

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 13, 2001/Phalgun 22, 1922 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No. 221, Shri Chandrakant Khair—
Absent.

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA (Nominated) : Sir,
it is the property of the House. Once the question is asked,
it is the property of the House.

(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion of DPEP

+

*222. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB :
SHRI RAJO SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from various State Governments regarding the expansion of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in their respective States;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved; and

(d) the proposals for the expansion of DPEP in each State for the next three years?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Out of the States not yet covered under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), requests were received from the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Sikkim and Tripura for introduction of the programme in these States. Requests were also received from some States already covered under the programme, namely, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for further expansion of the programme in additional districts.

The programme which was initially launched in 42 selected educationally backward districts of 7 States in 1994, has already been expanded to cover 248 districts of 18 States namely Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan. Proposals for expansion of DPEP in 9 districts of Rajasthan, 8 districts of Orissa and 6 districts of Gujarat are in the pipeline at various stages of approval.

An integrated national education programme namely the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has now been launched for universalising elementary education. The SSA is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in 6 to 14 years of age by 2010. All existing schemes on elementary education including DPEP will converge under the SSA framework. There will be no further expansion of DPEP beyond projects under implementation or in the pipeline. The SSA will cover all districts in the country by March, 2002 and pre-project activities have already been sanctioned for over 100 districts.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : My first supplementary question is this. I would like to know whether the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs to modify the District Primary Education Programme relating to the ceiling on civil works would help tackle the larger problems of primary school buildings in the country or not. There is an appalling state of affairs in most of the primary schools where DPEP is implemented with World Bank's assistance. These schools are in a dilapidated condition with no proper buildings, poor infrastructural facilities, no

toilets and no drinking water. How would this help for additional enrolment for which the DPEP is mainly intended to achieve? This is despite the 9.33 per cent addition to the project cost.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, programmes under DPEP are run in more than 248 districts all over India. We provide around 33 per cent grants for construction of buildings under it. We have fixed a certain percentage for different heads viz, drinking water facility, or toilet facility etc. Till recently around 15 thousand new school buildings and 24 thousand additional class rooms have been constructed and 25 thousand units of drinking water have been provided all over India. Previously 24 per cent grant was fixed for civil works, which has now been raised to 33 per cent by the approval of the Cabinet.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : My second supplementary question is this. Is it true that the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is preparing textbooks for primary education while apparently it does not have the practical knowledge and experience about the mindsets of rural students? Why DPEP is so much centralised? The research methodology, orientation and curriculum reforms concerning primary education are all centralised with no attempt to understand and appreciate the concerns and aspirations of those living in rural areas. Is the Government thinking to adopt the concept of Madhya Pradesh where there is community participation through the active involvement of Gram Sabhas, which would help solve the financial and infrastructural problems of primary schools?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact is that NCERT gives only suggestions. Actually the work of preparing the text books is done by the State Government. NCERT plays no role in it. It gives mere suggestions. They evolve a policy after having a wider thought. Hon. Member talked about community involvement, it is still there under the DPEP. The work of preparing text books under the DPEP is done by States and local bodies. So far as involvement of the community is concerned in this, it is for the State to work upon. The State Government are given assistance by the Union Government in this regard and a wider concept is prepared under

which they could work. No proposal for centralisation has ever been made. 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' would be started after this. Same are the features of this programmes.

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have asked a different question and the reply of the Government is not in conformity with it. With a view to give more importance to education, in early period of the Ninth Five Year Plan, a proposal was made to spend three times more money on education in this plan as compared to that of the eighth five year plan. More than half of the amount has already been spent in the first three years, but so far as the desired increase in the number of literate persons and an improvement in the field of education is concerned, no outcome is tangible with regard to encouraging primary education as also preparing programme with a view to educating more and more people have proved to be in vain. Maximum of the amount is being spent on primary education. But no improvement is being made in all States in the number of educated persons. I want to know as to how many States have been included under this programme and how many new schools have been constructed or centres have been opened as also how many teachers have been reinstated? What is the total amount spent on this so far and what steps are being proposed by the Government to inspire the States with less number of lady teachers to appoint them.

MR. SPEAKER : Your problem has been attended in the reply given.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been mentioned in the reply.

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Reply to my question has not been given. I have asked about the DPEP and she is given other details.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : I have mentioned about the DPEP in the original question. Previously in 1994, 42 districts were selected in seven States. It was already existing in 18 States. Presently, this work has been started in 248 districts of different States. Expansion has taken place in 9 districts of Rajasthan, 8 districts of Orissa and 6 districts of Gujarat. Its proposals are in the pipeline. If you observe, then you would find that around 10 thousand new schools have been started under this.

SHRI RAJO SINGH : Please give the Statewise details in this regard.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : I would send the Statewise details if you require them. I would also send information regarding some particular State, if the hon. Member requires. This scheme is running in around 18 States.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, primary education is the foundation of the students' future. But required attention on the quality of education is not being given in these programmes. Are the Union Government with the cooperation of the State Government planning to prepare any programme for the training of teachers so that quality of primary education imparted under the DPEP could be improved.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the training of teachers is already there in the DPEP. If we have a glance of the entire scheme of the DPEP, we would find that the teachers have already been given training. At certain places, this training has been provided twice. The States are required to become more alert under this programme.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there are many students who do not even know as to who is the President of India. I can tell you the names of such schools. Therefore, it is required to pay special attention towards the quality of education. Are the Government going to make any special programme under this?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member is very right, but the teachers training is already included in this scheme. Besides, training programmes through distance education are being imparted, i.e. teachers' training programme apart from the DPEP are also being run.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The District Primary Education Programme was started in 1994 in seven States and then it was expanded to cover 248 districts of eighteen States. Now, a new programme, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* has already been started. As stated by the hon. Minister in her reply, this programme will cover all the districts. Since then already seven years have elapsed.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether any review has taken place so as to find out what is the achievement in seven States where this programme was started in 1994?

Secondly, what is the difference between these two programmes—District Primary Education Programme and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*?...(Interruptions)

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY : It is only Hindi or English....(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : The only difference is Hindi and English. I would like to know whether there is any difference in *modus operandi* or implementation of these two programmes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, answer to the first question of the hon. Member is that DPEP programme are externally funded and survey of these programmes is being conducted from time to time. On the demand of expansion by the States, it is done only after the survey report is considered.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : What are the achievements?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Achievement is determined after looking into everything. If you require the details of this, I can tell them to you. In the Statewise progress in Assam in 1995-96, there was a total of 45 per cent of enrolment of the girls in formal schools, which increased to 48 per cent in 1999-2000. I have similar details of enrolment in all the States.

[English]

If you want details, I can give it to you later on.

[Translation]

In his another question that he has asked, he says that

[English]

What is the difference between these two programmes—district primary education programme and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*.

[English]

Firstly, the DPEP is limited to some districts or limited to some States only—only 18 States—and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is a universalisation of elementary education. It will cover the whole of India. This is the fundamental difference...(Interruptions) In DPEP, there is a ceiling on expenditure, but in *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, there is no

ceiling. DPEP is up to lower-primary only and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* is up to upper-primary....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Both these programmes will enhance the education system in the country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I want to know whether both these programmes will continue simultaneously....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Yes. Expansion of DPEP depends on the external agencies. This programme is up to 2005 or 2006 only. We are trying that and after this it will be under the umbrella of *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Member whether the States, where DPEP programmes are being run, have got them reviewed? If it has been done, what progress has been made in the States where these programmes are running and whether the hon. Member is satisfied with it? Whether this fact has come to the knowledge of the Government that teachers from existing schools have been appointed on deputation basis instead of appointing new teachers in new schools in the areas where DPEP programme is running. As a result of this, number of primary schools increased, but the number of teachers required to be increased in proportion to that, has not been increased. Would you ensure in your 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' that at least five teachers would be appointed in each of the new primary schools to be opened in future so that the standard of education could be raised.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member is very right. It is being surveyed from time to time and we also see this programme in qualitative as well as quantitative terms whether it is running well or not, although the entire programme is run by the assistance of the State and so the State also owes a responsibility towards it. Under this it has been expected that the amount contributed by the centre and State is 85 and 15 per cent respectively we shall make it slowly to 75 and 25 per cent under the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* and then we would make it to 50:50 per cent. The State would adjust teachers in this scheme. We expect this from the State. We would give our full assistance in this regard. Time to time survey of this programme is also conducted. And whenever any irregularity is found, discussions with

the State or with the Ministers as also meeting in this regard are also held. Everything is done in this manner only.

[English]

After all, it is the responsibility of the States also.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH : Sir, I have not received the reply of my question, I had asked her about deputation.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : If you want, then we shall furnish it to you.

Identification of Sensitive Areas

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*223. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have identified the sensitive areas and the areas in which ISI has its strong foothold in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the areas thus identified; and

(c) the action plan of the Government, if any, to deal with the situation in such areas?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) and (b) the Government is aware that ISI of Pakistan is involved in aiding, abetting and supporting terrorism in various parts of the country. Activities of Pak ISI have been noticed mainly in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, certain North-Eastern States, areas along Indo-Nepal border and also in certain other parts of the country.

(c) In order to deal with the situation, Government have adopted a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI which includes strengthening the border management, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, neutralizing plans of ISI by well coordinated intelligence based operations, setting up of

out-posts of security forces in vulnerable areas and modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

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 belonging to Union and States have been working together to check the activities of ISI. As a result of coordinated action, a number of ISI backed modules have been neutralized.

Deplomatic initiatives have also been taken with various countries to enlist their support in countering the activities of militant groups.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Pakistani intelligence agency ISI is penetrating deep into our territory and indulging in terrorist activities and causing atmosphere of concern in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs the number of ISI agents identified during the last three years, and the number of Indian citizens and citizens of other countries in them, the number of those arrested and given punishment by the Government during the last three years this much I want to know.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to deal with the situation, the Government have adopted a multi-coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI. In these three years, the number of ISI-backed modules have been neutralised and a number of persons, both Indian nationals and those belonging to Pakistan, involved in these activities, have been arrested and cases have been filed against them. The hon. Member has asked about the number of cases in the last three years, that is, from 1998, 1999 and 2000. The figures of the modules bursted is as follows :

| | |
|---------|----|
| 1998 | 26 |
| 1999 | 23 |
| 2000 | 17 |
| Total : | 66 |

The number of persons arrested in these three years is as follows :

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 1998 | 64 |
| 1999 | 61 |
| 2000 | 128 |
| Total : | 253 |

Similarly, the number of persons killed in these years is as follows .

| | |
|---------|----|
| 1998 | 1 |
| 1999 | 8 |
| 2000 | 5 |
| Total : | 14 |

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, entering hundreds of miles deep into various areas of the country the ISI causes mishaps, thus putting the security of the country into danger. Does it not make us feel that this is our administration's failure? I would like to know from the Government as to what concrete steps is going to be taken in view of this kind of failure on the part of our administration. By the way, I would also like to say that ISI does not operate alone, it involves country's citizens also in its operations and in making its dens. Does the Government want to bring in a social movement in order to create awareness in the society so that citizens of the country could not get involved in it.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, it is an established fact that Pakistan has consistently used terrorism and covert action as an instrument of the State policy against India. Though the strategy of Pakistan is to intensify the proxy war starting from Jammu & Kashmir, it is to extend it to the North East and other States of the country. The Government of india is effectively dealing with the situation and a number of measures have already been taken by the Government.

The important thing is that all the officials of the Central Government are sharing the intelligence inputs with the State Governments. There is a coordination between both the wings.

Further, there is vigil on the international border which is very much intensified. The situation is reviewed and it is a continuous process. The intelligence inputs are shared continuously. The review meetings between the State Government officials and the Central Government officials are taken on a regular basis. A Conference of the DGPs was held to this effect on 20.6.2000 and it was followed by a Conference of Chief Ministers and the Chief Secretaries which was held on 5.8.2000 to effectively deal with the ISI situation.

A number of other steps have been taken like fencing of the border, and patrolling which is intensified. Diplomatic initiatives have been taken and joint working groups have been set up. In order to neutralise the ISI action, a planning group has been constituted and all steps are effectively taken to curb the ISI menace in the country.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA : You did not speak of social awareness because they involve Indian citizens also. The Minister has not given a complete reply...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is especially stated in the reply of the Minister of Home Affairs that the ISI activities are limited upto Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, certain North Eastern states, Indo-Nepal border and some other areas. It is published in "The Hindustan Times" of today itself.

[English]

"WESTERN U.P. BECOMING CENTRE OF ISI ACTIVITIES : Himanshu Kumar, Additional Director-General of Intelligence and Security of U.P., disclosed here this evening that the western U.P. has become a den of ISI activities. He said that Hapur and Pilukhwa of Ghaziabad district have become the safest hideouts of the agents of this Pak Intelligence outfit."

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You are not here to read it out, but to ask Supplementary. *[English]* What is your supplementary?

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there are any new areas which have witnessed ISI activities. Through you, I would also like to know as to what meaningful efforts the Government have made to make a global mandate against ISI activities and

the results thereof. I would also like to know that two years ago the Government had made a commitment in the Parliament to issue a white paper on the ISI activities. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether the Government intends to issue a white paper, and if not, the details of the administrative obstacles therein.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, so far as the publishing of the White Paper is concerned, all aspects pertaining to the publishing of the White Paper are under the active consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA : You did not speak anything about administrative reforms...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what are the steps taken by the Government to make a global mandate?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is already under the consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the activities of the ISI are going on...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Sumanji, please sit down. This is not proper.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Indoraji, what is this? Please sit down. Others too, have to ask Supplementaries which the Minister has to answer.

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why Rajasthan is not mentioned along with Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and many other areas in the reply of the Government whereas ISI is active in the areas of Rajasthan bordering with Pakistan. Not only this we have read in the newspapers recently that in addition to the bordering areas, in Bhiwada, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur and

Banswada areas of Udaipur division also. ISI is active, then why was Rajasthan not mentioned.

Another thing I would like to know from the hon. Minister is that whether the Government of India, in consultation with the Rajasthan Government, will take such action as would help to check ISI activities not only in these areas but also in the whole Rajasthan.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, apart from the places mentioned here like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and certain other Northern States, it is also felt that even in Rajasthan, certain activities are going on. The Government is aware of it, and they will be dealt with effectively.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister did not mention those areas of Rajasthan, what are the reasons?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : Sir, sometimes some wild allegations are being made against a political party that they are ISI agents. Recently one new political party—Kamtapur People's Party—is born in West Bengal. They have their own influences in the Northern part of West Bengal, and they have come to seat-sharing understanding for the next Assembly elections. The deliberate target of the State Government is to accuse them as ISI agents. I want a clarification from the Government as to whether any information exists with the Central Government on any connection of this Kamtapur People's Party with the ISI people or any ISI group and whether you have any such information up till today.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, the Government has no such information so far as the specific group is concerned.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, even for argument sake if we give credit to the Home Ministry's saying that the ISI is spreading all over the country, how can they enter the country? They come through the borders or through other States. Is it not the basic fault of the Government of India—not now but for the last few years—in not taking appropriate action in the border areas, both in river, hill and plain areas?

I come from a border area. We are here. We cannot

know who are the ISI agents. Elections are taking place in Assam. There are posters saying that such and such a Party is connected with ISI which belongs to one of the NDA parties of the Government of India. Let us know about it. You please tell specifically that whoever is guilty will be punished. Until then, do not spread the canard unnecessarily. The White Paper is not available. It should be immediately brought out so that we feel satisfied that you have promised and you will take action against any political party, any section of the people who are at guilt. You just do not say something, and try to finish Assam. It is becoming a fashion now. Assam is going in the Kashmir way. It is very dangerous that the Ministers are going and spreading something.

You tell us the facts. It is high time that you do it. Do not just spread some canard.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, it is known that Pakistan is recruiting the youths some disgruntled elements, and training and funding them. Pakistan is arming them and infiltrating them from across the border to create a proxy war in this country. To prevent this, a number of steps have already been taken by the Government. First of all, the fencing of the border is now over and the patrolling is intensified. There are a number of steps being taken. Some are short-term steps and some are long-term steps....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : It is wrong. In my area the fencing of the border is not at all done. Why are you misleading this House that fencing is done? You will not find even a single post in the 25 kilometre stretch of Katigenba area. Please do not mislead the House. Please give a correct answer.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, wherever there is no fencing, heavy patrolling is going on and a number of out-posts have been created there, and the communication system is also increased. An Action Plan has already been prepared. It is to work at two levels. One is short-term plan and the other is long-term plan. In the long-term plan, to wean away the youths who are misled is also under the consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : What are the steps that the Government is going to take against ISI activities? That is the question.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would plead with the House that on the one hand let us not make any general

sweeping allegations about so and so being ISI and so much so organisation being ISI and on the other hand let us realise that ISI is different from infiltration. The question that was just now posed by the hon. Member is this. How do they come inside? They do not come inside. The ISI functions from Pakistan and it tries to see that it is able to recruit agents in India and for that purpose, sometimes, they may be sending people also, just as the first major operation conducted by the ISI was in Mumbai 'the serial blasts'. Most of those involved in the blasts were from Mumbai itself but subsequently went abroad and took asylum elsewhere, but the operation was managed, conceived etc. by people from Pakistan. Therefore, there is a difference between infiltration and ISI activities firstly.

So far as Assam is concerned, I have with me a publication of the Assam Government which describes ISI activities in Assam and even names many people about which we have been slightly reserved, slightly hesitant because ISI is a continuing activity. It has several objectives. Firstly, it is not confined only to Jammu and Kashmir. It has been trying to spread its activities all over the country, but the question was related to sensitive areas where they have entered. Therefore, Rajasthan was not mentioned. My friend from here asked about Rajasthan because the various modules of the ISI which have been busted—and they are in a large number—in the last three years, reference has been made, figures have been given of the number of people who have been arrested, and in that course, even some have been killed, but none of them was in Rajasthan and therefore, Rajasthan has not been mentioned as among the sensitive areas. But that does not mean that Rajasthan is totally immune to their efforts, to their targets.

