetically consider this demand of the people and to take immediate steps to open a separate regional office of Department of Post at Parbhani.

(xiv) Need to implement effectively Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana.

SHRI BAL KRISHNA CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards an ambitious scheme "Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana" which is proving meaningless. Under this scheme, crores of rupees are allocated to generate employment opportunities for rural people in the country. However, in several districts. executive agencies are just laying a thin layer of soil on Kutchha roads by tractors through contractors whereas Government are spending crores of rupees on this scheme. There is a need to restructure the said scheme for achieving the real benefit from the scheme and to save the misuse of crores of the Government.

Therefore, I demand from the Government to stop the laying of soil on Kutchha road and monitor the whole work for the proper implementation of the said scheme.

(xv) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Maharashtra for providing relief to the people affected by drought in Nasik district.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nasik district of Maharashtra got good rains during beginning of the season. Farmers sowed seeds but after that rain did not take place for 15-20 days and due to this, the crop did not grow and even the crop that grew, got damaged. As a result of it 15 districts of Nasik are in the grip of drought. There is no water and fodder for the animals and labourers are rendered jobless. They are dying due to starvation. They are living in a very pitiable condition.

Through you, I request the Government to send there a committee under the leadership of Agriculture Minister and to provide financial assistance. This is my submission.

[English]

12.09 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Relief and Rehabilitation of the Riot Victims in Gujarat

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we have discussed the situation in Gujarat a number of times in this very House. What happened in Gujarat...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir I would be grateful if you could kindly inform the House in advance the tentative time allotted to each party and also whether the Home Minister would be replying to the debate because we desire the Home Minister to intervene, and then reply to the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: I will let you know in five minutes' time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, what has happened in Gujarat is not communal riot. It is carnage, mayhem, and ethnic cleansing. It was not sporadic or spontaneous. The Gujarat Government as well as the Government of India have tried to explain that as a result of Godhra incident, this mayhem and carnage took place. There was ethnic cleansing. We all condemned what happened in Godhra.

Sir, the Forensic Science Laboratory has also come out with their investigation report that there was inflammable article in the S-6 coach of the train because of which there was fire. The petro was not thrown from outside. The Government of India have not come out with there reaction in regard to the findings of the Forensic Science Laboratory. Sir, what happened in Godhra on 27th and in other parts of Gujarat on 28th February, was pre-planned. They were not sporadic or spontaneous incidents. It was not because of Godhra incident either. Even if there was no Godhra, this mayhem would have taken place in Gujarat. Sir, if it was not pre-planned or well-organised, why were three lakh *trishuls* distributed among the people? Why was and what for armed training organised in Gujarat? If it was not an organised and a pre-planned act, how the entire State machinery — Police Force and the State Administration — was politicised and communalised.

Sir, we have seen a number of communal riots in our country since Independence. But we have not seen a riot sponsored by the State Government. The Ministers of the State Government were actively participating in the communal riots, looting, murder, and ransom. This had never happened. It was all pre-planned as there are two *pracharaks*. One *pracharak* is the Governor of the State and another *pracharak* is the Chief Minister of the State. It was pre-planned and well-organised ethnic cleansing to eliminate one community. We have told here a number of times that Gujarat is the laboratory of Hindutva. What is happening in Gujarat today — planned by the RSS, Bajrang Dal, Vishwa Hindu Parishad and BJP — will be extended to the parts of our country tomorrow. The BJP-led Government found after coming to power in 1998 and again in 1999 that there has been a steady erosion of their support. There have been 22 by-elections both to different State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha during this period. Out of these 22 by-elections, BJP lost in 19 of them. Even where they had won in the earlier election was wrested from them in the by-elections. Therefore, in order to remain in power, the BJP has planned and organised what they have stated as realising the dream of Hindu Rashtra—the concept enunciated by Veer Savarakar in *The Future of India*. This programme is being implemented and the dream of Savarkar to have a Hindu Rashtra in our country is being realised in the State of Gujarat. That is why this carnage, this mayhem and this ethnic cleansing.

Immediately after this incident, they planned to have a snap pool. We have been demanding that a Government which sponsored ethnic cleansing, a Government which actively participated in the communal riots, has no moral right to stay in power. Not only we from the Opposition have been demanding this, but even their own ally in the Telugu Desam has also vociferously demanded that Shri Narendra Modi should be removed and replaced by another Chief Minister. I do not know whether they are still asking for the removal of the Chief Minister. They are silent now that the State Assembly has been dissolved and elections have been announced. The Government has approached the Election Commission to hold elections before October. But I have not seen any statement from the TDP opposing this move of the Government. Probably they will oppose it to get another ten lakh tonnes of foodgrains.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, this remark should be expunged from the records. If the State of Andhra Pradesh had asked for the foodgrains, it was for the benefit of the entire society, for the welfare of the entire State and to give employment to the unemployed. It holds good for any State; not just the State of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am not yielding. He will get this opportunity to speak.

He may reply...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): This discussion is related to rehabilitation and relief of the victims. It is to be confined only to relief and rehabilitation of the victims.

MR. SPEAKER: It was decided between the Government and the Opposition that other issues could also be raised.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNAVEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he had demanded that a discussion should be held on relief and rehabilitation of the riot victims in Gujarat but so far he has not spoken on this subject. He should raise this subject first...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The meeting of the National Executive Council of the BJP met at Goa...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, a discussion was held on this subject. It was decided between the Government and the opposition that alongwith this, other issues can also be raised.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It was a statement that Shri Arun Jaitley met Shri Narendra Modi at Ahmedabad and his resignation was organised, that he would tender resignation and that it would not be accepted by the National Executive Council. That was done and he was advised by the National Executive Council to dissolve the Assembly and hold early elections. Sir, just after the communal riots where more than 2000 people lost their lives, in a communal riot where thousands of women were raped, in a communal riot where the belly of pregnant woman was slit and foetus was brought out and thrown into the fire, they want to hold elections. In such a situation, the BJP wants to garner advantage. They want to hold elections on the dead bodies of people. This is not my statement. This statement was made by one of your Ministers, Shri Shanta Kumar...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): He is saying 'thousands'. He cannot mislead the House like this...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Mr. Speaker, does he not know the difference between hundred and thousand. It would not be proper if such a senior member speaks like this.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: While replying, you can always raise it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Shri Shanta Kumar has not denied that he has not made the statement. He has made a statement that Shri Narendra Modi wanted to hold elections on the dead bodies. Such a statement came not from the Opposition but from the ruling party. One of the Ministers made this statement. He has not denied it. He expressed regret or apology to the President of BJP but he has not contradicted or denied that he has not made such a statement.

In such a situation, they wanted to hold elections and because of the Presidential election, the Assembly was not dissolved earlier. They were waiting for the Presidential election. The moment the Presidential election is over, Shri Narendra Modi dissolved the Assembly or he recommended for the dissolution of the Assembly and submitted it to the Governor. And the Governor is so active. How much time did the Governor take to accept it? Only three hours. The Governor took three hours to decide to accept the recommendation for the dissolution of the Assembly and immediately, the Central Government moved the Election Commission to hold the elections.

The argument is that in between two Assembly Sessions, the gap should not be more than six months. They are taking shelter under article 174.

They say that in between two Sessions, there should not be a gap of more than six months. What has been stated in article 174? It says:

> "The Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session."

This article is being interpreted as if there should not be a gap of six months. But if the House is dissolved and if the election is not held within six months, will this article apply? A number of Constitutional experts have interpreted that this article will not apply if the Assembly is dissolved and the election is not held within six months. They say that this article will not apply in that case. But the Government is taking shelter under this article. How can there be double standards? Why have we been asking for imposition of article 356 in Gujarat? Why are we asking for imposition of President's Rule in Gujarat? I want to make it clear.

My Party is against article 356. It is because we are the first victim of that, when in 1958-59 the Government headed for the first time by Communist Party of India, in Kerala, was removed by imposing article 356. In West Bengal, in 1968, the United Front Government was removed by imposing article 356. For the first time we demanded imposition of article 356 in 1992, when *Babri Masjid* was demolished. In the demolition of Babri Masjid four State Governments ruled by BJP had actively participated. So, these four State Governments ruled by BJP violated the Constitution of India. The basis of our Constitution is secular. Its character is secular. The secular fabric of India was demolished by the demolition of *Babri Masjid*. They went to Supreme Court. The Supreme Court upheld the imposition of article 356 and removal of four State Governments.

We have been demanding, our Party has been demanding, for the removal of Shri Narendra Modi. Why have we demanded that Shri Narendra Modi should be removed and that there should be President's Rule? Why have we demanded that election should be held under President's Rule? Free and fair elections cannot be held if Shri Narendra Modi is in power. How can there be a free and fair election when the entire State machinery actively participated in the ethnic cleansing, mayhem and carnage? How can there be a free and fair election when the Ministers of State Government actively participated in looting, murder and rape? How can there be a free and fair election under the Chief Ministership of Shri Narendra Modi? What are they telling? We raised this issue in the last Session also. We have been hearing that State Government of Gujarat wanted to close down all the relief camps. They issued orders that from 1st May, there would be not relief camps. But, still there are fifteen relief camps and still more than 25,000 people are staying in the relief camps. Where will they go? Have those, who have been coerced, who have been compelled and forced to leave the relief camps, been rehabilitated? None of them has been rehabilitated. The Prime Minister announced a rehabilitation package...*(Interruptions)* It says:

> "The rehabilitation of those who lost their homes, belongings and means of livelihood and immediate revival of normal economic activities in all the riot-affected areas now remain primary national task. They need to be addressed with utmost expedition, understanding and sympathy. The spirit of spontaneous support and brotherhood demonstrated by all sections of the society in Gujarat including Shri Narendra Modi in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake has to be kindled once again. The rehabilitation package has to be comprehensive and cover all strata of society.
>
> I announce an immediate package of assistance of Rs. 150 crore to the Government of Gujarat to carry out its implementation."

The announcement is good. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to tell about this. How much money has been spent out of this Rs. 150 crore? How many have been rehabilitated? How many houses have been rebuilt? How many have got compensation?

Sir, here I have with me a report in regard to relief and rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Your time is over.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have just come to the subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Who stopped you from coming to it earlier? Your time is over.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am the initiator of this discussion. I may be given a little more time.

MR. SPEAKER: Your party's total time is 18 minutes. I have already given you 25 minutes. What can I do?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will take half-an-hour. I have brought so many reports. If I have to complete them, I need time.

MR. SPEAKER: There are so many Members with so many papers in their hands.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I know about it. You can extend the time. We can sit beyond six of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to decide it.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a very important matter. So, please give us more time...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I am extending five minutes time more for you to speak on this subject.

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so much time has elapsed since discussion started on the issue of rehabilitation but so far he has not touched the subject under discussion. Was he playing politics all this while? He was to speak on the issue of rehabilitation, but 18 minutes have passed and he has been beating about the bush...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, please ask her to sit down and listen peacefully...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: He cannot mislead the House and the world by politicizing Gujarat in this fashion...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down, please.

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, the member who initiates the discussion should be given a little more time....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, I would just take one minute. The hon. Members are raising this issue again and again. Therefore, I have to bring it to the notice of the House that it has been agreed between the Government and also the Opposition Parties that the other issues pertaining to Gujarat can also be raised. Therefore, it is according to the agreement between the Opposition Parties and the Ruling Party that I have permitted him to speak. My only anxiety is that he should finish his speech within the time-limit which has been given to him. I would request him once again to finish it in five minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In the *Communalism Combat* magazine of July 2002, it has been mentioned:

> "The camp had commenced on February 28, 2002 onwards, at which time the total number of inmates in the camp were 1,738; these reduced to 1,678 by May 31, 2002. The inmates are from the Vatwa area whose homes have been completely destroyed and they are too scared and afraid of returning to their respective homes. No compensation amount for repairs of the house has been given. Further, Rs. 7 per person per day is yet to be given to the victims. The total outstanding amount is approximately Rs. 7,07,128.50 towards the camp organisers.
>
> Since June 4, 2002, due to immense pressure and arm-twisting method of the District Collectorate, the camp organisers were compelled to write a letter to the District Collector to close down the camp..."
>
> "and all victims have been asked to leave the camps. The office of the District Collector had threatened the camp organiser, i.e., myself of implicating him in some criminal offence if the relief camp was not closed down merely because while checking the camp some inmates were not present.
>
> I explained to the Collector that since the checking took place on June 4, 5 and 6, 2002 in the scorching heat of around 45 degree Celsius, it was not possible for the inmates to stay in the camp in the afternoon and they were taking shelter under trees and nearby houses. The checking took place without informing the camp organisers.
>
> I, the camp organiser, was also told by the collectorate that the outstanding quota of foodgrains for the previous three weeks would be given if I handed the closure letter. Due to all this pressure, I was compelled to write a letter to the State Government asking for closure of the camp. On writing such letter, the food stock was supplied and the camp has been declared closed.
>
> The houses of several victims have been burnt completely and therefore it is not possible to go back and reside in their respective houses. There are now 600 people depending upon private parties who sponsor food for victims. If this situation continues, the private donors would also find it impossible to spend money and provide food for the victims. None of the inmates in the camp run by me have received the amount of Rs. 2,500 for utensils. Further, the amount of compensation for the completely damaged houses is yet to be given to any of the inmates. Lastly, since the camp has been declared to be closed down, even the Municipal Corporation does not care for maintaining cleanliness and even water supply has been stopped. All the victims are residing under the open sky and facing prospects of monsoon with trepidation."

This is the situation in Gujarat now. The riot victims have not yet gone back to their respective residences.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble member has not authenticated what he said...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the riot victims are staying in the houses of their relatives and most of them have even migrated to other States. If thousands of people of Gujarat are not there in the State and if they cannot exercise their voting right, how can there be a free and fair election? I would like to know from the Home Minister as to why they cannot wait for another eight to nine months because election is due in Gujarat only in the month of March, 2003. Why can they not wait upto March, 2003? What is the hurry? When normalcy has not yet been restored in Gujarat, how can they conduct a free and fair election there?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you have spoken enough. Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, how many thousands of personnel from the Armed Forces, paramilitary forces and State Police were deployed to see the *Rath Yatra* is held peacefully? The Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Modi wanted to organise a Gaurav Yatra, but he could not do that because the National Human Rights Commission objected to that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you have taken double the time which was allotted to your party. You have to conclude now. I am calling Shri Kirit Somaiya to speak now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, if *Gaurav Yatra* is organised, the situation would become worse. We have the experience of the *Rath Yatra* organised by our Home Minister in 1990 from Somnath to Ayodhya. We have seen how many riots took place and how many people were killed.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somaiya, you can start.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In my State, a part of my district, Purulia, is known for peace.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you more than enough time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri Acharia, you are a senior Member of this House, Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The moment, this *Rath Yatra* entered, immediately the riots started. Fourteen persons belonging to the minority community were killed after this *Rath Yatra*.

Our demand is that Shri Narendra Modi should be removed. How can he be there because it is a caretaker Government? What is his accountability? There is no Assembly. What is his responsibility?

MR. SPEAKER: You have said all that. Why are you repeating it?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: So, he should be removed. Under article 356, the President's Rule should be imposed and election held when it is due in the month of March, 2003.

A Resolution was passed unanimously in the other House in regard to issue of directions under article 355. What action has the Government taken about that?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somaiya, you can start now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What action has been taken? They should tell this House. The Government headed by Shri Narendra Modi should be removed forthwith. But the election should not be held in the month of September. It should be held when it is due. They are proposing to impose the President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharia, I have given you time double than what was allotted to your Party.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have requested you several times.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I will take only one minute.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Sir, have you further extended the time of Shri Basu Deb Acharia?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. I have given him one minute's time more.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Sir, in this way the hon'ble member will take 5 minutes' time instead of 1 mintue's time.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There are double standards. They want to hold the election in Jammu and Kashmir by imposing the President's Rule. But we do

not want that the President's Rule should be imposed for the election in Jammu and Kashmir. We want to see that the election is held in a free and fair manner in Jammu and Kashmir.

But in the case of Gujarat, 2,000 people were killed. There has been a complete breakdown of the Constitutional machinery. Our secular fabric has been demolished in the State of Gujarat. How can there not be article 356? How can the President's Rule not be imposed there? The Government headed by Shri Narendra Modi should be removed.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

Before Shri Kirit Somaiya starts, I want to tell this for your information. A question was raised about time. The total debate is to be continued for five hours. There will be lunch for one hour. The BJP has one hour and 39 minutes to speak. For the Congress Party, we have one hour and two minutes. CPI-M-18 minutes, but they have already taken 36 minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have not taken my party's time. My leader will speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: TDP has 16 minutes; Samajwadi Party - 15 minutes; Shiv Sena - eight minutes; BSP - eight minutes; DMK - even minutes; JD (Samata) - seven minutes; AIADMK - six minutes; BJD - six minutes; AITC - five minutes; NCP - four minutes; Janata Dal (U) - three minutes; INLD - three minutes; J&K NC - three minutes; PMK - three minutes; and six minutes are for four parties together, that is, MDMK/RLD/SAD/MSCP/IND. The total are 14 minutes. Out of that, they can get six minutes. Then small groups, including RSP, ABLTC, AIFB, JD(S), etc., have total 13 minutes. There are sixteen independent Members of single parties and I have given them eight minutes. They will get half minute each. This is the distribution of time for all parties.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Does it include Shri Ramdas Athawale?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Athawale's time is specially allotted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you have to take into account the time restrained in case of interruptions.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last four months, this is the third time when detailed discussion is being held on Gujarat in the Lok Sabha. The first time a discussion took place was on 11th March 2002 under Rule 193. Second time, when the opposition felt that it can get the motion passed with a majority vote in their favour in the Lok Sabha they opted for a discussion under Rule 184 on 30th April 2002. Everybody is aware of the fate the motion met. It was defeated by more than 100 votes.

In today's list of Business, it has been written that

[English]

The discussion will be regarding relief and rehabilitation of riot victims in Gujarat. I appreciate,

[Translation]

You said that while focussing on this subject, other issues related to Gujarat can also be discussed. I was listening to the speech of Shri Basu Deb Acharia. Representations are being received from various other government officials. I would like to raise certain points with regard to the representation made by Gujarat Pradesh Congress to the Governor of the State. I feel that since this discussion is centred on the rehabilitation of riot victims of the parties that were routed by the voters during elections there - be it 1999 Lok Sabha elections or Vidhan Sabha elections that took place in Gujarat are trying to steal this opportunity to re-establish themselves by raising Gujarat issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): What happened in the Panchayat Elections?...*(Interruptions)* Was it not a mockery of the people?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: I would like to tell Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar that BJP has got the maximum number of votes in the Panchayat elections...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: The issue which Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has raised is very important. I would like to know one more thing from Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. Shrimati Bhavnaben has already mentioned the outcome of the Panchayat elections but is he aware that the Panchayat elections took place in April and May 2002 after the Godhra Incident and its aftermath...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Kapadvanj): What have been the trends of the elections to the civic bodies?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): For your kind information, let me tell you that 3 civic body

seats have been wrested by the Congress and one has gone to the BJP...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: We have an age old relationship with hon'ble Shankersinh Vaghela. I am personally having a very good relationship with him. I don't want to make any personal comment on him. During Panchayat elections 70% voting took place. Recently, hon'ble Shankersinh Vaghela has been appointed as the President of the State unit there. Now it is everybody's guess as to whose rehabilitation has been done? Whether this is the rehabilitation of Shri Shankarsinh Vaghela or otherwise the Congress Party wants to rehabilitate itself in Gujarat through Shri Shankersinh Vaghela? I would like to quote:

[English]

The Congress has submitted a memorandum to the Gujarat. Sir I would like to quote: "Unfortunately, the present Government has acquired notorious reputation..."

[Translation]

In my opinion all the Congress members would agree with this. The request has come from the Congress. Had Shri Basu Deb Acharia quoted this request, it would have been better. I am reading out the representation which Congress had submitted when it was in power in Gujarat. The Gujarat Government has a notorious reputation; even then the Congress members are not co-operating...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: For your information, I would like to say that their Chief Minister has issued even a worse statement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he should speak when his turn come. Why is the speaking now...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may speak when it is your time to deliver a speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: I would further like to quote from that representation. Using such language against a Chief Minister does not behove them...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I would like to quote further:

"It is not only notorious, inefficient, weak, autocratic and whimsical Government...."

[Translation]

I would further like to quote:

[English]

"The State Government is the most corrupt Government."

[Translation]

Further, it has been stated—

[English]

"Twenty-four small power plants have been allotted to 24 favourite allottees. The Chief Minister has announced the intention of the Government to sell Government-owned powerhouses to private companies. This is the most corrupt decision."

[Translation]

Further, he has added a lot—

[English]

"On the allocation of contract for digging lignite from the mines, the Chief Minister himself has taken undue interest in getting contracts awarded to one of his closest friends...

Further, it is mentioned:

"The allotment of contract to some Engineers of about Rs. 200 crore."

[Translation]

He has written much more. Further it has been stated:

[English]

"Under the circumstances, we have lost faith in this Government. There is no other alternative but to withdraw the support."

This Memorandum was submitted under the leadership of the hon. Shri Amar Sinh Choudhary to the Governor in 1997. Sir, the poor Chief Minister at that time was none other than the respected Shri Shankersinh Vaghela....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): He has not understood, at that time it is his Government which was in power...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Thanks for admitting your faults. At that time, he led BJP. I am grateful to you...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: There may be other allegations also...*(Interruptions)* The High Court and the Supreme Court have rejected all the allegations. The BJP Government is in power for the last $4^1/_2$ years...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: My first sentence was that I have got great regard for Shri Shankersinh Vaghela. He used to come to Mumbai when I was a small child.

[English]

This Memorandum was submitted to the Governor on behalf of the Congress Party and it was signed by Shri Amar Sinh Choudhary as the Congress leader. At that time, Shri Shankersinh Vaghela was not leading BJP.

The last paragraph says:

"The Congress Party supported Shankersinh Vaghela's Government. Now we have lost faith after a few months and we have no other alternative but to withdraw. That is why, the Congress Party had withdrawn the support. The present State Government headed by Shri Shankersinh Vaghela cannot continue. They are having only 45 MLAs."

[Translation]

For your information, I would further like to say that even after so much mud-slinging by the Congress Party, whose Government came into power. When NGP came into power, serious allegations were levelled against the Chief Minister of that party. Congress Party withdrew its support. Thereafter whose Government came into power. Then the Congress Party again supported the Government of same party saying that the existing Government was involved in a lot of corruption, now some other person should be given the chance and Shri Dileepbhai Parikh became the Chief Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Why are you afraid of Shri Shankersinh Vaghela. Why are you know feeling afraid of him....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon'ble Shri Mulayam Singhji, I have only asked as to who is talking of whose rehabilitation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It means you are afraid of him...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: My friend, think of the present victims please. You are not talking of them...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: So far as rehabilitation is concerned, I would say that there could be no better example than Gujarat. Nature played havoc in Kutch region of Gujarat on 26th January, however, within one and a half year, rehabilitation work was done and people all over the country praised it. Now not only people of Gujarat but World Bank, UNICEF and several other institutions are praising Gujarat for rehabilitation work and saying—

[English]

Yes, you have done it. You can do it. Only the Gujarat Government can do it and Gujarat Government has done it.

[Translation]

I would also take up the points raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia regarding rehabilitation. However, I would like to submit that both natural calamity and terrorist violence played havoc in Gujarat. While discussing Godhra, both these issues should be discussed simultaneously. No body will support the subsequent violence that took place in Gujarat after Godhra. It was all against the humanity. Were the people who got burnt inside the train at Godhra not human beings? Can you imagine the incident of Godhra...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I will tell you. Listen to me for some time.

[Translation]

I belong to Mumbai, I am Gujarati. My ancestors were Gujarati. Even today some of my relatives are living in Gujarat. My sister, my cousin was in Ahmedabad at that time. She has been married off there.

[English]

Shri Basu Deb Acharia, do you know?

[Translation]

Each and every Gujarati family in Mumbai was worried about their relatives when pictures and news regarding the train that was set on fire were shown on television and radio...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Everybody has condemned that incident...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Everybody has condemned that incident, what do you call it? We have condemned the violence that took place in Godhra. However, we condemned more strongly the incident that took place in Ahmedabad. That is more inhumane and condemnable crime...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: I welcome the statement given by Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav. I share his sentiments, however, while mentioning Godhra, hon'ble Basu Deb Acharia has...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have condemned it.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Hon'ble Basu Deb Acharia.

[English]

Yes, you can check the record.

[Translation]

While condemning the Godhra incident you raised the point as to where from the petrol was brought in there.

13.00 hrs.

It is a matter of discussion? While condemning. ...*(Interruptions)* You insulted Gujarat people. Are they not human beings?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not talk. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please sit down.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: You do not respect the feelings of the people.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): It has been proved that BJP is involved in all that has happened in Godhra...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kirit Somaiya, you will be on your legs. I adjourn the House for lunch recess and the House will meet at two O' clock.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assmbled after lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Relief and Rehabilitation of the Riot Victims in Gujarat—contd.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North-East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion on Gujarat was going on before lunch break. As I stated earlier that Gujarat issue is being discussed here for the third time. Slogans are being raised outside the House. What do they intend by raising such slogans? Is the message behind such slogan raising is — Remove Narendra Modi, save Congress.

Sir, I would like to tell my friends that there is a saying in Gujarati "Bava na bev bagaria, Garav hi gale aarai, barahmcharya hi gale." Sometimes members of Congress party say that Shankersinh Vaghela and his party members are corrupt and communal. They give memorandum against them and several other means to come into power. But when the popularity of Bhartiya Janata Party was on rise during the municipal and Panchayat elections, they became apprehensive and approached Shankersinh Vaghela requested him to support them. It means they tried to gain support from both the sides. There is another saying in Marathi and I would like to quote here- "Talu Varachey Loni Khau Nai." Once they opposed Shankersinh Vaghela, now why are they trying to get benefit on his account.

What is going on today? Shri Basu Deb Acharia is not present here. In his speech he had stated that

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

thousands of women were raped in Gujarat. I want to ask whether the people of Gujarat have no emotional sentiments. Discussion on rehabilitation in Gujarat was initiated in Lok Sabha by the opposition. The first member who initiated the discussion stated that thousands of women were raped. I would like to request the members to understand the feelings of people of Gujarat. Approximately 4.75 crore people are living in Gujarat. Their sentiments should be respected. Incidents of rape in Gujarat is an insult to the women and the people living there. Such kind of statements should not be made. Have they no feelings at all? I was about to tell him that if you feel so, then submit a list of those 500 people. I would like to ask hon. Prime Minister that it should be properly inquired into and if it is not so then they should tender apology. It is a matter of dignity of people of Gujarat. Are they not Indians?...*(Interruptions)* who are telling such things regarding women? We cannot tolerate the insult of the people of Gujarat just for the sake of some votes. I am calling Basu Deb Acharia's name, but others, too, have told same thing.