It is from this perspective that the answer has been given and the Government is satisfied that while we would not like to make any sweeping allegations, we have succeeded in the last three years in creating an awareness and consciousness that that is a dangerous organisation operating from within Pakistan whose objective is to destabilise the whole country by having agents and modules everywhere.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs gave a statement which was quite good, but in my opinion, his statement may create panic throughout the country that the Minister of Home Affairs has said that ISI activities have spread all over the country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I did not say that, I said they are their target...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has used the words activities and target. Sir, if you wish, you may see the Lok Sabha proceedings for it.

Through you, I would like to submit that such a statement will create panic in the whole country. Pakistan was named and it was said that Pakistan is trying to create instability in the whole country. You know it well how we celebrated our Independence Day under shadow of fear. I am therefore of the opinion that while adopting a positive attitude and taking the House in confidence a statement to this effect should be made that we will not only check the activities of ISI of Pakistan but will totally eliminate their activities in the whole country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Such a statement should not be given as has been given just now. We all are ready to cooperate in this respect.

It will boost our enemy Pakistan that ISI network is spreading in the whole country because a large number of youths are unemployed. Assam is in question today. I also know about Assam because I was Defence Minister. I am aware of the situation prevailing there...*(Interruptions)* This is a question of the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has not made a statement, he has replied.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : My submission is that you should immediately make a statement that the House is fully prepared to eliminate the ISI activities. I am also with you. Do not let this panic spread into the country, this is what I have requested.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your supplementary?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : I would like to know what he is doing and what he will do in order to prevent such panic from spreading in the country....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with the hon'ble Member that there is no need to create any panic on account of this. However, I would also like to request that we should be cautious in this regard. It is therefore necessary that we should be cautious as well as we should not be terrified on account of this. We resolve that we will completely eliminate the ISI crisis. We have achieved success in this regard in the last three years with your

cooperation. All of you have cooperated in this regard. I remember the day when I had given a presentation before the Consultative Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding the ISI. Everybody from Banatwallaji of Muslim League to Shri Somnath Chatterjee of CPM, has praised the presentation and said that such presentation should also be made in the House and tough action should be taken in this case. It is the outcome of the action taken at that time that the hon'ble Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs has presented this in the House. During the last three years, we have busted 11 modules in 1991, 10 modules in 1992 and 12 modules in 2000 in Delhi. Apart from the assistance of the other states in this regard this achievement is the result of the combined efforts of Delhi Police and other central agencies.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : All parties will cooperate, but there is a tendency to say something in the House and say something else outside. They go on saying that this or that political party is involved, and that must not be done.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, I have called Shri Shankersinh Vaghela.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister comes from a border State and border district too.

[Translation]

In your reply you have taken up all border states. First of all I would like to know whether the Chinese Government are involved in Chinese infiltration in India. Whether the border means only Rajasthan and Gujarat border where ISI encroachment is very much there. There the border is porous. If you talk about infiltration then whether the infiltration is still continue through water, sea, river, air and landways? Just now you have said that you have done a lot during the last three years in this regard. It means a lot of things are happening there that is why you are stressing upon it. You have talked about modules. Please excuse me for this but sometimes the innocent people are being killed in the name of ISI. Nobody enquire whether they were really ISI agents or not. It should also be brought to the notice of the people.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vaghela, the question is about identification of sensitive areas in which ISI activities are going on.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : I just came back after visiting Banaskantha and Kathiawar border areas. The borders are open and there is nobody there.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has already replied that Rajasthan is not included in the list of sensitive areas.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : It should be there because it has a sensitive border.

MR. SPEAKER : That is your suggestion.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : The total reply is concerned with borders....(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI : Sir, the ISI is spreading its activities all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chaturvedi, you need not assist him. He was the former Chief Minister, and he can very well ask his own supplementary; you need not assist him.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA : Sir, in the reply it has been stated that the Government have adopted a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI which includes strengthening the border management, galvanising the intelligence machinery etc. I would like to know in detail about the border management, and what do they mean by 'galvanising'. How many people have been arrested, especially from Rajasthan and Gujarat borders, during the last one year?

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shankersinh Vaghelaji is repeating the same thing. It is not only about the border. It is a fact that border management and galvanizing the intelligence machinery are the part of it, however where ever ISI is active the central intelligence agencies and the state intelligence agencies should adopt a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach against them and a collective action is required to be taken. As per the requirement the Centre and the Gujarat Government have been working collectively.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ISI activities are spreading all over the country. The main reason for this is that there are many organizations in our country who are involved in anti-national activities and with their help ISI is increasing its activities all over the country. Through you would like to know from the Government as to which are those anti-national organizations which are helping and supporting ISI in its anti-India

activities and the action proposed to be taken by the Government against such organizations.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : No any organization which is involved in terrorism and violence does not function in the name of ISI but any organization which is involved in such activities at the insistence of ISI or on its own then the action is taken against them. Recently it was found that Deendar Anjuman is involved in bomb explosion in Churches at the instance of ISI so the action has been taken against the organization. It is not appropriate to identify here the names of the organizations which have relations with ISI as we take action against them. I am of the opinion that on the one hand ISI promote proxy war and on the other hand it prepares favourable ground for ISI activities in and around India like Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh. The third thing which they carry relentlessly is to create false propaganda against India that the security forces are violating the human rights and committing violence in India. It is threefold approach of the ISI that they are doing and we are taking action against all these activities. I am glad to inform you that we are holding joint meetings with the Government of Myanmar, Bangladesh and Nepal in this regard and several other countries of the world like U.K., U.S., Israel, Germany, France have assured us to give cooperation in joint operation against the terrorism...(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Imam himself has said...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rawale, I have not called your name. How can you speak when I have not called your name?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing, except what Shri Pandiyan speaking, would go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : He has said...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : Sir, India has declared a unilateral ceasefire...(Interruptions) The ISI activities are

*Not recorded.

prevalent in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and also in the North-Eastern States. The hon. Minister has said that the ISI is operating from Pakistan and is aiming to destabilise India. They had circulated fake currency notes of Rs. 500 in the border areas. They wanted to spoil the Indian economy. The hon. Minister has said in the reply that there was no response from Pakistan. I would like to know as to what is the rate of the ISI activities subsequent to the declaration of the unilateral ceasefire and the extension of that ceasefire—has it come down or is it the same?

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : There is positive impact of the thirty initiatives on the people of Jammu and Kashmir and in the world that have been taken by the Government of India. But Pakistan has not responded positively as was expected.

Role of International Agencies in Promoting Primary Education

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

(a) the role of World Bank, UNESCO and other International agencies in promoting primary education in various States;

(b) the amount of assistance provided by these agencies for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the said amount was actually utilised by all the States for promoting primary education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Various international agencies, namely the World Bank, European Community (EC), Department For International Development of UK (DFID), UNICEF and the Government of Netherlands are presently providing assistance for the primary education sector through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) in 248 districts of 18 States. World

Bank has also provided assistance for the State Sector Uttar Pradesh Basic Education Project. Besides, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) had been providing assistance for the implementation of Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi Projects in the field of primary education in Rajasthan. These projects are now being funded by DFID, UK. A community based primary education programme, JANSHALA has been launched in 8 States in collaboration with five UN agencies namely, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and ILO. UNICEF and UNESCO are also providing assistance for certain projects relating to research studies and other interventions in the field of elementary education.

(b) to (d) Total external assistance amounting to Rs. 3223.00 crores has been tied up for DPEP, UP-Basic

Education Project, Lok Jumbish Project, Shiksha Karmi Project and JANSHALA Programme during the last three years (1997-98 to 1999-2000). Expenditure during the said period was Rs. 2748.72 crores and reimbursement by the external funding agencies was Rs. 2406.45 crores.

The said external assistance is being utilised in the states for the development of primary education through various interventions like construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, providing drinking water/toilet facilities, teacher training, appointment of additional teachers, school mapping exercises, community based initiatives, capacity building, institutional development etc. State-wise position of expenditure and reimbursement by external funding agencies under various projects/schemes is given in the attached Annexure.

Annexure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | Project/ Scheme | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-2000 | | Total | |
|---------|------------------|--------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | | Expdr. | Reimb. | Expdr. | Reimb. | Expdr. | Reimb. | Expdr. | Reimb. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Assam | DPEP | 1819.34 | 1567.35 | 3699.92 | 3159.46 | 4754.24 | 4040.00 | 10273.50 | 8766.81 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | DPEP | 1988.00 | 1689.00 | 16206.00 | 13775.00 | 19348.00 | 16445.00 | 37542.00 | 31909.00 |
| | | GOI-UN | | | 66.96 | 66.96 | 50.01 | 50.01 | 116.97 | 116.97 |
| 3. | Bihar | DPEP | 459.82 | 394.27 | 4611.11 | 3875.57 | 5376.07 | 4525.00 | 10447.00 | 8794.84 |
| | | GOI-UN | 1.21 | 1.21 | 43.84 | 43.84 | 62.00 | 62.00 | 107.05 | 107.05 |
| 4. | Gujarat | DPEP | 1034.29 | 918.51 | 1766.93 | 1553.19 | 2547.67 | 2163.00 | 5348.89 | 4634.70 |
| 5. | Haryana | DPEP | 2233.22 | 1992.76 | 2165.65 | 1860.06 | 2396.27 | 2004.00 | 6795.14 | 5856.82 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | DPEP | 1492.57 | 1303.88 | 1735.16 | 1511.78 | 1972.21 | 1666.00 | 5199.94 | 4481.64 |
| 7. | Karnataka | DPEP | 5849.46 | 5086.48 | 8589.46 | 7356.35 | 8009.99 | 6675.00 | 22448.91 | 19117.83 |
| | | GOI-UN | 32.92 | 32.92 | 32.83 | 32.83 | 155.00 | 155.00 | 220.75 | 220.75 |
| 8. | Kerala | DPEP | 2206.15 | 2043.49 | 2928.38 | 2614.98 | 3032.94 | 2716.00 | 8167.47 | 7374.47 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | DPEP | 9117.00 | 21352.43 | 16334.00 | 5920.37 | 14985.00 | 24244.00 | 40436.00 | 51516.80 |
| | | GOI-UN | 11.00 | 11.00 | 23.28 | 23.28 | 36.37 | 36.37 | 70.65 | 70.65 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | DPEP | 3036.09 | 2668.68 | 3773.57 | 3215.44 | 4527.03 | 3721.00 | 11336.69 | 9605.12 |
| | | GOI-UN | 20.50 | 20.50 | 27.81 | 27.81 | 39.48 | 39.48 | 87.79 | 87.79 |
| 11. | Orissa | DPEP | 1215.75 | 1080.28 | 1979.68 | 1744.34 | 1896.98 | 1673.00 | 5092.41 | 4497.62 |
| | | GOI-UN | 20.51 | 20.51 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.68 | 1.68 | 23.45 | 23.45 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 12. Rajasthan | DPEP | | - | - | - | - | 260.10 | 216.00 | 260.10 | 216.00 |
| | GOI-UN | | - | - | 1.33 | 1.33 | 72.73 | 72.73 | 74.06 | 74.06 |
| | Lok Jumbish | 3724.00 | 1862.00 | 4109.00 | 2054.00 | 3969.00 | 1985.00 | 11802.00 | 5901.00 | |
| | Shiksha Karmi | 1385.00 | 693.00 | 520.00 | 65.00 | 1928.00 | 964.00 | 3833.00 | 1722.00 | |
| 13. Tamil Nadu | DPEP | | 3234.46 | 2816.73 | 2935.11 | 2478.67 | 3584.49 | 2991.00 | 9754.06 | 8286.40 |
| 14. Uttar Pradesh | DPEP | | 1652.50 | 1437.23 | 9377.20 | 8315.85 | 8238.67 | 1761.00 | 19268.37 | 16914.08 |
| | UP BEP | | 15506.33 | 12900.92 | 21595.43 | 16584.26 | 23681.85 | 16288.00 | 60783.61 | 45773.18 |
| | GOI-UN | | | | 0.10 | 0.10 | 14.44 | 14.44 | 14.54 | 14.54 |
| 15. West Bengal | DPEP | | 720.00 | 612.00 | 1704.00 | 1448.00 | 2944.00 | 2502.00 | 5368.00 | 4562.00 |
| Total | | | 56760.12 | 60505.13 | 104228.01 | 77729.73 | 113884.22 | 102410.71 | 274872.35 | 240645.57 |

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the primary education is the foundation of our basic education and I express my gratitude to those foreign and international agencies who have contributed towards expansion and upgradation of the primary education. Through you I would like to know from the Government the reason for not achieving the universalisation of primary education even after celebrating the Golden Jubilee Celebration of fifty-three years of independence and after making so many efforts and resolution? I, therefore, want to know through you whether the Government proposed to include the primary education in the fundamental right and to make it universal?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have rightly said that we did not take any foreign assistance till 1980 or 1986. Thereafter, this phenomenon started, however the foreign assistances accepted in this area are utilized as per the national policy. Your question is related to SSA programme of our universal education campaign that is first step towards universal education to all. We are starting the campaign of universal education with the objective to provide education to each and every child of the country by 2010. In this programme not only primary education, rather upper primary education will also be provided and enrolment and retention will also be taken into consideration.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : However you did not said anything about incorporating it in the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This question relates to the role of international agencies in promoting primary education.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : My submission is that the Government of Sweden had provided assistance for 'Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi' Projects which are being implemented especially in Rajasthan but after Pokhran explosion the Sweden Government stopped the assistance. Thereafter the Government have made effort to get assistance from D.F.I.D., U.K. Meanwhile, the people employed in Lok Jumbish and Shiksha Karmi Projects did not get their salaries and as a result of this the development and expansion of the primary schools have hindered. Whether the Government have agreed to absorb the teachers of Shiksha Karmi and Lok Jumbish teacher as a permanent staff of universal education campaign or not?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : I have already said that we are incorporating universal education in all such projects which are running.

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down, what is your question?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : My submission is that whether all those 69 lakh teachers of informal education who will be unemployed due to this will be absorbed in this universal education campaign.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the universal education campaign, many educational projects are funded by the foreign agencies like UNICEF, UNESCO etc. I represent from Bihar. Bihar education project is running for seven years in Bihar. There is no involvement of any people's representative in this programme. Under this project nothing is being done in the field rather the entire project is being operated on the paper only. So through you I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether any survey has been conducted in this regard, if so whether the report of the survey will be made available to the Members and whether the Minister proposes to involve the people's representative in this project for better result?

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I have tried to involve the people's representatives upto the gram panchayat level in all such primary level educational programmes so that the village people may take decision in this regard by themselves. However, as far the survey results of such programmes are concerned if any Member needs some particular information about such programmes then we will try to provide him the required information.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked about Bihar education project and I have asked whether the survey of the educational project will be made available to the Members?

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the statement given, it is mentioned that 14 States have been following the DPEP programme. One of those States is Kerala. Money has been allotted and a lot of criticism is there saying that this scheme of DPEP is meant only for poor children, and that it is not a uniform policy. Only 14 States are following DPEP. What about the other States?

Have you ever evaluated the authenticity or the worthwhileness of this Scheme? It has been said that it is meant only for the poor children whereas the children of the well to do people are studying in those schools. Has the Government ever evaluated the DPEP Scheme? If not, will the Government appoint a committee to evaluate the Scheme and define it properly?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN : I had replied about it earlier also that D.P.E.P. schemes run in some states. The

proposals for its expansion have been received. This scheme is based entirely on foreign funding. About the universal education. I have replied that

[English]

'All these schemes will come under one umbrella'.

[Translation]

As far the review of the projects are concerned, though they are funded, by the foreign agencies, yet time to time its performance is reviewed. Its expansion is done on the basis of the review. Normally the efforts are made to review the entire projects twice in a year. Recently in 1997 its Phase-I was reviewed.

[English]

Attacks on Minorities

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*227. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :
SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had deputed a team to visit Jammu and Kahsmir in the wake of killings of minorities in Srinagar on 3.2.2001; and

(b) if so, the findings of the team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) Yes Sir. The Prime Minister deputed a five-member team to visit Jammu & Kashmir in the wake of killings of six Sikhs in Srinagar on 3.2.2001.

(b) After the visit, the team reported to Prime Minister and Home Minister details about the incident at Mehjoornagar in Srinagar where terrorists killed 6 male members of Sikh community and injured 5 including 2 ladies. The team also emphasized the need to improve the security situation in the area as well as to undertake confidence-building measures for the affected people.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mallikarjunappa, you may put your Supplementary now.

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA : Sir, I have no Supplementary to ask.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last part of the reply says that the team emphasised the

need to improve the security situation in the area as well as to undertake confidence-building measures for the affected people. This carnage was not the first. Before this also, once the Sikh community was identified and killings took place indiscriminately. I would like to know from the Government what steps the Government has taken thereafter to restore the confidence amongst the minorities in Jammu and Kashmir and to ensure that those people did not flee their area. There were reports to the effect that those people, finding that there was nobody to look after them and that they were selectively being killed, were trying to leave the State. I would like to know what the Government has done in this regard.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : After the two incidents, that is, the Mehjoornagar incident and the Chattisinghpura incident, to restore confidence among the Sikh community, a number of steps have been taken by the Government. The Chief Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir was requested to review these arrangements and ensure additions of places if necessary to be brought under police surveillance and security. There are about 35 Sikh-dominated villages. In all these villages, patrolling is going on regularly and communication system is well established there. At the same time, the Principal Secretary in the Home Ministry of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir is also touring the villages and giving confidence to the Sikh community.

Secondly, employment is given to the members of the Sikh community; many youths have been recruited in different places of Jammu and Kashmir. All protections are given to the Sikh community; heavy patrolling is going on; communication set up is well established there and so, they are confident now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs the issue of Kashmir, particularly of Srinagar, is so sensitive that more the efforts were being made to resolve the problem, more the situation deteriorated. There are no minorities left there. First the Brahmins were killed now it is the turn of the Sikhs. I would like to know from the Minister of Home Affairs as to how many people of minority communities were there in Kashmir and what is their present number and also whether they will be secured there in future? They are not secured there on account of the terrorist activities. Whether any special arrangement will be made for their security and whether the military will be given power to protect the minorities there?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : We are reimbursing the

amount related to the SPOs, to the State Government; and now, it is made as security-related expenditure. It has been increased from Rs. 18000 to Rs. 21000 with effect from 16th February 2001. The SPOs are not only given an honorarium of Rs. 1500 per month, but they are also provided with a weapon and ammunition. We are also imparting training to them to use it. This is the first part.

Secondly, due to the action taken by the State Government as well as the Central Government, a number of joint meetings of various communities have been held at various places in the Valley to restore the confidence among the minority groups. One hundred and thirty villages with Sikh population have been provided with security, which is in addition to the additional pickets posted by the Jammu and Kashmir Police for their protection; or through other arrangements, the existing security forces are located near Sikh villages. So, they are well protected and there is no apprehension about them. They are also not fleeing from their places and they are confident now.

Thirdly, the security net around Chhatisinghpura and other villages have been strengthened; patrolling and checking are going on. Additional deployment of forces in the Sikh-dominated *mohallas* has been intensified. Additional forces have been deployed in over 60 locations in Srinagar City where Sikhs reside. The Police Stations and the Special Operation Groups have been given the task of collecting information and launch joint operation. So, all precautionary measures are being taken. Therefore, protection is being given to them and the minorities are protected there.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a lengthy reply. So, I would move on to the next question.

[Translation]

Census-2001

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*228. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA :
SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of Census-2001 has started in the country;

(b) if so, whether the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, OBC, handicapped

and the shelterless are also likely to be included in the Census;

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

(d) whether there is a provision in the Census to identify the Bangladeshis residing in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The Population Enumeration at the Census of India 2001 has already been completed throughout the country except in certain areas of Gujarat affected by natural calamities and certain areas of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Information on the Scheduled Caste, the Scheduled Tribe and disability was collected at the Population Enumeration of Census of India 2001. The Enumeration of the shelterless population was carried out in the night of 28 February-1 March, 2001.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the people belonging to SC, ST and OBC have been separately enumerated? Bangladeshis are everywhere be it Jaipur, Ajmer or any other cities of the country. They are residing all over the country. I would like to know whether the Bangladeshis are included in the census or not?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : As far the enumeration of SC and ST people is concerned, they have always been enumerated in census whether it is present census or the previous one. However, the confusion is that in many states there are separate lists for SC. They are enumerated in those states where they are listed but they are not enumerated out of that state. However, if any SC is in that list then he is enumerated there. As far the second question about the number of Bangladeshis who have been immigrated here is concerned, this information is not collected in census. This question is not asked to respondent as nobody will tell that he has come from Bangladesh...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I have come from Bangladesh...(Interruptions) what is wrong in it?...(Interruptions)

[English]

Nobody should be accused of 'Bangladeshi'. Why should this question be allowed to be raised? One cannot raise this question. I was born in Bangladesh. So, what will happen now?

[Translation]

SHRI I.D. SWAMI : Dasmunsiji, in census, we...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you have to reply only to Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava's supplementary.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : You belong to undivided India, you have not come from Bangladesh. You please remove this misconception from your mind. You are not born after the formation of Bangladesh, rather you were born in undivided India...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. You can send the reply to the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Policy on Women

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

(a) whether the National Policy on women initiated by the Government during 1996 is yet to be finalized;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the steps being taken to finalise the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) The draft of a National

Policy on Empowerment of Women was prepared in November, 1995. Extensive consultations were made with voluntary organizations, academicians women activists, concerned Ministries and it was discussed in the Consultative Committee of the Parliament. Based on this, a revised version of the Policy was prepared in August, 1997. However, due to changes of Government at the center, a final view on it could not emerge. The draft National Policy on Empowerment of Women is now under consideration of the Government.

Water Trains

*224. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government are aware of the Novel Invention known as 'Water Train,' developed in Kerala in 1987 by an engineer of the Kerala State Electricity Board;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government had sought any report from the Foreign Expert Organisations in this connection;
- (d) if so, the facts in this regard and details of their report in the matter; and
- (e) the reasons for non-implementation of the 'Water Train' technology commercially in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Shri Kurian George, an engineer of the Kerala State Electricity Board developed the concept of a water train, which consists of two or more vessels coupled together and hauled on a monorail installed along a water channel. A model was tested in Cochin University of Science and Technology through a project supported by State Committee on Science, Technology & Environment (STEC), Government of Kerala.

- (c) No, the Department has not referred this matter to any foreign experts or organisations.
- (d) Does not arise.

(e) DST has supported the project on 'Water Train—Experimental and Field Model' at Indian Institute of Technology, Khargapur with Shri Kurian George as a co-investigator. The experiments and trials are at their final

stages. The issue of commercial implementation of the water train technology depends on these investigations and the interest evinced by prospective users and/or entrepreneurs.

Policy on Coal Mining

*226. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government propose to replace the coal mining policy of 1979 with a new one which would allow State owned companies to undertake mining of coking and non-coking coal by both the underground and open cast methods;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the new coal mining policy will have any impact on the expansion and modernisation of various coal mines under the CIL;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the time by which the said policy is likely to be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the proposed mining policy have not yet been finalized by the Government.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The new policy exclusively addresses the issue of coal mining by the State Government undertakings or companies. State Government undertakings or companies will be allowed coal mining only in those areas which are not being operated by Coal India Limited (CIL) and for which 'No objection' certificate will have to be obtained from CIL.

(e) The proposal is under consideration of the Government and it will not be possible to indicate any time limit for a decision in the matter.

Common Syllabus for All Schools

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a standard common syllabus for all schools throughout the country to enable the students to compete in any State for civil services examination having the same standard throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. What has been circulated by NCERT is only a National Curriculum Framework, which acts as a guideline for CBSE and the State Boards of Education.

[Translation]

Higher Educational Institutions

*230. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has stressed upon the need for making higher educational institutions, free from the bureaucratic hold;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) is so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

National Knowledge Network

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

(a) whether the Government propose to develop a national knowledge network which would support both

open and distance learning and conventional learning at all levels in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Government is aware of the information revolution taking place across the world and the need for the country to keep pace with the developments taking place. A number of measures are on the anvil which include revision of curriculum for developing a learning/knowledge society, increasing use of information and communication technologies, electronic media in imparting/dissemination of knowledge, computerization alongwith internet connectivity at all levels of education, networking of educational institutions, setting up of virtual universities for increasing the outreach of the open and distance learning etc.

The National Open School has developed a network called "Indian Open Schooling Network" which has brought a great number of Internet based schools all over India together. Also, Indira Gandhi National Open University is providing various facilities such as course materials, examination/registration information, online admission and evaluation for some management programmes etc. through the net.

Further, National Informatics Centre (NIC) has provided connectivity to around 100 engineering colleges and 70 Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutes. In addition, around 500 other academic institutions have been given dial-up connectivity and 30 Community Information Centres have been made operational in North-Eastern States.

Setting up of Tribunal for Border Disputes

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

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a tribunal or mechanism to resolve border disputes of various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is essentially for the State Governments concerned to resolve their disputes amicably. However, the Government of India would act as a facilitator to get such disputes resolved.

Prices of Drugs for AIDS

*233. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether AIDS is acquiring epidemic proportions in the country;

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

(c) whether the prices of drugs known to provide relief in the said disease are exorbitant in the market;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for exorbitant prices of these drugs;

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

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) Based on the analysis of 1999 Sentinel surveillance data collected from among 180 sites, the HIV prevalence can be broadly classified into three groups of States/UTs in the country.

Group I : includes States like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland where the HIV infection has crossed 1% or more in antenatal women.

Group II : includes States like Gujarat, Goa and Pondicherry, where HIV infection has crossed 5% or more among high risk groups but the infection is below 1% in antenatal women.

Group III : includes remaining States where the HIV infection in any of the high risk groups is still less than 5% and is less than 1% among antenatal women.

(c) and (d) The drugs for treatment of AIDS are outside the purview of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. As

per available information from various sources/publications like ORG-MARG, Indian Drug Review (IDR), Monthly Index of Medical Specialities (MIMS) of India, there are about 20 medicines available in different pack sizes based on 4 bulk drugs, viz., Lamivudine, Zidovudine, Nevirapine and Stavudine. The prices per unit (Table/capsule) of these medicines vary between Rs. 10.00 per tablet of Zydowin (100mg) manufactured/marketed by M/s. Zydus-Biogen to Rs. 82.00 per tablet of Combivir (150mg) manufactured/marketed by M/s. Glaxo-Wellcome.

It has also been noticed that prices of some AIDS drugs have decreased during the past 3 years. The price of Zidovir capsules of M/s. Cipla has been reduced from Rs. 185.31 (July/September, 1999) to Rs. 100.80 (December, 2000). Similarly, the price of Lamivir (150mg/10s) of M/s Cipla has been reduced from Rs. 500.00 (December 1998) to Rs. 325.89 (December, 2000). The price of Retrovir capsules (100mg/100s) of M/s. Glaxo Wellcome has remained same but its sale value has reduced substantially.

(e) The common reasons for rise in prices of medicines in general are rise in prices of raw materials, transport/freight charges, change in foreign exchange rates, changes in taxes and duties, etc.

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

Central Assistance under Mega City Scheme

*234. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

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 Karnataka and Maharashtra under the Mega City Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of schemes undertaken by the State Governments under the Scheme, Scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have reviewed the progress made regarding completion of these schemes expeditiously;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof, and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to complete the on-going schemes in time?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN) : (a) to (e) The details of Central assistance provided to the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore under the Mega City Scheme during the last three years is given in the Statement-I enclosed.

The funding pattern under the scheme envisages 25% grant by the Central Government, 25% by the State Government and the remaining 50% to be met from Institutional Finance through Financing Institutions and capital market. Borrowing could be either by the Nodal Agency or by the Implementing Agencies. Project land and private investment could partially substitute institutional finance subject to overall parameters of the project under consideration. The projects are sanctioned by a State level Sanctioning Committee.

Under the Scheme, the infrastructure projects relating to development of urban fringes, urban renewal, increasing the provision of serviced land and sites/houses at affordable costs, specially for the urban poor, to meet the growing urban needs, slum improvement and rehabilitation projects, laying/improvement/widening of arterial/sub-arterial roads within the metropolitan areas to remove transport bottlenecks, laying of ring roads/outer ring roads and by-passes around mega cities, construction and development or expansion of "truck terminals", improvements to the water supply and sewerage and drainage systems in the city, solid waste disposal schemes and setting up of urban waste composting plants in the city, environmental improvement and sanitation and city beautification schemes, construction of large commercial and trade complexes and National/International Convention Centres, World Trade and Exhibition Centres and the like, construction of buildings like Working Women's hostels, tourist complexes (but not hotels) barat ghars, old age and destitute children's homes, night shelters with community toilets, etc. are taken up.

These infrastructure projects have long gestation periods. The Central Government reviews the progress of the scheme periodically with a view to ensuring the

timely implementation of the projects taken up under the scheme.

As this is an on-going scheme and projects and sanctioned periodically, the projects are at different stages of implementation. The details of the projects sanctioned by each city since the inception of the scheme and their physical and financial progress as on 31.12.2000 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities (Mega City Scheme)

| Name of Mega City | | Central Share Released (Rs. in Crores) |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| Mumbai | 97-98 | 17.73 |
| | 98-99 | 17.39 |
| | 99-2000 | 19.40 |
| | 2000-01 (As on Date) | 20.08 |
| Kolkata | 97-98 | 14.89 |
| | 98-99 | 16.23 |
| | 99-2000 | 16.78 |
| | 2000-01 (As on Date) | 19.09 |
| Chennai | 97-98 | 12.81 |
| | 98-99 | 13.78 |
| | 99-2000 | 14.15 |
| | 2000-01 (As on Date) | 16.10 |
| Hyderabad | 97-98 | 12.22 |
| | 98-99 | 13.90 |
| | 99-2000 | 15.66 |
| | 2000-01 (As on Date) | 14.95 |
| Bangalore | 97-98 | 11.25 |
| | 98-99 | 13.55 |
| | 99-2000 | 13.91 |
| | 2000-01 (As on Date) | 14.42 |

Statement-II***Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities
(Mega City Scheme)******Financial and Physical Progress as on 31.12.2000*****(Rs. in Crores)**

| Name of Mega City | No. of Proj. Appd. | Total Proj. Cost | Projects under Progress | Projects Completed | Projects yet to Start | Central Share Released (As on 7.3.2001) | State Share Released | Expenditure Incurred |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Mumbai | 48 | 808.39 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 141.96 | 121.78 | 346.87 |
| Kolkata | 96 | 821.16 | 42 | 41 | 13 | 134.85 | 212.17 | 375.13 |
| Chennai | 103 | 812.02 | 29 | 61 | 13 | 112.10 | 126.11 | 358.49 |
| Hyderabad | 126 | 589.38 | 108 | 08 | 10 | 110.22 | 92.41 | 285.53 |
| Bangalore | 21 | 346.75 | 15 | 03 | 03 | 98.96 | 100.28 | 190.63 |
| Total | 394 | 3377.79 | 211 | 128 | 55 | 598.09 | 652.75 | 1556.65 |

Deficiency of Vitamin 'A'

*235. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that near about 12 million people in the country are suffering from Vitamin-A deficiency;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Biotechnology is going to take part in the joint research with the Swiss for the golden rice project as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated February 15, 2001 captioned "Golden Rice on Platter soon";

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

(d) whether the Department of Biotechnology and ICAR have shown keen interest in the Project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) Recent National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) repeat survey has indicated the prevalence of 0.7% deficiency of vitamin-A in pre-school children. It is estimated that about 12 million people may be suffering from vitamin-A deficiency.

(b) to (f) Under the second phase of Indo-Swiss Collaboration in Biotechnology (ISCB), one of the projects under discussion relates to golden rice technology. The proposal involves Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and other scientific institutions and universities. The joint research programme would involve back-crossing, expression and transfer of gene encoding beta carotene, a precursor of vitamin-A and biosafety studies in Indian environment. The India Institutions identified are : Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; University of Delhi, South Campus, New Delhi; Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore; and Directorate of Rice Research, Hyderabad. Implementation and monitoring would be done by Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and ICAR scientists and some international experts. Training of Indian scientists in the Swiss laboratories is an integral part of the project. The results leading to Pro-vitamin-A rich Indian rice varieties to be used by resource poor farmers are expected within 5-6 years following the implementation of National Biosafety Guidelines.

Image of Women and Girl Child

*236. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are making efforts to gender sensitize the policy makers, planners, administrators, enforcement machinery, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development, has been undertaking gender sensitization programmes, orientation courses, training programmes etc. for elected representatives of Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions, Government officials, representatives of NGOs, Police personnel etc. The Department of Women and Child Development has also requested all State Governments to include gender sensitization modules as a component of training courses for enforcement machinery in the State level Police Training Academies and also take steps for gender sensitization of other wings of Government.

Effects of Pesticides

*237. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to support the United Nations Development Programme's projects to check degradation of environment and ensure safety of the farming community from the adverse effects of pesticides;

(b) if so, whether the Government are sponsoring a meeting of the Regional Network on Pesticides for Asia and Pacific;

(c) if so, the extent to which the meeting is likely to be useful in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India along with Regional Network on Pesticides for Asia and Pacific (RENPAF) a UNDP Body is co-sponsoring a Regional Workshop on Production of User and Environment Friendly Pesticide Formulations and Quality Assurance from 12-16th March, 2001 at New Delhi.

(c) This Workshop aims to assist the member countries of the Network towards strengthening their capabilities in the production of water based formulations and quality assurance which would reduce the use of non-biodegradable ingredients traditionally used in the pesticides formulations and this would ultimately lead to a check in the degradation of the environment and ensuring safety of the farming community.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

*238. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI SUNIL KHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the funds allocated under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has since been spent on the development of roads by the States;

(b) if so, the estimated length of roads developed so far, State-wise;

(c) whether any proposals have been received from the State Governments in regard to implementation of this scheme;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to connect the remote and tribal areas with roads under the scheme;

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

(g) whether PMGSY is a Centrally sponsored scheme;

(h) if not, the share of Centre State Governments in this scheme; and

(i) the time by which the second instalment of funds is likely to be released to the States under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (d) Against the sum of Rs. 2500 crore allocated for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the year 2000-2001, project proposals for Rs. 2162.56 crore received from 23 States and two Union Territories have so far been cleared. The State-wise position is enclosed at statement-I.

(e) and (f) Under PMGSY, it is envisaged that all Rural Habitations with population of 1000 persons and above

would be connected through good All-weather roads by 2003, while those Rural Habitations with population of 500 persons and above would be connected by 2007, including in the remote and tribal areas, depending upon the availability of funds. The State/Union Territory-wise number of unconnected villages is at Statement-II.

(g) to (i) For the year, 2000-2001, the funds under the programme are being provided by the Centre to the States/ Union Territories as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and as 100% grant. Funds are being released to the State Government in one instalment.