[English]

"The whole Gujarat State administration and the police force is communalised, is politicised."

[Translation]

Against whom he is leveling charges. He may level charges against Narendra Modi as he is the Chief Minister or against me since I am speaking in support of BJP. He can't level charges against whole administration. He can't say anything against Governor. Two RSS Pracharak are at the helm of affairs in Gujarat. Though Lok Sabha has some rights but we should not forget our propriety of conduct while exercising our rights. The Members of Legislative Assembly have been elected by the people like him and me only. Does a Member of Assembly has no right to elect his Chief Minister? Does the CM has no right to dissolve the Assembly? Is the Governor not bound to act upon the advice of Chief Minister. It is said that misuse of Article 355 and 356 should be stopped. We discuss a lot about it. It was told that thousands of women were raped. The police force and the administration was stated to be responsible for it. I urge him to think before he speaks. Banners like, 'Godse nu Gujarat' are put up in Gujarat as if entire Gujarat belongs to Godse. Is every native of Gujarat a Godse?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is wrong. This was never said...*(Interruptions)* This is absolutely wrong. It is a false statement being made by the hon. Member...*(Interruptions)* I challenge it. This statement was never made about Gujarat and Godse...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I would rather repeat what I said. I submit that this statement has never been made in the propaganda...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): This is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is referring to it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SONIA GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to clear this misunderstanding, on this accusation which has been hurled against me and my Party again and again...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, let us listen to the Leader of the Opposition. I have permitted her to speak.

SHRIMATI SONIA GANDHI: When I went to Gujarat this is what I said:

[Translation]

"How surprising it is that some people want to turn Gandhi's Gujarat into Godse's Gujarat." I said "some people"....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I want to put a stress on "*Kutch log*"...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only these people are "some people."...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Leader of the Opposition has made her stand clear.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, sometimes Sonia ji calls it

Godhara's Gujarat some times "Godse's Gujarat. She is telling a wrong thing...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Leader of the Opposition has made it clear of what she has said. If you have any objection to that, when you would be speaking, you can definitely refute it. Nobody stopped you from refuting. But she has made her stand very clear. Kirit Somaiya, please go ahead.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the feelings of the leader of the opposition. It is neither Godhara's nor Godse's Gujarat, it belongs to Gujaratis. The people of Gujarat are proud of their civilization and culture...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): I am from Gujarat and he is from Mumbai. What would you talk of Gujarat...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: I am supporting the views of his leader.

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: I am a Gujarati. We are from Gujarat. You have gone to Mumbai...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: BJP's strategy has always been of talking wrong things and he is supporting them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The people of Gujarat are proud of Gujarat and there is nothing wrong in saying so. You, too, may be proud of it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: I welcome and respect your feelings and views. It is correct that it cannot be just Godse's Gujarat, nor it should be linked with Godhara carnage. It is not good to insult Gujaratis by saying that thousand of women were raped in Gujarat during riots...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me patiently. Why he is talking like this?...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome whatever he has said. Sometimes hon. Kamal Nath does very good job and we should praise that one. Some people welcomed the decision of the Government of Gujarat to hold Board and Second level exams but some people wanted the exams not to be held...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, just a minute. Where is the Home Minister? He is not sitting here...*(Interruptions)* Where is Shri Advani?...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Rajya Sabha, the discussion is going on...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Please call him. Otherwise, we will walk out...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are aware that sometimes....

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: He was sitting here. Where is he how?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure that he will be coming. The only thing is....

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Then, we will resume when he comes back...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Normally on such important discussions, the Home Minister himself is present. I can tell you that he has requested the Minister of State for Home Affairs to take notes of the speeches. He will be joining us.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, simultaneously, a discussion is going on in Rajya Sabha on the same issue. He is there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, the Council of Ministers are primarily accountable, as per the Constitution, to Lok Sabha and the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Home Affairs is answerable and duty-bound to Lok Sabha to take notes and to reply. Sir, we had agreed in the morning, but I am sorry that he is missing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Please adjourn it for half an hour. If he is taking lunch or is taking a nap, let him have his lunch...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Nath, this issue was discussed in my presence yesterday when the leaders of different political parties were present and there was a

[Mr. Speaker]

difficulty in fixing the debate for today. The difficulty was that the Home Minister might not be able to remain present in both the Houses at the same time. It was agreed that we would try to understand each other and sometimes, he may attend the other House and sometimes, he will come here; but for reply, the Home Minister is positively coming here. This was a matter of understanding between the parties.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have told, sometimes Shri Kamal Nath raises very good issues. Some people opposed this when situation like this has started erupting. Shri Kamal Nathji asked some of them on which he would have right to say so, to refrain doing so. When the exams started over 95 percent students took exams. But several PILs were filed to stall the exams.

[English]

Sir, I would like to quote what the High Court has observed.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: What is the date of judgement? Whose litigation is it?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I am asking only date and nothing else. If anyone is doing anything, please do not get nervous. Why he wants to catch their hands?

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, either I have wronged in saying something or he has wronged in listening that the exams should not be held. Though some people wanted to postpone the exams but Kamal Nath ji was not against holding of exams.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I did not say so as I was in Ahmedabad on that day. When it came up during the Press Conference, I had said that if anyone from the Congress has said so, it is wrong. This denial was reported in the papers. If he did not read it, I can give him the details.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Kamal Nath, I also told that the Board exams should be held. I support it that he did a very good job.

[English]

But what does that show? If the situation is normal, people are interested to go and give examination, and his assessment was correct.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This should be made clear to the Election Commission that the exams have been conducted and normalcy is restored.

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: More than 95 per cent students were present and some people went to the court. In one situation, what the court has observed is:

> "There is no reason for panic reaction. There is no reason to assume that the situations in the places where examinations are being held are not conducive to holding the examination."

> "There is no reason for panic reaction. The State Government has made an adequate arrangement to hold the examinations in Centres. It would appear that there is no reason to agree with the demand of postponement of the said exam."

Another person went and filed another Public Interest Litigation. In the same manner, the Court has said:

> "Reading the report, *prima facie,* it was felt by the hon. High Court that more than reasonable care is taken by the administration in looking after the inhabitants of the Camp."

[Translation]

Sir, I can read out some more objection raised in Public Interest Litigation. What does all this mean? It means the situation was normal, it is normal now and its normalcy would further be strengthened. Who is denying that the situation in Gujarat was bad. And, today 12 thousand displaced helpless people are put up in relief camps and rest are returning to their homes. By and large, these 12 thousand people are in Ahmedabad city. Their houses are under construction. They go to the nearby camps and supervise the construction work and they are returning to their homes. Thus, I would like to say that it should not be told that this election cannot be held because of the tension. There is a saying in Hindi, to wash ones' dirty linen...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: 760 people were killed and several thousand are missing...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: More than 3000 people were killed in Delhi alone. What has happened? Within 45 days, the election was announced.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Yes, election was declared. But there was a Congress Government, there was no Modi here at that time, and that is the difference.

[Translation]

Two months back you were defeated in Delhi while you were repeatedly telling same thing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Though Modi was not there, but what he was, who was at the helm of affairs.

[English]

Around 3,184 people were killed in Delhi alone. More than 4,50,000 people migrated from Delhi...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I mean to say, election were held in Punjab and Assam during spate of terrorism but opposition parties said that the time was not conducive for elections. But elections were held with large turn-out.

[English]

The person had won because he had secured 98 per cent votes. Many candidates of one political party, see the popularity of the Congress Party, secured 98 per cent of the votes polled. The number of votes polled is 208, 178, 139 and so on. Please see the popularity and the democratic values of my learned friends!

[Translation]

Therefore, I would like to point out what Narendra Modi did. He openly submitted being a Pracharak of Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh. We are proud of it. I am a supporter of RSS. We get ethos and inspiration there that country comes first. We don't want to breach peace by discussing that issue for the sake of votes in our State. We are proud of Veer Savarkar. Hon. Member is not present here today. All the inhabitants of Maharashtra are proud of Veer Savarkar. Savarkar ji was not only a revolutionary, but he also worked for social justice. They are trying to malign the name of Veer Savarkar but by doing so, you are getting yourself down. If some one says that you are following the ideals of Savarkar ji, then I am proud of it. I pray to God to grant them good sense so that they are also proud of Veer Savarkar like the people of Gujarat and the whole country.

[English]

I would like to give you some examples of the rehabilitation measures taken by the Government of Gujarat.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to read out all the figures. But was not done there? If there were no peace and if the situation had not been under control, then the voting percentage would not have been 70-75 percent. One thousand Muharram processions were taken out during the month of April and May in Gujarat. And recently Swarn Rath Yatra was also taken out. Rath Yatra at Ahmedabad was huge one. The enthusiasm of the people was evident. But some of our friends got the notion of Janata Curfew there. They visited Muslim dominated areas. I did not say like that.

[English]

It is because we think for the people of Gujarat and we think for the people of India.

[Translation]

They said that there was Janata Curfew in Dariyapur areas. But Shahpur and Kamalpur are also Muslim area but Rath Yatra was accorded grand welcome there. Janata Curfew has been going on in Dariyapur since 1992 when there was Congress rule. Now complete normalcy prevails there. People are leading normal lives there.

[English]

Sir, I would like to give you some statistics about the rehabilitation of the riot victims in the State of Gujarat. Compensation has been given to 2395 injured persons in the riots.

[Translation]

How many people were provided ration ?

[English]

The number of BPL families that have been identified is 27,01,000.

[Translation]

What quantity of rice and sugar was provided?

[English]

Three lakhs twenty one thousand quintal of rice has been distributed.

[Translation]

How many houses were fully damaged?

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

[English]

For full damage of 5584 houses, a sum of Rs. 7,89,000 has bee given.

[Translation]

I may narrate any number of measures taken by the State Government. I have full details.

[English]

The rehabilitation process is complete in the State and that is why people have gone back to their houses.

[Translation]

Trust of the people has been restored, which is why people are back to their homes.

[Translation]

Finally, I would like to conclude by saying that today Gujarat needs building an environment of trust. Today there is need to restore the prestige of Gujarat. The question is not of victory or defeat, but that of humanity. Who wins the assembly elections is not important, since elections take place regularly. When Congress party withdrew support from the Government of Hon. Shankar Singh ji, he headed the Caretaker Government and later, Congress once again supported his Government. When Caretaker Government was ruling as that time and could rule in other States, why not in Gujarat? Please tell us whether the issue at hand is to remove Narendra Modi or to save Congress.

Lastly, I would like to say that the issue relates to humanity. Victory should be of humanity of democracy, of unity, of India and of the honour of Gujarat. Victory shall be of Gujarat and that of its honour. Those who try to save their honour through political rehabilitation by wrong means then the

[English]

Political adjustment at the cost of the people of Gujarat

[Translation]

will not be tolerated by the people of Gujarat.

Finally I would like to say:—

"Aao Milkar Haath Badhayen, Ek Sundar Sudridh Majboot Gujarat Banayen Aao Milkar Haath Badhayen, Ek Sundar Sudridh Majboot Hindustan Banayen."

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Congress Party, with a heavy heart, I rise to take part in this debate. But before I go into the subject, I would once again, on behalf of our party, like to pay our homage to all those — be they the Hindus or the Muslims — who have lost their precious lives right from the day when riots broke out in the State till the last week.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my heart bleeds to think whether the elections to the State Assembly of Gujarat is the real wish of the people of the State at the moment or not. My heart bleeds to think whether you need greater peace and harmony in the State at the moment or whether we need to decide as to who would sit in the seat of power in the State through the election.

Sir, it is this great Parliament that has responded, on many occasions, to various crises faced by the nation, whether it was in the East or in the West or whether it was in the North or in the South. We together took a resolve to defend democracy, secularism and the very spirit of the Constitution of India.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my heart bleeds not merely for the victims but on hearing the farewell speech of the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are the custodian of this House, the Lok Sabha. Legislatures in the States are supreme to decide the matters of the State as per the Constitution. We are respectful to every State Legislature including that of Gujarat, and its public representatives. We are equally respectful to all the Members, from this side or that side, who represent the State in Parliament. We have been arguing for the last several years, right from the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru till this day, that Parliament is sovereign and supreme in matters of making the policies of the nation. If an attempt is made to question the *bona fide* of Parliament, pass a slur on Parliament, make accusations on Parliament, at the end of the day whom do we hit, whom do we insult, and whom do we destroy? Maybe the foundation of the democracy!

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this very House, hon. Prime Minister himself once acknowledged:

[Translation]

"Women have been ill treated. There was a delegation of women. It presented the case of women. They

were ready to talk only on the condition that there should not be any press person present. I talked to them."

[English]

The Prime Minister narrated the incident. This he said in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take the privilege not to quote a Congress representative but to quote an NDA Member. My dear friend Shri Kirit Somaiya, the great stock market expert of Mumbai who gave an account of Gujarat in his own style, should listen to this. Trinamool Congress was still with NDA then. Kumari Mamata Banerjee, the leader of Trinamool Congress said:

"Now we are supporting the NDA and we vote for Government and against the Motion because we want stability. But, at the same time, I would like to request all senior BJP leaders who are here. We are the young generation here, we are the future of the country. Not in any way, as a sister I will tell you. If you can change your leadership in so many States for political reasons, why do you not respect the sentiments of the people of this country?"

Your sister, a partner of NDA said this, not anyone from Congress. She further said:

"Why should the country suffer for a particular man?"

This was Trinamool Congress, a partner of NDA, which said this in this Lok Sabha, not somebody from Congress.

I now come to the architect of NDA, the strongest pillar of NDA which is carrying the weight with all strength and might the Telugu Desam Party. My dear colleague and my best friend the leader of Telugu Desam Parliamentary Party Shri Yerrannaidu is present here today. This is what he said on holding elections ahead of schedule.

"Even the BJP Executive which met in Goa recently took a stand to go for election. But we feel that this is not the time to hold elections in the State because thousands of people are still in relief camps."

He further said:

"That is why TDP requested the Government of India not to go for elections in Gujarat."

Finally he says:

"Change in the leadership is the need of the hour. Second demand, liberal rehabilitation assistance; third, at any cost we have to maintain the law and order. Till such time normalcy is restored, we should not go for elections."

At the end of the debate, after hearing the Prime Minister, Shri Yerrannaidu said:

"Since our demands are not met, we are walking out."

And he walked out. I do not know when he walked in! This was not said by us, the Congress party. These remarks were made in this very Parliament by the TDP leader who is sitting here now.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, representative of Janata Dal (United), one of the responsible partners of the NDA said:

[Translation]

"I would like to say that the incidents of Gujarat and Godhra have vitiated social environment. We would to try to restore normalcy. Violence is yet to stop. Therefore, this is a matter of national concern."

What is he saying in the end, he is not talking about Congress. He says—

"Why Article 356 cannot be applied here? I would like to say that Article 356 be applied here and administration of the State should be taken over by the Union Government."

I did not say it. It was said in this very Parliament.

[English]

Now, I come to what the National Conference Minister, Shri Omar Abdullah said. The country is fighting cross-border terrorism. As a great legacy of communal harmony and democracy, he felt, in the desk of External Affairs Minister, the pain.

Sir, I would not quote much as there is paucity of time. But he said:

"Let us, for a moment, assume that this assumption is correct that foreign hand had a role to play in the massacre in Godhra. Then, are we not our worst enemies? Have we not played directly into the hands of those who perpetrated that crime in Godhra? Did we not respond in exactly the same way they wanted us to respond? All they wanted is to play the Hindu-Muslim divide...These were the questions that they could not answer. Yes, they could project themselves as being part of the struggle against terrorism. But

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

on the points of secularism and on the points of democracy, where do we stand?"

He felt most dangerously and said about the India position. He said:

"Today, unfortunately, we are on the defensive. We may not like to admit it. But the fact of the matter is that today India is batting on the back foot."

[Translation]

Did we say it? It was said by a Minister of NDA.

[English]

They are all present today.

Finally, the hon. Home Minister, Shri Advani, who has now been elevated as hon. Deputy Prime Minister said. It was not Shrimati Sonia Gandhi who said; it was not Shri Basu Deb Acharia who said; it was not Shri Deve Gowda who said. But it was the Home Minister who acknowledged.

There has been a campaign in the country by all the people, and we are glad. We should fight Pakistan till to the last to stop their cross-border terrorism. But what Shri L.K. Advani acknowledged?

Bhavna Chikhaliaji, I respect you. If any woman is dishonoured, we shall not encourage it. Nobody can accuse that the people of Gujarat are bad. We feel great in the history of India. It was a nation led by no less than Mahatma Gandhi who formed Gujarat. The great lady Kasturba Gandhi was from Gujarat. The prayer song of Mira Bai started from Gujarat and then to other areas. We cannot forget the great architect, heritage of Hindu culture which was preserved in the Somnath Temple. We cannot denounce any part of Gujarat history, the people of Gujarat and their contribution. No less than Gurudeb Tagore said that 'I stayed with my brother Satyan Thakur (who was ICS and Collector in Ahmedabad). If I would not have been in Gujarat, I would have missed what India is." And, he composed his great story "Hungry Stone."

Nobody is here to malign Gujarat. In fact, when Gujarat got the worst earthquake last year, the entire nation stood by Gujarat. All Members of Parliament made their humble contribution, even that is not enough to stand by Gujarat. But every party provided all possible help. She led the delegation there. We provided huge help for the people of Gujarat. We still offer it to the State Government. It is not that we are here on the partisan issue. Who is going to malign the people of Gujarat? Nobody. People of Gujarat are great in all respects. We cannot, even remotely, think to let down Gujarat or the people of Gujarat and their communities. They are great. They stood by the nation on all occasions—good or bad. We have no intention to malign Gujarat.

But what does Advaniji admit? The hon. Home Minister is from Gandhinagar. It is not the charge made by Congress. It is not the charge of any party here. It is the charge levelled against the Government of Gujarat by no less than the Home Minister. He levelled charge against the Government of Gujarat in response to what Shri Omar Abdulla said on the discussion on a Motion on 30th April, 2002. When Shri Omar Abdullah said that 'we are on the defensive track; we are batting on the back foot. Our campaign of secularism, socialism, democracy, communal harmony is now the disminishing point in the whole world', Shri L.K. Advani said:

[Translation]

After the incident of 11 September in New York and Washington, there was a sea change in the attitude of the USA and the World, which concerned our enemy, waging proxy war against us."

[English]

After the 11th September, 2001, Pakistan was concerned. But Shri L.K. Advani said in the second sentence.

[Translation]

"I admit that they are the happiest people after what took place in Gujarat and Godhra..."

'They' means Pakistan. What was the reason for Pakistan getting pleased has been outlined in Advaniji's statement, that statement was not made by Sonia Gandhi ji. The Gujarat incidents went in favour of Pakistan. Before going on to tour of Laos and Cambodia, hon. Prime Minister had himself said in Ahmedabad, Gujarat that he is feeling ashamed in facing the world after those incidents. It was not said by Sonia ji. Hon. Prime Minister said that it is a matter of shame for us.

[English]

My friend, Shri Kirit Somaiya feels as to why we are talking about all these things. But the Home Minister's conscientious, the Prime Minister's expression, and the expression of Shri George Fernandes say all this.

[Translation]

Who was most abusive to Gujarat, it was George Saheb in the case of women. At the time of his reply, Shri Advani quoted Shri George Fernandes as saying that what was happening in Gujarat is nothing new. Such things have been happening for the last 55 years. Shri George Fernandes himself confirmed that the women of Gujarat have been molested lot for the last 55 years. We didn't say it. Advaniji, then rightly said that although what is happening is not new but the manner in which it was said, gives an indication that it is not an uncommon phenomenon and one need not be disturbed about it. It may be because he is looking from the perspective of 50 years. But I am sad as my perspective is only of four years.

[English]

He said that Shri George Fernandes may have the experience of 55 years, but I have the experience of only four years.

I am sorry. So, who abused the people of Gujarat? Who hit the people of Gujarat? It is your Defence Minister. The Prime Minister admitted humbly as to what had gone wrong. Shri Advani admitted as to what had gone wrong. But Shri Kirit Somaiya is throwing mud on us.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Dasmunsi understands Hindi, I would like to tell him that he has not insulted the people of Gujarat...*(Interruptions)* We have also condemned the incidents of Gujarat. Shri Advaniji or the Prime Minister Shri Vajpayee ji here never insulted the people of Gujarat. They have condemned the terrorism behind it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I am quoting only from the proceedings...*(Interruptions)* I have not said that the Minister abused the people of Gujarat. I have not said that the Prime Minister abused the people of Gujarat. I only quoted what the Prime Minister admitted in Gujarat...*(Interruptions)* Sir, can I speak...*(Interruptions)*

I only said that the Prime Minister admitted in the soil of Gujarat that what had happened there is a *kalank* and that he could not show his face. I only quoted what Shri Advani said, that Shri George Fernandes may have the experience of 55 years of understanding of Gujarat, but my understanding is for four years only.

This is the exact translation. I am quoting from the proceedings and not from any Press statement.

All these were said in Lok Sabha, by Kumari Mamata Banerjee, by Shri Omar Abdullah, by Shri Yerrannaidu, by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, by Shri George Fernandes, by the Deputy Prime Minister and by the Prime Minister.

[Translation]

I would like to read some portions of the farewell speech that has been delivered by our Chief Minister.

[English]

I am speaking in Gujarati now, since I wrote down that script in Bengali.

[Translation]

"Dilli ma Gujarat ki Chautaiya Sarkar ne hatawa. Lok Sabhan Samran Ganwa ferbi di. Disudi Lok Sabhana chatawa de di Itihas man Pehli bar Lok Sabhaya Gujarat Sarkar ne Paksh me matdan Karayn. Satta Bhukhe Tatwz hove pari, dida, kakan panchawan Gujarat ne tam chalayn rakho."

[English]

So, this Lok Sabha was taken to task, with slur and insult by Shri Narendra Modi which is composed of everybody here.

MR. SPEAKER: He is quoting statements from the record.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Should I authenticate and lay them on the Table of the House?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am sure everybody must have read them. You need not lay them.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: So, these were not our statements. If we are speaking on a subject and are expressing our views, will we be criticised? We do not criticise any expression of the State Legislature. We respect the Gujarat State Legislature. All the MLAs are respected. They have a right to criticise any issue they like and so has the Parliament. The Parliament is sovereign and this sovereign Parliament is being

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

questioned. The sovereign judiciary is being questioned by VHP and RSS outside. Sovereign Parliament is questioned by Shri Narendra Modi. His design is decisively clear.

So, Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madam Sonia Gandhi has made very clear what she said in Gujarat. I am very sorry. It gives me pain. Atalji had said something and I brought it as a privilege. I am thankful to you, Mr. Speaker. I am also thankful to the Prime Minister. He has got the capacity and courage to say what he said in Gujarat and what he said in Parliament are different...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It was regarding Goa.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am thankful to him. What Soniaji had said in his speech in Gujarat is on record. It is on record of all the satellite channels. I challenge the Government, if it can produce Soniaji's speech abusing the people of Gujarat as 'Godse', we will withdraw from here. But let them not carry this kind of a mischievous RSS campaign, in the language of Gobble to carry the lie to make it truth, and thus divert the attention of the people. We shall not tolerate it. I would once again like to quote:

[Translation]

I am aggrieved to witness violence and hatred on this land. Is if the same Gujarat which gave the message of love and non-violence to the entire world? Is it the same Gujarat which had set new example of progress and development? it is a matter of sorrow that today some people want to convert the Gujarat of Gandhi into the Gujarat of Godse. This statement was misquoted and it was stated that Sonia Gandhi had regarded the five crore population of Gujarat as Godse.

[English]

very nice, you are caught in your own trap.

[Translation]

They gave clarification. The Prime Minister submitted that their Hindutva was the Hindutava of Vivekanand and they did not accept the rest. It means that the Prime Minister said this for his protection- I do not accept global theory on Hindutava. Now he has resorted to Vivekanand. It is OK. I respect him for his submission.

[English]

Therefore, the honour of the Lok Sabha is supreme. If this honour is hit in this manner, the whole House must condemn it. We are all for the unity of the people, be they Hindu or Muslim. My heart bleeds. I also belong to a religion called Hindu. Who were the victims of Amarnath Yatra? Amarnath pilgrims were Hindus. Why could the Government not protect them? Was it the task of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi or Shri Somnath Chatterjee to protect them? Was it not their own Deputy-Prime Minister failed to protect the pilgrims of Amarnath in Kashmir? Why was Raghunath Temple attacked? How many Hindus have been killed in Godhra? Till now why could the Government not name those 60 people? How many dead bodies have been put to DNA test? How many have got the compensation? Who were the people who got killed in Doda and Kishtwar?

I can prove inch by inch that under this NDA Government headed by Shri Vajpayee and recently sub-headed by Shri Advani, the Deputy-Prime Minister, a large number of assaults have been made by the terrorists on the Hindus. This Government could talk of Hindustan but could not protect them. They are talking of all these things. We do not talk all these things. Even for Gujarat. I have got the list and I can place it on the Table of the House. If I am wrong, Shri Advani can correct me and I will apologise. I am told that 265 *dargahs*, more than 18 mosques, more than 16 temples and more than three churches in Gujarat, the way they were damaged, have not yet been restored to their prime positions.

Was it not the task of the Union Government? Who gave cognisance to Gujarat under article 355? It is the sovereign Government of the nation who gave cognisance to Gujarat under article 355. What does article 355 say? Those words are not very bad words. They have a meaning article 355 says:

> "Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbances."

When the internal disturbance is caused, thousands and thousands of people are rendered homeless. The Prime Minister announced Rs. 150 crore package for the relief and rehabilitation. Has all the money been spent or is it on the way to be spent? If it has not been fully spent, and if the rehabilitation work is not to the satisfaction of the Government, is it not the duty of Shri Vajpayee and his Government to tell the world that it is not important for us who will sit in power. What is important for us is to bring people back to their houses, to give them back their business, and to give back confidence to the children, be it a grandson of a Hindu victim of Godhra incident or be it a grandson of a Muslim victim of any part of Sabarkantha, Baroda.

We had a Government in Punjab and we had a Government in Assam also. When Assam was in blaze, ASU people came to late Rajiv Gandhi, and he asked the then Chief Minister of Assam to resign. He said that

it is not important who gets power but I want peace; so you have to resign and Shri Sakia had to resign.

SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE (Jabalpur): Sir, I am on point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, under which rule, she wants to raise point of order....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, is it not a fact when Punjab was in blaze, the then Prime Minister asked Shri Darbara Singh, the then Chief Minister of Punjab to resign for the sake of peace. In Mizoram, when Lal Denga came to join the mainstream, our Prime Minister told Shri Lalthanhwala to step down to facilitate the process of unity. This magnanimity shows that the Government of India did not bother which party comes to power when there is the question of unity and strength of the nation. The Prime Minister said in his speech: It is slur on the name of the country, if the Prime Minister is convinced that the slur is over it is removed, then, I have nothing to say.