Statement-I

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | Amount cleared (Rs. in crore) |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 190.01 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 15.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 4.65 |
| 4. | Bihar | 149.90 |
| 5. | Chhatisgarh | 88.58 |
| 6. | Goa | 0.65 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 49.81 |
| 8. | Haryana | 20.67 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------------------|---------|
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 60.00 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 20.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 110.18 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 92.27 |
| 13. | Kerala | 19.71 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 212.47 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 130.81 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 19.93 |
| 17. | Orissa | 174.70 |
| 18. | Punjab | 24.66 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 130.51 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 153.49 |
| 21. | Tripura | 24.75 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 319.22 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 135.00 |
| 24. | Pondicherry | 5.00 |
| 25. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 10.59 |
| Total | | 2162.56 |

Statement-II

*Statement referred to in reply to parts (e) and (f) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 238
admitted for reply on 13.03.2001*

Statement indicating State-wise number of villages not linked with Roads (Source : Planning Commission)

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Total No. of villages 1991 Census | No. of villages with population 1000 & above | No. of villages estimated to have been connected upto 31.3.97 | Balance (Col. 4-5) | No. of villages with population below 1000 | No. of villages estimated to have been connected upto 31.3.97 | Balance (Col. 7-8) | Total No. of unconnected villages |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 26586 | 14,422 | 12878 | 1,544 | 12164 | 9954 | 2210 | 3,754 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3649 | 116 | 100 | 16 | 3533 | 1380 | 2153 | 2,169 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 3. | Assam | 23208 | 3,872 | 3807 | 65 | 19336 | 13497 | 5839 | 5,904 |
| 4. | Bihar | 67546 | 17,467 | 11925 | 5,542 | 50079 | 20391 | 29688 | 35,230 |
| 5. | Goa | 369 | 200 | 200 | 0 | 169 | 168 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 18028 | 9,507 | 9409 | 98 | 8521 | 7597 | 924 | 1,022 |
| 7. | Haryana | 6759 | 3,470 | 3469 | 1 | 3289 | 3209 | 80 | 81 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 16997 | 634 | 407 | 227 | 16363 | 7220 | 9143 | 9,370 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 6241 | 1,474 | 1217 | 257 | 4767 | 2890 | 1877 | 2,134 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 27066 | 9,953 | 9951 | 2 | 17113 | 17012 | 101 | 103 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1731 | 1,719 | 1708 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 13 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 65526 | 8,935 | 5980 | 2,955 | 56591 | 12626 | 43965 | 46,920 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 39522 | 13,275 | 12615 | 660 | 26247 | 15356 | 10891 | 11,551 |
| 14. | Manipur | 2180 | 346 | 282 | 64 | 1834 | 720 | 1114 | 1,178 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 5484 | 144 | 109 | 35 | 5340 | 2377 | 2963 | 2,998 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 785 | 102 | 102 | 0 | 683 | 552 | 131 | 131 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 1119 | 281 | 281 | 0 | 838 | 713 | 125 | 125 |
| 18. | Orissa | 50970 | 7173 | 5723 | 1,450 | 43797 | 19324 | 24473 | 25,923 |
| 19. | Punjab | 12428 | 4978 | 4978 | 0 | 7450 | 7111 | 339 | 339 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 37889 | 10766 | 9309 | 1,457 | 27123 | 10404 | 16719 | 18,176 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 453 | 112 | 108 | 4 | 341 | 252 | 89 | 93 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 50837 | 9705 | 9188 | 517 | 41132 | 16830 | 24302 | 24,819 |
| 23. | Tripura | 7412 | 400 | 400 | 0 | 7012 | 3375 | 3637 | 3,637 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 112803 | 37937 | 17105 | 20,832 | 74866 | 39761 | 35105 | 55,937 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 38075 | 10429 | 6918 | 3,511 | 27646 | 11613 | 16033 | 19,544 |
| Total (States) | | 623663 | 167,417 | 128169 | 39,248 | 456246 | 224342 | 231904 | 271,152 |
| Union Territories | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. | A&N Islands | 504 | 56 | 55 | 1 | 448 | 169 | 279 | 280 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 22 | 22 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 71 | 38 | 38 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 29. Daman & Diu | | 24 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. Delhi | | 171 | 160 | 160 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. Lakshadweep | | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 32. Pondicherry | | 264 | 93 | 93 | 0 | 171 | 171 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (UTs) | | 1060 | 386 | 383 | 3 | 674 | 393 | 281 | 284 |
| Grand Total (States Union Territories) | | 624723 | 167803 | 128552 | 39251 | 456920 | 224735 | 232185 | 271,436 |

[Translation]

Conference on Science Congress

*239. SHRI (MOHD.) SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the warning given by the Scientists of the National Physical Laboratory in the conference of Science Congress that the climatic changes in the country in the near future, may cause drastic decline in the paddy and wheat production as also serious crisis of drinking water for the urban population;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the other anticipated problems in this regard; and

(c) the concrete steps taken by the Government to face these problems?

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 effects of climate change on agriculture and water availability were mentioned in an invited talk at the Indian Science Congress 2001 by the former Director NPL and former Director General CSIR.

(b) Climate change is caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases (like carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, CFCs, tropospheric ozone etc.), precursor gases (like carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen etc.) and aerosols in the atmosphere. Climate change may lead to increased precipitation, change in monsoon patterns and reduction in sunlight. In the long term these could have effect on the present system of agriculture inter-alia rice and wheat crops and availability of water. Increased loading of aerosols in the atmosphere due to inefficient

fossil fuel usage etc. could contribute to respiratory problems.

(c) India participated in an international collaborative programme named Indian Ocean Experiment (INDOEX), which undertook detailed studies on the composition, size, distribution, transformations and dynamics of aerosols over the Indian region. Government has initiated policy measures that seek to reduce the effects arising out of fossil fuel usage by promoting improved automotive fuels, setting up stringent pollution norms and providing incentives for use of non-conventional energy sources etc.

[English]

Four Point Programme under Rural Development Schemes

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

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any review of implementation of the Central schemes in rural areas;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to launch a four point programme to create awareness among the rural masses and ensure better implementation of the Central development schemes in the villages; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and its likely impact on the rural people?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (d) Review of implementation of Rural Development Programmes by the Ministry of Rural

Development is an on-going process. The Ministry monitors the execution of the Programmes through Periodical Progress Reports received from the State authorities, Field Visits by Officers of the Ministry under the Area Officers' Scheme, discussions with State Secretaries and with Project Directors of the District Rural Development Agencies/Chief Executive Officers of Zila Parishads and through the Performance Review Committee at the Centre. The Minister of Rural Development, accompanied by senior officials, has recently toured several States to carry out detailed reviews of implementation of various Programmes.

2. Steps are in hand, by way of an Action Plan incorporating (i) Awareness about the Schemes, (ii) Transparency, (iii) Peoples' partnership and (iv) Accountability—Social Audit to better ensure that the scheme-benefits reach the target-groups. Concerted implementation of this approach will also contribute towards improving the quality of execution of the Programmes and accelerating the tempo of development in the rural areas.

[Translation]

Rented Houses in Delhi

2271. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued any order 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 thereon;

(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 in exercise of powers conferred upon him, has issued orders that no landlord/owner/person of house/property which falls in the areas specified in the said orders 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. These orders have been issued to ensure that terrorists/anti-social elements are not able to seek hide-outs in the residential area.

(b) The number of houses about which such information has been received during the last two years and till 31st January this year was 53,840.

(c) to (e) Any person contravening the aforesaid orders is punishable under section 188 of Indian Penal Code. During the last two years and till 31st January this year, Delhi Police initiated action against 477 persons for their failure to inform the police as required.

[English]

Declaration of Disturbed Areas

2272. SHRI T. GOVINDAN :

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have declared some areas in various States as disturbed areas;

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

(c) whether any efforts have been made by the Union Government to improve the law and order situation in those States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) The entire States of Assam, Nagaland and Manipur, entire areas under 22 Police Stations and partial areas under another 5 Police Stations in Tripura, districts of Tirap and Changlang in Arunachal Pradesh and a 20 kilometer Belt from Assam border in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya have been currently declared as disturbed areas in the North East under the provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

Under the provisions of Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990, the areas falling within 20 kms. of the Line of Control in the districts of Rajouri and Poonch and the entire districts of Anantnag, Baramulla, Badgam, Kupwara, Pulwama and Srinagar have also been currently declared as disturbed areas.

(c) and (d) Steps taken by the Government to combat militancy in the disturbed areas include, inter alia, strengthening of border management, neutralizing plans of the militants by proactive action against them in the hinterland, deployment of Central Para Military Forces and Army;

improved coordination and sharing of intelligence between the security forces; modernisation/upgradation of State Police forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure; forces, reimbursement of security related expenditure; sanction of Special Central Assistance to the State Governments; declaration of the most seriously affected areas as 'disturbed areas' and notification of the major insurgent groups as unlawful associations'. The situation is also kept under watch and is reviewed from time to time for taking appropriate action. Government have also renewed their appeal to militant groups to come forward for talks. Government are also committed to speedy economic development of the States concerned.

There is a Cease Fire between the Government of India and NSCN(I/M) in Nagaland since 1.8.97. Talks with the outfit are continuing. There is also a suspension of Operations agreement between the Government of India and the Bodo Liberation Tiger of Assam. Talks with this outfit are also continuing. NSCN(K) has also offered to have a formal Cease Fire with Government of India.

NGDI Method for Forecasting Earthquakes

2273. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the alternative methods for forecasting earthquakes are being pursued in USA after California earthquake and in Japan as also in India under National Geospatial Data Infrastructure (NGDI), appeared in the 'Times of India' dated February 6, 2001; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to give the fullest support to these approaches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) Sir, although many countries including U.S.A., Japan and India are actively involved in carrying out scientific research to improve and refine our understanding of the phenomenon of earthquakes and various alternative methods are continuously being experimented with, there is so far no scientific proven method available any where in the world, which can predict the earthquake with a reasonable degree of accuracy in space, time and magnitude. The National Geospatial Data Infrastructure (NGDI) is not specifically related to earthquakes, although the availability of standardised data-sets in a digital form will also be of use for such studies. The government accords a high priority to

supporting seismological research including the study of alternative methods.

Encroachments on Gram Sabha Land

2274. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 328 dated November 21, 2000 and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN) : (a) to (c) Complete information from some agencies has yet to be received. Action is underway to expedite the same.

Issuance of NOCs

2275. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Printing had issued NOCs to various Ministries and Departments during 1993 to 1998 getting the printing work done from private printers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of printing work was got done by those offices?

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

(b) The "No Objection Certificates" were issued mainly due to non-availability of requisite quality of paper and infrastructure for special type of printing involving high quality production and also due to time constraints in the Government of India Presses; and

(c) The details regarding amount of printing work got done by Ministries/Departments after obtaining "No Objection Certificates" from the Dte. of Printing is not available in this Ministry, since such work is got done by the Ministry/Departments through private printers directly.

Projects under ECL

2276. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether out of 95 projects under the ECL, 40 projects have been closed down mid way;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the loss suffered by ECL as a result thereof;

(d) whether machinery procured from foreign, proved futile in the perspective of geographical condition of the collieries;

(e) whether ECL was provided with financial assistance in this regard from the Union Government;

(f) whether ECL authority could not give any clear account of expenses made so far to the Union Government;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(h) the action taken against the erring officials of the ECL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 40 projects of Eastern Coalfields Limited have been withdrawn due to the following reasons :-

(i) Problems of land acquisition;

(ii) Fund constraints;

(iii) Adverse geo-mining conditions;

(iv) Approval of Director General Mines Safety not granted.

(c) Total expenditure incurred in these projects is Rs. 71.76 crores. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 34.98 crores spent for procuring plant and machinery items is being gainfully utilised in existing mines. Rs. 13.13 crores spent for prospecting and boring is being used for existing mines and will be used for future projects. Rs. 5.88 crores spent for land acquisition and infrastructure developments like roads, water supply etc. are being used for existing mines. Remaining balance expenditure made for mine development is in use in existing mines and will also be used for future mines.

(d) No foreign machinery was procured for these 40 projects.

(e) Yes, Sir. Budgetary support was given to ECL till 1996.

(f) No, Sir. ECL have provided clear accounts for these projects.

(g) and (h) Do not arise in view of (f) above.

[Translation]

Financial Condition of SAIL

2277. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial condition of the Steel Authority of India Limited has been adversely affected due to depression in the international market;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to withdraw the "Navratna" status awarded to Steel Authority of India Limited in the event of its poor financial performance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) and (b) In a highly competitive market scenario, fall in international prices puts stress on domestic prices as well, and this has been one of the factors which has adversely affected sales realisation and profit margins of SAIL.

(c) and (d) Government has yet to take a decision on the matter.

[English]

Jail Population

2278. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Human Rights Commission has sought details about jail population from all the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of States which have supplied the required information;

(c) whether it is mandatory for the State Government to supply such information to NHRC twice a year;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NHRC is going to take some concrete steps in jail reforms especially in regard to overcrowding of jails; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has advised all States and UTs to send details of prison population as on 1st January and 1st July of every year. As per information received in respect of all States and UTs, except Meghalaya and Tripura, there were 2,79,082 inmates in prisons as on 1.7.2000 against the sanctioned capacity of 2,15,981 in these States.

(c) and (d) In terms of the provisions of Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (PHRA), the NHRC conducts inquiries, either suo-moto or on a petition, into violation of human rights and also reviews the safeguards provided under law for the protection of human rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation as part of its various functions. Section 13 of the PHRA vests the NHRC with all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while inquiring into complaints under the PHRA and in particular requisition any public record or copy thereof from any court or office. The NHRC also has the powers under Section 17 of the PHRA to call for information or report from the Central Government or any State Government while inquiring into the complaints of violations of human rights with certain provisos.

(e) and (f) The NHRC proposes to take up the question of measures to be taken to tackle the problem of overcrowding in jails with the State Governments. The Commission also plans to bring out comprehensive recommendations in this regard.

[Translation]

Provision of Ph.D.

2279. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision to do Ph.D. without formal education in the universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of universities; and

(c) the criterion laid down for admission in these universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Scientific Research and Development in Tripura

2280. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any perspective plan for the Scientific Research and Development in Tripura by utilizing the available resources of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted or propose to conduct any study in this regard; and

(d) 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) to (d) No, Sir. The preparation of perspective plans for Research and Development is the function of the state governments concerned and they can avail of such assistance for this purpose from the Government of India as is available under its various schemes.

[Translation]

FIR Registered in Police Station

2281. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an FIR is registered in a particular police station under whose jurisdiction the incident takes place;

(b) if so, whether it is being complied with by women crime branch of Delhi Police;

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

(d) the number of cases which came to the notice of women crime branch of Delhi Police in which FIR was not

registered in the police station under whose jurisdiction the incident took place;

(e) whether the Government and senior officers of Delhi Police have received complaints in this regard from the police representatives and others;

(f) whether vigilance branch of Delhi Police has conducted investigation work was abandoned in between;

(g) if so, whether the Government propose to give directions to the vigilance branch to complete the investigation which was left incomplete; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. However, in cases of dowry related harassment, it is open to the victim to have the complaint registered in any of the police stations having jurisdiction in the area where her in-laws or husband or parents are residing or where the victim is residing after she has left her husband's house. This procedure is kept in view by the Crime against Women Cell While handling cases relating to dowry harassment.

(e) No specific complaint as regards registration of a case at a Police Station other than the one with jurisdiction in the area was received in the recent past.

(f) to (h) Do not arise.

[English]

Communal Clashes

2282.DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME :
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a series of communal clashes in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan during December, 2000;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested for additional security forces during December, 2000;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to meet their demand and to contain the communal clashes in these three sensitive States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (d) As per the reports received there has been no series of communal clashes in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan during December 2000. However, minor communal incidents have taken place in these States during this period.

'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Constitution of India and the State Governments are primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order. The Union Government shares information and sends alert messages/advisories to enable the concerned State Governments to take appropriate action. Detailed guidelines for promotion of communal harmony have also been issued to all the State Governments/Union Territories. In addition, the Central Para-military Forces are made available to them on specific requests, and a special Force called the Rapid Action Force has been deployed exclusively for dealing with communal tensions. Assistance is also being provided to the State Governments for improving their policing infrastructure.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh requested for deployment of Rapid Action Force in communally sensitive areas in the State during the month of December, 2000. Necessary assistance, to the extent possible, was provided to the Government of Uttar Pradesh. No such request was received in this Ministry from the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan in this regard during this period.

[Translation]

Subsidy for Transportation of Fertilizers

2283.SHRI SURESH CHANDEL :
SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that according to the declaration of Prime Minister in the year 1997, in principle an additional subsidy was sanctioned to the State of Himachal Pradesh like Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States for transporting the fertilizers;

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

(c) whether the issue was raised in the meeting of National Council held in March, 2000 in Delhi;

(d) if so, whether the Government have given the administrative and financial sanction for the same;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the said facility is likely to be provided to the State?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (f) In pursuance of the request of Himachal Pradesh State Government, the Government of India has decided to extend the scheme for providing additional transport subsidy for decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilisers to Himachal Pradesh as in the cases of Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States, including Sikkim. The quantum of additional transport subsidy is being decided in consultation with the State Government. However, freight cost for transportation of urea to Himachal Pradesh is reimbursed under equated freight scheme.

[English]

Education for All

2284. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether objections have been raised by various Government Departments on the Education for all Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the arguments given by various Departments against the scheme; and

(c) the extent to which the Government have agreed to the arguments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Suggestions of State/UT Governments as well as that of other Central Ministries/Departments have been incorporated in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

High Level Expert Committee on R&D in Fertiliser Sector

2285. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA :
SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO :

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

(a) whether a high level expert Committee has been constituted for research and development in the fertilizer sector in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to raise the limit of FDI in Fertilizer Sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the budgetary allocation for Research and Development as compared to the last three years for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) Government has constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Fertilizers to suggest ways and means to promote short term and long term R&D activities/programmes in fertilizer and allied areas.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government had extended grant-in-aid of Rs. 4.00 crore for R&D activities in the fertilizer sector during the years 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-2000. For the current financial year i.e. 2000-2001, a budgetary provision of Rs. 4.00 crore has been made.

Biotechnology Research and Conservation Efforts in North-East

2286. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a bio-technology research facility in Imphal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the research facility is likely to start working; and

(d) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken to conserve rare plants, animals and microbial resources available in the North-Eastern part of the country?

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) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the establishment of the Institute of Bioresources

and Sustainable Development (IBSD) at Imphal, Manipur. The Institute will concentrate on the development of bioresources and their sustainable use through biotechnological interventions for the socio-economic growth of the region. Training, research, demonstration and technology development would be the focus. It has been provisionally registered under Societies Act. The research facility is likely to become operational in the next financial year.

(d) Efforts have also been initiated to conserve rare plants, animals and microbial resource available in North-Eastern part. Based on a brain-storming session in Shillong, project proposals are under finalisation.

Reserves in Indian Ocean

2287. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any study to explore the availability of different types of reserves in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the seashore area connected with different States and Union Territories;

(c) whether the Government propose to prepare some programmes for the utilisation of these reserves;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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) Yes, Sir. The studies to explore various reserves in the ocean are an ongoing process. These studies have established availability of following types of reserves :

- Polymetallic Nodules
- Fishery Resources
- Heavy Mineral deposits
- Hydrocarbons

(1) The Department of Ocean Development has conducted survey in the Central Indian Ocean Basin for the assessment of resources for

Copper, Nickel and Cobalt bearing ferro-manganese (polymetallic) nodules. On the basis of the survey so far carried out in the 1,50,000 sq. km., allocated by UN in August, 1987, the estimated resources potential is as below :

Polymetallic Nodules : 760.00 million tonnes

Copper : 6.00 million tonnes

Nickel : 6.40 million tonnes

Cobalt : 0.98 million tonnes

Manganese : 146.00 million tonnes

(2) It has been estimated by Ministry of Agriculture that the fishery potential from the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is 3.9 million tonnes.

(3) Geological Survey of India (Marine Wing) has undertaken sea bed survey within the EEZ for non-living resources and investigations relating to earth sciences. They have delineated heavy mineral sands comprising ilmenite, rutile, zircon, sillimanite, monazite and garnet off Orissa, Andhra, Kerala and Karnataka coasts, high grade lime-mud deposit in water depths of 180 to 1200 m off Gujarat coast; phosphatised sediments in water depths of 200-1000 m off Gujarat coast; 2-5 cm thick layer of micro-manganese nodules in water depth of 2800 to 4300 m in Lakshadweep sea; Oolites and calcareous sand found in water depth of 50 to 200 m off Maharashtra and Gujarat coasts; high grade lime mud deposits in water depths of 100 to 200 m off Andhra coast; phosphatised sediments in water depths of 100-200 m South East off Chennai, Calcareous sediments in water depth of 1000 m, west of Andaman Nicobar Group of islands; high grade calcareous sands in shallow offshore and lagoons of Lakshadweep.

(4) Various measures are being taken by the Government to find new hydrocarbon reserve by, inter alia, extending exploration to deep waters and frontier areas, increasing private participation in exploration activities. Several steps are being taken by the Government to

increase crude oil production in the country which include :

- To improve the recovery factor from existing major fields by implementing Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR)/improved Oil Recovery (IOR) schemes. These would also help in accelerating oil production from the fields.
- To add reserves by exploring in the deeper layer in the producing areas.

Powers of Human Rights Commission

2288. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding powers granted by the Government to the Human Rights Commission at present;

(b) whether to curb incidence of torture and human rights violation, Amnesty International has recommended a provision of adequate safeguards for the interrogation, investigations into cases of torture, reparation of torture victims and increased cooperation between national and international bodies in the fight to end torture; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) The functions and powers of the National Human Rights Commission have been provided in detail under sections 12 to 16 of the Protection of Human Rights Act '93, which is a public document.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are several legal and constitutional provision which seek to protect the citizens against all forms of violations of human rights, including torture and other degrading treatment. Specific provision exist in the various Acts like the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act and the Criminal Procedure Code for prevention of torture during interrogation. To further strengthen the implementation of these provisions, Government is sensitizing State Police Forces and the Security Forces through training programmes. The National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions have also been set up with powers to entertain complaints and enquire into allegations relating to violations of human rights including torture. Suitable recommendations for grant of Interim Relief are made on completion of enquiry. The Government of India has also signed the United

Nations Convention against Torture aiming at greater international cooperation on issues relating to prevention of torture. Whenever, incidents involving torture and violation of human rights are brought to the notice of the Government every effort is made to punish the perpetrators and violators of the human rights.

Hindustan Insecticides Limited

2289. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Hindustan Insecticides Limited was set up by Government in 1954 with funds gifted by the WHO, to produce 700 tonnes of DDT and its capacity was expanded to 27.000 tonnes by 1989;

(b) whether the Government had banned the use of DDT for agriculture in 1989 inspite of the fact that 75 per cent of DDT is used;

(c) whether the Supreme Court ordered in 1996 for the closure of these units in Delhi;

(d) whether insecticides are poisonous and the company is facing stiff resistance from environmentalists; and

(e) if so, the Government's plans to resolve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, the capacity of Delhi unit was raised to 2744 MT DDT Technical per annum in 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government banned the use of DDT for agriculture in 1989.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Insecticides are not poisonous if used as recommended and in accordance with prescribed dosage, method and periodicity. Environmentalists have been resisting the use of certain insecticides. Government has promoted an Integrated Pest Management Programme which attempts rational and optimized use of insecticides with a view to addressing environmental concerns as well.

Projects of CAPART in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

2290. SHRI PUSP JAIN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects received and sanctioned by the CAPART in the drought affected areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the funds allocated and released to voluntary organisations for such projects during the said period, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared;

(d) the details of implementing agencies of these projects in these States;

(e) whether diversion of funds have come to the notice of the Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Environmental Orientation to School Education Scheme

2291. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned and released under the Environmental Orientation to School Education Scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the progress made under the Scheme during the said period, State-wise?

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

(b) No evaluation has been conducted in the past. At present the Scheme is under evaluation by Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai. The Report is likely to be available in July 2001 to ascertain the progress of the Scheme on an all India basis.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise Release of Funds during the Last Three Years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Environmental Orientation to School Education"

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Name of Voluntary Organisation | Amounts | | |
|--|---------|---------|-----------|
| | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Bihar | | | |
| 1. East and West Educational Society, Patna | — | 17.20 | 5.10 |
| Gujarat | | | |
| 2. Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad | 22.57 | 19.52 | 46.25 |
| 3. Virkam A. Sarabhai Community Science Centre Ahmedabad | 1.11 | 1.11 | — |
| Maharashtra | | | |
| 4. Bharati Vidyapeeth, Institute of Environment Education and Research, Pune | 1.24 | 5.10 | 0.97 |
| Orissa | | | |
| 5. Bhubaneswar Science and Environment Forum, Bhubaneswar | — | 0.65 | — |
| 6. Sankalp, Puri | — | — | 1.99 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Tamil Nadu | | | | |
| 7. CPR Environmental Education Centre, Chennai | | 17.37 | 27.37 | 53.13 |
| Uttar Pradesh | | | | |
| 8. Myana Gramodhyoga Sewa Sansthan, Khurja | | 2.64 | 2.64 | — |
| 9. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun | | 2.06 | 4.09 | — |
| 10. Uttarakhand Seva Nidhi, Almora | | 59.73 | 87.65 | 89.46 |
| NCT of Delhi | | | | |
| 11. Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi | | 14.00 | 9.32 | — |
| 12. Indian Environmental Society, New Delhi | | 2.75 | 2.75 | — |
| 13. Kalpavriksh, New Delhi | | 0.56 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 14. Sankalp, New Delhi | | 0.63 | — | — |
| Total | | 124.66 | 178.99 | 198.40 |

Multi-Campus University

2292. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether UGC has permitted multi-campus universities;

(b) if so, whether any existing universities have asked for permission to start a new campus;

(c) if so, the number of applications received from the universities in this regard, university-wise; and

(d) the number of applications cleared and the number of applications lying pending for clearance?

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

(b) to (d) According to the information furnished by UGC, the Commission received proposals from the following three Deemed to be Universities for setting up of Study Centres :-

(i) Birla Institute of Technology & Science (BITS), Pilani to start study centre at Dubai.

(ii) Birla Institute of Technology (BIT), Mesra, Ranchi to start a study centre at Bahrain.

(iii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education (MAHE), Manipal to start a study centre at Bangalore.

The proposals of BITS, Pilani and BIT, Mesra have already been approved by UGC. The proposal of MAHE, Manipal is under consideration of the Commission.

**Cracks in Buildings in Delhi
Due to Earthquake**

2293. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Government and private buildings in the Capital have developed major cracks due to earthquake on January 26, 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to provide any help in repairing the buildings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) CPWD have stated that no major cracks have developed in any Government Buildings under their maintenance. Some Government buildings have developed hair cracks in partition walls. Minor cracks have been observed in some old bungalows in LBZ area. Non-structural cracks have been observed in partition walls of Lok Nayak Bhawan, Janpath Bhawan and Supreme Court Building. Filling in expansion joints have come off at some places.

Public Works Department of Delhi Government, which is responsible for the maintenance of Police Headquarters, have informed that they have inspected the building and it was found that one piece of marble cladding on the pillar wall separating one lobby area of the 5th floor of the building and the toilet and cracks. This crack was superficial and not of serious nature as building had been designed and constructed to withstand the forces of nature due to earthquake or high wind speed.

The All India Institute of Medical Sciences have informed that they have got their building inspected by a structural consultant and no cracks of serious nature were observed. Delhi Development Authority have stated that no such case in DDA managed area has been brought to their notice.

(c) and (d) CPWD have stated that after detailed scrutiny of the buildings under their maintenance repair works is taken up with concurrence of the occupying Departments.

Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

2294. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his meeting was held with State Ministers to discuss on the Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme implemented by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed and the decisions arrived at the meeting; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, a meeting to review the performance under the centrally sponsored Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme named Swarna

Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) was held with the State Ministers on 27th December, 2000.

(b) Issues, inter-alia, relating to the poor performance by States/UTs, non-receipt of utilisation certificates, non-receipt of quarterly progress reports and steps for utilising unspent balances available with them were discussed. Suggestions for reallocation of funds within different components of SJSRY, namely Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) and Community Structure (CS), raising the educational qualification limit and also training cost under USEP, etc. were made. Non-cooperation of the banks in sanctioning of loans also came up for discussions in the meeting for which the representative of the RBI explained that suitable instructions have been issued to the banks from time to time.

(c) Follow up action has already been initiated on the suggestions made in the meeting.

Middlemen in Medico-Legal Cases

2295. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that many staffers of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital act as agents and middlemen in medico legal cases and are supplying fake reports and conducting fake surgeries enabling criminals to stay away from jails; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to counter the said tactics including starting of in-house medical facility for the Tihar inmates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(b) The Central Jail, Tihar itself has well developed in-house medical facilities for treatment of its prisoners. It is only the complicated cases which are referred to the Deen Dayal Upadhyay (DDU) Hospital. The Hospital has made specialised arrangements for attending to the patients from the Jail.

Shifting of Industries

2296. SHRI A. NARENDRA :
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT :

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

(a) the latest position of shifting of Industries from Delhi;

(b) whether any outer boundary demarcation plan for redevelopment of industries in extensive industrial areas of Samaipur Badli has been drawn by the DDA;

(c) if so, on which date and the details of the recommendations approved in this regard;

(d) the total area recommended in terms of hectares of land for the redevelopment of the said industrial areas;

(e) whether land belonging to village Libaspur has also been clubbed with the land belonging to Shamapur for redevelopment of this industrial area; and

(f) if so, the area of land of both the villages so slubbed, separately, and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that till date 16,394 industrial units have been made firm allotment of plots/flats at Bawana, Jhilmil Industrial Area, Patparganj, Badli and Narela. In addition 8,367 industries have also been found eligible under the Relocation Scheme of Government of Delhi for allotment of plots/flats.

(b) and (c) DDA has reported that a draft tentative boundary was earmarked on the 1996 survey plan identifying the Samaipur Badli Industrial area as per the profile of Extensive Industrial Area shown in MPD-2001/ Zonal Plan of Zone 'C' and the matter is being processed for consideration of the Technical Committee of DDA.

(d) An area of about 62 hac. is proposed for development.

(e) and (f) The land has been earmarked as per MPD-2001 and Zonal Department Plan of Zone 'C' profiles of Extensive Industrial Area and not as per Revenue Estate boundaries. The total area is about 62 hac.

Tracing of Culprits

2297. DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some three wheelers drivers have been snatching brief cases, jewellery and cash from the passengers travelling in vehicles about which the cases

have been registered in New Delhi Police Distt. but those drivers have not yet been traced despite giving the numbers;

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

(c) the remedial steps the Government propose to take to ensure timely registration of FIRs in the Police Stations of Delhi and tracing the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) There have been some isolated cases of this nature. However, out of seven cases reported during the last year, the accused in two cases were arrested.

(c) The steps taken by Delhi Police to ensure proper registration of FIRs include regular briefing of staff by senior officers; surprise inspection by senior officers and Vigilance Branch; and severe punishment to delinquent officials to serve as a deterrent.

Allocation of Subject Pertaining to Union Territories

2298. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the subject pertaining to Union Territories, not allocated to the nodal ministry, under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1962, issued by the Cabinet Secretariat;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the resultant confusion prevailing in various ministries of the Union Government in regard to dealing with the matters pertaining to Union Territories, particularly, Daman and Diu; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to end this confusion prevailing at the highest level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) The matters pertaining to the Union territories to be handled by the Ministry of Home Affairs are indicated in sub-section (c) of section 'B' of the Chapter "Ministry of Home Affairs" as contained in the Government of India "Allocation of Business Rules, 1961", as amended from time to time. The remaining matters are handled by the subject-matter Ministries/Departments concerned of the Government of India.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

National Human Rights Commission

2299. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission had sought that it may be allowed access to records of military and para-military courts since in its view, there is a lack of transparency in dealing with those who may have been guilty of human rights violation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had, in one case, called for the records of proceedings of the General Security Force Court of the Border Security Force. According to the provisions of section 19 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, for dealing with complaints of violation of human rights by members of the armed forces, the NHRC may, either on its own motion or on receipt of a petition, seek a report from the Central Government. After the receipt of the report, it may, either not proceed with the complaint or, as the case may be, make its recommendations to the Government. Accordingly, a report was furnished to the NHRC in terms of the requirements of the Act.

Legislation on Child Abuse

2300. SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of cases of child abuse and rape have increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to enact a separate legislation on child rape and sexual abuse; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The incidence of crimes in the entire country for the last three years (cases relating to child rape, infanticide, foeticide, abetment of suicide, exposure and abandonment, kidnapping and abduction

of children, procurement of minor girls) reported by the National Crimes Records Bureau is as under :-

| | | |
|------|---|-------|
| 1998 | — | 5802 |
| 1999 | — | 4881 |
| 2000 | — | 1576* |

*(up to December, 2000. Figures of victims of child rape not shown)

(c) and (d) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) supplemented by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) prohibits trafficking in human beings including children and lays down severe penalties. However in order to make the provisions of the ITPA and the IPC more stringent and effective, the National Commission for Women had recently held country-wide consultations involving lawyers, members of judiciary, police force, social workers etc. to consider amendments in the ITPA and laws concerning rape. The proposed amendments to ITPA are under compilation by the Commission. The Commission has made the following recommendations on amendments of laws concerning rape which have been forwarded to the Ministry of Home Affairs for appropriate action :-

- (i) the age of the consent under Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code needs to be raised to 18 years from the existing 16 years to bring it in uniformity with the provisions of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929;
- (ii) broader definition of rape;
- (iii) deletion of exception given to marital rape under Section 375 of IPC;
- (iv) compensation to rape victims by statutory provisions;
- (v) amendments in the Cr. P.C. to reduce procedural delays in the trial of rape cases; and
- (vi) enhancement of punishment when the accused knowingly transmits HIV to the victim.

Disaster Management Plan for Delhi

2301. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the wake of large scale devastation in Gujarat, MCD/NDMC have thought of any Disaster

Management Plan in the event of an earthquake in the Delhi area;

(b) the number of high-rise buildings in Delhi which may be prone to destruction in such an event;

(c) whether any action has been proposed against the builders who have defied the standards or norms of construction;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to bring in changes in the building bye-laws; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No specific survey in this regard has been made by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(c) to (e) The action as per law is taken in the cases of violation of laid down building norms.

(f) and (g) The Government have, in order to provide requisite safety measures against earthquake hazards, issued a public notice for the purpose of making suitable modifications in Clause 18 of Part III (Structural Safety and Services) of the Building Bye-laws, 1983.

Supply of Coal to Thermal Power Plants

2302. SHRI MANSINH PATEL :

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to less production and the problem of movement, the available stock of coal with various thermal power plants will last for a few days only;

(b) if so, whether any committee is working to review the regular supply of coal to thermal power plants;

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

(d) whether any difficulties have been noticed in

supply of coal to thermal power plants during the last three years and the current year;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the present condition of the stock of coal available in these thermal power plants; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government for regular supply of coal to the power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) Total coal stock with power utilities as on 7.3.2001 is 12.27 million tonnes which is approximately 17 days of linkage.

(b) and (c) A Standing Linkage Committee in the Ministry of Coal meets once every quarter to allocate coal to power houses. This committee also reviews the supplies. Further, a committee in the Cabinet Secretariat under the chairmanship of Secretary (Coordination) regularly reviews the issues of infrastructure constraints, including coal supplies to power houses.

(d) and (e) Coal companies have adequately met coal requirements of power houses during the last three years, and in the current year.

(f) and (g) The coal stocks available with power houses as on 7.3.2001 are to the extent of 12.27 million tonnes. Coal companies are geared to meet the full requirements of the power houses.

UNDP Report at Human Development

2303. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1397 dated November 28, 2000 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 (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The information has since been collected and the Assurance fulfilment report has already been furnished to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs on 26.2.2001.

Transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab

2304. SHRI SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab as per the Rajiv-Longowal Accord signed in 1985;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal before the Govt. to change the constitutional position of Chandigarh. Government of India would like the States concerned to sort out their differences over the matter amicably and would be willing to help in the matter.

[Translation]

Development of Sujata Plant

2305. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial research has developed a plant Named 'Sujata';

(b) if so, whether it is an opium breed expected to yield 10 to 15 quintals of opium seeds per hectare;

(c) if so, whether it is an oily health boosting crop; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow, a constituent establishment of CSIR has developed a variety of the POPPY PLANT (*Papaver Somniferum*) named Sujata. The seeds of Sujata are opiumless and alkaloid free. The yield of seeds ranges from 10 to 15 quintal per hectare.

(c) and (d) The seeds of Sujata have edible oil content of about 50%. The oil contains 75% unsaturated fatty acids (oleic acid and linoleic acid) and 20 to 23% protein.

[English]

Removal of Duty Anomalies

2306. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether synthetic fibre manufacturers in the country are very much peeved and want immediate removal of duty anomalies which are putting burden on the industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether import from South-Eastern countries is much cheaper than indigenous goods resulting in units being shut down due to lack of level playing field; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the situation for the domestic fibre manufacturing units?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) In the Budget proposals for 2001-2002, Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on DMT, PTA, MEG and Caprolactum is proposed to be brought down to 20%, which is same as that on Polyester Fibre/Yarn, Acrylic Fibre and Nylon Filament Yarn.

(c) and (d) The proportion of imports to total consumption is low. India is also exporting Synthetic Fibre/Yarns to other countries. However, specific cases of import of cheap fibres/yarns qualifying as "dumping" can be investigated by the competent authority.

[Translation]

Facilities to Coal Mine Labourers in Jharkhand

2307. SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Coal India Limited (CIL) for providing housing, water supply and medical facilities to coal mines labourers of Jharkhand, so far;

(b) whether health-cards issued to coal mines labourers in 1994 are not being renewed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these cards are likely to be renewed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), the amount spent by CIL for providing housing, water supply and medical facilities to employees of CIL working in the State of Jharkhand during 1999-2000 is as under :-

| | | (Rs. in crores) |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Housing | — | 27.72 |
| 2. Water Supply | — | 17.22 |
| 3. Medical | — | 83.72 |

(b) to (d) Updating of health cards is not being done. This was not considered necessary as the same is being done during periodical medical examination of employees.