The Congress Party is not afraid to face elections. We have been facing elections right from the days of Independence and even before that also. It is not important who will be in power in Gujarat. The people who will franchise are important. Are they feeling confident to utilise their franchise? Are they confident to find their names in the voters' list? It is the duty of the Election Commission under Article 324 where neither Shri Advani nor I can interfere. It is they who have got the power from sovereign Parliament to decide the merit of the election in a particular State in a particular hour. When Shri Narasimha Rao was in power, the Election Commissioner went to Jammu and Kashmir and reported that it is not the fit period for holding elections. Shri Narasimha Rao could not do anything and the elections were held later on. Let the Election Commission decide whether there will be elections tomorrow or day after. But as a Party, we demand that elections should be held in a free and fair manner. Every voter should have the right to utilise his right in terms of franchise and in terms of figuring in the electoral rolls and in terms of having identity cards.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the scenario of the elections? How many people have got the identity cards? The Home Minister must inform the House what is the percentage of the identity card holders. I am told that it is not even 32 per cent. The rest of the people are still in the dark. Who will identify them? Is it not a fact that the relief package had operated in Gujarat till July 8, and 13,553 people were still in the camps in Ahmedabad alone? Is it not a fact — it has been widely reported in many newspapers — that even when people were going back to their house, they were killed? Is it not a fact that the job of reconstructing small houses and shelters could not be undertaken due to local resistance? The contractors were sent back as they could not do anything. Is it not a fact that the Government itself conceded that repair of the mosques, temples, and others cannot be done because violence can erupt? When a team from the Minorities Commission went there, Section 144 was promulgated.

Is it not a fact that the National Human Rights Commission gave its direction and said the following in its order dated 1st April, 2002? It said:

> "The Commission has therefore reached the definite conclusion that the principle of '*res ipsa loquitur*' applies in this case and that there was a comprehensive failure of the State to protect the Constitutional rights of the people of Gujarat, starting with the tragedy in Godhra on 27th February, 2002 and continuing with the violence that ensued in the weeks that followed."

It is not our observation. It is the observation made by the National Human Rights Commission, which is a sovereign body appointed by the President of the Republic of India. Will we not give even scant respect to their observation? Will we not give any respect to the observation of the media? Will we not give respect to the observation made by the women delegation which went and met the Prime Minister? Will we not take stock of the situation at least now?

Mr. Speaker Sir, I would explain to you as to how it was pre-planned. The Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi — of course, he was entitled to do it in his capacity as the Chief Minister — changed 26 police officials from their respective districts just five days before the dissolution of the Assembly. What was the motive behind this move? If he was so sure as to dissolve the Assembly, how could he do it? Which is the place where we can discuss the rehabilitation package? The Assembly was the right forum. Yes, Parliament can also discuss the rehabilitation issue, provided there is the President's rule in the State. Shri L.K. Advani may please tell us in his reply as to whom Shri Narendra Modi is accountable now? Is he accountable to the State Assembly? No. Is he accountable to the Parliament? Of course, not. So, where do we stand?

The State Assembly is not in existence in a State which prompted the Prime Minister to say 'it is a national shame'; a State which prompted Shri L.K. Advani to say 'because of this, Pakistan is enjoying'; a State which prompted Shri Ram Vilas Paswan in his agony to quit the Cabinet; and a State which prompted the TDP to say 'This is not the fair time'. Even now the same man is

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

carrying on his own streak as the desires and you ask the Parliament to be a mute spectator, not to interact, not to contribute anything by way of giving guidance and advice to the Government.

This is high time that article 356 had been imposed in the State. We know that the governance after the imposition of the President's rule will be by Delhi itself. But at least there will be a constitutional sanctity. If something goes wrong, we can debate it in Parliament and if something goes good, we can rejoice and celebrate together. Otherwise who will be held responsible and who will be accountable to the nation at this hour? Is it not an important matter? Can the Home Minister keep quite in this matter? Should he not lay a new foundation — Party or no Party — in the interest of the harmony, unity and integrity of the nation? We cannot leave the State of Gujarat in a careless manner in the hands of one person who failed to be accountable to the State Assembly, who just got elected six months ago by the people on the promise that he would complete his term. He is not responsible enough even to face the Assembly. And you say that we should not discuss the Assembly issue. Yes, I fully support that an Assembly issue should not be discussed here. But where will the conduct of the Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi be discussed? Elections may be held in the next one, two or three months. Who will be answerable to us for whatever activities he does during this period? This is not just a constitutional question, but also a question of political morality at a juncture when the Prime Minister felt that what happened in Gujarat was a national shame.

A survey was conducted by very very good people in two selective districts. Their report provides umpteen number of suggestions. They selected Panchmahals and Dahod districts and collected data from July 8th to July 11th; that is, just a few days ago. In their report they say that 3500 family heads were interviewed during the four days and after cleaning the data 3261 cases were analysed. This number constituted about 60 per cent of the families which were registered as the victims in relief camps. They also say that the loss of property was to the tune of Rs. 478 million; but the compensation given to the victims adds to just five per cent. The loss of moveable property that the victim population suffered was to the tune of Rs. 27 crore, with the estimated average loss per family coming to about Rs. 90,244. Can Shri L.K. Advani convince the House that the average compensation paid per family of the victims of the Gujarat riots, according to the Government records, is more than Rs. 20,000?

15.00 hrs.

These are the issues which the Government should answer.

At the end, I am revealing a very important matter. We are one with the Government to fight cross-border terrorism. We are one to combat the onslaught of Pakistan. The Home Minister and the Prime Minister are very careful when saying that all kinds of foreign funding in this country for terrorist activities should be stopped, be it Al-Qaida, be it Lashkar-e-Toiba, be it Hizbul Mujahideen, be it Jamait-e-Islami or any group. We are one with the Government to see that this should be rooted out from the nation. But the report which was published in *Outlook* dated 22nd July, 2002 is a report that demands the Government to explain its conduct and give a final position and status of the allegation. The headline is "Deflections to the Right".

> "The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom convened a hearing on the communal violence in Gujarat and the US response to it. Among those who testified was Robert M. Hathaway."

Sir, I will not take the time of my colleague, Shri Kamal Nath and I will skip this one. This report says that an organisation called the Indian Development and Relief Fund, IDRF, founded by two Indians, collected huge funds and the fund was despatched to India. Shri Yerrannaidu, please be careful and talk to your Chief Minister. The IDRF has donated $2,50,000 in the last four years to *Sewa Bharati Madhyakshetra* and to another organisation, *Keshava Sewa Samithi* in Hyderabad and finally admitted that the funds were transferred for the activities of RSS and VHP in indulging in fundamental activities. It is said here:

> "I am aware of the RSS-VHP affiliations of some organisations we fund." He then went on to dismiss such links as a non-issue."

Who? The gentleman who was the architect of funding is Mr. Vinod Prakash. He and his wife came to India, may be for some relief work, and handed over a cheque to Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also. That is not important to me. It is a nice photograph. But the Indians who contributed to the fund have started questioning. You took money from us for the good work of the country and we want to know where the money had gone. The money came through this route. I demand from the Home Minister to give us the details of the donations received by these three organisations, for what purpose it was spent and the audited reports. The organisations are *Sewa Bharati Madhyakshetra, Keshava Sewa Samiti* in Hyderabad and the organisation recently floated by VHP, *Ekal Vidyalaya*. These all are coming in the form of allegation before the Commission. It was stated that it was linked with Gujarat violence also.

At the end, I demand the Home Minister to satisfy the House as to what exactly is the forensic report of

the coach which was burnt in Godhra. This Report should be tabled in the House. The House should be informed about it. We are not casting any aspersions on any group. We want a fair probe. We would like to know whether the fire was from within or outside, what is the observation of the forensic agency. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi did not engage the forensic agency. It was the Gujarat Government and the Union Government who are looking after the investigation. It was not done by Shri Somnath Chatterjee or on the advice of Shri Chandrababu Naidu. You have got to answer the House. Did the forensic report reveal anything which draws wider conclusions and sensational conclusions? After all, be it Hindus or Muslims, we want total unity among the people of Gujarat. Elections can take place whenever they are due. We will all participate. We will accept and embrance democratic institutions. But do not try to score points on this issue, in the name of religion and do not try to take advantage of the communal divide. It may bring one party into power, but it will bring disaster to this sovereign democracy. The *bona fides* of democracy, is being questioned by a man who dreamt the RSS dream, that is no judiciary, no Parliament and only *Hindutava*. The world '*Hindutva*' cannot destroy the glory of Hindu philosophy and the religion. Thousands and crores of Gujarati people embraced religion for love and affection. They do not embrace religion in the manner in which Shri Modi is trying to direct. One *Rath Yatra* of Lord Jagannath cannot wash away the sin of Shri Modi. He must go and you must impose article 356. Thank you.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Hon. Speaker, Sir, today's discussion under Rule 193, initiated by Shri Basu Deb Acharia, is regarding relief and rehabilitation of the riot victims in Gujarat. We discussed the Gujarat issue in the same House twice, once under Rule 193 and another time under Rule 184. Both the times TDP Members participated in the debate and we have given our view points.

At the time of Godhra incident, on the same day, my Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, even before the discussion on the floor of the House, denounced the incident. He denounced the subsequent violence also in Gujarat. Twice, on the floor of the House, all the political parties, denounced the carnage in Gujarat. These incidents are condemnable. These incidents are barbaric in nature and they are very heinous crimes. TDP is a party which is deeply committed to scularism and social justice.

15.07 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

At that time, we in TDP, have taken the issue as a national issue. Even the hon. Prime Minister went to Ahmedabad, reviewed the whole situation and he came to a conclusion. He said that the incidents happened in Gujarat were a national shame. This was the assessment of the hon. Prime Minister. The whole country should be united. We have to support the victims in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat. We, from the TDP, at the time of discussion under Rule 184, demanded that law and order situation in Gujarat should be brought under control; peace and normalcy should be restored; and liberal relief and rehabilitation should be provided to the victims immediately. On that demand, which the other political parties also demanded, the hon. Prime Minister announced a relief of Rs. 150 crore. According to Chief Minister, Shri Narendra Modi's Statement, so far 95 per cent of the rehabilitation work has been completed. But they have spent only Rs. 62 crore. The Government of India sanctioned Rs. 150 crore. The newspaper reports say that still people are staying in the relief camps. Relief and rehabilitation work has not reached them expeditiously. Still people are homeless. According to the reports, even now people are homeless. Some people are still in hospitals. Some people are forcibly sent back to their homes. These are the reports, which we are reading everyday. In this present situation, we have enough time to go for elections. For the Tenth Gujarat Legislative Assembly, we have another seven months. According to my Party's perception, relief and rehabilitation work is the need of the hour. We have to restore confidence among people. We have to apply a healing touch.

Elections are the crucial ones. If we go for elections, the whole State should maintain peace and harmony. We have to provide a healing touch to the people. Normalcy should be restored. People should move together like brothers and sisters. They should feel happy. If elections come, people should feel happy. They should exercise their franchise without fear. Frankly, they have to exercise their vote. So, in this situation, my party has felt that even the dissolution of the Assembly and conduct of elections cannot be the over-riding priority in Gujarat at this stage. This is my party's opinion. Anyhow, the hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat tendered his resignation and recommended dissolution of the Gujarat Assembly. The hon. Governor accepted that also. Now, the ball is in the court of the Election Commission. We should not pressurise the Election Commission. Under article 324 of the Constitution of India, the Election Commission is the exclusive sovereign authority to decide whether the situation warrants the elections or not; whether the situation is favourbale for holding the elections; whether the people have identity cards; whether they are happy; whether the relief and rehabilitation is completed or not. So, they have so many agencies to find it out. Hence, at this crucial juncture, the discussion is on. My feeling is that relief and rehabilitation is the foremost thing now. We had demanded it earlier. We had made so many demands like giving liberal relief. We also demanded that the law and order situation should be controlled and Shri

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

Narendra Modi should resign in order to restore normalcy. Like that, we made so many demands at the time of the discussion under Rule 184. Now, the situation is different.

Normally, we cannot stop elections. Every five years, we have to go for elections. But still we have time. So, we need not be in a hurry. First, we have to complete the relief and rehabilitation work. We have to make the people very happy. The people should demand elections. They should be ready to go for elections. They should say that they are together; they are very happy; they move together. That sort of a message should come from the public. That is why, we feel that elections cannot be the over-riding priority now. But even then, the whole process is over. So we are leaving it to the Election Commission. Meanwhile, we would also like to know about the deficiencies. What relief and rehabilitation work has been done so far by the Government of Gujarat? What steps the Government of India has taken so far in regard to relief and rehabilitation? Our feeling is that no single person should be neglected. We have to take all precautions. We have to take all steps to provide relief and rehabilitation to the affected people. So, we have to leave it to the Election Commission. Therefore, I am requesting both the sides to keep this in kind. Everybody is approaching the Election Commission and giving representations. The Election Commission is an independent body. It is a sovereign body. It has been conducting elections since 1952 in this country. So, it can have its own opinion in the interest of the country, Gujarat and also the people of Gujarat. So, the Government of India and the State Government should take necessary steps for providing relief and rehabilitation without any further complaints. Whether it is the Human Rights Commission or the National Minorities Commission or the all-party delegation, whoever goes to Gujarat, he should be satisfied with the situation there. Nobody should have complaints. Everybody should take steps to provide relief and rehabilitation. So, we have to leave it to the Election Commission because it is the better judge to conduct elections.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

When the discussion on Gujarat was accepted it was in fact regarding the question of rehabilitation. However the Gujarat Assembly was dissolved in between and different developments took place. Yesterday after discussing with both the parties, the Deputy Speaker decided that today discussion should be held on all aspects of Gujarat where is Kirit Somaiya ji he has delivered a long speech I do not feel bad for his intention as no one in the world is capable of telling lie like him...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if he proves that whatever has been said by Shri Kirit ji is false...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is it necessary for her to interrupt during the course of the speech....*(Interruptions)* You please maintain order in the House....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ramji Lal Suman ji you please address the Chair.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am telling this because they made Ganesh idol to drink milk all over India. They are so cunning that they do not have any match in the world. The day one the Godhra incident took place and there was communal tension the ruling party started propagating that opposition did not condemned the Godhra incident. It is not correct. Their misconception on this regard should be removed. Whatever happened in Godhra was very unfortunate. Action should be taken against those who were involved in that incident but to what extent it is justified that often Godhra incident communal riots were incited all over the State and innocent people were killed?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to humbly submit that the then President of Bhartiya Janta Party Shri Jana Krishna Murthy had justified the violence. He submitted that the communal riot of Gujarat is the outcome of the Hindu sentiment arising out of the temple movement have resulted in killings of innocent persons in Gujarat.

Sir, when K.P.S. Gill was sent there he held discussion with higher officials there and asked them about the reasons of inactivity of the administration after the incident that took place on 27th. The higher officers there said that the Chief Minister of Gujarat had held a meeting on the height of 27th and had given order that was complied by them. That means according to the higher officers the inactivity on the party of the administration was due to the order of the Chief Minister.

It is being said that peace has been restored in Gujarat and people have been rehabilitated and they are happy. I went to Ahmedabad on 14th. The camps have been forcibly closed down. The people were not ready to leave camps and return to their homes. I would like to

thanks the voluntary organisations. If they had not helped and the relief work would have been at the mercy of the Government, not even a single camp would have functioned. The NGOs of that State had helped in that work. The camps which are functioning there, are not been run by the Government voluntarily rather they are functioning as per the court judgement Dariya Khan Gumbad Camp is being run in the school building. 2112 people are still there in that camp. The second camp is Dani Limda where 512 people are living and one camp is running in Kalupur Haj House where 2500 people are living. They are those people who are not ready to return to their homes in the event of closure of camps. It is said that people are returning to their homes. There can not be any thing lie than this in the world. The situation and the condition in which people are staying in the camps are I think worse than the hell. Most of the camps were running in schools, some were in grave yard and some in mosques. One can imagine what kind of toilet facilities, drinking water and health services might have been there in the camp. They are talking about giving financial assistance to the camps. Per head Rs. 7.50 has been paid to the people for food. Food grains have not been allocated the camps according to the number of people staying in the camps and very little quantity of food grains were allocated to those camps where more people were staying. Through you I would like to humbly ask whether the people who were returning to their homes from camps were massacred. Not even a single such day gone when any news regarding the incidents of killings of people have not been reported in newspapers. Is it not true that since those camps were closed most of the people are staying with their friends and relatives and are not able to return to their homes. Stones were pelted to the people and they were chased from the villages. Muslims were forced to write letter of apology that they may stay in the village but they would not do Id 'ajan' and Maulvi from outside would not visit and that they would live in the villages like Hindus and not like Muslims. I do feel that there can not be anything more shameful than this that in the above mentioned situation it is said that faith and confidence have been restored in Gujarat.

The Prime Minister in this House itself had announced that he would give Rs. 150 crore to Gujarat victims. I do not know as when the rehabilitation work is being carried out. I would like to submit before you some of the specimen of it. I have the copies of the cheques which have been given to the people in the name of rehabilitation and one such cheque worth Rs. 50 was given to a person Munirbhai Tibabhai whose entire House was demolished. Can these be more shameful thing than it?...*(Interruptions)* These cheques are placed here you can go through those. These cheques are with me and could be given from me to see. I would place these on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI BHANVABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: This money is not for rehabilitation but this money given for camp relief...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is there to reply while giving the reply, he would correct it, why are you worried?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: For whatever purpose these cheques are meant these have been issued in the name of rehabilitation can these be anything more derogatory than it, second of Noor Mohammad, Bapu Nagar who has received a cheque of 350 rupees and his entire House was demolished. Similarly a cheque worth Rs. 212 has been given to Panna Store, Bapu Nagar whose entire House was destroyed...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is there, he will give the correct version. Why are you worried about it?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: It may be any place and purpose, what more crude can be then providing an assistance of 50 rupees by the State Government?

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: It can not be denied that the hon. Minister would reply it but he has also visited Ahmedabad like he has and has all the information. How can he say anything he likes, these cheques are meant for the assistance initially provided...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Thakkar, do not disturb now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would place the copies of these cheques on the Tabie of the House after finishing my speech...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We do not have time. Will you please listen Madam?

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Why is she worried, she neither want to do something nor hear anything. Not only this. Mohd. Safeik C/o Abdul Hamid Seikh Mali, Shaivan Durgah, Bapunagar has received a cheque of Rs. 100. Prime Minister had announced there that nobody would get less than 50 thousand rupees for house building and the assistance would be provided very liberally by the financial institutions. I would like to read out as to what kind of assistance is being provided. The Sone Ki Chandpol, Ahmedabad was refused to be given loans. A loan of 1.90 lakh rupees was sanctioned from the department of small and handicraft industries and thereafter it was asked that 60 percent amount is to be deposited in F.D. and arrange for the witness of two Government servants to get loan. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the people would not received the loans from the financial institutions liberally and the people would be made fun of in the name of rehabilitation and an atmosphere of fear is rampant among the masses and he says that the situation is peaceful. Priyaranjan Das Munsiji, we are not divine enough to crate the election results at our will. Election is not the most important question and the restoration of the faith among the people is a greater issue than elections. I want to level this allegation that an effort to create such an atmosphere of terror for the Gujarati muslims has been made so that they would not participate in the elections and the ruling party under the leadership of Narendra Modi may get an opportunity to win. This is the thing...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, truth is always bitter and they do not want to listen the truth. The situation in Gujarat is not normal. He was about to go on Gaurav Yatra which was to be given a green flag by the Home Minister. He wanted to repeat the same feat which strengthened BJP and brought him victory. They are again creating tension among the people. Advaniji's promotion was also the result of this thing. The President in Uttar Pradesh was also selected keeping in view this strategy. I feel that Madhya Pradesh would also witness a change in that perhaps Uma Bhartiji would be made the President. They would not do anything to resolve the issues of poverty and starvation. They have nothing with them except creating social strife and tension. He was about to undertake Gaurav Yatra but I fail to understand as to what dignity is at stake and what dignified the Chief Minister there has done. Is creating terror among the minority communities and killing of muslims is something to be proud of? They want to disintegrate the country and want to commit a sin against the country by creating tension here. This country is not someone's parental property. A freedom movement was organised under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in which Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and Muslims had all shed their blood for the freedom of the country. The country did not achieved independence due to Vishwa Hindu Parishad or RSS. We got freedom due to the total commitment and sacrifice of the people belonging to every class under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Today these people are trying to project themselves as champions of Hinduism and are trying to impose 'hindutva' in the country. I would like to submit that they are the enemies of not only muslims but Hindus also. The whole business of those becoming homeless due to the strife therein, has also taken a beating. Losses to the tune of more they rupees 6 thousand crore have occurred. Though you are moving to elections with great hopes but I can say with certainly that you would only face disappointment and not going to get some positive results from the elections....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't talk with each other.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not know as to what the Election Commission is doing but in an interview published in an English magazine. Chief Election Commissioner Shri Lyngdoh has said that only fools can advocate for the early election in Gujarat. It is what the CEC thinks about Gujarat Elections but they are in a hurry to conduct elections these. All know what is happening in Gujarat. All the International organisations were denied permission to visit Gujarat. Amnesty International, the renowned international organisation concerned with Human Rights, had requested the Government to visit Gujarat to assess the situation prevailing these but it was not given permission. What wrong deeds are being tried to be shielded so that the entire would may not become aware about the misdeeds you have committed those and due to this further sin of denying permission is being done. The situation is extremely precarious. The Leader of the Samajwadi Party, Shri Mulayam Singhji is sitting in the House and the Samajwadi Party is against the use of article 356 in principle. The free and fair elections can not be held in Gujarat due to the tense atmosphere prevailing there. Narendra Modi is not the Chief Minister of Gujarat but a dictator whose Government has sponsored the riots in Gujarat. Narendra Modi is but a rioteer and nothing other than that. POTA was being greatly advocated but now Shri Vaiko has been imprisoned under that some POTA. POTA be used against Narendra Modi and Vishwa Hindu Parishad whose Chief has said that no decision of Court

shall be acceptable vis-a-vis faith. Why POTA is not being used against them? Government is not using POTA against persons who are disintegrating the country and who deserve to be tried under POTA. Now BJP President Shri Venkaiah Naidu has said, "I will have the agenda of National Democratic Alliance in one hand and the BJP flag on the other".

Shri Prabhunathji, they will neither adhere to the NDA agenda nor hold the BJP flag afloat. You have served the interests of RSS and Vishwa Hindu Parishad and you will be constrained to implement their programmes. The entire world knows it.

Sir, the present atmosphere in Gujarat is by no means conducive to holding elections. As far as the Government is concerned, yesterday the proceedings of the House were interrupted on this very issue. We do not want to stall the proceedings of the House. It is true that the issue of Gujarat has been discussed 3-4 times in the House. Had the outcome of the discussion, the attitude of the government been positive, we would not have pressed for holding discussion on the same subject time and again. However this kind of hegemonistic attitude on the basis of majority support would not be tolerated at any cost. The present situation in Gujarat is defying the opinion expressed by the National Human Rights Commission, the Election Commission and the speeches made in the Rajya Sabha and in the Lok Sabha. Through you, I would like to humbly submit that else can it be termed other than their high handedness. They are continuously browbeating the constitutional institutions knowing fully well the limitations, powers and jurisdiction of the Election Commission. Under Article 324 of the Constitution the Election Commission is endowed with the exclusive power of deciding the appropriate time to conduct elections in a State. Neither Shri Narendra Modi nor Shri Atal Bihari Bajpayee has the right to decide about it. Holding elections in Gujarat at this juncture is not justified in any way. Infact, they want to hold elections in Gujarat on an experimental basis at a time when they are found lacking in a proper policy, principles and programmes for farmers, labourers, dalits, women, weaker sections of society and for the development of the entire country. They want to use Gujarat elections as an experiment for the future. Sir, the Samajwadi Party opposes the efforts made by the Government to hold elections in Gujarat. We want that elections be held in Gujarat after imposing President's rule so that the confidence of the people could be restored and free and fair elections ensured. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Ramji Lal Suman have raised a discussion under Rule 193 regarding relief and rehabilitation of riot victims of Gujarat. Today, I heard the speeches of Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Ramji Lal Suman. Without touching upon the subject under discussion, under Rule 193 Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Ramji Lal Suman have tried to politicise the issue. It would have been better if the discussion under Rule 193 were centred at suggesting measures with regard to relief and rehabilitation of riot victims of Gujarat but it did not happen. The entire discussion was given a political colour which is not good.

Sir, so far we have discussed the issue of Gujarat 2-3 times in this House. Communal violence started in Gujarat after the Godhra incident. It were not the Hindus, or the Muslims or the Christians who have died in communal riots which took place in Gujarat instead it is the humanity of Gujarat and the country which has been given a death blow. Who is responsible for this? The statement which was to be made before Lok Sabha has been discussed 2-3 times earlier also. Had Godhra incident not taken place, the situation of Gujarat would not have been as it is today. If the incident of Godhra was an action, its aftermath was a reaction and if there is an action then a reaction will always follows...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): This is the mentality they foster...*(Interruptions)* Their leaders have admitted that things had gone wrong but we do not want to think like this. Now again the same line of thinking is being reiterated...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: I have listened to the speeches of all the Members, not let me speak...*(Interruptions)* The incident of Godhra was very heinous and shameful...*(Interruptions)* Every action has an equal and opposite reaction...*(Interruptions)* Try to digest this bitter truth.

Sir, the arrival time of Sabarmati Express, which was attacked, was 7.43 a.m. and its departure time was around 7.48 a.m. I myself visited Gujarat. I am a Member of the Committee on Empowerment of Women. I have visited Gujarat. Sabarmati Express train was stopped 1 km away from the station. A mob of 2000 people arrived carrying stones, petrol, diesel and kerosene. They burnt boggy no. 6 and completely devastated it. What was their fault? Helpless women and children were roasted alive...*(Interruptions)* I listened to the speeches of the hon'ble Members of opposition, which were aimed at appeasing the muslim voters. 26 women, 12 children and 20 men were killed in Godhra carnage. I ask them why were these innocent people, burnt to death?

[Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav]

What has the Gujarat Government done? 50 people feel victim to Gujarat riots. Of them, assistance has been provided to only 42 people as 17 people have not been identified so far. Subsequently, a call was given for Gujarat Bandh. On 2nd July, the Women Empowerment Committee visited Lunawala Camp. We asked people whether there was any shortage of essential commodities and all of them said that all arrangements were good but they wanted to back to their homes. In Pandharwala, the people belonging to the muslim community killed Sambhupaggi and his brother, who were tribals, but nobody made a mention of this incident. I had visited Lunawala Camp. Shrimati Margaret Alva, who is the Chairperson of the Women's Empowerment Committee, will tell about it...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am telling the truth which they do not want to listen. When we visited Lunawala camp, we talked to Buran Bhai and Sauz Mohammad. They said that in relief camp everything is going on smoothly. This camp was set on 7th of March and many people were living in that camp. That relief camp was closed on 30th June. When we visited Lunawala camp on 2nd July, we found that 2400 people were living in that camp. When we asked people whether there was any problem with regard to drinking water, medicines, facilities of toilet etc. all of them said that all arrangements were good and nothing was lacking. Buraan Bhai, who is a resident of Khanpur, has received Rs. 50,000 in aid. Just now Shri Ramji Lal Suman was saying that they have been given cheques of Rs. 50-100. I would like to tell him that besides this Shri Sauz Mohammad, who is a resident of Khanpur, has got Rs. 25,000/-.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR (Akola): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when he is mentioning such a big amount then he should also mention the names of those who have been given cheques worth Rs. 2 only...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, he should not refer to the Committee to which he is a Member. Committees are never quoted in the House and if he persists, it will be a privilege matter...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the statement which I am reading out is absolutely correct...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (Buldana): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, why Shri Ambedkar is interrupting when Shri Jadhav is speaking. You are asking him not to interrupt, even then he is interrupting...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, you have to conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Suman has mislead the House. I am replying to those Points...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar, what are you doing?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar, what is this?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, you have taken more than 11 minutes. Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sambhu Pagi from Pandharvara belongs to ST category...*(Interruptions)* I have raised a question. What Shri Basu Deb Acharia has said is totally wrong. Khupra Biwi was in Lunawala camp. I visited the relief camp and asked her whether she has been raped. She told me that nothing like that has been done to her. Hon. Member has mislead the House as well as the country. It is very bad. I visited the Dariyapur relief camp on 3rd. It has been stated here that no such camp is existing there but I have visited the camp...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are playing politics of votes. I talked to SDM Shri Rathore who told me that at least 500 Hindus have left Gujarat. There are 139 adivasi families for whom no relief camp has been set up. 7 thousand people were living in Dariyapur. I talked to the driver Inmul Irani, Hasmat Bibi, Mahmood Baghori and Ramjan Bibi of Shahpur. I was told that nothing is in shortage there. Government have made adequate arrangements for drinking water, medicines and toilets etc. in these camps. Shri Suman has given a wrong statement. Rs. 7 per person has been shown under mixed head expenditure. I myself have seen it....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, you have to conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: I have talked to the people in Shahpur. They told that nothing is in shortage there and all facilities are being provided adequately. They made no complaints. Gujarat Government has done all the works properly. They have done rehabilitation work effectively....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The next speaker is Shri P.H. Pandian. He is not present. Shri Kamal Nath.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have talked to some NGOs. The work done by Gujarat Government till now is commendable and....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Jadhav, please conclude now.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: They are saying that we are playing politics in Gujarat. Opposition is favouring President's Rule in the State, however, it is totally wrong. Recently Panchayat elections have been held in Gujarat.

[English]

Gram Panchayat elections were held in a normal manner in 1,700 villages with 75 per cent voting and without any report of violence from anywhere.

[Translation]

No incident of violence has been reported during those elections. In Gujarat out of 1,32,000 people 1,19,353 have returned to their homes. Had there been any break down of law and order in Gujarat, and situation was not peaceful, why these people would have gone back to their homes?

[English]

They went back to their homes in the districts of Sabarmati, Mehsana, Vadodara and Panchmola.

[Translation]

Recently, Jagganath Yatra and Muharram procession held peacefully in Gujarat. Examinations for H.S.C. and S.S.C. were also held peacefully. When all is going on peacefully, why there is a need to impose President's Rule there. Time will tell us whether Narendra Modi is right or wrong. He has done commendable work. Opposition would be exposed in the coming Assembly elections. The Legislative Assembly of Gujarat was dissolved on the advice of Chief Minister under constitutional norms. Therefore is no threat to constitutional machinery in Gujarat. There, there is no need to impose President's Rule there. Future will tell us what is wrong and what is right for Gujarat. People of Gujarat would decide it. Why these people are worried? With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, amongst the discussions we have had on Gujarat, we are today at the third or the fourth discussion and I have had the opportunity to listen to Shri Kirit Somaiya and my friend, Shri Suresh Jadhav - I presume he is from the Shiv Sena.

When we first discussed Gujarat, we have seen the seriousness with which we discussed it, the concern with which we discussed it. When we discussed it the second time in both the Houses, it is not because this House had no other business but because for the first time a situation had arisen in the country after our Independence where the very foundation of our society, the edifice on which the Republic of this country stands, was sought to be shaken, where an effort was made to assault the

[Shri Kamal Nath]

ethos of Indian society because any assault on the harmony of Indian society is an assault on that ethos and an assault on society itself. We discussed the carnage, we discussed the riots which were termed as State-sponsored riots, we discussed the rehabilitation, we paid homage to them and we condoled them. But today what do we find? Today I heard Shri Kirit Somaiya saying *ek kahavat hai.* He read out five *kahavats.*

Was it in seriousness or in jest? Is this the way we are going to treat Gujarat? Five months have lapsed. Is this the way that this House is going to respond to the affront on Lok Sabha - which my friend Shri P.R. Dasmunsi mentioned - by the Chief Minister of Gujarat?

Sir, I have been in this House for close to 22 years. Every minute that was passing was very heavy. Yesterday, this House was disturbed and we decided in our wisdom, the entire House and the Chair decided in its wisdom that we should discuss this subject today. In the last Session, the Rajya Sabha unanimously passed the invocation of article 355. We came back at the start of this Session wanting to hear from this Government about what was unanimously decided in the Rajya Sabha in the last Session as when we left the last Session, as when we left a heavy responsibility on this Government.

15.56 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

The Rajya Sabha authorised the Government invoking article 355. We came back now wanting to hear from this Government and from no less a person than the hon. Deputy Prime Minister who is also the Minister of Home Affairs, and who has to implement that article 355 as to what steps had taken. But, what do we find? We find that this hon. Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Home Affairs had been making statements that his interpretation of invocation of article 355 was, let us have an election. We came back and in the first few days of this Session we find that the Gujarat Assembly is dissolved and there is a call for elections. My friend, hon. Member Shri P.R. Das Munsi has already been into what the Trinamool Congress has said, what the TDP has said and what the National Conference has said. I do not want to repeat it. It was a concern expressed not out of partisan politics. They are their partners, they are their supporters and they are their crutches. It is not partisan politics. But today there is this attempt to score a point.

I had been to Gujarat for two days. The President of my Party, the hon. Leader of the Opposition sent me within 48 hours of the incidents to Gujarat. I saw the pain there. I went there several times. I have today come back. For the last two days I was in Gujarat. The moment I came to know that there is this debate, I came back here to tell the House as to where are we going, where are we being pushed and what do we want to do. The 13th Lok Sabha will end in two years' time or whatever it is. There will be a 14th Lok Sabha. Where do we want to take our democracy? Where do we want to take of our traditions?

I understand the compulsions of this Government; I understand the compulsions of Shri Narendra Modi wanting elections. Sir, what are those compulsions? Why do they want these elections? Is it motivated by a great love for democracy or going back to the people? No. They want an election because time is catching up. A reference was made here about the forensic report and my friend asked that it should be laid on the Table of the House. Something startling may be there. Thus time is running so they need an election. The time is running out because they will have to give names of those who died in the Godhra Railway station in those bogies. That is why they need this election. How will they go back to the people after eight months after these revelations.

The life of the Assembly was till 18th of March next year. Shri Narendra Modi says we are power hungry. We never asked for the resignation of the BJP Government. We said Shri Narendra Modi must go. When hon. Members Shri K. Yerrannaidu and Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav talked, they never said that the BJP must go. I also made a statement that Shri Narendra Modi must go. The BJP had a clear mandate of 114 seats. They could have remained there. We said Shri Narendra Modi must go. The Government, which was elected for five years, could continue. The life of the House was till 18th of March next year.

16.00 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

Sir, the compulsion - which was again mentioned by Shri Dasmunsi - was this. What about the funds which came for earthquake relief work? People have started asking for accounts of funds collected for earthquake relief work. People have started asking such questions. So, what was the best escape route? It was to announce the elections, dissolve the Assembly and have a live Cabinet but a dead Assembly. That was the compulsion. There was no love for the people. That is what was pushing them towards the elections. There were the economic consequences of riots. Sir, 23 families in entirety and about 300 people have committed suicides. I have met members of those families who have committed suicides.

Because of the economic impact, a barber does not have any client and a barber cannot go to his shop. The economic impact was being felt and day by day, people were seeing the real face of Shri Modi and the BJP. Shri Modi has taken seven pages to resign and it is for the first time that a Chief Minister has taken seven pages to resign. What is the point that he has made. He has said that Congress is power hungry. If we were power hungry, we would have demanded the dissolution of the Assembly.

Sir, they say that there were no compulsions, but the compulsions which I have mentioned provoked them, to announce the elections, dissolve the House so that they are not accountable to anybody. Today, we have Shri Narendra Modi, and we have a band of people masquerading as Ministers, accountable to nobody, no Assembly, no Parliament.

Shri Togadia goes on television last night and pats Shri Modi on the back. Is Shri Togadia going to run this State? They were talking about Shri Shankersinh Vaghela. I do not know where Shri Kirit Somaiya has gone. It was the same Shri Shankersinh Vaghela who had arrested and locked up Shri Togadia. That is why, he is on this side and not on that side. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, they wanted elections. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A serious discussion is going on. There should not be any running commentary from either side.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, they wanted elections when 50 per cent people do not have identity cards. That is why, they want elections. They want elections because voters' lists have not been revised. They wanted to catch the Election Commission unaware because in a few days, they knew, the Election Commission is going to ask for revision of voters' lists. So, they knew that this is the right time to have not an election but a fraud of an election. That is what we are opposing. We are not afraid of elections, but we are opposed to fraud of an election. They want to perpetuate a fraud on the people of Gujarat and when they find time catching up with them, they announce elections.

Sir, what did they do before this? Who do we say that their intentions are not *bona fide and that,* they are *mala fide*? Sir, in the last 60 days, they have transferred 22 Collectors and 24 Secretary level officers. Eighty five Deputy Collectors have been transferred in June and July out of which 75 are going to be the returning officers. The BJP Government has positioned them. Eighteen Additional Collectors, who would be in charge of elections, have been placed in the month of June. So, when they asked for elections in April, it was not hollow. They were waiting for the President's election to be over. They were waiting for that. Surreptitiously, they were waiting; they were plotting. They knew that the Election Commission is going to be independent. I want to say this here that they were trying to browbeat the Chief Election Commissioner, and they are continuing to pressurise him. Do these facts require any study or research? How many people did they transfer? They transferred 32 SP-level Police Commissioners in June; they transferred 30 SP-level Police Officers on 30th July, and 58 DSP-level officers were transferred in June. Why was all this done? Is this the way a Government, which is confident of winning the election, functions? Is this the way other Governments have finished their tenures? This is not the first time that a State Government is finishing its tenure. Other State Governments have finished their tenures too. Even my friends in the Trinamool Congress would not blame Shri Jyoti Basu on this account. If they blame him, I will join hands with them in blaming him, but they will not blame him.

When they do this and when they say that they want to go to the people, does this carry any weight?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Bhilwara): Are you attributing for implying that all these officers will be helping the BJP? What do you mean by that?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You can say what you want to say, when you get your turn.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: What are you implying?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The people who have to understand this, will understand this. They have announced the elections and the dissolution took place four days ago. What happened ten days before that? They say that the situation is very normal. Please correct me; I want the Home Minister or whoever is the Minister of State present here to contradict this. On the 12th of July, a huge cache of arms and ammunition was seized from Ahmedabad. According to the Government records itself, there was a conspiracy to kill 1,500 people. On 15th July, there was a bomb blast in Panchmahal District. Where is my friend from Shiv Sena, who was talking about Godhra and Panchmahal? Again, on 15th July, a big racket of ISI was unearthed by the Gujarat Police from Bhavnagar, which rocked the entire State of Gujarat. I have gone to Bhavnagar myself. The people there were terrorised. This did not happen two months or one month ago. On 15th of July, the Gujarat Police unearthed a big

[Shri Kamal Nath]

racket of ISI, which rocked the entire State of Gujarat. Look at the sheer magnitude and the large involvement of the people. It is the Gujarat Police—they were not the Karnataka Police, of the Congress Government—who have unearthed this racket. On 18th July, a few days ago, there were communal riots in Viramgaon, which is very near to Ahmedabad and which left three people dead. What happened the day before yesterday? A huge amount of arms and ammunition was seized from the Juhapura area in Ahmedabad. What happened yesterday? A huge cache of arms and ammunition was seized from Baroda from the people belonging to one community, and a huge cache of arms and ammunition was seized from the houses of another community in Ahmedabad. What confrontation are we going to have in the future? What are these arms doing?

This is the situation and that is their compulsion. Their compulsion is to run away and to hide their faces. They say that they want to face the people. Which people are they talking about facing? Are they referring to those people who have committed suicide because of the economic impact? They talk about the pride of Gujarat. Which pride are they talking about? Are they referring to the Gujarat when people from all over the country went there to find jobs? In Mumbai, at Andheri, there are about 250 people as refugees. I was transiting on a flight and somebody told me in the airport that about 200 people ran away from Gujarat and came there.

They say that they are not running any more camps. Sir, we are not talking about the people who are only in camps. People have fled from the camps alone. The lives of these people have been dislocated. It is not the question of the number of people who are in camps alone. It is not the question of the number of people who have been given a cheque of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. It is the question of the dislocation that has taken place there. There could be somebody who has left Ahmedabad for Surat or Bhopal in search of a job but he is a voter in Ahmedabad. He is not in any camp. But they merely give the figures of the number of camps. Who are they misleading? That is the unfortunate part and also the unfortunate aspect is the seriousness with which it is being taken.

Sir, now they have such a compulsion to have elections. They are desperate for holding elections. They are doing everything possible to hold elections in the State of Gujarat. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister, who is also supposed to be the Home Minister, says that early election is the answer. As I said, that is his interpretation of article 355. But what is the ground reality? The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has been elected to the Lok Sabha from the State of Gujarat. Is this a responsible Government? Sir, the unfortunate part is that when this situation has arisen it is being treated in such a cavalier fashion as if this yet another normal election. Given the situation in the State of Gujarat, can it have an election? Could the State afford an election? I have said in Ahmedabad that we are ready for election. But can we afford an election?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Try to understand my words.

[English]

Sir, when I say that we are ready for elections I mean we are ready for it politically. But can the State of Gujarat afford an election now? what is happening there? People, as I said, are not only victims of riots and violence but they are victims of fear as well. People are going back and you ask team to give *mafinama.* It is not confined to the minorities. They are building up a fear psychosis and are spreading terror amongst the weaker sections. So, the weaker sections when they see one community being suppressed,

[Translation]

a fear psychosis gripped that such a treatment can be necked out to taken also. A *mafinama* on their behalf is taken from them by the officials that they will work as per their wishes.

[English]

I have seen that *mafinama.* Can the Government deny it? Can the hon. Home Minister deny this? Has not your Intelligence Department shown you that *Mafinama*? If your people from the Intelligence Department have not shown you that, then ask me. I will give you that *mafinama.* The Government knows this. So, is the situation conducive for holding elections in the State? Should this Thirteenth Lok Sabha go down in history as the one that had presided over the derailing of democracy in this country? This is where we are trying to help. When I say this, I say this to arouse your conscience. I say this with all the humility at my command.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I would just like to seek a clarification...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I am not yielding.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, just one minute. I would like to know whether you are supporting the holding of elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir or not...*(Interruptions)* Are you supporting holding of elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record unless Shri Kamal Nath yields.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, my friend has now moved to Jammu and Kashmir. But here we are talking about Gujarat. We would talk about Jammu and Kashmir also. Please do not worry about that. You would hear our views on Jammu and Kashmir also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Nath, you are not yielding and so nothing of what he is saying is going on record. You please continue.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I was saying as to why the situation in the State of Gujarat is not conducive for holding of elections. How many lakhs of people have been re-located and how many lakhs of people have been dislocated? Is there any figure available? How many people have moved away from one part of the city to another? How many people have moved away from one village to another?...*(Interruptions)* Do not treat this as a joke. We are talking about voters. They may by your voters also...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Nearly one lakh refugees from Jammu and Kashmir are there in Delhi. What steps the Congress Government had taken to rehabilitate them till date?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member is not yielding. Do not waste the time of the House.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is very unfortunate that you have to demean the seriousness with which I am trying to say something. Do not treat it lightly. You will understand it, maybe at some point of time in your life. What I am saying was that the situation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are two more speakers from your party.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I will take only four minutes more.

I was saying why the situation is not conducive. We come to Identity cards. The Election Commission has for the first time in Gujarat said that there is going to be the use of electronic voting machines. They have been used in the by-elections. But now in general for all the 182 Assembly Constituencies electronic voting machines are going to be used. Election Commission has specified 16 or 17 items which are required for identity. What are those items? One is Identity card. Fifty per cent of the voters do not have Identity cards. Today you have to pay Rs. 25 for a ID card. Forge it! With the way the Gujarat Government has run the State in the last four and a half years, nobody is in a position to be able to pay even that amount today. The next item is Ration Card. No new Ration Cards have been issued in the last four years. So a voter does not have a Ration Card. Another is the land papers. Other family owners are not mentioned in the land records. The land title is in the name of the head of the family. So, a voter cannot vote. He may be your voter also! Voters' List has not been revised...*(Interruptions)*

This is why we cannot keep quiet if they say the situation is normal? I have a very small request to the Minister of State for Home. What are the law and order figures of May-June 2001 and the law and order figures of May-June 2002? How many murders were there. How many arms seizures were there? That is all, I ask. Please give this information to this House in your reply and give me a copy. I will give it to you if you do not have it. Whenever you reply, you tell me you have not been able to get it and I will give you that information with responsibility. I know what I am going to do. I will give you the law and order figures given by your own Police Department, not by me, of May-June 2001 and May-June 2002. Let the Election Commission see the startling figures of the situation which you claim to be a normal situation...*(Interruptions)*

Till today, for how many Panchayat and how many Nagar Palikas elections have not been held? Why have they not been held? When we say the situation is not conducive for election, you say,

[Translation]

Gujarat is being insulted. They are mentioning about Gujarat's pride but first of all they should respect Shri Keshubhai, thereafter they should give lession to others.

[English]

We heard Shri Somaiya talking about Congress President's speech. You are calling anybody saying anything different, going against five and a half crore Gujaratis? What is this? What kind of politics are these? What kind of party is this? What kind of a man is Shri Modi? If anybody says anything against you, you say five crore Gujaratis are being insulted! Shri Modi himself is playing with the pride of Gujarat. You will not say that in your heart of hearts, I know, you don't feel that. But I know why you have to say what you have to say. I share your pain. Do not worry! I know what most of you feel.

* Not recorded.

Do not make me say so. Even if you make me say that, I would not...*(Interruptions)*... But the point is that they can say Modi anything. The other day in a press statement, when he was asked, "why have you declared an election?" he said, "Because Shri Kamal Nath is here, and he is ready for election."

About Shri Modi, you know him better than we do. Can we really say that he brings pride to your State? I want to tell this to those of you who are here from Gujarat. I have been going to Gujarat. I have no personal in stake in Gujarat but I have stake in the country. The unfortunate part. When we say, "it is not conducive", they say, "you are running away from an election." Sir, why should we run away? In the last one year, we have won all the elections. Shri Madhusudan Mistry who is here from our Party had won in the Sabarkantha by-election. Shri Narhari Amin had also won from Sabarmati, which is the Constituency of Shri Advani. Then why should we run away? We have won the panchayat elections; and we have won the municipality elections. Remember this. Let the Election Commission decide the date. You do not fore them. Let them decide on their own. We will win the election, again, and we will be here again. We will tell you what mistakes you made and not only we will win the Assembly elections but we will be sending all of you here who are from Gujarat, back home packing.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA (Junagarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion under Rule 193 regarding relief and rehabilitation of the riot victims in Gujarat. I am also grateful to my party, which obliged me to speak on this issue as I belong to Gujarat.

Sir, I am very sorry to say that instead of condemning the heinous crime of burning innocent people including women and children in Sabarmati Express at Godhra on 27th February, Members are politicizing the issue. Five crore people of Gujarat are watching and understanding it. Why it is being done here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Five crore people of Gujarat are being insulted...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: I will talk about 100 crore people also.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Nath, you have had your say. Let us hear her. Please do not disturb.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: I will talk about 100 crore people of our country also. At the out set of his speech, Shri Basu Deb Acharia said that Gujarat is the workplace of Hindutva. Through you, I would like to say that Gujarat is not only the workshop of Hindutva, but it is the model state of Hindutva. Gujarat has always guided the country and the world in a right direction. Today also he mentioned in his speech that some people want to build Gujarat as Godse's Gujarat. I want to know the people who are called Godse...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that out of 55 years of our independence, Congress ruled the country for 47 years. I want to say in clear terms that Congress Government is responsible for ruining the country. Wrong policies of Congress lead the country to this situation. They always adopted policy of appeasement - Muslims, Hindus, Christians. You may recall that nothing had happened in 'Dang'. They tried to tarnish the image of Gujarat. Yesterday only I have read an article of Fransava Gotiye who is a philosopher. He has written that after 11th September, America pressurized Pakistan to stop terrorism and subsequently communal violence was started with the genocide in Godhara. This conspiracy was hatched by the ISI of Pakistan and anti-social elements prevailing in Gujarat. The other people are those, who are still in jail, the Head of Godhra Nagar Panchayat Mohammed Hussain Kalota...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: No. This is false...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: First you listen to me. Many people among them were those, who are presently in jail. Gujarat has been assumed as a stage for drama. Just now, an hon'ble Member said that this was the reaction of earlier incident. The reaction is the result of that incident, it is a process, but who is abetting it.

Sir, discussion on this issue is taking place third time. Time is being wasted and discussion is taking place on one topic only. Why this is happening, it reflects the mentality of Congress people who play the politics of vote. Just now Kamalnath ji was saying that the situation is not normal in Gujarat. He is saying that they are pressurising the Election Commission. It can not be pressurised in any case. More than 3 lakh Pandits want to go back to Kashmir, but they are not going...*(Interruptions)* Due to wrong policies of the Government they are living in Delhi. According to the

Government, elections can be held in Kashmir, but not in Gujarat. You should visit there along with me and observe that situation there is normal. A woman can move anywhere even after midnight. The environment there is conducive and situation is normal. But these people do not want elections there, thereby they are dishonouring 5.5 crore of people...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, if riots take place in some places of Gujarat, it does not mean that disturbance is prevailing in entire Gujarat. I have been elected as MP from Junagarh fourth time. No riot has taken place there, the people are not having any problem. The situation there is normal. Munshi ji was saying that he respects me. It is Indian culture and tradition that women are respected here. In our country, plants and trees are worshipped, this is our culture. We people worship rivers, nullahs and ponds, it is our culture, tradition and religion. I would like to say about Indian and Hindu culture that India has not its own religion or caste. A person living in India, is an Indian. If Muslim from India visit Pakistan to meet his relative or for business purpose, he is called Hindu there. This is a Hindu culture. This is our life style. The world has start to adopt our life style.

The opposition said here that thousands of women have been raped in Gujarat. I want that such acases should be brought to light. The people of Gujarat and Indian women are being humiliated by saying such wrong things. The Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi called a Conference on communal Harmony under the Chairmanship of Congress MLA, Shri Khurshid Hyder Peerzada to normalise the situation in Gujarat. How can the politics of vote be played? Here, people are raising slogans about our Chief Minister. "Narender Modi Hatao, Desh Bachao". I would like to ask the Congress people that why they have dismissed their MLA. I want reply to this question. These people are talking of communal harmony, but they are themselves spreading communalism.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: If you say, we can take him back.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: We call our country as Mother India. We always say "Tera Vaibhav Amar rehe, hum rahain na rahain char din". The people of Gujarat have always taken initiative to uphold the integrity of our country.

Shri Dasmunsi said that Somnath temple assumes an important place in Indian culture. Today, a lot of uproar is created on the Ayodhya issue. Had Iron man, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel not been there, Somnath temple would have also met the same fate. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had told Shri Rajendra Prasad that if he goes there, the communal riots would take place there, but our first President of India, Shri Rajendra Babu, did not agree. Today we are proud of him. We are proud of Sardar Patel and Shri Rajendra Prasad.

I can give figures regarding the action taken by Gujarat Government there, but it will take two hours. At present, 11 camps are being run there, as it is a rainy season. There could be a little delay in relief work. 13 thousand people re living in these camps, but the House is being misled by providing wrong information in this regard.

Today some members of Congress were saying for Somaiya ji that he has left Gujarat, and is living in Mumbai. There is a saying in my state "Jahan-jahan ek Gujarati, Pura Gujarat Vahan, Jyan-Jyan base ek Gujarati Sadakal Gujarat". Somaiyaji said, if he is a Gujarati, he will speak about Gujarat what objection you have. The Gujarat people are working in proper manner, wherever, they are residing in the world. They have built trust but I would like to say one thing, the people who have come to Gujarat from outside to work and are living in Gujarat for last 20 years, have become Gujarati. Alongwith it, they are also learning Gujarati language. If anyone tries to defame them in Gujarat, the people of Gujarat will not accept it. Opposition is demanding that Shri Narendra Modi be sacked and President rule be imposed there. I would like to tell the House that Shri Narendra Modi is working according to the constitution and has exercised power given to him by the constitution. Just, now Shri Basu Deb Acharia was saying that one 'pracharak' is Governor and other is Chief Minister of the state. I would also like to tell that recently Shri Kamal Nath had visited Gujarat and he had announced that Shri Shankersinh Vaghela would be the President of state Congress. He has also been R.S.S. Pracharak. I was glad to listen that a Pracharak has also become President of state Congress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention toward the fact that whenever terrorist have come from outside, the Hindus have been attacked, but RSS have awakened the Hindus, it has boosted their self-respect that they are Hindus. What is wrong in it. Out of 100 crore population of this country. 85 crore are Hindus. If these people are having faith and devotion, what is wrong in it?

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Would you like to say that in Gujarat, one Pracharak is Governor, second is Chief Minister and third one is Congress President?