[English]

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Project

2308. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from various State Governments regarding development of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Project in their States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The rural drinking water supply beings a State subject, the schemes for supply of drinking water to the rural habitations of the country are implemented by the State Governments with their own resources. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The powers to plan, sanction and implement individual rural water supply schemes have been delegated to the State Governments. As such, the States are not required to submit any representations regarding the development of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Project in their States.

Provision of Drinking Water/Sanitation Facilities in Schools of Andhra Pradesh

2309. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received a project proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the provision of Infrastructural facilities like water and sanitation in primary and upper primary schools of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to provide the essential infrastructural facilities in schools of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) A proposal regarding rain water harvesting and sanitation in schools through a scheme called "Integrated Water and Sanitation Project" was received in the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for utilisation of Technical Cooperation (TC) funds of Department for international Development (DFID), United Kingdom. As it was found that the proposed project did not fall within the purview of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), the same has been conveyed to the State Government.

Use of Third Degree by Police

2310. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is in-built mechanism in the law to check the use of third degree by police to extort information;

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

(c) whether a committee on police reforms have held that the use of third degree methods be made crime specific apart from applying strictly sections 330 and 331 IPC; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) Sections 330 and 331 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 provide for stringent punishment to whoever voluntarily causes hurt/grievous hurt to extort confession or any information for

detection of offences or to compel restoration of property or valuable security.

(c) and (d) The Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms have recommended that use of third degree measures by police should be made a specific offence under the Indian Penal Code, 1860. These recommendations have been sent to all State Governments and U.T. Administrations for necessary follow up action.

**Criminal/Corruption Charges
Against IPS Officers**

2311. SHRI MANJAY LAL :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details and the number of tainted IPS officers against whom CBI is probing serious criminal/corruption charges, State-wise; and

(b) the Departmental action being taken/proposed against tainted IPS officers against whom enquiry is going on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) CBI is probing against the following seven IPS officers :-

- (1) Shri B.S. Bola, (AGMU:93) P.E. 14(A)/99-Delhi. Under enquiry.
- (2) Shri J.K. Sharma, (AGMU:82) RC 2(A)/2000-Delhi. Under investigation.
- (3) Shri D.P. Ojha, (BH:67), RC 63(A)/96-Patna. Under investigation.
- (4) Shri Brijender Rai, (HY:74). RC 6(A)/2000-AC-I New Delhi. Under investigation.
- (5) Shri S.A. Khan, (HY:70:Rtd.). RC.1(A)/92-ACU-VII/New Delhi. Under investigation.
- (6) Shri L. Jogeshwar Singh, (MT:69:Rtd.). RC 45(A)/96-Cal. Under investigation.
- (7) Shri Sanjeev Kumar Singh, (OR:96). PE.6(S)/98-BBSR. Under enquiry.

(b) Action can be taken only after the outcome of investigation/enquiry is available.

**Central University Status to
Allahabad University**

2312. SHRI KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to accord the status of Central University to the Allahabad University; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Removal of Unauthorised Constructions

2313. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry had issued a public Notice in June, 2000 that the flat owners who do not remove unauthorised constructions, their allotment would be cancelled and the action will be taken under Public Premises Act for acquisition of those flats;

(b) if so, the number of cases in which the allotment of flats were cancelled by the DDA and without filing cases under Public Premises Act for acquisition of those flats, orders were issued to the field staff to take physical possession of the flats after dispossessing the flat owners and seal them;

(c) the reasons for not following the proper and mandatory procedure of filing cases under the Public Premises Act for acquisition of such flats;

(d) the number of cases in which such orders were issued from 1.6.2000 to 31.12.2000 and the flat owners where subjected to harassment at the hands of the field staff; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the officers responsible for issuing such orders without following the mandatory procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation had issued a Public Notice in June, 2000 for the information and guidance of allottees of DDA flats and their Welfare association that unauthorised constructions and misuses of following nature were liable to demolition and also cancellation of the allotment lease of the flats :

- (i) where construction has been done covering public space, particularly on columns;
- (ii) the flat/construction had been commercialized, in part or full. (Professionals like Doctors/Architects/Advocates, etc., using their properties for personal professional work, will not be treated as commercial units);
- (iii) where additional storey or room has been built on terrace or rooftop;
- (iv) where the neighbour had complained, with justification, of his property having been damaged or other-wise adversely affected by unauthorised construction done in the neighbourhood; and
- (v) where two or more flats have been amalgamated.

(b) and (c) The DDA have reported that its Lease Administration branch (Housing) had cancelled the allotment of 103 flats during the period from 1.6.2000 to 31.12.2000 on account of violation of terms and conditions of allotments. Simultaneously, the concerned field staff was asked to take over the physical possession of these flats, as the allottees after cancellation of allotment/lease had become unauthorised occupants. In the directions given to the occupants of the flats, it was mentioned that in case vacant possession of the flat was not given, action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 shall be taken. Mandatory provisions of Acts and Rules are being followed.

(d) In no case where the allotment of flats was cancelled by the DDA, was the possession of the flat handed over by the unauthorised occupant to the field staff of the DDA. So, the question of any harassment to the occupant of the flats by the field staff of the DDA does not arise.

However, some of the occupants who have taken remedial measures to remove the unauthorised cons-

truction/encroachment on public land and upon receipt of request from such allottees, their cases are being considered for restoration of allotments.

(e) In view of reply at (d) above, question does not arise.

Revival of Coal Companies

2314. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVA :

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA :

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any new schemes to revive the most affected coal companies in the country;

(b) is so, the details thereof and the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years and as on date, State-wise;

(c) the details of the funds utilised, State-wise during the said period;

(d) the details of the schemes initiated by the Government for the welfare/benefit of Coal Mine workers;

(e) the amount spent on the schemes to improve the living standard of the workers during the said period, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government propose to support both technically and financially to coal companies in the coming years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) to (c) The Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are the three subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) running under losses.

In February, 1996, a package of capital restructuring of CIL was approved by the Government in order to revive the loss making companies, whereby CIL's overdue liabilities of Rs. 2228.57 crores were taken care of by waiver of arrears of interest, partly by conversion to preference equity and partly by moratorium on repayment and interest accrual. These benefits were passed on to the loss making subsidiaries such as ECL and BCCL. Further, in order to improve the performance of the loss making companies of

ECL and BCCL, CIL had effected an internal restructuring of the equity and loan structure of its subsidiaries whereby debts of Rs. 994 crores in ECL and Rs. 1,180.70 crores in BCCL were converted into equity.

Despite a number of measures taken to improve the financial position of the loss making companies, these companies continue to incur losses. Therefore, Coal India Limited, the holding company, engaged Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) to suggest measures for revival of ECL. The ICICI report of ECL revival has been received. As regards BCCL and CCL, CIL Board has engaged ICICI and IDBI respectively for suggesting revival plans for BCCL and CCL.

(d) As per the National Coal Wage Agreement (NCWA-VI) entered into between the management of CIL and the trade unions, the following welfare measures/benefits are provided to the employees in the coal industry :-

1. Housing facilities;
2. Water supply arrangement;
3. Medical facilities/health care;
4. Educational facilities;
5. Canteen facilities; and
6. Sports and games etc.

The following allowances are also being paid to the employees :-

1. Underground allowance;
2. Transport subsidy/additional transport subsidy or conveyance reimbursement;
3. LTC; and
4. House rent allowance and city compensatory allowance.

In addition to the above, the workers are entitled to social security schemes like workmen's compensation benefits, coal mines provident fund, gratuity, coal mines pension scheme, life cover scheme, provision of employment to a dependant of the worker in case of death/permanent disablement etc.

(e) The amount spent on such schemes subsidiary-wise during the last three years are as follows :-

(Rs. in crores)

| Company | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|
| ECL (W.B. and Jharkhand) | 229.19 | 205.98 | 183.52 |
| BCCL (Jharkhand) | 226.17 | 233.92 | 230.00 |
| CCL (Jharkhand) | 141.87 | 141.78 | 142.65 |
| WCL (Maharashtra and M.P.) | 231.73 | 207.65 | 203.44 |
| SECL (M.P.) | 18.69 | 244.32 | 259.87 |
| MCL (Orissa) | 84.40 | 86.28 | 97.82 |
| NCL (U.P. and M.P.) | 127.86 | 129.81 | 152.67 |
| NEC (Assam) | 13.06 | 13.73 | 15.48 |
| CMPDIL (Jharkhand) | 7.92 | 7.70 | 9.31 |

(f) and (g) As a Central Government policy, budgetary support to Coal India Limited (CIL) has been phased out since 1996-97 and CIL has to meet requirement of funds for investment from its own internal resources.

[Translation]

Anganwadi Centres

2315. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Anganwadi centres under ICDS project, in respect of which the demand is pending for approval in the Ministry, State-wise;

(b) the details of development blocks in Himachal Pradesh which have been covered under I.C.D.S. project but the posts of programme officer have not been created for them; and

(c) the reasons for not creating the posts so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Government of India have received proposals from State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka for opening of 2487 and 6655 Anganwadi Centers respectively in these States.

(b) At present, 72 ICDS Projects are operational in the State of Himachal Pradesh and posts of CDPO have been created for all these projects.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Women Education by Voluntary Organisations in Gujarat

2316. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of voluntary organisations (VOs) for the spread of women education in Gujarat;

(b) the amount provided and utilised by these VOs for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) the rules for conducting review of the said programme; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government for implementation of such programmes and proportionate allocation to States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development provides financial assistance to voluntary organisations throughout the country including the State of Gujarat under various schemes for different educational activities including women's education. Details of such grants of Rs. one lakh and above are generally given in the Annual Reports of the Ministry. Schemes generally have inbuilt mechanism for post-sanction monitoring. Periodic inspection visits are also conducted by the officers of the Ministry. A task force has also been constituted to monitor the utilisation of funds. Normally, no State-wise proportionate allocations are made under the schemes for financial assistance to voluntary organisations. The proposals received from individual organisations are considered as per the existing policies of Government of India and laid down norms.

[Translation]

Security to Members of Parliament

2317. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Members of Parliament to whom security has been provided by the Government and the basis thereof;

(b) whether the Government propose to review their decision in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the review is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) Security cover is provided to Members of Parliament depending on threat perception assessed by security agencies. The number of protectees keeps changing depending upon assessment of threat. This is a continuous process and subject to periodical review.

Privatisation of Higher Education

2318. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ :

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

(a) whether consultative committee on privatisation of higher education has been set up;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether educationists of the country have not been included in this committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No such committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Posting of SCs/STs in IITs

2319. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Forum of SC/ST' have demanded for posting of adequate number of persons belonging to

the SC/ST Officers on important posts/assignments in all Departments;

(b) if so, the number of posts of Professors/ Associate Professors/equivalents thereof and Lecturers in all the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the number of SCs/STs working against such posts as on 1.1.1996 and their percentage as compared to the total posts; and

(c) the number of persons appointed to such posts from 1.1.1997 onwards and the number of SCs/STs among them and their percentage as compared to total such appointments?

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

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

Additional Facilities for IT Courses

2320. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated investment on creation of additional educational/training facilities for IT courses in IITs and Regional Engineering Colleges; and

(b) the details of foreign assistance likely to be available including private investment for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Task Force on Human Resource Development (HRD) in Information Technology (IT) has estimated an investment of Rs. 2000 crore to ensure supply of adequate and quality manpower for the IT sector. This also includes creation of additional educational/training facilities for IT courses in IITs and Regional Engineering Colleges. There is no proposal to seek foreign assistance for this specific purpose.

Delhi as Earthquake Prone Area

2321. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi is prone to seismic activity;

(b) if so, whether there is a contingency and evacuation machinery and plan in case of any eventuality; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN) : (a) Delhi is in seismic Zone IV as per zoning map prepared by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

(b) and (c) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi have informed that while no such contingency and evacuation plan has been finalised so far, it is under their active consideration.

Upgradation of Sixth Schedule

2322. SHRI SAMAR CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Tripura for upgrading the Sixth Schedule with additional rights and authorities for further strengthening of the Tripura Tribal Autonomous District Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have also received a proposal for funding 25 points package of development programme in the State for tribal area development and employment to the unemployed youths; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Task Force on Education

2323. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had constituted a Task Force during last year to make education policy better and more pragmatic;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Task Force in this regard;

(c) whether such apprehensions are being made that higher education will be out of the reach for the lower and middle class people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Apprehensions expressed in this regard have been taken note of.

[English]

Drought Prone Area Programme

2324. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drought conditions and ecological conditions have not shown any perceptible improvement even after implementing the drought prone area programme for two decades;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the drought prone areas;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any fresh survey of drought prone areas in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government propose to consider a comprehensive special package for these areas to meet the situation; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The Drought Prone Areas Programmes (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) are special area development programmes being implemented since 1973-

74 and 1997-98 respectively. These programmes could not neutralize the adverse impact of the overall process of degradation inspite of their implementation for a long time. Of the many factors responsible for the above situation, the most important factor is that under both the programmes, a wide range of activities not necessarily related to the core objectives were taken up in the past by spreading them thinly over widely dispersed areas. This tended to defuse focus on efforts to be made for achieving the core objectives of the programmes. Attempts at mitigating the sufferings of the people were also aimed at the provision of adhoc relief through income generating activities funded from the area development programmes without integrating such works with programmes for land and water conservation.

(c) to (e) In order to make suitable corrections in the implementation of the programmes and bring about perceptible impact in the programme areas, the Government had set up a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, former Member, Planning Commission which reviewed the contents, methodology, funding pattern and institutional mechanism in the implementation of the programmes and recommended suitable corrective measures. The Committee had also recommended a scientific criteria for identification of drought prone and desert areas in the country. According to this criteria, DPAP now covers 961 blocks in 180 districts of 16 States and DDP covers 232 blocks in 40 districts of 7 States.

(f) and (g) On the basis of the recommendations of the Technical Committee headed by Prof. C.H. Hanumantha Rao, DPAP and DDP are now being implemented on integrated watershed development basis as per the Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f 1.4.1995. These Guidelines provide comprehensive measures for development of the natural resource base of the programme areas. The programmes are also made peoples programme by delegating responsibility of planning, implementation and management of the watershed development projects to the watershed communities with technical and financial support from the Government and non-governmental organisations.

NSDI Programme in Rajasthan

2325. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether NSDI programme was launched in Rajasthan during 1954 and the reimbursement of expenditure for NSDI and House keeping staff was made by the Union Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that during 1972-73 even after entrusting control of this scheme to Rajasthan Government, the expenditure incurred on NSDI and House keeping staff continued to be borne by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the total amount yet to be reimbursed by the Union Government to the State; and

(d) the time by which the reimbursement of due amount is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) The Department of Women and Child Development is not implementing the NSDI programme. However, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is implementing a "National Discipline Scheme for Instructors (NDSI) programme".

The National Discipline Scheme was originally started in 1954 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation as a programme for instilling discipline and imparting training in mass drill among the younger generation. The Scheme was later transferred to the then Ministry of Education in 1958. It was later evolved into an integrated Scheme renamed as National Fitness Corps in 1965. From 1965 onwards, the question of transferring the employees under the NDSI/ NFC Scheme to the State Governments started receiving attention of the Union Government. However, due to the unwillingness of the State Governments to take over the Staff/Instructors, mainly for fear of additional financial liability, the decision regarding transfer could not be implemented before 1972. Thereafter, the Central Government agreed to meet in full their expenditure on pay and allowances of all the absorbed staff, if necessary, for so long as they remained in service. The Union Government has been reimbursing to the State Governments, to the extent possible, the pay and allowances of the staff/Instructors from its limited Budget allocation.

Government of Rajasthan has projected an estimated cost during the year 2000-2001 to the tune of Rs. 284.76 lakh. During the last three years, Government of India has reimbursed an amount of Rs. 210.00 lakh to Government of Rajasthan. During the current financial year, a grant of Rs. 15.00 lakh is being released to Government of Rajasthan.

Housing Projects for Kargil Martyrs and Economically Weaker Sections in Dwarka and Rohini

2326. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE :

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI :

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "fraud alleged in DDA Housing Projects" appearing in 'The Hindustan Times' dated February 12, 2001;

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

(c) the reasons for awarding contract, more than the cost quoted by registered contractors of DDA;

(d) whether his Ministry has asked for a detailed report from the DDA regarding its housing projects for the families of Kargil martyrs and economically weaker sections in Dwarka and Rohini;

(e) if so, the details of the report submitted by DDA;

(f) whether the report and project of DDA were examined by the experts of his Ministry;

(g) if so, the outcome thereof;

(h) whether the Government propose to conduct a CBI inquiry in this regard;

(i) if not, the reasons therefor;

(j) whether the structure of the buildings would be made earthquake proof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the said news-item. Detailed report has been obtained from the DDA in this respect.

(c) to (k) DDA have informed that Hollow Block Technology is a new technology which has been introduced to encourage alternate building materials and also keeping in view the shortage of bricks in Delhi. Due to closure of

brick kilns in Delhi, it is difficult to get standard quality bricks in huge quantity for mass construction. Also, the Hollow Block Technology is well established in advanced countries. DDA has taken an initiative to bring this technology in a safe and sound manner.

DDA have informed that before adopting this technology in mass housing construction, it had undertaken a pilot project as a part of research and development scheme at Vasant Kunj associating Indian Institute of Technology to finalise the standards and specifications. The behaviour of these pilot houses was observed before going in for other projects. The DDA have informed that for Rohini and Dwarka projects, the Indian Institute of Technology was associated as a consultant for structural designing and quality check.

Keeping in view that the design of this project was done by using Hollow Block Technology, Limited number of people have responded to tenders and as the tenders were not invited for construction involving conventional technology, it is misconceived that tenders were given at cost quoted more by the registered contractors. The tenders, as per DDA, were called after having wide publicity and as per procedure laid down in DDA.

As far as delay is concerned, the DDA have informed that these delays were caused due to this being a new technology, work involved in import and installation of sophisticated, computerized and fully automatic cement concrete hollow block manufacturing plants, land problems shortage of stipulated materials, problems relating to stone crusher and other operational and maintenance problems in the imported manufacturing equipments for the plant.

DDA have also informed that the Hollow Block Technology is different from the pre-fabricated technology and all the quality design, structure and aesthetic has been done as per specified codes and building laws. They have also informed that houses at Rohini and Dwarka are safe and earthquake resistant within the parameters prevalent in IS Codes.

Since the IIT had been fully associated with the project from the very beginning, the Government do not deem it necessary to refer it to the CBI for investigation.

IIT had been fully associated from the very beginning, necessary provisions against earthquake forces have been incorporated in the design as per the latest I.S. Codes for Delhi region for earthquake resistant buildings.

Chitudih Mine Accident under BCCL

2327. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN :
SHRI SUBODH RAY :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether another incident of mine accident took place in Chitudih mine under the BCCL a week after the mine disaster that took place in Bagdigi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether none of the top BCCL officers turned up to Chitudih Mine and there was no sign of rescue work for several hours;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) On 9.2.2001 at about 12.00 hours an accident occurred in Katras Chitudih Colliery of BCCL, resulting in death of 1 miner.

(b) Preliminary enquiry has indicated that the cause of accident was inundation from a gallery of the same mine.

(c) General Manager and other senior officers of the area including GM(Safety) and 2 Deputy Chief Mining Engineers (Safety) from Koyla Bhawan and DGMS officials rushed to the site immediately for making an on the spot assessment of the situation and rescue and recovery work started immediately.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Courses on All Religions in Universities

2328. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to SQ. No. 432 dated 19.12.2000, regarding courses on all religions in universities and state :

(a) whether the Government have issued directions to the universities of the country to start a comprehensive religious course that covers ethics from all the religions practised in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Stock of Coal in CIL

2329. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the stock of coal with all the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) is constantly increasing;

- (b) if so, the details of monthly increase in the stock of coal and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Wasteland Development Department

2330. SHRIMATI BHAVNA BEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the year in which the Wasteland Development Department was created;

- (b) whether the Principal Director of Audit Economic and Service Ministries, New Delhi has carried out the audit;

- (c) if so, the details thereof;

- (d) the period upto which the audit has been carried out;

- (e) the details of audit report, State-wise, especially for Gujarat during each of the last three years;

- (f) whether any objections have been raised against the organisations funded for the development of wasteland;

- (g) if so, the details thereof; and

- (h) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Department of Wastelands Development (DoWD) was set-up under the Ministry of Rural Development in 1992. Subsequently in April, 1999, the DoWD was re-named as the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and all land based programmes of the Ministry were brought within its purview.

- (b) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Principal Director of Audit Economic and Service Ministries, New Delhi had carried out audit with respect to the following programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

- (i) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

- (ii) Support to NGOs/VAs Scheme (Grant-in-Aid)

- (iii) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

1. **Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)** : The audit was conducted during December, 1997 to April, 1998. The audit details have been incorporated in Para No. 10.4 of Report No. 4 of 2000 (Civil) and Para No. 15 of Report No. 2 of 2000 (Civil).

2. **Support to NGOs/VAs Scheme (GIA)** : The audit was conducted for the period 1997-98 and the audit details have been incorporated in audit Para 15 of Report No. 2 of 2000 (Civil).

3. **Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)** : The audit was conducted during April 1998 to June, 1998 and audit details have been incorporated in Para 3 of Report No. 3 of 1999 (Civil).

- (e) The details of audit report during each of the last three years, Programme/Scheme-wise are given as under :

I. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) :

(i) **Rajasthan** : The commencement of work of Baleswar Wastelands Development Project (BWDP) in Sikar district without obtaining sanction of Government of India (GOI) led to un-authorized expenditure of Rs. 125.26 lakhs and blocking of un-spent balance of Rs. 14.74 lakhs (till it was refunded).

(ii) Maharashtra :

- (a) Pre-sanction checks for IWDP, Nasik were lax and Agro Forestry Federation (AFF), Nasik was not directly involved in wastelands development.
- (b) Pre-condition of involvement of local community and sharing of usufruct by local people were negated due to planting on the Army land.

II. Support to NGOs/VAs Scheme (Grant-in-Aid)**(i) Maharashtra :**

- (a) Pre-sanction checks were lax in sanctioning projects to Army Foundation for Environment Conservation (AFEC), New Delhi and Agro-Forestry Federation (AFF), Nasik was not directly involved in wastelands development.

(ii) Haryana :

AFEC had poor survival rate and it ranged from 5 to 15%.

III. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

The audit report has highlighted certain discrepancies in the implementation of Programme in Programme States. These are mainly as under :

- (a) Increase in drought prone areas even after implementation of the programme for almost two decades.
- (b) Overlapping of objectives of multiplicity of Rural Development Programmes, absence of accountability, lack of initiative at the Central level to dovetail identical programmes etc.
- (c) Complete development and saturation of watershed were not achieved; evaluation was not conducted to ascertain the impact of the programme.
- (d) Scientific techniques like aerial photography and remote sensing were not used.
- (e) Efficiency of conservation of water and water resources was not measured.
- (f) Crop demonstrations were not undertaken.
- (g) Funds were diverted for activities/schemes beyond the scope of the programme.

(h) Survival rate of plantations was low.

- (i) Inventory of assets created under the programme was not maintained; and
- (j) Unit cost of land development varied widely from State to State.

In case of Gujarat, it was mainly pointed out that :

- (a) In identified districts, funds were diverted to other schemes/activities not connected with the programme; and
- (b) Funds were parked in Personal Ledger Account (PLA) with Treasury.

(f) to (h) Organisations where objections have been raised are Agro-Forestry Federation (AFF), Nasik and Army Foundation for Environment Conservation (AFEC). It was observed by the audit that AFEC had no past experience and AFF was not directly involved in wastelands development.

Unspent balance of Rs. 14.74 lakhs alongwith accrued interest has since been recovered from District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), Sikar. An evaluator has been appointed to ascertain the expenditure made in accordance with guidelines. For closer scrutiny of experience and expertise of Non-governmental Organisations, all the on-going projects were transferred to Council For Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi. All new proposals for sanction of projects to NGOs/VAs are now being considered by CAPART. Necessary information/clarifications have been furnished to the Audit.

The audit observations have also been communicated to the concerned State Governments/organisations for corrective measures.

[Translation]

**Construction Work in Rani Durgawati
University, Jabalpur**

2331. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the amount of grant provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to the Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur since Sixth Five Year Plan, till now for construction works including construction of sports complex;

(b) the extent to which the construction works have been completed so far; and

(c) the extent to which the construction works are still incomplete even after providing the grants by UGC and the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

**Compensation to Kins of Persons
Killed in J&K**

2332. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of security personnel/civilians killed/injured by militants in Jammu and Kashmir during each of the last three years, till date, and

(b) the details of compensation paid to the next of kin of the deceased security personnel and civilians so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) As per available information :

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 (upto Feb. end) |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|----------------------------|
| Security personnel killed | 232 | 356 | 397 | 61 |
| Security personnel injured | 479 | 741 | 864 | 182 |
| Civilians killed | 867 | 821 | 762 | 151 |
| Civilian injured | 1187 | 1119 | 1258 | 387 |

(b) Ex-gratia payments in case of deaths, specified types of injuries and specified damage to property caused in terrorist incidents are made by the State Government as per norms prescribed by them. These amounts are reimbursed by Central Government as per norms fixed for admissibility of reimbursement claims.

In addition next of kin of Army/Central Paramilitary Force personnel also receive ex-gratia relief from their respective organisations.

[Translation]

**Potable Water and Sewage Schemes in
Uttar Pradesh**

2333. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any steps to implement potable water and sewage projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of cities/towns proposed to be covered under these projects, project-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to include these projects in the current Five Year Plan;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the World Bank of any other agency has agreed to provide assistance for these projects; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (e) Water supply and Sewage being state subject, it is the responsibility of State Governments to plan, implement, operate and maintain water supply and sewage facilities and make adequate provision of funds in their State plans for the purpose. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments for providing water supply facilities to the towns having population less than 20,000 (as per 1991 census), a Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched during 1993-94 in order to provide Central assistance to the State Governments on 50:50 matching basis between Centre and State. Under AUWSP, water supply schemes for 190 towns of Uttar Pradesh have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 14,924.86 lakhs and Rs. 5614.97 lakhs have been released to the Government of Uttar Pradesh as Central share. Details of these schemes are in the enclosed statement. There is no Central Sector Scheme under which funds can be provided for provision of sewage facilities.

An Integrated project for construction of Barrage over River Ganga has been sanctioned by the Government of

India at an estimated cost of Rs. 263.40 crores and it has been decided that 50% of this amount would be given as loan to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh by the Union Government. The project envisages to rectify gradual shifting of river Ganga from its right bank i.e. Kanpur and also to solve the drinking water problem.

Against the Central share of Rs. 131.70 crores, which is to be released as loan to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 70.49 crores have been released till date.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Schemes Sanctioned

| Sl.No. | Name of Town | District |
|--------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Karhal | Mainpuri |
| 2. | Hastinapur | Meerut |
| 3. | Jalali | Aligarh |
| 4. | Jattari | Aligarh |
| 5. | Harduaganj | Aligarh |
| 6. | Kheragarh | Agra |
| 7. | Haldaur | Bijnor |
| 8. | Umarikalan | Moradabad |
| 9. | Nidhaulikalan | Etha |
| 10. | Raya | Mathura |
| 11. | Marehra | Etha |
| 12. | Achnera | Agra |
| 13. | Sasni | Aligarh |
| 14. | Ghiror | Mainpuri |
| 15. | Tulsipur | Gonda |
| 16. | Golabazar | Gorakhpur |
| 17. | Mehnagar | Azamgarh |
| 18. | Jiyanapur | Azamgarh |
| 19. | Azmatgarh | Azamgarh |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-----------------|-----------------|
| 20. | Ghughuli | Maharajganj |
| 21. | Reoti | Ballia |
| 22. | Sikanderpur | Ballia |
| 23. | Karari | Allahabad |
| 24. | Bansdih | Ballia |
| 25. | Chandauli | Varanasi |
| 26. | Bakewar | Etawah |
| 27. | Lakhna | Etawah |
| 28. | Kulpahar | Hamirpur |
| 29. | Jhijnhak | Kanpur |
| 30. | Bithoor | Kanpur |
| 31. | Naraini | Bands |
| 32. | Tirwaganj | Farrukhabad |
| 33. | Talgram | Farrukhabad |
| 34. | Nawabganj | Unnao |
| 35. | Neotini | Unnao |
| 36. | Mohan | Unnao |
| 37. | Sandi | Hardoi |
| 38. | Pali | Hardoi |
| 39. | Islamnagar | Badaun |
| 40. | Singhai Bharora | Lakhimpur-Kheri |
| 41. | Katra | Sahajahanpur |
| 42. | Bilariaganj | Azamgarh |
| 43. | Ramnagar | Barabanki |
| 44. | Sankargarh | Allahabad |
| 45. | Ghorawal | Sonebhadra |
| 46. | Sidhaur | Barabanki |
| 47. | Chopan | Sonebhadra |
| 48. | B.B. Nagar | Bulandshahar |
| 49. | Daurala | Meerut |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|--------------|----------------|
| 50. | Faridpur | Bareilly |
| 51. | Usawan | Badaun |
| 52. | Saurik | Farukhabad |
| 53. | Harriya | Basti |
| 54. | Hariharpur | Basti |
| 55. | Bansgaon | Gorakhpur |
| 56. | Bikapur | Faizabad |
| 57. | Sarai Akil | Allahabad |
| 58. | Dudhi | Sonebhadra |
| 59. | Pali | Lalitpur |
| 60. | Oran | Banda |
| 61. | Risia Bazar | Bahraich |
| 62. | Jhalu | Bijnore |
| 63. | Adri | Mau |
| 64. | Atsu | Etawah |
| 65. | Hargaon | Sitapur |
| 66. | Purwa | Unnao |
| 67. | Pukharayan | Kanpur (Dehat) |
| 68. | Bisharatganj | Bareilly |
| 69. | Narora | Bulandshahar |
| 70. | Jahangirpur | Bulandshahar |
| 71. | Chattari | Bulandshahar |
| 72. | Bilaspur | Bulandshahar |
| 73. | Kakore | Bulandshahar |
| 74. | Alum | Muzaffamagar |
| 75. | Banat | Muzaffamagar |
| 76. | Asharafpur | Ambedkar Nagar |
| 77. | Jyoti Khuria | Mainpuri |
| 78. | Nai Bazar | Bhadohi |
| 79. | Rasulabad | Unnao |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-------------------|----------------|
| 80. | Siwal Khas | Meerut |
| 81. | Katera | Jhansi |
| 82. | Jahanabad | Pilibhit |
| 83. | Kalinagar | Pilibhit |
| 84. | Barbar | Lakhimpur |
| 85. | Usebat | Badaun |
| 86. | Faizganj Behata | Badaun |
| 87. | Madaundh | Banda |
| 88. | Karnawal | Meerut |
| 89. | Fariha | Firozabad |
| 90. | Manjholiraj | Deoria |
| 91. | Ittifatganj | Ambedkar Nagar |
| 92. | Bhadarsa | Faizabad |
| 93. | Mohammadabad | Farukhabad |
| 94. | Chharra | Aligarh |
| 95. | Pilkhana | Aligarh |
| 96. | Sahpau | Hatharas |
| 97. | Sahanpur | Bijnor |
| 98. | Bharatganj | Allahabad |
| 99. | Shergarh | Bareilly |
| 100. | Sirauli | Bareilly |
| 101. | Akbarpur | Kanpur (Dehat) |
| 102. | Shahganj | Jaunpur |
| 103. | Gohand | Hamirpur |
| 104. | Kharela | Mohaba |
| 105. | Fatehpur Chaurasi | Unnao |
| 106. | Tindwari | Banda |
| 107. | Sarila | Hamirpur |
| 108. | Bidhuna | Auraiyya |
| 109. | Kithore | Meerut |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-------------------|---------------|
| 110. | Suriyawan | Ravidas Nagar |
| 111. | Manakapur | Gonda |
| 112. | Ranipur | Jhansi |
| 113. | Chirgaon | Jhansi |
| 114. | Mahrauni | Lalitpur |
| 115. | Amila Nagar | Mau |
| 116. | Aligarh | Etah |
| 117. | Barhapur | Bijnore |
| 118. | Talbehat | Lalitpur |
| 119. | Ahaura | Mirzapur |
| 120. | Raja Ka Rampur | Etah |
| 121. | Satrikh | Barabanki |
| 122. | Jasraana | Firozabad |
| 123. | Fatehganj Paschim | Bareilly |
| 124. | Purdilnagar | Mahamayanagar |
| 125. | Phulpur | Azamgarh |
| 126. | Pipraich | Gorakhpur |
| 127. | Barahani Bazar | Siddarthnagar |
| 128. | Chaparauli | Baghapat |
| 129. | Sonkh | Mathura |
| 130. | Patiyali | Etah |
| 131. | Vijaygarh | Aligarh |
| 132. | Swar | Rampur |
| 133. | Shamsabad | Farukhabad |
| 134. | Achhalda | Auraiya |
| 135. | Kerakat | Jaunpur |
| 136. | Ramkola | Kushinagar |
| 137. | Musafirkhana | Sultanpur |
| 138. | Barhalganj | Gorakhpur |
| 139. | Kachhwa | Mirzapur |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|---------------------|---------------|
| 140. | Soharatgarh | Siddarthnagar |
| 141. | Saralmeer | Azamgarh |
| 142. | Maurawan | Unnao |
| 143. | Chaumuha | Mathura |
| 144. | Khanpur | Bulandshahar |
| 145. | Bhinga | Shrawasti |
| 146. | Auras | Unnao |
| 147. | Bidiyapur | Auraiya |
| 148. | Munderabazar | Gorakhpur |
| 149. | Sewarahi | Kushinagar |
| 150. | Captainganj | Kushinagar |
| 151. | Kauriyaganj | Aligarh |
| 152. | Sisauli | Muzaffarnagar |
| 153. | Bhatparrani | Deoria |
| 154. | Bugrasi | Bulandshahar |
| 155. | Ekauna | Shrawasti |
| 156. | Kachhla | Budaun |
| 157. | Hata | Kushinagar |
| 158. | Gosaiganj | Faizabad |
| 159. | Doharighat | Mau |
| 160. | Sainthal | Bareilly |
| 161. | Mandawar | Bijnore |
| 162. | Khadda | Kushinagar |
| 163. | Saidpur | Budaun |
| 164. | Nawabganj | Gonda |
| 165. | Koeripur | Sultanpur |
| 166. | Mohammadabad-Gohana | Mau |
| 167. | Safipur | Unnao |
| 168. | Hasayan | Hathras |
| 169. | Unchahar | Raebareilly |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|------------------|--------------|
| 170. | Shahpur | Muzaffamagar |
| 171. | Rabupura | G.B. Nagar |
| 172. | Behat | Saharanpur |
| 173. | Ganjmoradabad | Unnao |
| 174. | Afjalgarh | Bijnor |
| 175. | Sultanpur | Saharanpur |
| 176. | Maliabad | Lucknow |
| 177. | Iglas | Aligarh |
| 178. | Pipiganj | Gorakhpur |
| 179. | Dariabad | Barabanki |
| 180. | Mursan | Hathras |
| 181. | Aminagar Sarai | Baghpat |
| 182. | Phaphund | Auraiya |
| 183. | Deorania | Bareilly |
| 184. | Babarpur Ajitmal | Auraiya |
| 185. | Hyderabad | Unnao |
| 186. | Sindhauri | Sitapur |
| 187. | Rithora | Bareilly |
| 188. | Lalganj | Rae Bareilly |
| 189. | Parikhitgarh | Meerut |
| 190. | Ambehta | Saharanpur |

[English]

Grassroot Innovations

2334. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- whether there is any scheme to promote and encourage local grassroot innovations helpful in daily life;
- is so, the details thereof; and
- the amount earmarked for the purpose?

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 Government has set up the National Innovation Foundation in March, 2000.