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that today in Congress, our

[Shrimati Bhavnaben Devrajbhai Chikhalia]

people are reaching where the issues Hinduism, nationalism and patriotism would be raised. It appears to me that in future this House and country would have to agree that if terrorists coming from outside stay here and anti-national terrorist always...*(Interruptions)*. Let me complete my word. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that there was not even a single leader in Congress Party, but those who have accepted Soniaji, who came to India only 20 years ago, as their leader have become President of state. Just now, many things like Gujarat of Godsay, Gujarat of Godhra were said about Gujarat but we will not allow to become it Gujarat of foreigners. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I humbly request that this type of wrong statements should not be delivered in the House and if there is any such statement in the proceedings, it should be expunged. What relief has been provided by Gujarat Government to riot victims and what they have done for their rehabilitation? I have got this book containing all figures in this regard and with your permission, I am laying it on the table of the House.*

With these words, while concluding my statement, I would like to say that Gujart has always been ahead due to its pride and prosperity. But the people of Gujarat will not allow Congress to make their conspiracy successful, they will give them befitting reply in coming elections of Vidhan Sabha.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is true that in this House we have discussed the Gujarat issue several times, as the hon. Member reminded us. But, I wish my esteemed friend Bhavnaji had asked herself as to why Gujarat is being discussed in this House so many times. Can anybody say in this House from all the sides that one is proud with regard to the incidents that had taken place there? As an Indian are you proud? Nobody is proud. It is a very unhappy situation, to say the least. This is what has been felt over here.

I had the misfortune in a sense of visiting that beautiful State, a State with a very rich heritage, with a substantial contribution to the Independence movement of this country. I know Gujarat has produced giants, and why not? But the trouble is that some people have come down from being giants to pygmies! Why are we so upset is because one of the oldest civilisations, that is, *Bharatvarsha* is today facing a situation where innocent people are being butchered because they profess a certain religion, whichever religion it may be. I felt when I had gone there that it was dehumanisation of the people of India. We seem to have ceased to be human beings. Incidents that have happened bear testimony to this feeling. People who were clamouring for mercy had been burnt alive; a child had been burnt alive in the presence of its parents; a mother had been killed in the presence of her children; and so on. We wish to forget that. But can we so easily remove this scar from the body of India?

I am proud to be an Indian. I am an Indian first. Everyone in this country and in this House also is an Indian first. I have no manner of doubt about it. In fact, that is the cementing factor amongst us. But when we are confronted with a situation where our great tradition has been given a go by, the spirit of tolerance has been totally obliterated, people are killing each other for no fault of the victim, then the time is there to ponder. This is all that we have been submitting and probably I have said it here once earlier also.

During my first visit, after I had seen some of the places of occurrence of violence, some of the camps and the hospital, in answer to the first question of a journalist I had said, I do not know whether we are living in a civilised country. I do not know whether it was an over-reaction. But this is what I had honestly felt. It is a matter of regret and therefore we are not happy to discuss Gujarat so many times.

But certain questions still remain unanswered. In view of the arithmetic of the membership in the Rajya Sabha, the Government took a stand and accepted the application of article 355 of the Constitution of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken under article 355 which enjoins on the Central Government to take appropriate steps for the protection of the people there.

Across the board, independent organisations like the National Human Rights Commission, the Minorities Commission and other bodies have expressed their gravest concern about the things that have happened and are still happening. What follow-up action has been taken? I had the misfortune of going to the camps also in the middle of June. We had gone there in a Left Front Delegation to distribute some funds that we had been able to raise in West Bengal. It was the contribution made by the people of West Bengal. Still the condition is miserable in the camps. One cannot but question as to whether we are really a progressive country or not. Are we a developed or developing country? Hundred and hundreds of people including women and children are living under the scorching sun with no protection.

*As the speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

Sanitation is almost zero there. There is not even proper drinking water supply. There is no arrangement for toilets. Can you deny, Shrimati Bhavna, all these? I would earnestly implore...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: That is why, I said that if only I read it, it would have covered everything. A committee comprising of prominent officials of all parties was set up and whatever shortcomings it had, have been removed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA (Surendranagar): That Committee exists on papers only...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, please take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have said that I do not question the bonafide of any hon. Member here. You feel and you have said what you feel. But the ground reality has to be seen. I do not know how many Members visited Gujarat after the riots. I say that it is not a happy scene and it is not a happy experience at all. One feels upset seeing the condition there. At least, I felt so. As an ordinary humble Indian, I felt upset that the people of this country against whom no allegation of any wrong doing has been made are suffering. Children and women are suffering. Will it do merely saying that everything is all right? Where will they say? Shrimati Bhavna, how many houses have been destroyed and how many houses have been reconstructed? Have all of them been reconstructed? It has been reported the other day Ms. Anjali Ela Menon who is a well-known painter of international fame—another gentlemen came with her - said that those minorities who have been tenants and whose houses have been destroyed are suffering. Now, the compensation is being taken by the landlord who is of the other community because the tenant cannot show any document or paper. Nothing is there. Compensation for the destruction and damage of the house is taken by the landlord who is nowhere there. This is not on one occasion. There are a number of occasions. That is why, Shri Shanta Kumar exploded. Although he is in bondage, he exploded. Probably, you have been asked to stay and hear all this because you have the impertinence according to BJP or the RSS to say what you felt in your heart and you have to go through the agonising experience of listening to the extolling by your friends on that side as to the situation there. He has not withdrawn or retracted one sentence of what he said. Therefore, to say that things are normal is one of the grossest under-statements or over-statements of the situation. I have been shown cheques of compensation amounting to Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 150. For destruction of a house, I was shown a cheque of compensation of Rs. 81 and if business is lost, the compensation is Rs. 250. I am not making any comparison with regard to those who have suffered. At one place, how much money they got and how much money people at other places have got? Can you deny all these things? You are very happy that there is a sort of *Hindutva*.

[Translation]

You said Hindutva Jagriti has taken place. What is this Hindutva Jagriti?

[English]

What is the trouble about *Hindutva*? What is the problem about *Hindutva*?

[Translation]

Krishnaji, please tell me. You support them.

[English]

Where is the trouble? Where is Hinduism in danger in India? Are Hindus in danger anywhere in India? Why have they selected Gujarat as a laboratory for the *Hindutva*? What is this *Hindutva Jagriti*?

[Translation]

You said, Hindutva Jagriti has taken place. You said it.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: No, I did not say so,...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Do not take everything in partisan manner. That is not right. There is something called the conscience of the country. Can my very esteemed friends from Gujarat say that there is no feeling of insecurity there? Can you honestly say that?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Well, I wish I could accept that.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Minister please tell me,

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

[English]

do you think that there is full confidence and that there is no sense of insecurity? How do you expect that these people who would normally carry on their activities, and avocation to take part in, what is called their basic right as a citizen of democratic polity, namely to take part in the election, the elections freely and fairly? How would you expect them to do that? Names have been deleted from the voters list. As Shri Kamal Nath has rightly said, there is no identification. They said that to us also. There is no Identity Card, no ration card and no voters' slip. There is nothing. Everything has been destroyed. You are saying that they can be very happily voting. You were rightly talking about pride of Gujarat. I am also proud of belonging to the country where Gujarat is. But there has been a little churning there- from Gandhiji to Godse to Narendra Modi. This is the situation. Now, who are the targets? What is the target of this Government? Why is the election sought to be preponed? Not one hon. Member has said as to why the elections are sought to be preponed. Why? What is the reason? Nobody can say that the situation is totally normal. Trials that are going on is absolutely a mockery. What are the charge sheets that have been framed? Shri Kamal Nath rightly mentioned about transfers. Panch Mahal's Collector and S.P. have been transferred. If you had gone to Godhra, you would have seen how efficiently they have discharged their duties and functions. Just because 400 people were arrested, which was not to the liking of the local Member of Parliament, lo and behold, both of them were transferred. What happened to the morale of the service? For doing their duties they have been transferred. Bhavnaji, I believe, you had been to Godhra. Bhavnaji, did you go to Godhra? You did not go. You have not talked to that young Collector...*(Interruptions)* None of them had gone. Yes, that lady has been transferred. The Collector, Jayanti Ravi and the S.P., Raju Bhargav, both of them have been transferred because Bhavnaji did not like them.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: It is not so. Transfers are governed by a set process. Transfers is a routine matter.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope by applying that *Prakriya* you will be soon sent to the dustbin of history. That should be the *Prakriya*, that you should also go.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): ...*(Interruptions)* Why do you not want election?

If everybody is against us, if the people are against us, then, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you should demand an election. Why do you not demand an election? Why do you not want an election? You have to answer this question first...*(Interruptions)* Laughter is the only answer that we get from you. You know only laughing and nothing else?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I need not laugh. Shri Swain, you are beneath that also. I do not want to spend my laugh on you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record unless Shri Somnath Chatterjee yields the floor.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Swain, nothing is going on record even if you speak.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, nothing will go on record. Please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. He did not yield the floor. So, nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Swain and Shri Athawale, please resume your seat. I am on my legs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unless Shri Somnath Chatterjee yields, no hon. Member should go on record. I take it seriously.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Athawale, you are inviting trouble. Please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

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* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, will you resume your seats? Nothing has gone on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has not yielded the floor. Therefore, nothing has gone on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: In the incident that happened in Gulbarga Society, which has become notorious now, our former colleague Shri Ahsan Jaffri and 38 people were killed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As I told you, Shri Somnath Chatterjee did not yield. Therefore, the version of two hon. Members cannot go on record simultaneously.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am quoting from the charge-sheet framed by the police. It says that it was after the firing by Shri Jaffri on the mob of 20,000 that he was killed...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH (Bulandshahar): We have read it in the newspapers two months back. Why are you wasting the time of the House, by repeating the same things...*(Interruptions)* If you want to say anything new, then you may continue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What kind of question are you raising?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: I too want to put forth my view point...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever it may be, it is not unparliamentary. For arguing his case, he is quoting it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How many hon. Members shall we have in this House to interrupt? I do not know. Sir, you have permitted me to speak. Can he interrupt me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Unfortunately, that is the whole trouble. Even senior Members do like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The charge-sheet says that it was only after the firing by Shri Jaffri on the 20,000 mob that he was killed and that the incident took place.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, I am not going into the question as to whether Shri Ihsan Jaffry fired or not, but just see the ridiculousness of this chargesheet. It says that the killing of Shri Ehsan Jaffry and 38 other people was because of some firing that had taken place. Therefore, the onus is on the other side, not on the accused.

Then, with regard to Naroda Patia, the chargesheet says that 83 people were killed because of certain attack on Hindus that had taken place.

Sir, one of the wellknown judges, a former Chief Justice - I am quoting him; it is not my version, it is the version of a former Chief justice - says: "In my long career in the profession I have not seen such a chargesheet that shows the way to the Defence Counsel about what line he could possibly take." This is the way the police is functioning there. Already in certain cases the accused have been exonerated because nobody came forward to give evidence. They have not got the courage, those victims. those who are still surviving have obviously cannot have the courage to go there and give evidence against these powerful people. The police is dancing to their tune. There is no law and order and there is no sense of security. This is the situation that is prevailing there now.

Therefore, our demand has been that there has to be proper relief and rehabilitation for each and every surviving human being there. Is that a wrong demand? As a citizen of India, can I not say that no citizen of this country should continue to suffer because of these atrocities that have been committed on him in the name of religion? Is secularism to remain only in the Preamble of the Constitution? Is it not to be practiced here in this country and can people get away with that? Then, deliberately an incorrect accusation is made that nobody condemned the Godhra incident. Who did not condemn Godhra? We have been saying that and it is a matter of record. We cannot invent something now. Supposing we did not act properly, some Members of Parliament did not act properly or some political parties in Delhi did not act properly, would that justify the killings? Can you say tit for tat?

* Not recorded.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Sir, the trouble is that some people do not even have a sense of shame. They do not feel ashamed of what had happened in their State. There is no attempt to create a situation where everybody will get back the courage and confidence to stay on as citizens of an independent country. In this situation, what is the attempt being made now? A political game is being played to take advantage of the miseries of the people. They are trying to build up a so-called empire on the dead bodies of the people.

That is the objection. There is a very obliging Governor Sahib and a very active Chief Minister waiting for the Presidential election to be over. There are blessings from the Deputy Prime Minister and the effervescent new BJP President. He thinks now too much. Today, what is happening my friends in the BJP and the NDA Allies? For the last month or so, they are improving the image of BJP, and not of this Government and of this country. The only concern of Shri Vajpayee and Shri Advani is to improve the image of the BJP.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): That is true.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: All my friends are only nodding their heads - giving them support and consent. Even if they kill people,

[Translation]

They let them do so.

[English]

It is all right. Even if they are selling away all the assets of the country, all right, sell them.

Even if they create a Division of the Railway Zones, it is all right. Solve the matter by holding dialogue. Therefore, Shri Prabhunath Singh, I am sure, you have a conscience left.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: When I support you on a right issue, I also expect the same from you..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Central): Hon'ble Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you have repeatedly said that the Congress is a communal party, then why did you still support Sonia Gandhi. You have said it repeatedly in the Parliament.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why should he be so afraid of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: I am not afraid, but I respect the ladies. You supported her and you said that Congress is a communal forum. You had brought a 'No Confidence Motion' against the Congress in 1993. At that time also you had said that—

[English]

"The Congress should be thrown into the dustbin."

[Translation]

You said so, then why did you support her?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Ask?

[English]

You give your reasons why did I support. Who has supported her? What are you talking. You have a conscience - maybe a mortgaged conscience. But I am requesting you to please consider where are you taking this country to? Where is that hidden agenda? What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir? Therefore, '370' - their real agenda - is coming up...*(Interruptions)* The tragedy of this country is that this is for the purpose of enjoying the power and to enjoy the spoils of power. Today, you have entered into an opportunities and unholy alliance. They will gulp all of you soon - small fires. It would not take much time. All of them, including Shri Rashid Alvi's leader and your '*Amma*' also, will be gulped. They will finish you.

But this country has to survive. This is our bounden and great duty to see that these communal forces are defeated on every inch of territory of this country. We say that we should not allow this party and this Government or the Government in Gujarat to get away playing with this country. We cannot allow that communal fire to be stoked in this country. We shall oppose it to the hilt. That is why we say that the Constitution cannot be misutilised for the purpose of political benefits of this Government or this party. Therefore, we oppose it. I hope that the Election Commission will not fall into the trap of this Government, which is anti-people and anti-national. The sooner they are removed, the better it would be for this country.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people are right in saying that the hon. Members sitting on treasury benches advocate their own cause and those

of opposition parties too speak on their own line of thinking but I would like to assure you that I will be impartial.

The discussion on Gujarat is going on. The discussion was scheduled to focus on the issue of rehabilitation but an incident took place in Gujarat, in view of which the discussion on whether the 'President's rule should be imposed in Gujarat or not' is being held. When these incidents were taking place in Gujarat, the entire country was worried. It was also a cause of concern for the Government. The Government's concern can be corroborated by the fact that the Prime Minister himself said that these incidents are a blot on country's pride. He also said as to how shall he face international community. His statements are a testimony to the fact that the Prime Minister of the country was much worried about these incidents. Shrimati Bhavna was speaking in the discussion on Gujarat's incidents and the aftermath of Godhra incident. Nobody expressed regret on Godhra incident. Bhavna ji, I would like to say that irrespective of the fact that an incident may take place in any part of the country, this country is and will remain a peace-loving country.

SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: An incident took place on 27th. It should have been condemned on that very day. It hardly makes any sense to do it afterwards.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bhavnaji, you are a senior Member, you may speak only after he yields. Do not interrupt like this.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: For the records, let her say which are the parties, which did not condemn on that day. The first condemnation came from Shrimati Sonia Gandhi from the Congress and then it came from the CPI Politburo...*(Interruptions)* Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee did not condemn it the first day, it was she who condemned it the first day...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, all sections of people of the country have condemned the Godhra incident across the board. Ours is a peace-loving country. This country believes in communal harmony. All the citizens of this country whether they be living in cities or villages, do not believe in unrest and do not want to lead a life of violence. Therefore, I do not agree that it was not condemned or was not taken seriously. A discussion in this regard also took place in the House. All the parties condemned the Godhra incident. It is also true that for every action, there is an opposite reaction. But whether the Godhra incident was a pre-planned conspiracy or it was a spontaneous incident, different version of reports were published in this regard in the newspapers. Many articles were written on it. Recently, an article regarding laboratory has been published. After looking into all these aspects, I apprehend whether petrol or other inflammable articles were kept in train according to pre-planned conspiracy. The Government should state whether petrol was kept and who were the people behind this conspiracy. It is natural that for every action, there is a reaction. Whether those people who wanted to indulge in such activities were not involved in this work. This incident sent a wrong message across Gujarat and other parts of the country and there was a consequent reaction.

We too visited rural areas of Guajrat during elections. We used to say that we have an alliance with Bharatiya Janata Party. It is being defamed, it is being given a communal colour. Our party is in power in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, but no communal incident has been reported from these states. But due to this single incident, we are unable to face the people. It is also true. The Bharatiya Janata Party may or may not be in an advantageous position but the people of this country are not ready to accept that it augurs well for the country.

Once, an incident took place in Bhagalpur. More than 5,000 people were killed. At that time Congress was in power at the Centre as well as in the State. Many senior Members of Congress are present in the House. I would like to say that after that incident the downfall of Congress began and till date they have not been able to regain power. They may get benefit in Gujarat but we too have many sources and acquaintances in Gujarat. Unemployment is rampant in Bihar. The people migrate from that sate to other places to earn their livelihood. Many such people are also residing in Gujarat. We talk with them on phone. After Gujarat incident, I believe that they talk of Hinduism in the name of Hinduism. The real spirit of Hindu religion lies in its preaching of brotherhood. It does not approve killing of any person or any such incident. It seems that a handful of people is trying to proclaim themselves the protectors of Hindus. I am not ready to recognise it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my speech is pinching them. Do not worry, though we are not in a position to make you win yet we are not so weak so as to not to sway away from you 5-10 thousand notes. There is no town in the country where Biharis are not there. So there is no need to pat the back. The result of this act will be known after the election of the Parliament. Do not worry, you

[Shri Prabhunath Singh]

are not going to even open your account...*(Interruptions)* If a question is asked, I will have to answer...*(Interruptions)* There can not be any difference of opinion regarding the incidents in Gujarat as the failure of the Government or the administrative officers there is quite evident. The reaction was quite natural after the action and definitely there was reaction. However, incidents of violence continued in Gujarat for a long time after the reaction. I have not visited Gujarat. I talked to the people about Gujarat and have been watching the pictures of burning of people on TV channels. Today the situation there is such that father is carrying the dead body of his son and this state of affairs is very unfortunate that old father is deprived of the opportunity to cremate according to Hindu tradition the dead body or bury it according to the Muslim tradition. Now the situation in Gujarat is under control. However, it can not be termed that the situation there is fully under control. It can not be said that the fear in the minds of the people is no more there in Gujarat. People are afraid and terrified and the election is also approaching. I would like to know from the Government as to why it is in a hurry to hold election there so soon if everything is in its favour? The elections would have been held after some time. Why were they in such hurry that they had to dissolve the Assembly? It means that you will prefer election after inciting Hindu Muslim riot all over the country. Indian citizens will not prefer such a thing.

Sir, Article 356 is being referred to. I would like to submit to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Shri Somnath Chatterjee that they call Bhartiya Janata Party communal. I would like to know one thing. In Shahid Minar maidan, Calcutta Jyoti Babu and Lal Krishna Advani had exherted people to remove Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Then at that time what were you doing with those communal forces. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, I am submitting this by raising above party line. All the parties whether it is Congress people or CPM people all are involved in petty politics for their vested interest. We daily change our colour like Chemeline. However you are champion in changing the colour like Chemeline. So you please do not talk about principles and issues...*(Interruptions)* I have to learn a lot from you people. You please give up this habit of changing the colour like Chemeline and stick to principles.

As far as Article 356 is concerned, this provision is there in the Constitution because if constitutional crisis arises in any state the Union Government resort to this Article. You are worried about Gujarat. However, when Article 356 was being invoked in Bihar, you as well as Sonia ji were totally against invoking of Article 356. Where were you that day? Why was not Article 356 used that day? The condition of Gujarat is not worse than that of Bihar. If that Article was not used in Bihar, then there is no need to apply Article 356 in case of Gujarat. I would like to know one thing from the people of Bhartiya Janata Party. The Chief Minister of Guajrat belongs to your party and during the President Rule too your party's man will be in power. Then in this case you may apply Article 356 and it is like this that, head I win and tail they lose. But it can not be the solution.

Sir, I will conclude after putting forth one more proposal. If there is certainty of impartial election under the Presidential Rule then why was rigging took place in Kashmir when election was held under President's Rule. If it is thought that impartial election is possible in President's Rule, then through you I would like to submit to hon'ble Sonia ji that presently there are two major political parties in this House—on the one hand there is Bhartiya Janata Party and on the other hand there is Congress. On many issues you people join hands and ignore us and many things are approved by the House. Once again you should join hands on the issue. You agree on this matter took that whenever there is election in any state President's rule will be imposed one month prior to the election. If you have guts you should propose and the Government will accept.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North-West): We also support this.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: It should also be ensured that the State Governments will not be empowered to do any transfer or posting two months prior to the period of starting of President's rule. If such a provision is made impartial election will be held. Daily transfer and posting are done in U.P. but it is not discussed here. What is the problem if the same thing is done in Gujarat whosoever is there in power will indulge in malpracitces. Irregularities are witnessed also in Bengal. Such things are practiced in the states where Sonia ji's Congress is in power. The fact is that Bhartiya Janata Party does everything in a proper way. That is why, I said that I am not in favour of any one party but rather I am speaking impartially. That is why I would like to submit that if you want that impartial election should be held in the country the opposition should move proposal for imposition of President's Rule prior to the elections and ruling party should support it. Then we will also wholeheartedly support the move.

With these words, I conclude and support it.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Sir, first of all before speaking on Gujarat I would like to submit that whatever transfers have been done in U.P., were done from the administrative point of view.

Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you that once again discussion is being held in the House on Gujarat. Whenever the name of Gujarat is mentioned heartbeat increases. Communal riots had been taking place in this country since independence to the detriment of the interests of this country. However, when some people assemble at one place they get into trouble. It becomes more unfortunate when administration too becomes a party to the communal riots. I would not like dwell once again on the incident of Gujarat. However, whatever happened in Gujarat is undoubtedly the failure on the part of the administration. The Hon. Prime Minister had himself submitted that it is very unfortunate and blot on Hindustan. He said that it is very shameful for each one of us. I do not intend to repeat it, but I can repeat the statement of the hon'ble Prime Minister. If the hon. Prime Minister has such kind of feeling then I do not think that there is anything left to say in this regard.

On 27th the Godhra incident took place. Our friend said that we only condemn. But we do not have words strong enough to condemn it. I tried to contact the hon. Minister of Home Affairs at 2 P.M. and wanted to convey him that there may be a reaction of Godhra incidence in Ahmedabad. The people in Ahmedabad said that the train would reach there at 3.30 P.M. and anything untoward might happen. I was intending to convey this to the Government but I could not contact them. If a common man like me can come to know that in a few hours serious incident is going to occur, then how can it is possible that the Government whether it is Gujarat Government or the Central Government could not apprehend that the reaction of Godhra incident is going to take place in Ahmedabad and other parts of the State. Certainly the Government should have definitely taken steps in this regard. It should have taken extra precaution. During the last ten years such incident had occurred twice in Godhra which is a sensitive area. If the Government intelligence could have performed well such incidents could not have occurred. At the very moment when people were returning to Godhra from Ayodhya the Government should have anticipated that such incident might take place. If such steps had been taken in Godhra then this sort of incidents would not have taken place. I would not like to repeat all these things. Incident of Ahsan Jafari Saheb had been referred to here time and again. The Judge of High Court left his official residence and carried his 90 years old mother on his shoulders. In no part of the world, the life of a Judge will be in such a danger that he is forced to leave his official residence and hide himself elsewhere. When I visited Ahmedabad with a delegation, including Madam Sonia Gandhi, Chief Secretary of the State and many other officials were also present there. When I asked them about this incident, the administration drew blank. One DIG, Salim was at fault merely because he is a Muslim. It was an attack on the person who provides security to others. When the Commissioner was enquired about it, he bowed his head in shame. Police personnel used to escort DIG upto his office and way back to home. If a DIG is not safe in Gujarat, one cannot think of security of a common man. I am unable to understand this.

Gujarat Assembly has been dissolved and the Chief Minister has sought fresh elections. The Chief Minister of Gujarat can constitutionally dissolve the assembly and recommend fresh elections. It is not the first instance in our country. It is bad luck of this country that whenever any political party comes in power it works in its own interest and does not bother for the situation prevailing in the country or the public interest. and, legally it is all right. Similar decisions have been taken by the CMs earlier also. If we go through the pages of history, we find that the ruling class always acted in its own interest. History is testimony to at least 50 such instances when emperor killed his brothers and put this father behind the bars just to remain in power. Nothing new has happened in Gujarat. I want to tell the opposition, especially the Congress, that there is no political party which can sacrifice its political interest in national interest. be it BJP, or any other party, the power is the greatest thing for them today and they have no ideology. My colleague, who has left the House, has quite rightly said that parties play principle-less politics and they just want to grab the power somehow and they can go to any extent for this purpose. Ours is a secular country. When India became independent on 15 August, 1947, if it would have been declared a Hindu Rashtra, none would have raised a finger at it. The Muslims in India were scared of and Pakistan had already been created. The minorities were so much scared that they were not even ready to come out of their homes.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur): We were alive that time and we are still alive and we would not die.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when Pakistan came in existence, minorities in India were so scared that they bolted their houses and remained inside. If India was declared a Hindu Rashtra that time none would have objected to it. When leaders in Pakistan declared it an Islamic state, our leaders decided that

[Shri Rashid Alvi]

India can better survive as a secular country. People of various religions, culture and different languages live in this country. Thus it can be made a secular nation only. Today, if anyone plays a Hindu-Muslim card, it is against national interest. Any Muslim or Hindu playing communal politics, is not in the national interest and such person has a very weak foresightedness. The time will prove that all those spreading communalism in the country are not going to benefit the country in any way. Sir, without naming anyone, I would like to tell that any party playing Hindu or Muslim card cannot come to power in any part of the country. They failed to come to power in U.P. They could never form the Government on their own during last 52 years. This country is secular and 85 percent Hindus are broad minded. Hindus have never remained fundamentalist. Though, he can be carried away on casteiest issues, or act somewhat communal, but basically majority in the country is secular. Hindus not only want to keep it a secular country, they even want to strengthen the secularism.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my statement will be proved that only those talking secularism will survive in this country. Everyone wants to reap benefits in politics. Today, the Chief Minister wants to reap benefit in Gujarat. I am not criticising him by saying so. Everyone is free to act or the way one likes. If Narendra Modi wants elections to be held in Gujarat, none should have objections to it. If any political party feels it is wrong, it should gear up to fight this battle. Criticism will solve no purpose, they should go to people and apprise them of ground reality. If the public in Gujarat feel that the Hinduism can survive in this country and communal forces can come to the power, their verdict should be respected.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I believe that only secularism can survive in this country and only it can strengthen. It is prerogative of the Election Commission to hold election the time it deems suitable. Last sitting of Gujarat Assembly was held on 5 April and next session can be convened on 5 October. As per Article 174 of Constitution, there cannot be more than 6 months gap between two sessions. But, Article 174 is silent regarding the fate of dissolved Assembly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something regarding the role of Governor. Enough discussion has been held on it. I would like to urge the Members of both, Congress and BJP to sit and decide honestly as to what should be the role of Governor in such circumstances. So far, the Governor of a State has been acting as an agent of the Central Government. At different times, different parties rule a state. The role of the Governor should be clearly defined. Iqbal wrote following couplet to define politics:

"Is khel main tayyune maratib hai jaroori,

Shatir ki inayat se tu farzi main pyada,

Bechara pyada to hai mohra-nacheej,

Farzi se bhi poshida hai shatir ka irada."

Therefore, it is necessary to define the role of Prime Minister, Minister and an M.P. He is a Minister and I am an ordinary Member and that clever fellow is playing dirty politics at his behest. There is no need of telling that so and so is the Chief Minister and so and so is a Minister. It is that clever-fellow who is playing dirty politics.

[English]

It is he who is deciding who will be what.

[Translation]

"Is khel main tayyune maratib hai jaroori,

Shatir ki inayat se tu farzi main pyada,

Bechara pyada to hai Mohra-e-nacheej,

Farzi se bhi poshida hai shatir ka irada."

It is a matter of providence that he is a Minister and I am powerless. But, he and I, are unaware of dirty politics of Shatir. Next time, he will make me or you a scape-goat in his interest and neither you nor I can decide about it.

[English]

This will be done only by Shatir.

[Translation]

He is a clever politician who is playing dirty politics in Gujarat. He will decide as to who will be the Chief Minister. What shape the politics take in future is not in his control?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, instead of making a lengthy speech, I just want to say that whosoever Government come into power and whatsoever they may do but they should protect the interest of the country. I do not criticize the dissolution of Gujarat Assembly. However, if the dissolution has been done to gain political mileage because of the communal riots between Hindu-Muslims, I strongly condemn it. It is true that they have taken steps as per the constitutional provisions but nothing can be more condemnable if those steps have been taken to gain political mileage. I do not doubt their intentions. It is good if they want to hold elections honestly to know the

Public opinion but if their intentions are to take advantage of the situation, then nothing more...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Why do you use so many ifs and buts, you please give your analysis?

[English]

You have been to Gujarat. What is your reading?

[Translation]

SHRI RASHID ALVI: I am concluding. Shri Dasmunsi is aware why I am using ifs and buts but let me use...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a very difficult question for you. Is not it?

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Yes Sir...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

It is neither in my control nor in yours. However, if such a decision has been taken to take advantage of the situation, it is really condemnable. It is not appropriate to do politics of the cost human lives. I would conclude with a message through a couplet.

17.38 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Those who are in power should not feel that they will remain there forever. They should not play politics with the feelings of others.

"Shohrat Ki bulandi to ek pal ka tamasha hey,
Jis shakh per baithey ho, voh toot bhi sakti haiy."

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (Vadodara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Discussion Under Rule 193 is going on in the House. I have been listening to the discussion patiently since it was initiated. I have observed that the subject taken for discussion was not even touched because by the time main issue was taken up, the time was over. The subject under discussion is relief and rehabilitation arrangements made for riot victims in Gujarat by the State Government. I have been observing that members have politicized the issue rather than discussing the matters regarding relief and rehabilitation of the victims. One of the members said that Government are trying to gain political mileage on the issue of Gujarat victims. I want to say that neither the Gujarat Government including Chief Minister nor the people of Gujarat have any intention to take political mileage out of the situation. I can provide the authentic report about the relief camps which have been set up there. The entire report has been placed on the Table of the House. Who were given responsibility to organise such camps? The members who have visited these camps are aware that well known people or the leaders of minority community and associated with the same camps were given the charge of the thousands of quintals of relief material meant for these camps. Even Rs. 455.38 lakhs for miscellaneous expenses were also paid to them so that there may not be any scope of suspicion, and nobody could point out that relief works in the camps were not up to the mark. Adequate medical facilities are being provided in the relief camps. No other than but the municipality of Ahmedabad has been assigned the job and they are accomplishing it. In view of all this how can it be denied that the assistance given to the victims, sanitation work and medical facilities provided there are adequate.

Riots are not something new in Gujarat. People there have witnessed it many times. Eruption of riots on a minor issue and then continuing for days has become a routine. I would like to say that Gujarat has been suffering due to riots for so many years but this is the first time that an all party committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of hon'ble Governor to provide relief to the riot victims. Such a step has never been taken earlier. Regarding the relief camps, I would like to mention authentically that such facilities have never before been provided in such camps. It would have been better if the members who are politicizing all issues would have taken these factors into consideration. Then Gujarat, which is a peace-loving, cultured and industrial state would have never witnessed such a situation. Gujarat has never supported any act of violence and there have never been any incidents of atrocities on anybody. All the festivals like Navratras and Jagganath Yatra are celebrated enthusiastically. Young women wearing heavy jewellery can move even at late hours. I request those politicians who are trying to degrade the dignity of Gujarat and its Government to kindly restrict themselves from doing so.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rashid Alvi has mentioned a good point. While expressing his opinion he pointed out that when he tried to highlight the positive aspects of the work done in Gujarat, he was interrupted. There is a saying in Gujarat:-

"Dard ho raha pet main aur koot rahey hai mathey ko."

Situation is same here. We are facing problems Why they are worried so much?

[Shrimati Jayaben B. Thakkar]

Sir, it is but natural that the discussion will take place on this issue. It is the right of every Member to participate in it but not only me rather the entire Gujarat has objection on the way the discussion is going on here. Instead, I listening to the reality, members are repeating the things. They are not trying to evolve a solution rather they are adding insult to the injury. Time and again Members are quoting Gujarat as Gandhi's state or Godse's state. Those Members who have visited Gujarat are quoting it as Gandhi's Gujarat since their return. It shows their intentions are not clear, that's why they are quoting like this.

Sir, I want to say that Gujarat belongs to Gujaratis and will remain so and there is no need to give certificate in this regard. Gujarat is complete in itself and can decide its fate at its own. It does not need guidelines from others rather it guides the nation. Gujarat has not deviated its path and will never did so. It is capable to solve its problems. Whenever confronted with a problem, they found their own way. It has created a tradition of its own. That has been the matter of pride for Gujarat and will always be so. Other political parties need not to worry about it.

Sir, discussion on rehabilitation is being held here. I have given some details regarding relief centers. I have told that crores of tonnes of foodgrain in the form of wheat and rice has been given alongwith other items *viz.*, edible oil, milk powder etc. Besides, Rs. 455.37 lakh have also been given to the relief camps for meeting subsistence expenses. Financial assistance in the form of cash has been given to the injured persons as per the percentage of inquiry suffered. Compensation has been given to each as per the seriousness of their injury. Persons suffering 10 percent of injury were given Rs. 5,000/-, and those suffering 20 percent injuries were given even a higher amount of compensation. Initially persons having 10 percent injuries were given Rs. 2,000 but later on when our hon. Prime Minister went there and observed the entire situation there, he increased the amount of this financial assistance and declared to give it from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The work of investigation in this regard has not been assigned to some ordinary person, but the Secretary, Gujarat Administration, Collector and other revenue officers have been involved in this. In Ahmedabad, not only people from ruling party but also from the opposition are involved in this investigation, then how can one refuse it. I do not understand one thing that whatever is wrong, is definitely wrong, but people do not even have the guts to say right things as 'right' and are not only miss-leading the House, but also view it to get the political mileage out of it. I, humbly request that this august House, at least, should not be used for all such work. Survey work of those houses was also done which got damaged. What I mean to say is that even officers of Secretary level were made incharge for conducting the survey work. For your information, I would tell you one thing that people of my side or your side are not doing this job. On the basis of the survey, 21,362 houses were partially damaged and Rs. 1829.37 lakhs were given as compensation. Survey work of 5584 houses which were completely damaged has already been done. Rs. 790 lakhs have been given as compensation for these Houses. No one knows as to who snatched away work from the people who earned their livelihood. But even then, a commission has been appointed for conducting inquiry in this regard. They conducted a survey in order to know the extent of loss. 4,197 requests were received in this regard. And Rs. 510.28 lakh were given in the cases that were sanctioned. This entire work was done by none else but the Gujarat Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would rather have been happy had I heard these things from even one politician, but it is not appropriate to politicize this issue. We should stay away from such things. Somebody said in the House that a cheque of merely Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 was given to some person in Gujarat and that cheque has been shown here. I am of the view that even those persons should have been brought here who were given a cheque of Rs. 50,000 and only then would have I appreciated your balanced personality or the sense of your representation, but this did not happen. Why all this is being done? It is just to defame or prevent a person who is doing some work.

I wish to say that the people have now gone back from 110 relief camps. Why have they gone? It is just because they were satisfied. They did not go from there in just one day. People, living in relief camps, repeatedly...*(Interruptions)*. Please do not interrupt me. You can speak later on...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, here Members are talking about cheques of Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 thousand. It will be proper if a single cheque of Rs. 50,000 is shown here...*(Interruptions)* I am not interrupting. The question is of credibility here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: I am not talking of one or two, but giving the account of lakhs or crores of rupees. Can the hon. Member challenge it?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, question is of credibility. Here a cheque of Rs. 20 has

been shown and you are talking about cheque of Rs. 50 thousand...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not yielding...*(Interruptions)*. I want your protection...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Your credibility would be proved if even the photocopy of that cheque is shown here...*(Interruptions)*. I mean to say that the entire fact is untrue and concocted...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Your certificate is not required. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEEPAK PATEL (Anand): Cheque has been given there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Cheques of Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 have been shown there. You also please show that cheque. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEEPAK PATEL: I will show you that cheque. I promise. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Our hon. Chief Minister Shri Narendra Modi has done commendable work there and he personally asked the people of Gujarat to decide. Now people are saying that Modi ji should tender his resignation and President rule should be imposed there. What to ask for resignation, he himself had given his resignation in the National Committee Meeting held in Goa, which was not accepted because these people were not interested in getting political mileage of the situation prevailing there. Though they found that relief work is being done well there and the Gujarat Government have been dissolved even after that, they are demanding that Modi ji should not be there. The people of Gujarat would decide as to who should be there in Gujarat. People of Gujarat are intelligent and sensible and they would decide on their own as to who should be their leader and who should be the Chief Minister. It is the leadership of Gujarat which can run Gujarat as well as the entire country. One of them was Mahatma Gandhi, who led the country. I want to say that Gujarat is master of its own destiny. There is no controversy in saying that our 'Bapu' will take care of Gujarat very well. We are quite confident. He is also like 'Bapu' and he is also a Pracharak...*(Interruptions)* If you have objection to Shri Narendra Modi being a pracharak, I would like to remind you that our 'Bapu' had also been a pracharak. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. GIRIJA VYAS (Udaipur): Let there be only one 'Bapu' in the country. ...*(Interruptions)* He made no effort in controlling the brutal killings there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Girija ji, you need not to worry. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Our revered 'Mahatma Gandhi' is addressed as 'Bapu'. So please do not repeat this word here. ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, please get it expunged.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, I would like to request you to please delete those words from the records. How can the hon. Member compare him with the late Mahatma Gandhi? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: He is our 'Bapu', we will address him like this, you cannot raise objection. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Then please address him as 'Bapu of the Bharatiya Janata Party' ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Jayaben, please stop for a while, I want to listen to her.

DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Since being a woman, I am listening to her since long. I live in just the neighbourhood, and the border of my constituency starts from a distance of just ten kilometers. The figures, mentioned, are not correct completely. Kindly correct the figures.

My second objection is almost everyone's objection that they may call their leader by any name but they should not call a well known person like 'Bapu ji' by any other name. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Kamal Nath ji told about Forensic Report. As per the statement of the people involved in riots an armed mob of nearly two thousand people carrying swords came there. They cut the convass with sword and dowsed petrol inside the bogies and set them afire.

18.00 hrs.

It is an authentic report which is likely to be made available to you shortly by the Gujarat Government.

[Shrimati Jayaben B. Thakkar]

Forensic Report has been received. Haji Bilal and Kankatta, office bearers of the Congress party are two prominent persons arrested in connection with riots. Do you have any reply to it? They are councillors of Congress party and Vice-President at district level. It is a charge on your party and the people of Gujarat would not seek a reply from you, but they would give you a befitting reply.

I would reiterate that the tragic incidents, whether they occurred on the day of Godhra carnage or thereafter should be taken sensitively. Remedial suggestion if any, from any corner would have been better but everyone is bent upon playing politics and it has become 100 percent politics. I am very sad at it. Not only me, entire House should have been appalled over it and of course, it has aggrieved the people of Gujarat.

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I would like to express my views on this Discussion under Rule 193 regarding relief and rehabilitation of the riot victims in Gujarat. Much has been said by hon. Members about the Godhra incident and about the situation in Gujarat.

I along with the leaders of Parties visited Gujarat, and we assessed the situation. We had already expressed our views, about four or five months back, in this House on the situation in Gujarat. Immediately after the attack on the Sabarmati Express at Godhra, the incident was condemned by my leader, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalithaa.

Now the Gujarat situation is transferred to the arena of Election Commission. All the Members have explained in this House again as to how the carnage took place. I do not want to repeat it and consume time. As far as elections are concerned, we all know that it is for the Election Commission to decide as to when elections should be held, and it is for the people of Gujarat to choose as to whom they vote for to govern the State.

We all know that the Election Commission has got the power to prepone or postpone elections. It has got the plenary power guaranteed under article 324 of the Constitution. The postponement of election after the death of the late Rajiv Gandhi was challenged by the former Prime Minister Shri I.K. Gujral before the Delhi High Court. he challenged it on the ground that the Election Commission had no power to postpone the poll. The petition was heard by a Division Bench of the Delhi High Court. The Judges were not able to come to a conclusion because of a difference of opinion among the Bench. One Judge said that the Election Commission could postpone the elections, and the other Juge remarked in the negative.

There was a decision of Supreme Court as early as in 1978 in Mohinder Singh Gill *vs.* the Union of India case. Shri Somnath Chatterjee may know about it.

The Election Commission has got the powers to fix the date, to postpone the date. It can do whatever possible before the completion of the pools because after the elections, only the election petition will lie. On that score, I am firmly of the opinion and I am expressing my views that it is the duty of the Election Commission to assess the situation. The Election Commission, as a constitutional body, as a soverign body, has taken a number of independent decisions before also. So, it is for the Election Commission to decide the date.

Sir, one section of the House has got apprehensions while the ruling party has its own reservations. We have our own opinion on this legal ground alone because the elections in Gujarat are the only remedy now. It is also a relief to the people of Gujarat including the victims.

Sir, we had visited Gujarat. We had seen the injured in the hospitals. We had also visited the camps. Then, after noting all the details from the camps and hospitals, we came to this House and discussed the issue in details.

Sir, elections, according to the Ruling party, are round the corner. The Election Commission has not said it. The Opposition have their own views about the conduct of elections.

Sir, Godhra district was handled by a collector. The collector explained, in detail, to the Members of our Delegation. She said that they went to the spot immediately after the incident had happened, and took action. She also said that she had asked the SP to take whatever action was necessary to prevent the recurrence. Sir, the Godhra incident is a crime against humanity; it is a crime against civilisation. No civilised person will tolerate that type of incident.

Sir, I reiterate that whatever has happened has happened. One section of our Indian society was attacked and the other section of our Indian society was also attacked, may be as retaliation, we do not know.

But Sir, now, we should take a pledge that we should not divide the society; we should take a pledge that human approach to every problem be tolerated. We

should appeal to the people of Gujarat to exercise their democratic rights as per the dictates of the Election Commission.

Sir, on the people of Gujarat, I would say, it is an irony of fate. There was flood; there was drought; there was severe earthquake; and there was an attack in Godhra. So, a series of incidents have taken place in Gujarat.

Sir, there is a proverb. Fortune comes alone; misfortune comes in batches. Misfortune has come to Gujarat in batches. So, it is upto all the right-thinking members of the society in Gujarat and also the political parties to inculcate, to cultivate, to promote communal harmony at this hour of elections.

Once the Assembly is dissolved, what is it for? It is for elections. There is no Assembly in Gujarat now. Article 174 of the Constitution has no application at all. Only when if there is an Assembly, article 174 has its application there.

So, now the only course to be adopted by the Election Commission is to asses the situation; and it is for them to take any final decision unilaterally because after the death of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Election Commission took a unilateral decision to postpone the poll. It did not consult any political party. The Election Commission has got the machinery to assess the situation.

I would also say that the relief and rehabilitation of the riot victims should be done immediately before elections. That should be given top priority because people's rights and liberty are involved, and right to life is guaranteed under the Constitution. They should be provided with shelter. Some hon. Members have expressed their views saying that people have lost their kith and kin, etc.

So, I would appeal to the Government to provide relief and rehabilitation to the people of Guajrat, if there is something left to be done. Thank you.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, when will the Home Minister reply to the debate?

MR. SPEAKER: He will reply today.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the discussion can be concluded today and the Home Minister can reply to it tomorrow.

Sir, when will he reply to the debate?

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you within a few minutes.

Now, Shrimati Krishna Bose.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today's discussion was to be on the subject of relief and rehabilitation of riot victims in Gujarat. Many other related topics came up and I must say that some of them were indeed very-very relevant to that.

Soon after the incidents in Gujarat, it so happened that I had to go abroad, to quite a number of countries. I saw there, how Gujarat had hurt the pride of India. The happenings in Gujarat had brought India down in the esteem of the world. Whichever side we may belong to, this is the reality which we really cannot contradict. This is the fact that Gujarat has brought shame to India.

Anyway, I was recently on a visit to Gujarat and had the occasion to see many of the camps there. It was indeed a very sad experience to go to those camps. When we were there, most of the camps were in the process of being dismantled. Still some of them were there. I remember that we were shown around by a very able and an efficient women Collector in the Lunawara Camp at Panchmahal. I felt very sorry to know that while we were there, she had been transferred already to some other place. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I want to make a point. This afternoon, before I started speaking, I told the Chair that in the pre-lunch session, we had the Home Minister, Shri Advani; and I also told that if he could be present in the afternoon too—the subject was important enough for him to be present—it would be good. We were informed by the hon. Minister of State who was sitting here, that he was in Rajya Sabha. We were misled on this. he was not in Rajya Sabha. For the next two hours, it continued. We believed that he was in Rajya Sabha. He told the whole House that he was in Rajya Sabha. I went and saw in Rajya Sabha, but he was not there. Now, we find that there is no single Home Minister present here, forget about the Deputy Prime Minister being here. I want to know why we were told like that. Why were we misled into believing that? In fact, I offered that we may adjourn for half-an-hour; and at the convenience of the Home Minister, we can resume the discussion. Now we find that there is no Home Minister present. Is this the way to treat this debate?

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your point. I will check up your point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We were told that he was in Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me complete. I am just now sending the Minister of State for Home to find him out and also to request him to come, if he is there. I have just now sent him. Apart from that, there are two Cabinet Ministers present here. The discussion will be concluded in a few minutes from now.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: But I would like to know from you as to why we were told at that time that he was in Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am going to check up and let you know.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When will we have the reply?

MR. SPEAKER: We will have the reply today itself.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER: Please reply tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Everytime, he wants everyone to reply tomorrow.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow, we will have to take up an important discussion on Drought. Several hon. Members have been asking for it for a long time.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think we will be able to start the reply by 1830 hours.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE: I was talking about my visit to camps which was a very sad experience. Apart from Panchmahal, I did go to Daria Khan Gummot and Shah-e-alam camp. What had happened in Gujarat was an immense human tragedy and the relief and rehabilitation also has to match with the immense devastation. I must say that all the NGOs are doing superhuman work. They are doing their best. They deserve our gratitude.

So far as the Government of Gujarat are concerned, they seem to be caught in a dichotomy. On the one hand they are saying nothing much had happened or if anything happened, within 72 hours everything was over and under control. On the other hand they have to face the reality. Thousands of people are homeless. The official figure of the dead is one thousand whereas unofficially we are told that more than 2000 people are dead. This, I think had not helped them in coming out well with the relief and rehabilitation work. What does rehabilitation mean?

What is the relief and rehabilitation, particularly the rehabilitation? It does not mean that you give somebody a shelter and a bowl of gruel or a bowl of rice. This is not rehabilitation. Rehabilitation means bringing them back to normal life, to the mainstream and giving them the security which had been shattered for them. The point in our debate is whether this has been done or not.

While we met these people in the camps particularly women, with whom I could talk, did not want to go back from the camps. Why? It is because of two reasons. One is the fear psychosis. They had seen terrible things there. It was a nightmare for them and they did not want to go back to that nightmare again. They were afraid that things like that might happen to them again. The other thing was that they had no place to go. Their houses had not been built. We hear cold statistics of thousands of rupees. As some of my colleagues have said, we were shown cheques worth Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. I do not know why were they given to them. Those ignorant village people do not have the bank accounts. They never knew what that piece of paper meant for them. Even if some were given compensation for building houses, houses were not built. The women who were talking to us had babies in their arms and many of them were born in the camps. They were asking us, with the monsoon approaching, where would they go. They told us that they had no place to go.

Apart from people in the camps I had an occasion to meet some of the riot victims who were not in the camps but they were in their friends or relatives houses. They belonged to the educated elite Muslims, upper middle class of society. They had lost their homes and were now living with their relatives. They were well-to-do, prosperous people Some of them had business while others were academic people, professors in the universities of Baroda or Ahmedabad. When I talked to them, they said that they knew many people because of their own position. They knew many people in the Administration and in the Police. They asked them for help again and again but nobody came to their help. When I went to meet them, they were very happy. They

said that in the last four months, none of their Hindu friends had come to see how they were doing. But these are Gujarati people and they are proud to be Gujaratis. I am hearing of Gujarat Ashmita. They are also part of that. They are very proud to be Gujaratis. They have been born and brought up there. Now, they felt alienated. I felt very scared when I spoke to them because I could feel the deep suppressed anger and the deep alienation in the minds of these people. Now rehabilitation means that we have to give them back their sense of dignity and sense of security because alienation is the breeding ground of future terrorism. We have to keep that in mind.

Sir, elections have been mentioned again and again in this House by various sides. Now, having been there, it is my view that Gujarat situation is not conducive for elections. It cannot be held there. But I will leave it now to the Election Commission. The House has been dissolved and the Election Commission must now decide. I am sure that in their wisdom, the Election Commission will decide what is good for the nation. I know that election is a very important step in democracy. But we are talking about the essence of democracy not just the shell of democracy.

Sir, many people have talked about President's Rule in Gujarat. I really agree with some of my colleagues who said that President's Rule is good. We know that even before, the Election Commission had come up with an idea that as soon as elections are announced every State shall have President's Rule and elections will be held under President's Rule, be it Jammu and Kashmir or be it Gujarat or for that matter be it West Bengal. We shall be very happy with that.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to apologise to the House for not being present in the post-launch period. My colleague was here and my other colleague was in the other House. But maybe, they presumed that I am in the other House. Therefore, they referred to the fact that I am in the Rajya Sabha. But the fact was that I was trying to keep in touch with both the debates so that I could hear personally important speakers here and important speakers there. But I am sorry that I was not present here.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: We thought that we have been misled. But now he has clarified the position. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He was generous enough to apologise.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, referring to speakers as 'important speakers here and important speakers there' is a contempt of the House. Every Member who speaks here is important and his point is also valid.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Banatwalla is also important.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I would plead with you and also with the Minister of Prliamentary Affairs that this kind of test should not be put on me. I was told that I have to reply today itself in both the Houses though the other House has now adjourned at 6 o'clock. If I had known that I have to reply in this House only, I would have stayed on in this House.

[Translation]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA (Alipurduars): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me a chance to speak. I, and my party RSP especially strongly condemn Guajrat riots. The Government of Gujarat was responsible for making arrangements for relief and rehabilitation after the riots though it failed to fulfill its obligations. I think, the Chief Minister of Guajrat had ill intention. Because of this only he spoke in favour of reaction. I feel, Gujarat incident is very dangerous for our democratic set up and every citizen should condemn it. I condemn the post-Godhra retaliatory incident wherein innocent people were massacred. The Chief Minister of Gujarat should have rendered his resignation but he did not do so. The Chief Minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi neither bothered about the people of Guajrat, nor the legislators nor the Members of Parliament. He was preoccupied with the fact that as long as RSS is with him no one can remove him from Chief Ministership and thus he should govern the state on the dictates of RSS. Since he was not worried of any communal flare-up, he decided to undertake 'Gaurav Yatra'. His decision to undertake the yatra was condemned throughout the country. Even Human Rights Commission advised him to desist from undertaking 'Gaurav Yatra' since it might flare up communal riots. Therefore, I would like to hold the Chief Minister responsible for riots in Guajrat. If he has no ill will, the retaliatory incidents which took place in Guajrat under his leadership, killing numerable innocent people and rendering many homeless, could have been averted. I, myself have been to relief camps and witnessed the plight of minorities. I think our country does not favour communal riots since it is a secular one. It

[Shri Joachim Baxla]

wants to encourage communal harmony. Reacting to Guajrat incidents, the Prime Minister said that the riots are blot on India and that how he would show his face to the outsiders and he advised the Chief Minister to follow 'Rajdharam'. Despite this all, the Chief Minister did not act upon his advice and he even dissolved the Legislative Assembly. Now his priority is restricted to holding elections quickly whereas it should have been relief and rehabilitation. Therefore, I, condemn the Government. The Election Commission should decide when and how to hold election in Guajrat and these should be free and fair.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing Gujarat today. In the beginning itself all the parties condemned Godhra incident. It was an unfortunate incident because it surred our communal harmony. Therefore, in the history of mankind it is definitely a condemnable incident. But post Godhra incidents which took place in Ahmedabad are highly condemnable because it damaged the communal and social harmony so badly that merely providing relief and rehabilitation may not restore normalcy. It may take years to heal. Since communal and social harmony has been irreparably damaged, we will have to make constant efforts to rebuild it. Thus its restoration may take years. Therefore, I do not agree with the people who term it as a 'law and order' problem. It is not a matter of law and order problem, it is very serious issue and a matter of national concern. Our country is secular having many religious, castes, faiths and languages. The State Government of Gujarat was silent even 24 hours after Godhra carnage. I do not want to discuss the law and order problem in that state, but about the power which was behind triggering this tragedy and which kept Narendra Modi's Government mum.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the leaders of Emergency era, which was imposed in 1974, are sitting on both the sides. They know that, during those days, any organization, be it students' union or any other organization giving call for a bandh used to be banned at once and its leaders used to be put behind the bars. The organization responsible for giving call first for strike during emergency in 1974-75 was earmarked and banned. I would like to know, whether such organizations, who gave a call retaliatory action in Gujarat was identified and its leaders arrested. Had the Government taken precautionary measures straightaway, there would not have been need for providing relief to the victims at this scale. If the leaders of the organization giving call were arrested that very day, nine hundred innocent people would not have been killed. The killing of 57 people is tragic incident. But it was not controlled. Right from beginning, I have a different opinion about it. Even during the last debate, i did not agree with them at all, though I was in NDA.

It is a national issue. The issue of spreading communalism is not in NDA agenda but it aimed to control communalism. I am speaking here as per the agreed principles of NDA agenda. Today, not the politics of principles but politics of number is being played but no one should be allowed to disturb communal harmony of India. The history of India is our heritage and no element or force should be allowed to hurt the principle of secularism in India. This will change the direction of the country. Gujarat is the region and land of Gandhiji and Gandhiji was father of the whole nation. The land of Gandhiji gave message of non-violence and truth to the whole world but today that land is drenched in blood and its sanctity was defiled. Humanity was totally shattered there, is it not a matter of shame? Who will be responsible for that? The articles 355 and 356 are discussed here by the Government of India but safety of lives and property of people, providing relief to victims of communal violence and their rehabilitation is also responsibility of the Government as constitutional head. I would like to say this because communal violence has been continued since long which has shacked the foundation stone of secularism. I would like to raise some questions in this regard. It has been stated that these incidents were in reaction to the Godhara incident. But reaction may continue for 2-3 days or for one or two weeks, it cannot be continued for months. Such incidents reveal that some organisations or elements are behind these incidents. I would like to say that in case of train accident list of dead persons is published but so far the list of persons died in Godhara incident, who were travelling by 'Sabarmati Express' has not been published. In case of train accident the names of passengers travelling by reserved coaches are published but in this case such a list has not been published then how can one say that who were killed?...*(Interruptions)* Now this information will be published.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It should be published that in whose name the reservation was done? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Railways do have chart in which the name of persons who have done reservation is listed. The people who were burnt alive had some petrol and inflammable materials with them, the forensic report in this regard is being submitted. Inquiry should be conducted in this regard and facts should be revealed here in this House. The list of dead has not been published but its reaction has taken place in Godhara and later on violence was spread in Ahmedabad

also. I could not understand this, it does not seem to be rational. I can not say anything more than what the hon'ble Prime Minister, who is constitutional head has stated. On his visit to Gujarat and camps of victims hon'ble Prime Minister had stated that the way it had happened is a matter of national shame and tarnish our image throughout the world. He had said that as a constitutional head of the country. Secondly, as a constitutional head he advised the Chief Minister to follow 'rajdharm'. He advised remember your rajdharm, what can be more than that? What is the meaning of 'rajdharm'? Rajdharm means providing justice to all the people without any discrimination on the basis of caste, religion. This is a proper indication by the hon'ble Prime Minister. The atmosphere created afterwards and advise of the Prime Minister to the concerned Chief Minister was sufficient.

In the end, I would like to say something about relief. To whom the relief will be given? 900 or 1000 people were killed after the violence of Godhara. I would like to know in this House that under which law, the people who killed these 900 innocent children, women and men in the name of punishing the guilty of Godhara incident, will be tried? Secondly, the innocent persons who have suffered due to this violence also want to get justice. The Government should clarify its stand that in what way justice will be provided to people in a case where for punishing the guilty of killing 57 people, 900 persons were set afire and displaced from their houses.

So far, the issue of election is concerned, elections will be conducted by the Election Commission because Legislative Assembly of Gujarat has already been dissolved. The Election Commission has its discretionary power but some criteria should be fixed for this purpose. The House discuss this issue. I feel that several hon'ble members have expressed similar views that before holding elections in the State President's Rule should be imposed. What is the problem in it? President's Rule means the rule of Shri Advani and the Union Government. Elections should be held under President's Rule so that voters have no fear at all and a free and fair elections could be conducted and voters would be able to cast their vote without any fear. So far the issue of relief and rehabilitation is concerned, it is really sad that an hon'ble Member has showed in this House a cheque of Rs. 20 and Rs. 50. It is really shameful. Hon'ble Prime Minister has sanctioned a package of Rs. 150 crore and cheques of Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 are being issued. Inquiry should be conducted in this regard. Providing relief does not mean that people may be driven out from camps but their rehabilitation should be done. The Government should ensure that peace should be restored there.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): All right, but do you want to topple the Government today itself?

MR. SPEAKER: What did you say?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I have said that is he going to topple the Government today itself?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not heard it properly.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Legislative Assembly of Gujarat has been dissolved and thus this issue has been raised in the House. Though the issue of Gujarat is already debated and criticized. People became alert as Legislative Assembly of Gujarat was dissolved and they wanted to know the intention behind this.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the Members have made a mention of Prime Minister's statement wherein it has been stated that is a stigma on the country and it lowers the image of country before the world. People also felt that he has advised the Chief Minister to follow Rajdharm. Later on, he delivered speech in Goa. On 75th Birth Anniversary of former Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekhar he said that communal violence would not have broken if Godhara incident was condemned. Communal violence could be averted if he himself had condemned Godhara incident in the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is considered that hon'ble Prime Minister is liberal. It is a different thing that he is liberal or not but he seems to be liberal. The statement of a fundamentalist can well be imagined if this is termed as statement of a liberal person. Now it is being said by the people of Godhara that the incident of Godhara has not been condemned. I would like to say that Godhara incident was condemned by all. The forensic report has revealed that petrol was kept in boggie itself which caught fire. Now this fact has come out. There is reservation in train and why the names of passengers were not published who boarded the train after reservation. Not only that but I would like to know that after how many days a train is removed from the place of accident and taken to factory or workshop in case of accident, fire or damage. What rules say in this regard? We saw that exhibition of that burnt coach of train was continued for a long time. Even after a month of the incident, the hon'ble Prime Minister had also gone there to see that train. I feel that it was a conspiracy by people who made the idol of Ganpati to drink milk sometimes ago.

Sir, the hardliners of the country demanded resignation of Narendra Modi but they did not remove him. The demand by hardliners is a separate issue but

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

the Minister of their Government Shanta Kumarji also said that what has happened in Gujarat is not proper, had I been Chief Minister I would have tendered the resignation. National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women and several intellectuals termed the incident of Gujarat as a blot on reputation of the country.

Hence, Narendra Modi should be removed but one who has caused a national disgrace is being supported. How can he be allowed to carry on?

Sir, Article 174 is being referred to. It is applicable for the ongoing Legislative Assembly. The Gujarat Legislative Assembly has been dissolved. How can that law be applicable on the dissolved legislative assembly. Election would be conducted only when the time for their holding is considered appropriate by the Election Commission. There is no voters list and no Voter's Identity card. How can early election take place there?

Sir, the relief is being talked about. I would like to challenge anyone to answer my question as regard to relief and rehabilitation? Was it not announced by Narendra Modi in Assembly that those killed in Godhra, would be given Rs. 2 lakh as compensation and those who were killed in the subsequent riots would be given Rs. 1 lakh as compensation. It is the height of shamelessness. I would not stoop so low by saying something so nonsense. ...*(Interruptions)* Thereafter when the fingers were pointed at, it was taken in writing from the Karsewaks that we need one lakh rupees ...*(Interruptions)* was this announcement made in the assembly or not? ...*(Interruptions)* I now, challenge ...*(Interruptions)* Similarly the Government did not seen even a single relief camp. Instead of providing 1 lakh repees to the people the Government have given Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is right. ...*(Interruptions)* First, the ex-gratia announced for Godhra victims was Rs. 2 lakh ...*(Interruptions)* He wants that everybody should get Rs. 2 lakh. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not right. What Shri Raghuvanshji is telling is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Varmaji, you express your viewpoint when your turn to speak comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they knew that the riots are not going to stop in Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)* They calculated their political prospects for the forthcoming six months and they want to derive political mileage from these riots in these six months and want to do the politics of bloodshed ...*(Interruptions)* They want to gain votes on the crest of imotions in riots. Hence I demand that the Governor of Gujarat who has a RSS background be called back and Shri Narendra Modi be removed. ...*(Interruptions)* What will happen of President Rule there? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the role of the Governor cannot be discussed on the floor of this House.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I am of the opinion that fair elections be held there by implementing President's Rule there. Voting should not be allowed to take place unless democracy is restored there ...*(Interruptions)*. Vishwa Hindu Prasad would smother the democracy to death there hence people of the country should become alert. Democracy be restored in Gujarat and it be solved. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the first time that we are discussing the Gujarat situation in this House. I think, in the secular democratic set up of our country, Gujarat has become the main agenda. So, it is natural that we are discussing the Gujarat situation again and again here. Even today, the situation cannot be said to be normal and peaceful in Gujarat.

Sir, It is said that the *Rath Yatra* was held peacefully in Gujarat. I agree that *Rath Yatra* took place peacefully, but that could happen only under an unprecedented security provided by police and paramilitary forces. So, the situation is not normal. Tens of thousand of people have not yet been rehabilitated properly. The riot victims

have not yet returned to their homes and they have not been ensured full security. Several places are under curfew till date. Even the ex-Chief Security Officer said that while killings have more or less stopped, peace is yet to return. In such a situation, Gujarat Assembly has been dissolved. I cannot understand as to why it has been dissolved. The Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Modi is not accountable to anyone and he becomes all-in-all now. So, relief and rehabilitation work is not safe in the hands of such a caretaker Government. My submission is that for rehabilitation work and for ensuring the safety and security of the people in Gujarat, the proclamation of President's Rule is a must. That should be done for the benefit of the people in Gujarat so that normalcy could be restored there.

As far as my party is concerned, the Election Commission should take its own independent decision under article 324 for ensuring a free and fair poll in an atmosphere conducive for that purpose. Therefore, for ensuring such a fair poll, the Government headed by Shri Modi should be removed and the President's Rule should be imposed.

According to the *Manu Samhita, Rajdharma* means: *saam' danda'* and *'bhed'*. But the Chief Minister, Shri Modi, has taken only *'bhed'* out of this meaning. *'Bhed'* means to isolate the culprits and criminals from the masses. But he is taking out the people on communal lines. No election could be held there in such a situation. So, I strongly demand that peace and normalcy should be restored and the President's Rule should be proclaimed in that State. As far as relief and rehabilitation work is concerned, it should be taken up effectively only during the President' Rule.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion on rehabilitation was started here but instead the attention shifted to Gujarat incident. I am afraid that repeating the old things might lead to the disruption of peace again. You are aware that Gujarat is very sensitive and it is not the first outbreak of riots there. 440 riots have taken place in Gujarat since 1970 till date. I would like to tell that 660 persons were killed during 1969 riots, 208 in riots of 1985 which lasted from 18th March to 18th July. The recent riots did not last long. It becomes difficult to control riots if these occur in cities like Ahmedabad, Vadodra etc. However the Chief Minister of Gujarat controlled the riots therein within 72 hours and the peace restored there. Some persons were not interested in restoration of peace. Thereafter the riots kept on increasing due to which more problems ensued. Through you, I would like to inform the House that 441 persons died during the riots of 1992 and 1999. Now the riots have stopped and the situation has become normal and the examination was conducted there without any problem in which approximately one crore to one and a quarter crore students appeared in the examination. Similarly panchayat elections were also conducted peacefully in 1750 villages. Thereafter the biggest celebration Rath Yatra took place. Perjures was created not to allow the passage of Rath Yatra. However, the people of Gujarat including Muslim brothers supported the cause of Rath Yatra and Rath Yatra was also extended reverence by the Tajiya Committee ...*(Interruptions)* It can be seen on T.V. as how the Mahanta of Jagannath Temple was given a present on behalf of Tajiya Committee. It was given in presence of Amar Singh Chaudhary, Mayor of Ahmedabad and other Congress leaders in Gujarat. I was physically present there and you are not telling the truth for two hours and have given wrong message to the people by doing so and one who is telling the truth is being labelled as he is not telling the facts. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Please give me a minute, Sir.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: I am not yielding ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, he belongs to Dhandhuka constituency and right now there is curfew there in some areas. Two people were killed yesterday. You ask him to explain why there is a curfew in his constituency ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not want to speak. The persons having links with ISI live in Dholaka, Veeramgam and Dhundhaka in my constituency. The smuggling of weapons do take place from Veeramgam but neither the cache of weapon nor the persons involved in their traffic have been caught due to the Congress support to them and rumoures are spread every time by these persons., ...*(Interruptions)* I want your protection, I have to say something more.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, he has said that there is a connivance of Congress and ISI is his constituency, let the hon. Minister make it clear in the House ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: I did not want to say this but who killed the nephew of hon. Praveen Rashtrapal in front of his house? Were the killers belonged to RSS? I am very sorry to say ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: It was only because of the 15th March programme of Aarti there held by VHP ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA Who were their killers, they were their neighbours. Today hon. Rashtrapatiji cannot live in his own Mohalla, all have started to flee their houses and exodus has begun.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You time is over, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he consumed my time also. You allotted me time to speak but he spoke during it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has to reply at 7 o'clock, please cooperate.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: The greatest thing which has occurred is that the Rath Yatra was completed quite peacefully. Today all the people of Gujarat want the elections. Firstly they used to demand for the removal of Narendra Modi but now Narendra Modi has himself resigned to get the people's mandate which is the supreme thing, hence Narendra Modi is ready to reach to the masses and all the villagers also want the elections to take place at the earliest so that stability may once again be restored in Gujarat. Gujarat is witnessing a spurt in investment, industrialisation and time increase in production as compared to the last decade. Industries are running in Gujarat, the industrialists as well as all the workers are happy and Hindu-Muslims are living in harmony. Hence elections be held there at the earliest so that the truth may be revealed as to who is right and who is wrong.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have been able to give you three minutes only.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Only three minutes, then I will not speak because I am speaking about our visit and Women Commission's report which nobody has really focussed, that is, on the problems which women have faced as a result of this and I want your patience.

MR. SPEAKER: Please start.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I have not come here to score debating points or to make it a Government or Opposition issue. I stand here as a woman and I wish to focus on an issue which no-one has touched upon in the whole debate It is regarding the trauma of thousands or women who have lived and died in the course of this whole, if I may say, holocaust in Gujarat not because they wanted to be involved or not because they wanted to play politics with anybody else.

They have given birth to children in these camps. They have seen their children burnt, they have seen their husbands dying, they have seen their homes destroyed to ashes not because they were politicians or because they were either anti-Hindu or pro-Muslim.

19.00 hrs.

They were Indian women, old people and children who have gone through the trauma.

Sir, with your permission, I am just quoting some figures. Please do not push me. These are the official figures of the Government of Gujarat which were given to me. I am quoting them. They have spoken about the violence against women and children. The Government has listed 149 cases of attack on women; 44 cases on children; 145 women killed in the violence; 65 children killed in the violence; and 11 episodes of rape. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Six cases. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: These are the official figures. I have got the official report of the Government

of Gujarat here. I will give it to the Home Minister. Besides that—these are the official figures—the NGOs who worked there have got different figures to give.

Also I want to point out the trauma that they have faced. The number of group counselling admitted by the Government is 1,186 and those under treatment are 84 males, 134 women and 39 children. They say that they are treating them.

then, I come to the number of people identified for rehabilitation. Sir, 4,675 women have come asking for some kind of rehabilitation to be able to earn a living and look after their families.

Then comes the rehabilitation of trade and commerce and the action taken. Sir, 12,184, out of 20,800 surveyed, have been paid. But I want to point out that the surveys have taken place when these people are in camps and they have not been present when the survey and the assessment have been made. So, there have been assessments made in the absence of people who really have been affected. The number of applications received for self-employment is 1,527 and 308 applications have been sanctioned. Then, 8,835 units have been identified for compensation and 510 have been sanctioned. There are 2,373 insurance claims and 411 claims have been settled. These are not my figures but these are the figures of the Government of Gujarat given to me. What I am trying to point out is—I have got here with me the whole package of rehabilitation which the Government of Gujarat has announced—that this is a very good package. I must say that this package is being monitored by PMO because they know that nothing will happen at the local level. The officials are called to PMO to see what is happening. That is the amount of faith which the Prime Minister has in Shri Modi's capacity to deliver the goods. But I am not going into that.

I am not here as the Chairman of any Committee. We went round. The people have quoted about various camps and where they went. Sir, I want to point out that the people in the camps do not know what is the rehabilitation package what is the compensation, and what are they entitled to. There are people who have been reported missing. Many of them are missing. No compensation has been paid to the families. The families have been asked to give them the death certificate or the proof of death during the riot. Where does the Muslim woman, who has seen her husband killed or her son's death before her eyes, go for the proof? Where does she go for the proof that her husband was a victim of the riot? She is told:

[Translation)

"Bring the proof for compensation", now where to go?

[English]

The next is about the cases of rape. I know my colleague will say "no one came forward to complain to us." Naturally no Muslim girl or woman is going to come in front and say, "we have been raped". There is certain decency about these matter. But girls, women and mothers have met and wept before us and said: "It happened." What are they being told, Sir?

[Translation]

FIR was not registered.

[English]

Identify the man who raped, identify those who came and raped. They came in a mob. They attacked the women and they were told: identify".

[Translation]

Please how will the FIR be filed. It is true that FIR could be filed only when the name is given *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: It is not right. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You can say what you desires, you do not want us to speak *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Suresh Jadhav, please do not disturb her.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ratilal Varma, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I also want to mention this. I did not quote the Report. I have got the Report. *...(Interruptions)* I did not interrupt you when you spoke. You can reply after me if you want to.

[Translation]

You listen to my point. If you want to reply do it later on *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

I have got here the Reports of the National Human Rights Commission. I am not quoting anything. There are others. One is captioned as: "The Gujarat carnage, an

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

independent fact-finding mission." But the most important one is: "How the Gujarat massacre affected minority women?" This is by the fact-finding women's panel. All their names are here. This is done by Citizens Initiative of Ahmedabad. These are not done by outsiders who have gone there. If you really want to know what the impact has been on the women here, this Report is something which every one of you should read. Of course, there is a report on Public Health Crisis again by an independent team of doctors who were working. This is a published Report. It is not of any political party nor is it from the ones that you always shout about. This is from a team of doctors who went there to work.

Sir, since you are looking at me, I am getting nervous. Please give me five minutes time.

I am not quoting here my report. I would like to tell my colleagues, particularly women on the other side here is this Report of the National Commission for Women appointed by the Government. This is the NCW's Report which is a public document and which has been circulated. I am quoting only some of their own findings because they will challenge what I say. I am reading the NCW's Report. I says:

> "There is no help to victims and inmates in the matter of filing FIRs or filing the requisite forms for relief and compensation. There is no legal aid made available, whether inside or outside the camps. The Committee had to make strenuous efforts to request the district authorities to file FIRs in these matter."

Then they go on, 'to ensure that justice is done to women, the Government should perform its constitutional duty.' This is the Report of NCW and not my report. It says:

> "In cases of crimes against women, prompt action needs to be taken by all wings of the law-enforcement agency. Filing of FIRs investigation and filing of chargesheets should be completed in a time bound manner and copies of the FIRs should be handed over to the victims."

Sir, regarding free legal aid, that is okay. I am not going that.

> "Special courts need to be established. There are complaints of police excesses or police inaction in the serious riot situation and thereafter. Erring police officials have not been brought to book."

I am not going into the other things. All I am saying is that the NCW Report is a detailed Report. It has pointed out the total failure to respond to the needs of women who have been affected by the riots.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I would like to respond to two or three issues which were raised. Regarding examinations, yes the deliberately did not send their children. Parents have said there were no textbooks. They were burnt. There were no lights were they could even read or do anything. There was fear. Parents were afraid that if their children went out, they may not come back if they are attacked. So they protested. The Government held the examinations later on. There was no problem ! Everybody went.

[Translation]

You had asked for the Examination, why did not you go. I am telling you that whoever is returning home is being killed ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

You know the hands of many, many in Gujarat are stained with the blood of innocent people. I want to say it here today. Who is responsible? You have the administration in your hands. The hon. the Deputy Prime Minister as well as the Member of Parliament of Gujarat, has law and order in his hands. I am not saying let anybody go. You have a Constitutional duty to deal with whoever is guilty, bring them to book and hang them if necessary if they are responsible for killing, whichever Party they belong to. But do not let these criminals be classified into minority and majority community and these people and those people.

The camps are being closed. They have been closed. In fact, when we went there, we were told that only the last four camps were open. I want to say that today these people are afraid to go home. They are terrified. Those who are tenants are not being given their houses back. Those who have lost their husbands and sons have nowhere to go. They have no way of living. They are asking for protection but they are being asked to go home. When they go to their areas they are told: "Withdraw all your complaints; do not ask for compensation; then only we will allow you to live here."

I went to a bazaar *in cognito*. I found that doors, windows and even balconies of houses that were looted were being sold in the market. Nobody came forward to confiscate them or arrest those who sold them. They were from the Muslim *mohalla* next door.

I saw with my own eyes the trauma of women and children. There were two children stripped in front of me—a boy and a girl—both burnt in their backs and their hands. Their mother and two of the elder children were dead. The father was weeping before us. My colleagues saw it. The doctors were charging Rs. 2,500 for treatment. I could not bear it. So, I took the money out of my hands and asked them to go to the doctor. This is the condition even today.

Children are born in the camps but there are no beds. I phoned up the Red Cross Society to urgently send small beds. There are new born children kept on the ground. The houses have been burnt and when rains come they have no roof over their heads. Where will they go? You may announce crores of rupees for providing relief but crores of rupees in packages do not solve the problem of human survival. Have a heart. Think of these women and helpless children. Please for god's sake, in the name of whichever God you worship, turn your eyes of mercy and get the human touch into yourselves. It is not all vote banks and elections. There is more to life than forming a Government or rehabilitating your Chief Minister. I know, you have big plans but do not let vote banks be created out of blood and sufferings of innocent people. This is all I ask.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing on a very serious subject in Gujarat issue for the third time in this House. Whatever has happened is not something to be proud of and recurrence of this inhuman act should not be allowed. We are seriously discussing that and we should try to find ways to end the communal strife and discord among various communities whether it be Hindus, Muslims or Christians. If the people are to be burnt then those should be punished who are putting the entire country on fire and working against the interests of the country for their own advantage, why burnt those who are sacrificing their lives for the country? I would like to extend Advanji and Pramod Mahajanji to protect Gujarat and not Modi as it would not going to bear any fruit.

Sir, I would only like to say that whatever happened in Godhara is very painful. Similar incidents also took place in Ahmedabad and all over Gujarat also. Just now one of our colleagues was saying that riots have taken place earlier also. If the riots used to take place for three months earlier then it seems that he wishes them to continue for four months now. I am proud to be a Gujarati as they have earned a name for themselves everywhere in the world through their entreprenurship. Now the world knows Gujarat for its riots which went on for three months. We are demanding for long for the removal of Narendra Modi. Despite so much of hue and cry the Government has not asked Narendra Modi to resign. Atal ji and Advaniji did a wonderful job. A rift was created between Samta and Mamta in the name of Indian Railways. Atalji, you also did something wonderful by reshuffling the entire Cabinet and making Advaniji the Deputy Prime Minister. On seeing that the demand for removal of Modi is getting vocal from every quarter Atalji wanted Narendra Modi to resign. He told Advaniji to remove Narendra Modi but Advaniji started favouring Narendra Modi openly and said that his removal could cost you the Prime Ministership. It is a good thing that there was a compromise between both of them and Advaniji became Deputy Prime Minister but Narendra Modi should have been removed. Now he has resigned himself and want to hold elections there. The elections would be held when these are due but what you will not achieve your designs. You think that you will come to power by continuing the riots for 3-4 months. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not tell me.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Through you, I would like to say that the kind of politics being indulged in by those in power is not going to serve any purpose. A person from the opposition would become the Chief Minister after elections ...*(Interruptions)* Where has the Chief Minister gone? In a democracy Government is of the people and we also have this right by the Gujaratis are not with you. The people of Gujarat would remain with us and the person from one party would become the Chief Minister. If you would try to thrust someone from your party as Chief Minister we would leave no stone unturned to oppose the candidate from your party. All of us should be united in our efforts to do so. We would be able to get candidate of our party elected as Chief Minister. If we do not put up a united show then we will have to suffer. All including Somnath Chatterjee, Soniaji, Mulayam Singhji, Pawar Saheb etc. are with us. We would be benefited only when we are united. Pandiyanji keeps on changing Stand. Sometimes he is there and sometimes he is with us. Earlier Pandiyanji was in alliance with the ruling party but now after one and a half years he has withdrawn support ...*(Interruptions)* Triumph of Secularism in the country is envitable. The constitution drafted by Baba Saheb Ambedkar would emerge victorious. With this I conclude.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank your very much for allowing me to speak, I represent the entire combined strength of the Shiromani Akali Dal, as Shri Trilochan Singh Tur, the leader of the Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal) has given you in writing, I shall speak on behalf of the combined strength of the Shiromani Akali Dal. My taking the floor does not change the complexion or Shiromani Akali Dal (Badal)'s support to the NDA Government. It will continue to support it whereas I myself am neither with the Congress nor with the NDA.

I want to bring to the notice of this House the anguish and the pain of the minorities because ours is a party that represents a very vibrant minority in India and we, since 1947, whether it be a Congress Government, whether it be a BJP-led Government of the NDA, have systematically and continuously been subjected to massacres, pogroms, carnages and the worst crime of genocide. Everything in Gujarat is not hunky-dory, as the report of the very established Paper, *The Hindu* will show on the front page. It says: "Amnesty denied Visa". There was an Italian lady, Du Pont and Parminder Prabha, A British national of Indian origin who were to visit Gujarat, but both these recognised members of the Amnesty International have been denied visas to India because they wanted to visit Gujarat. I think that Amnesty International and the International Commission of the Red Cross have not been allowed systematically by the Congress and the BJP Governments into Punjab and Kashmir. I think we do not want to subject our record to international scrutiny through we believe and we say that ours is a throbbing democracy, we have a fair and independent Judiciary, we have transparency, we have the rule of the law and we are accountable.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat your time is over.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Sir, I am speaking on the combined strength of the Akali Dal. Please let me speak for another two minutes.

We say that we are an open society, but I want to show you that India has no respect for humanitarian laws which have been passed by the United Nations. India has neither signed nor ratified the statutes. Some of these are:

(1) 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

(2) 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees.

(3) 1954 Convention relating to the status of Stateless persons.

(4) 1960 Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples;

(5) 1965 International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;

(6) 1966 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(7) 1967 Protocol relating to the status of refugees.

(8) 1984 Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(9) 2001 Convention on safeguarding, guaranteeing, protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty;

(10) 2001 Rome Statute, by virtue of which the International Criminal Court has been set up at The Hague.

I think if India recognises all these Conventions, human rights abuses will stop. The NDA ally, Shri Omar Abduallah who is the hon. Minister is the NDA, his father, Shri Farooq Abdullah has been used by the Indian State; he had been sent to the Human Rights Commission in Geneva and made to tell all sorts of things in aid of India. How does this appear?

So, Sir, I think that what we represent, and what this Government represents is not in the interest of the minorities.

As far as the Congress Party's demand for President's Rule is concerned, I think it is double standards because in 1992, if it wanted to prevent the demolition of the Babri Masjid, it could have very easily promulgated President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* Our Party does not want President's Rule in Gujarat or Jammu and Kashmir or an early election in the former State.

MR. SPEAKER: Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann, please conclude.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Sir, please allow me to complete. I represent the Akali Dal which is an important Party and which represents the Sikh politics. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. Let us start the reply by the hon. Minister at 7.30 pm.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: Sir, I will end my speech by saying that some people want *Hindutva* and they want Hindu *Rashtra*. But I will say that we know how to face religious and bigotry political persecution. We have done it in the past and we will do it now and in the future. As in the words of a British historian Cunnigham, "the Sikhs will dare and endure and will never accept defeat."

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Mr, Speaker, Sir, hon. Member Shrimati Jayaben Thakkar said that this discussion is about relief operations in Gujarat and I would participate only in relation to the relief works. In here speech she was complaining that no one else has spoken so far about relief and rehabilitation since morning and people are taking a lot of benefit about politics. I would like to address the relief and rehabilitation aspects. I would like to reply to hon. Member Shri Kirit Somaiya because he has addressed the point of the whole humanity. This is the point to which I want to draw the attention of the House.

Sir, let me first take up the rehabilitation work in Gujarat. I want to ask the people on the other side only one thing. Please show a single acre of land which has been given to the people who are living in the camps and who could not go to their houses and who could not go to their villages. In the morning they were showing a book. Please tell us a single case where you have given a single acre of land to the people so far, even after five months, who are victims of the riots. It is not only that but there is a deliberate design not to give this land partly because the Chief Minister does not want to be blamed by the very outfits, the rightist outfits, which have been there that he is siding or helping the people who are affected, especially the minorities.

Even on the relief aspect, you have given the details of the riot-affected burnt people of Godhra. You have given their number as sixty. Your report says that so far 41 people were paid compensation. What happened to the other 19? Why are not declaring their names? I have a report from the officer who is investigating the entire case which says that these 19 people belong to the other States and they do not want to pay them money till the DNA test-check is completed and nobody is ready to identify as to where these people have gone.

You are talking about people in the camps. In fact, on 30th of June they have given instructions to each and every Collector and *Mamlaatdar* to stop attending to all the camps. It is not that only 31,000 people are in the camps in Ahmedabad. In my own constituency Sabarkamatha, in Idar, Himmatnagar, Vadali, Modasa and Vijaynagar, there are 4,500 people taking shelter without any help given by the State Administration, simply because the Gujarat Government does not pay any ration. Does it mean that the camp is abandoned? Does that mean that everything is being resolved? There are people living in Godhra Camp, very next to the railway line and they were forced to go home. You have your scheme about paying them six months' ration which is given only to those who are in the camps but those who are staying with the relatives were not given the relief. I will mention about other compensations in my own constituency. You talked about paying Rs. 20 or Rs. 50 etc. When there is a damage of lakhs of rupees, people are given cheques of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000. What about the talk of humanity?

What happened to humanity? There are thousands of children who still do not have any note-book, who do not have any school bag and who do not have books to go to school. Not only that, they have nothing to do with humanity. I think, they are the people who have such a hard mind and such a hard heart that they simply do not want to see these people. What happened to their humanity in Kandla? In Kandla cyclone, 1,200 people were killed and 1,700 people are still missing. There is no record and yet, they were not paid compensation and no rehabilitation was done. In Surat, due to flood, the damage done was to the tune of more than Rs. 500 crore to Rs. 600 crore. Nothing was paid by the Centre at that time. What happened in case of drought? Fifteen to sixteen people were starved to death under the same Government, but where was the humanity at that time? They have no moral right to talk about humanity as such.

Sir, these are the things for which they cannot go to people. They are the people who go for manipulation, giving false promises, making announcements. So far, in the last four and a half years, they have made 1,863 announcements relating to various Departments. I have studied it and written that during three and a half years of BJP rule in Gujarat, there were 1,445 announcements made, which figure has gone up to nearly 1,863 announcements. Each Department could not fulfil these promises. Take Narmada *Yojana*. Take the case of industries. There are 44,00 industries closed in Gujarat in their regime. ...*(Interruptions)* Hold on ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)* No one minute. ...*(Interruptions)* There are 44,000 industries closed in Gujarat. There are more than two lakh people unemployed. There are ten lakh people who are registered with the Government.

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

They make an announcement that whoever goes and gives an examination or appears in an interview, they will give free pass to him or her. Eighty thousand people were give jobs and they have given passes only to 8,000 people. You take any of their announcements. It shows that they are the Government of announcements; they are the Government, in fact, of manipulation. In this riot, Gujarat has suffered a loss of Rs. 14,000 crore. They had to hide this. They had no alternative to this. In fact, Gujarat is one of the malnourished States if you look at the food atlas of this country which is prepared by Swaminathan Centre. It is this that they want to hide. It is this that they cannot face. They came to power saying: "Give us one opportunity." What they were saying is:

[Translation]

"We would remove fear, corruption and hunger". Their fear remained as such while the corruption increased.

[English]

In the morning, Shri Kirit Somaiya was talking about rehabilitation of cyclone affected people in Kutch.

[Translation]

The corruption took place in Kutch. ...*(Interruptions)* Gadhaviji, you may denny it but it took place during your rigime.

[English]

You did it, Please sit down. I will tell you corruption in textiles industry increased Maximum Scandals took place in this regime What happened in Bhug was that their Government even could not lift the foodgrains which were given by the Central Government to it. I am saying this. Why is Shri Modi not interested in relief and rehabilitation? It is because the BJP Government cannot face the people of Gujarat because their track record of nearly four and a half years is so dismal that literally, they had no alternative except to go for *Hindutva*. If Godhra incident had not happened, something else would have happened partly because from 1992 to 1995, they played the politics of riots in Gujarat. Every town had riots. What they all did was divide the community between Hindu and Muslim and garner the votes. That has remained their strategy so far.

Why was Shri Modi sent to Gujarat? They were talking about Shri Shankershinh Vaghela. They removed Shri Keshu Bhai Patel. What was the reason? They lost all the bye-elections. Out of 23 *Zila Panchayats*, they lost 22 *Zila Panchayats* which went to Congress. Elections are due. They are talking about 1,700 *Gram Panchayats* So far. ...*(Interruptions)* They are ten per cent of the total *panchayas* in Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G.M. Banatwalla is the last Member to speak. After him, hon. Minister will reply.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Why are they not holding elections to *Nagar Palikas* and other bodies? I would very much like to see that the relief and rehabilitation package is implemented in toto even in the Deputy Prime Minister's constituency. Two of the senior Congress people have resigned from the committee which the Government has constituted partly because the Government was not interested in the relief and rehabilitation. I want them to take the latest report of the Amnesty International. I want to put it on record that the Amnesty International's Report has suggested measures that the Government should take. You must make sure that the Amnesty International Report on Gujarat is implemented in toto and, in fact, provide relief and, rehabilitation to the people.

Yours is a party which speaks untruth. They made me a Christian, when I was contesting the elections.

[Translation]

You have labelled me as Christian in my election. Your Government depends on propaganda, announcements and manipulations and I would like to tell you that such a party can never come to power. Everybody would come to know the truth during the forthcoming elections be it Narendra Modi or anybody.

SHRI G.M BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sorrowful situation in Gujarat is being debated. It was being conspired for long to create such a situation and it is very sad that such painful and dastardly situation was created in Gujarat. Several aspects are worth pondering. The Godhra massacre is also worth condemnation. The report from the forensic laboratory in regard to this incident has been submitted which makes it clear that train was not set afire from outside but fire was spread from inside the compartment and the inflammatory material/liquid was kept inside the train.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was told that the three windows of the train were open but it has not been traced till date as to who sneaked through these three gates while who were those who were burnt alive inside the train. It has become explicitly clear that Godhra incident was staged

and preplanned and it was on the pretext of the incident that the Muslim minority was massacred under the Government's eyes. Genocide was started.

Sir, words fall short to describe this genocide because it was done under the very patronage of the Government.

[English]

Under the patronage of the Government and its machinery, this genocide has taken place.

[Translation]

Several reports have been submitted but the height of the matter is that the Government is not ready to accept any of those. It is intent on harping its own tune only which is distant from the truth. The Government is not ready to accept any of the reports be it is the report of the Minority Commission, Human Rights Commission, Women Commission or the reports of several independent inquiries. This kind of stubbornness is infact being witnessed for the first time in the country.

Sir, I do not want to describe the Gujarat situation. I have participated in the debate earlier also. I have raised few points before you but the relief and rehabilitation work is being undertaken just to fulfill formality. Such a meager and ludicrous amount is being given in the name of relief and rehabilitation. It has already been told that some are being given cheques worth Rs. 20, some worth Rs. 50, 100 or Rs. 350 for constructing houses and rehabilitation purpose. It is a big joke being played with country and its citizens. Such tragedies have also taken place that when a victim was offered a cheque of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 he could not just digest it and died. One who did not die in riots, carnage or genocide was killed by the relief cheque of the Government. Such situation has also emerged before us.

As the time is short and you have already ringed the bell, I would conclude after saying one more thing. The Chief Minister, instead of fulfilling his obligations of complying with the directions of the Government under article 355, resigned. The assembly was dissolved and the preparation for holding elections at the earliest were started. The truth is that the efforts are being made to take political advantage by staging riots and shedding blood in the public. Some people said that one who is in power will always try to maintain his hold. This act of misuse and immoral act should be condemned in the strongest words. These can not be a more shameful sign and act in the world then those who are strengthening the bloody hands

[English]

those who are strengthening the bloody hands ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

I am concluding. Today thousands of persons are homeless. How will the election take place there? How can the election take place in such a situation in which thousands of persons are missing? Firstly situation be normalized. It is being claimed that the people of Gujarat are being given an opportunity to cast their mandate. It is being claimed that false charges has been leveled against Gujarat Government and administration. Gujarat has been defamed. Therefore opportunity is being given to people through mandate. However the reality is that a conspiracy is being hatched that the people belonging to Muslim minority with secular intent could be prevented from costing their votes by resorting to genocide against people belonging to Muslim minority and rendering them homeless and creating an atmosphere of fear and insecurity in them in the aftermath of ferocious Godhra incident. This conspiracy is an attempt to restore the fascist regime. Democracy and secularism are being deceived. By the grace of God this country and its people would not tolerate this deceit. The need of the hour is to provide relief to the victims and to rehabilitate them, normalize the situation and restore peace and order. As the situation is not normal, it is being said that the elections be not held in hurry. Firstly the situation be tried to be normalized so that elections could be called elections in the true sense. Sir, the need of the hour is to implement President's Rule if the elections are not conducive to be held within the constitutional time framework.

Still many aspects remained to be touched but I would conclude by saying that efforts are being made to deceive democracy and secularism. By the grace of God these effort would not be successful and the Election Commission should also give its full attention to ensure it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Gujarat issue for third time in the past three to four months. Godhra incident took place on 27th February, Communal riots broke out in Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat after 27th February and since then we have been discussing this subject for the third time. It should be accepted by all of us that this discussion on this subject which is taking place for the third time on the issue of the recommendation of dissolution of the Assembly by the Chief Minister to the Governor and his

[Shri L.K. Advani]

subsequent acceptance thereof, could not have been discussed by adopting formal resolution in this regard because it was well within the purview of the powers of Chief Minister conferred upon him by the constitution and the Governor too was bound to accept the recommendation. Hence both the Government and the opposition decided to discuss the relief and rehabilitation work in Gujarat on the basis of a proposal but also did not make it binding on anyone not to raise any other political matter except it. When Shri Basu Deb Acharia started to speak on some other political subject, someone not knowing about this informal consensus raised his objection by saying that though the subject is related to the relief and rehabilitation of riot victims of Gujarat, he was speaking on some other subject. However all which was intended to be said about Gujarat was said by all. I certainly felt that several thing which were said had already been said by the Government and had also been discussed in the House like what happened in Godhra, whether or not the Government took the steps to control the post-Godhra situation. I would not like to repeat anything about Godhra because Shri Banatwalla and other Members mentioned about the forensic report right now. I would like to say something else. Though I did not see the entire forensic report and seen only a parts of it and something about it has also been reported in the newspapers and some of the information has been provided to us by the Gujarat Government in that the forensic report has been handed over to the inquiry commission and the final report in this regard is about to be submitted by the judicial inquiry commission. They are of the opinion that some breakthrough may be achieved through it. However I would like to ask from you several of whom have also gone to Godhra including me also. All of those have seen that burnt compartment and who have seen it can easily come to the conclusion that the compartment was put on fire and there is no need for any forensic report to establish the truth that it was put on fire from someone inside the compartment. However this conclusion that the compartment was set afire from inside look ridiculous in that either those who died by putting themselves on fire or conspired to set the compartment on fire. It is very surprising that a forensic report was needed for such a clear thing that it was set on fire from outside and it certainly does not need any forensic report from a laboratory. It has certainly been mentioned in the forensic report that it seems that someone may have thrown 60 liters of inflammable fuel by standing on one side. No one can say for certain as to what the inflammable fuel was? This would be known after we receive the report. But it remains a fact that the entire material was thrown inside due to which people were roasted alive in no time.

[English]

This, in itself, has been projected in a manner as

[Translation]

has been reported with regard to Godhra that all this was done with the sole aim of killing the 'karsevaks', the reaction of which could be seen there. Actually the basic theory propounded in this regard is wrong in itself. Then, some of my friends assert that is was a deliberate and well thought out conspiracy on our part. It is being alleged that men, women and children were set ablaze at Godhara so as to generate a widespread reaction there to. This is what I have heard today only. I wonder, even in this House, such baseless and wild allegations have been levelled.

I opine that by making such observations we are in no way promoting communal harmony. In that way we are only adding fuel to the communal fire. We should think carefully before uttering every single word. Basu Deb Acharya ji is a very senior and prominent leader. It really hurt me when he said that thousands of women were raped. So far as the Government's reaction is concerned, be it by the hon. Prime Minister, or myself, it seems as if we are held accountable for it. Dasmunsiji said that he has been greatly humiliated by Advaniji and Vajpayeeji. This is not humiliation. Humiliation is heaped when someone says that thousands of women were raped during the riots in Gujarat which really hurts me. There have been incidents of rape and even if a single woman has been raped, it is a matter of shame for us. But more than one woman has been raped there. Some say that the number of victims of rape is six, Basudebji says that it is 11. I do not know, but I have said that if any such incident has taken place, we are ready to lodge F.I.Rs. even in the camps. We have also lodged FIRs subsequently if they were not lodged earlier.

I think that it does not make any sense to raise these issues and seek the Government's reaction thereon time and again. But there are two-three points that definitely require our attention. First, that we have always been a supporter of democracy and that is why we have always considered elections as the last weapon in our armoury. They must be aware that the possibility of holding elections there has been hanging fire for the last four months. During the National Executive meeting of our party in Goa, he himself offered to submit his resignation in view of the countrywide demand including from some of our allied parties to the effect. He insisted on tendering his resignation since we were going to

discuss the situation in Gujarat in the National Executive Meeting there.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Why did not you demand his resignation. You should have done it.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: He gave his resignation-letter and said to the Party President that he is tendering his resignation. They may criticise our National Executive which unanimously said that he should not tender his resignation. They may allege that I am giving him a clean chit but let me tell them that 440 riots have been taken place in Gujarat since 1970 till date and many hon. Members have made a mention of it. 460 people died in one of the riots and people died in other riots too but there has not been a single instance of riot where the Government has dealt with the rioters with an iron hand so much so that 201 persons died in the police firing. I am not able to recall any incident of such riots in any state of India in which the Government has taken such a prompt action. That is why it gives me pain. Somnath ji is not present here; many other hon. Members have also used the word 'genocide'.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Yes. Nearly 2,000 people were killed. Is it not genocide? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am not yielding. I have been pained.

I had been a witness to what happened in 1984 in Delhi. but I would not call it genocide. I would not ...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: It was genocide. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You may say so. ...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN: You also supported Shrimati Indira Gandhi. You said that it should have been done six months earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is expressing his views. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I condemn that in most harsh words, I have appointed a commission of enquiry in this regard which is conducting a investigation. My submission is that is true that people belonging to a particular community were killed but it sends a wrong message to the world outside when we term it as 'genocide'. People from both the communities were killed in the riots that broke out there. The question is not as to which community lost more number of people.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Muslims were killed in hundreds of villages. Is it not cleansing?

MR. SPEAKER: Banatwallaji, please sit down.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Banatwalla ji please do not forget, as, someone said that the common people in this country are not communal. The majority here, which constitutes a very big section of the society. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M BANATWALLA: A handful of people are fascist.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: And it can be said that they do not accept the concept of a theocratic society. This is a country which during the partition of 1947 based on the identification of Hindu majority and Muslim majority areas accepted and adopted secularism unanimously at a time when thousands and lakhs of people were killed and crores were rendered homeless.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Today the leadership of this country does not have the guts to challenge fascism and to take lead on the fascist powers raising their ugly heads.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Banatwalla ji should appreciate that this is a country where secularism comes naturally. No one has to impose it. Secularism would continue to exist here, notwithstanding which party occupies the centre stage of governance.

[English]

Do you call it genocide? After all, what is genocide? Do you know what is genocide? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Elections are round the corner so one can understand some hullabaloo to an extent otherwise the words uttered by me, as quoted by Dasmunsi ji that Pakistan would be happy with this development, are very right. It would have been a different matter if the incident of Godhara alone would have occurred but regarding the subsequent incidents that took place in Vadodara and Ahmedabad, I would like the entire House to recall, since the point of elections is being raise, that there is turmoil in entire Gujarat, normal situation is not prevailing, so one should

[Shri L.K. Advani]
never forget that there are 182 seats in the Gujarat Assembly. And of these in 103 seats no violence or turmoil has taken place and there is total communal harmony and no such incident has taken place. 79 seats were the affected ones and peace was restored in the 52 out of these by 31st March and the 27 still remained disturbed. By April 30th, only 14 seats remained affected.

20.00 hrs.

I am mentioning about 14 legislative assembly seats. Incidents of violence had taken place in 14 Legislative Assembly seats in which peace too was restored by the end of May. If the yardstick of complete peace and normalicy is applied to hold elections then the elections cannot be held in any state of the country. We are not of the opinion that elections should not take place in Kashmir. You might remember the Assam situation when the voters were threatened not to vote or else face the consequences. The voting was only 3 to 4 percent. Did anybody say that elections should not be held in Assam? Basis of democracy is the elections. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I would like to correct the fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Shri Kamal Nath, I have heard you fully. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: In Assam, the tenure was over. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the Question Hour that you can interrupt the hon. Minister every now and then.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: You don't listen to the reply and only interrupt. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The resignation of Narendra Modi was declined during the executive committee meet which took place at Goa in the month of April. At that time we said that the Government is continuously being criticized and accused that

[English]

You have been guilty of exuberating the violence

[Translation]

I am regretful for the violence and the communal strife that took place. I feel sorry when I hear the news about incidents like rape. However, I consider this accusation baseless that....

[English]

this was a state-sponsored terrorism or state-sponsored act ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The State machinery was directly involved. ...*(Interruptions)* Do you know what the Human Rights Commission has state? ...*(Interruptions)* It was stated that is was a State-sponsored communal riot ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing except the hon. Minister's speech will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything objectionable, I will look into it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K ADVANI: I don't state that the police or administration is nowhere guilty. The commission constituted to look into Gujarat incident only had retired judges of the High Court as its Members, but now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court has also been included in it as was desired by one and all. The Commission would certainly pinpoint as to where were the lapses. I won't accept any allegation, which are levelled in an organized manner. Had the Government been involved in it then only 201 persons would not have been shot dead. I remember 1984 riots in Delhi when lathi charge was not restored to even once and three thousand persons died. I was watching on T.V. that the body of Shrimati Indira Gandhi was kept for darshan and paying homage by the citizens in Teen Murti. People were standing in queue for the last darshan. Lathi charge was resorted to when the que broke. I remember that a lot of problems cropped up but neither the teargas shells were lobbed nor lathi charge was undertaken when the people were being killed in violence in 1984. Hence if the allegations of that kind that Narendra Modi instigated the violence are levelled then we will have to recollect all other similar incidents. I don't want to recollect that. The commission of inquiry is looking into the matter and

*Not recorded

if any one belonging to our party is found guilty by it, he would certainly be punished. I certainly believe that it won't do if we grow complacent that the peace has been restored in Gujarat. I am of the view, that the elections tend to pacify the people and check violence and also restore normalcy. Violence took place several times. This incident could have postponed elections at the most to February but I said that let the peace be restored first and the elections could be held later on. We wanted the elections to take place in April. Though we formally made a suggestion to hold elections, but the elections were not allowed, Infact the elections are taking place when peace has been restored.

Today discussion about Article 174 is being held. However, the Article is quite unambiguous. I have seen the report of the Sarkaria Commission on Centre-state relations. Renowned constitutional expert D.D. Basu is of the opinion that the Governor has been empowered to dissolve the Assembly under Article 174 and the advice of the Chief Minister shall be binding on him in this regard. In case a Government lacks majority then the Governor can use his own discretion. As the Government enjoyed majority, its advice was accepted for it is binding in case of majority. In several cases the advice was accepted even when the Government lacked the majority I said to hear such things that as the Chief Minister as well as the Governor both have RSS background and this was done by them in collusion.

[English]

It is totally wrong. It is highly unfair to blame them.

[Translation]

Today RSS is being blamed for everything. Congress do finds fault with RSS alone.

[English]

I do not want to raise such an argument. Shri Vaghela was with us.

[Translation]

Shri Vaghelaji crossed over to your side after breaking away from us. It hardly matters. Let it be so. In the morning Shri Kirit ji was telling as to what kind of treatment he was meted out after being supported by the Congress party. I though that how everything on Gujarat could be discussed when a understanding was reached between the hon. Speaker, Pramodji and the opposition to iscuss only the relief and rehabilitation work for the riot victims. I cannot comment whether Dasmunsiji gained out of it or Shri Kiritji or Shankarji faced a lot of problem due to it ...*(Interruptions)* It is good that you did not face any problem. ...*(Interruptions)* At this juncture we should pay attention towards holding of free and fair elections. The Gujarat Government is presenting its case before the Election Commission as to when these should be conducted. The Election Commission would look into it and do whatever it deems legally correct. There is no need for us to discuss it here. Some of our friends put forth their views in this regard. The Government of Gujarat would reply to it but the issue is to be decided by the Election Commission only as per the law. It is our duty to ensure free and fair elections devoid of fear of any kind.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: What about I.D. cards?

[Translation]

You reply to the questions I asked.

[English]

SHRI L.K ADVANI: ID Cards is the responsibility of the Election Commission. I am told that the process is still on.

[Translation]

ID cards will be issued to one and all and wherever ID Cards could not be made.

[English]

They have said that ID Cards will not be mandatory and some other provision is always made.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: That is the problem. I want to point it out to you.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Listen, hon. Minister is speaking.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I accept and it is our responsibility to ensure that the voters have their names in the voters list. There should be identity cards and else they should be allowed to vote without identity cards. This has happened at several places. Still I would talk to the Election Commissioner.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: are you assuring the House about it?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: So far as the Government of India is concerned, it would like to see that every person whose name is registered in the voters' roll is enabled to cast his vote. This would be our effort.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The ration cards of most of the families in these areas have been burnt or lost. When they go back, they will have no identity of residence. The Government should find a way of helping them out.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In a situation like Gujarat, all these factors would be taken into consideration by the Election Commission and we would persuade them to do so.

[Translation]

I would like to say one more thing because Shrimati Krishna Bose and perhaps Shri Prabhunath Singhji of Samata Party had mentioned that President Rule be imposed in Gujarat. I would like to state that in the prevailing circumstances, which are not in conformity with the constitutional previsions for imposition of President's Rule, President Rule in Gujarat cannot be imposed. But they are saying that the President's Rule can be imposed in Gujarat.

[English]

'Where there is a break down of the constitutional machinery'

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: That is what has been stated by the National Human Rights Commission and by others also. If you ignore it, that is a different matter.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: It was said that if the Government continues to remain in power there then free and fair elections would not been held and of President's Rule is imposed what the Government would do?

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): How did it happen? There is a precedent like that. There was the President's rule.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: You at least listen to my view point.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: You are accountable. But he is accountable to nobody.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shri Advani, kindly convince us about his accountability. To whom is Shri Narendra Modi accountable in the next 15 days or 15 months? Is he accountable to the Assembly or to the Parliament?

SHRI L.K ADVANI: I would like to remind the Opposition.

[Translation]

I Would like to remind the opposition parties that a former Chief Election Commissioner had made this proposal that whenever the election of Legislative Assembly is to be held in any state President's Rule should be imposed there and under the President's Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I am not addressing you. I am addressing the Party here. Shri Prabhunath Singh said it very rightly here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Prabhunathji said that if two political parties—Congress and BJP agree to something they least bother about us and do whatever they want.

[English]

I am making a proposal because this proposal has been made in the context of Gujarat. I would say, if we agree today, we have a proposal to bring forth. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete his proposal.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: He has not even heard the proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: That is my point also. Why are you not listening to the proposal that the Minister wants to make?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K ADVANI: As far as electoral reforms are concerned, a unanimous view of all the Opposition Parties was evolved the other day at an all-Party meeting. That of course, relates to another matter. But, in the same context, if we are agreed that in case of all Assembly elections, there will be President's Rule ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: The Chief Minister of Gujarat should have said about elections eight months before. Now if a Chief Minister says this in a situation like Gujarat, then it is a different matter ...*(Interruptions)* Sorry, do not make a comparison between the two. The situation is not comparable ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I could understand. ...*(Interruptions)* I am willing to consider that; otherwise not.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, I think that what they have done is within the ambit of the Constitution. What they have done is politically right. You abuse a Chief Minister day in and day out, and then expect him not even to go to the people! You have forced him to go to the people. Let him go to the people. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Let him go to the people without power as a caretaker Chief Minister. You have your Governor there ...*(Interruptions)* He should ask the Chief Minister to leave office. ...*(Interruptions)* How can you allow him to misuse the office of the Chief Minister?. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: The Chief Minister does not need your certificate. The Chief Minister needs a certificate of the people of Gujarat which he is going to get. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11. a.m. on 24th July, 2002.

20.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, July 24, 2002/Sravana 2, 1924 (Saka).

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577

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