(b) The objectives of the Foundation are :-

- To help India become an inventive and creative society and global leader in sustainable technologies by scouting, spawning and sustaining and promoting grassroots innovations.
- To ensure evolution and diffusion of green grassroots innovations in a selective, time bound and mission oriented basis so as to meet the socio-economic and environmental needs of our society with full care to ensure that intellectual property and other rights of innovators are protected and they are active partner in the decision making process for the diffusion of innovations.
- To provide and facilitate institutional support in scouting, spawning, sustaining and scaling up grassroots green innovations and helping their transition to self supporting activities, seeking self reliance through competitive advantage of innovation based enterprises and/or application of people generated sustainable technologies at grassroots level.
- To evolve strategies and conduct, co-ordinate and support research, design and development efforts in the country on grassroots innovations so as to attain and maintain technological competence and enhance self reliance. To build linkages between excellence in formal scientific systems and informal knowledge systems and create a Knowledge Network to link various stakeholders through applications of information technologies and also otherwise.
- To promote wider social awareness, and possible commercial and non commercial applications of know-how generated as a result of (i) to (iv) keeping in view the intellectual property and other rights, including benefit sharing, of innovators, and encourage their incorporation in educational curriculum, developmental policies and programmes.
- To undertake any other activity that society considers appropriate to fulfil above objectives mentioned in (i) to (v).

(c) The Government have given a one time grant-in-aid of Rs. 20.00 crores for creating a corpus fund for the running of the Foundation. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 crore was also given to meet the expenses for the first year.

Low Consumption and Export of Steel

2335. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total steel production in the country is in excess of the total steel consumption and export;

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

(c) the reasons for the low consumption of steel; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase consumption and export of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) and (b) Apparent consumption of steel has been defined as production plus imports minus exports plus variation in stock. The comparative figures for production, consumption, exports and imports of finished steel for 1999-2000 are as noted below :

(In '000 tonnes)

| Production | Consumption | Exports (Provisional) | Imports (Provisional) |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 26711 | 25015 | 2670 | 1600 |

(c) The main reasons for the low consumption of steel inter alia, include :

(i) Sluggish demand in the steel consuming sectors.

(ii) Overall economic slow down in the country.

(iii) Lack of awareness regarding the varied uses of steel.

(iv) Lack of investment in infrastructure and delayed start of Mega Projects in infrastructure.

(d) Government has taken several steps to increase the consumption and export of steel in the country. These are :

(i) To boost the demand and consumption of steel, the Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel has launched a National Campaign for increasing the demand for steel, especially, in non traditional sectors, such as rural and agro based industrial sectors.

(ii) 'A Steel Exporters Forum' has been set up to help steel exporters to overcome bottlenecks in exports.

(iii) Main producers are orienting product-mix to suit the market requirements and adjusting production in tune with the changed market demand.

(iv) Producers are developing and nourishing long term customer relationship by entering into MOUs/supply arrangement with the customers.

(v) Steel Producers have taken steps to reduce costs and improve techno economic parameters.

[Translation]

Reclassification of the Earthquake Sensitive Zones

2336. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scientists of India Meteorological Department have given suggestions for the fresh reclassification of the earthquake sensitive zones;

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

(c) whether the seismic activities have recently increased in different parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) Sir, the seismic zoning map of India is published by Bureau of Indian Standards. This publication is periodically updated by the Bureau by incorporating inputs from various agencies including India Meteorological Department. The latest map was published in 1986. Action has been initiated by the Bureau of Indian Standards to revise and update this map.

(c) and (d) The occurrence of earthquakes is purely a random phenomena. Seismic tremors of slight to moderate

intensity have occurred recently in various parts of the country including, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Karanataka, Northeast region, Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman Islands region.

[English]

Production Cost/Price of Coal

2337. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of production and price of coal, grade-wise;

(b) whether there is increase in the cost production with the decline in the percentage of wages; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) The average cost of production per tonne of Coal India (CIL)

Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) are as follows :-

| Year | Cost of Production per tonne in CIL | Cost of Production per tonne in SCCL |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1999-2000 | Rs. 540.08 | Rs. 803.60 |

The grade-wise prices of coal produced by the subsidiaries of CIL and SCCL are given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) There has been increase in the cost of production due to following reasons :-

(i) Steep increase in the prices of some of the basic inputs such as diesel, petrol, oil, lubricants, spares, store consumables, timber, steel, power etc.; and

(ii) Increase in the wage-bill due to wage revision under the National Coal Wage Agreement-VI.

Statement

Price of ROM Coal W.E.F. 1.2.2001

1.A. Non-Coking Coal

(Rs. Per Tonne)

| Grade | WCL | | SECL | | | CCL | | BCCL | | NCL | | MCL | |
|-------|------|------|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| | LF | NLF | In Certain Specified Mines | LF | NLF | LF | NLF | LF | NLF | LF | NLF | LF | NLF |
| A | 1083 | 1017 | 1100 | 999 | 934 | 1177 | 1100 | 1121 | 1047 | 1147 | 1072 | 979 | 912 |
| B | 1022 | 956 | 1034 | 939 | 872 | 1065 | 989 | 1014 | 942 | 1039 | 964 | 885 | 819 |
| C | 955 | 890 | 862 | 784 | 717 | 890 | 813 | 847 | 774 | 867 | 792 | 740 | 674 |
| D | 902 | 835 | 736 | 669 | 600 | 758 | 680 | 722 | 648 | 740 | 664 | 633 | 566 |
| E | | 708 | | | 497 | | 539 | | 514 | | 527 | | 445 |
| F | | 590 | | | 396 | | 431 | | 410 | | 420 | | 351 |
| G | | 445 | | | 283 | | 308 | | 294 | | 300 | | 250 |

Note :

"LF" Stands for : Long Flame.

"NLF" Stands for : Non-Long Flame. The above list is only for run of Mine Coal. Separate rates exist for steam, Rubble and Slack.

*Price of ROM Coal for ECL W.E.F. 1.2.2001***1.B. Non-Coking Coal**

| (Rs. Per Tonne) | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------|------|------------------|-----|----------|---|------|
| Grade | Rates in certain specified SP Mines | Rates in certain specified Mines in Raniganj | SP Mines and Mugma | | Rajmahal Project | | Salanpur | Coal produced in other Collieries of Raniganj | |
| | | | LF | NLF | LF | NLF | | NLF | LF |
| A | 1319 | 1388 | 1199 | 1120 | | | 1177 | 1263 | 1184 |
| B | 1192 | 1312 | 1085 | 1007 | | | 1059 | 1192 | 1115 |
| C | 996 | 1118 | 905 | 828 | | | 870 | 1018 | 939 |
| D | 810 | 905 | 735 | 660 | 915 | | 694 | 824 | 748 |
| E | | | | 524 | | 703 | 524 | | 524 |
| F | | | | 417 | | 597 | 417 | | 417 |
| G | | | | 298 | | 479 | 298 | | 298 |

*ECL" Stands for Eastern Coalfields Limited.

*Price of Coal (R.O.M.) W.E.F. 1.2.2001***2. Coking Coal**

| Grade | BCCL | | ECI Mugma | CCL | SECL | WCL | Subsidiaries other than BCCL, ECL & CCL |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|---|
| | Rates in certain specified Mines | Other than specified Mines | | | | | |
| Steel Grade-I | 1914 | 1695 | | | | | |
| Steel Grade-II | 1598 | 1416 | | | | | |
| Washery Grade-I | 1385 | 1227 | 1312 | 1287 | 1096 | 1075 | |
| Washery Grade-II | 1147 | 1016 | 1087 | 1067 | 907 | 890 | |
| Washery Grade-III | 848 | 751 | 803 | 789 | 671 | 803 | |
| Washery Grade-IV | 789 | 699 | 747 | 734 | 625 | 659 | |
| Semi-Coking Grade-I | 1335 | 1183 | Raniganj 1360 | 1241 | | | 1096 |
| Semi Coking Grade-II | 1106 | 979 | Raniganj 1126 | 1027 | | | 907 |

3. **Direct Feed** 1899 (Ash exceeding 20% but not exceeding 21%)
Coking Coal in certain specified Mines

4. **North Eastern Coalfields**

| Assam Coal | Grade of Coal & UHV Range (K.Cal. Kg.) | Run of Mines Rs./Te. |
|------------|--|----------------------|
| A | 6200-6299 | 998 |
| B | 5600-6199 | 741 |

Note :

1. In grade A, for every additional universal heat value (UHV) of 100 kilo calories per kg. exceeding 6299 kilo calories per kg., additional Rs. 65 per m.t. is added to the price of a grade.
2. For UHV exceeding 7099 kilo calories per kg., the price of coal is Rs. 1836 per m.t. for run of mine (ROM) coal.

5. **Singareni Collieries Comapny Limited**

(Rs. per tonne)

| Grade | Steam Coal | Slack Coal | ROM Coal | Crushed Run of Mine Coal |
|---------|------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Grade B | 1224.00 | 1174.00 | 1164.00 | 1209.00 |
| Grade C | 1107.00 | 1057.00 | 1047.00 | 1092.00 |
| Grade D | 987.00 | 937.00 | 927.00 | 972.00 |
| Grade E | 761.00 | 747.00 | 741.00 | 786.00 |
| Grade F | 638.00 | 624.00 | 618.00 | 663.00 |
| Grade G | 485.00 | 471.00 | 465.00 | 510.00 |

Science Curriculum at School Level

2338. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) has submitted a proposal to the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) to bring reforms in the Science curricula at the school level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Academy has sought financial and other support from the corporate sector for the various activities of the Academy; and

(d) if so, the purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The INSA made a presentation in 1999 before the NCERT regarding various facts and emergent trends in science and mathematics education at the upper primary and secondary levels of education. They also identified some themes which may cut across the curricula for the upper primary and secondary stages of school education.

NCERT has brought out the National Curriculum Framework for School Education in November 2000, setting the goals of education for the next generation of materials. While preparing the syllabi and other curricula details for the upper primary and the secondary stages the NCERT had consulted the contents of the presentation made by the INSA and placed them before the experts/practicing teachers representing SCERTs, KVS, private and aided schools, universities and colleges for consideration and inclusion.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Biotechnology

2339. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to develop biotechnology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith assistance provided by the Government, State-wise;

(c) whether some State Governments have also taken steps in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any Biotechnology Development Project has been launched in Karnataka; and

(f) if so, the assistance provided by the Union Government to the State for the purpose?

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.

(b) R&D programmes in Biotechnology are supported in the research institutes, universities and other agencies in the various States. These projects are in the areas of agriculture, health and environment. The programmes are also taken up through the S&T Councils of some States. The Department of Biotechnology has supported 52 teaching programmes and established 55 bioinformatic centres all over the country including Karnataka.

(c) and (d) States like Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and North Eastern States are taking initiatives in establishment of biotech parks, Centres and many other programmes.

(e) and (f) The Government of Karnataka is establishing an Institute of Bioinformatics and Applied Biotechnology. In addition, a number of R&D projects have been supported by the Government of India. Research institutes such as Indian Institute of Science, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre and universities in Karnataka have received major support. About Rs. 30 crores have been given to the various programmes in the State in the last 5 years.

Impact of W.T.O. Agreements on Fertiliser Industry

2340. SHRI ANNASAHAB M.K. PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to study the impact of World Trade Organisation (WTO) agreements on the fertilizer industry;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) the main recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) if not, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The disclosure of recommendations of the Task Force Report may adversely affect the position of country in the international market. It would, therefore, not be

desirable to reveal the same at this stage. However, the recommendations of the Task Force will be used to form the basis of further action by the Government including inter alia imposition of tariffs on imports and/or such other measures as are necessary to protect the interest of the domestic fertiliser industry.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Model Schools

2341. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the efforts are being made to develop Kendriya Vidyalayas and other institutes as the model schools in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The schools of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti are intended to be model schools and also pace-setting schools. Introduction of Computer Education, enrichment of Libraries, improvement of Labs, Promotion of sports and games activities, guidance and counseling services, promotion of national Integration through migration, implementation of three language formula are the distinctive features of these two types of schools being run by Government of India.

Performance of Delhi Police

2342. DR. SANJAY PASWAN :
SHRI MOINUL HASSAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police is not able to perform its duties properly due to inadequate police forces, lack of modern equipments and burden of extra duty;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the working of the Delhi Police;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the alternative methods being evolved by the Government for the evaluation of the said force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the upgradation of a Police Force is a continuing process.

(c) to (e) The Bureau of Police Research and Development was last year assigned to conduct a study on the manpower and modernisation requirements of Delhi Police. The Bureau has since submitted its Report to the Government.

[English]

Study on Disaster Management by BMTPC

2343. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study was conducted by his Ministry through Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) on Disaster Management;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the suggestions contained revising of codes and guidelines for the construction of buildings, as a mandatory requirement in urban areas;

(d) if so, whether the Government had considered these suggestions;

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to enforce these guidelines and codes in quake prone States/ Zones; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Recognising the increasing concern for evolving appropriate strategies for natural disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation, the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation had constituted an Expert Group to examine the issues related to identification of vulnerable areas and to workout appropriate measures for disaster mitigation, with reference to earthquakes, cyclones and floods.

(b) The Expert Group had prepared a State-wise Vulnerability Atlas of India, made recommendations for

setting up techno-legal regime at the State and Municipal levels and formulated design and construction guidelines for new buildings as well as for strengthening and retrofitting of the existing housing stock. The Vulnerability Atlas and other recommendations made by the Group provide ready reference for the State and local authorities to plan for preventive actions.

(c) and (d) The Expert Group recommended modifications to the building bye-laws, regulations, land-use zoning and master planning regulations to enforce the technical guidelines in the construction of buildings. However, the Group did not make any specific recommendation on revision of codes as it is a regulator activity undertaken by Bureau of Indian Standards.

(e) and (f) Government have already brought the recommendations of the Expert Group on disaster mitigation to the notice of all the State Governments including North Eastern States. They were advised in May 1999 to modify their existing building bye-laws by incorporating earthquake safety measures for safer construction of buildings. The States have since been reminded to take action expeditiously.

Flats Constructed by CGEWHO

2344. SHRI C.N. SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the flats constructed by the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) in various parts of the country which have been damaged and have developed cracks during the recent earthquake;

(b) whether some flats/buildings under construction of CGEWHO have also developed cracks;

(c) if so, the extent of damage/loss assessed, particularly in respect of multi-storeyed buildings under construction in Gurgaon Phase-I & II housing scheme;

(d) the details of standard requirements framed by the Government for earthquake resistant buildings;

(e) whether CGEWHO has followed the standard requirements for construction of high rise buildings in Gurgaon and other places;

(f) if so, whether the allottees of multi-storeyed flats would be provided earthquake safe certificates; and

(g) if not, the steps to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (c) The CGEWHO has reported that none of the flats constructed under construction by CGEWHO have been damaged nor have developed cracks during the recent earthquake.

(d) The Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated specific codal provisions for design and construction of buildings.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) and (g) The allottees can be provided certificates that the construction is as per Bureau of Indian Standards norms if they so desire.

International Workshop on Information Technology

2345. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE :

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

(a) whether a three day international workshop on "Information and communication technology for the professional development of primary education personnel" was held recently in capital;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and the suggestions/recommendations made by the representatives; and

(c) the response of the Government and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Objective of the workshop was to share the knowledge and experiences on various critical components of information and communication technology and to evolve a strategy for its use in professional development of primary education personnel. The recommendations inter-alia are assessment of need and involvement of stake holders, bondage between technology and pedagogy, development of material on the components related to electronic literacy, preparation of model multi media

training packages and institutionalisation of Distance Education Programme (DEP).

(c) The recommendations will be kept in view while the annual work plans of the schemes are prepared.

Moral and Religious Subjects in Curriculum

2346. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any reputed high technology institutes of the world have included moral or religious subjects in the curriculum;

(b) if so, the details of those institutes; and

(c) if not, the basis on which these facilities have been included in the Indian Institutes of Technology in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) It is commonly known that reputed institutes of technology in the world have courses on professional ethics as an integral part of their curriculum. The present initiative in the Indian Institutes of Technology is to integrate human values with technology so that engineering graduates are more responsive to the needs of real human welfare and value ethics in their personal and professional lives.

Upgradation of Technical Education

2347. SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have critically reviewed the working of Technical Institutions conducting diploma and degree courses in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the shortcomings noticed; and

(c) the action plan formulates/under consideration for expansion/upgradation/modernisation/specialisation of Technical Education in Maharashtra and other States in the wake of Globalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI

SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has reviewed the working of Technical Institutions conducting Diploma and Degree courses in the State of Maharashtra through visits of Expert Committees.

(b) Three Technical Institutions which failed to make up the shortcomings noticed by the Committee in respect of number of teachers, implementation of pay scales for the teachers, inadequate laboratory equipments, etc., were placed under "Reduced Intake" Category for the academic year 2000-2001.

(c) AICTE invites applications for establishment of new Technical Institutions, additional courses, increase in intake in the existing Institutions. Various schemes namely, Modernisation and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROB), Research & Development (R&D), Thrust Areas Programmes in Technical Education (TAPTEC), Industry Institute Interaction, etc., are under operation in the AICTE towards modernisation of Technical Institutions. In addition, schemes for development of teachers like Early Faculty Induction Programme, Quality Improvement Programme, etc., are also being executed by AICTE.

FDI in Township Projects

2348. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government are considering/ have approved a proposal for 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for the development of township projects and building material, 51% in industrial and commercial projects and 45% foreign participation in stand-alone housing projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details regarding implications of the proposal and in order of investment estimated in regard to already received proposals during the next three years, particularly in urban areas of Maharashtra;

(d) whether the State Government have agreed up for such a spurt in construction activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

VRS in Public Sector Steel Plants

2349. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of Public Sector Steel Plants has improved since the introduction of the VRS scheme;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) to (c) So far, Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has not been introduced by Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited.

SAIL has implemented voluntary retirement scheme to reduce its workforce. The financial performance of the company is dependent on many factors including surplus manpower. The downsizing of manpower through VRS and other measures taken by SAIL, including the restructuring package approved by Government, has improved its financial performance during the current year.

Ocean Development Near Gujarat Coast

2350. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of ocean activities undertaken near Gujarat coast during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the pace of underwater exploration activities have slowed down during the said period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for exploration of underwater activities in the ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a), (b) and (e) The details of some of the ocean activities undertaken are given below .

- Monitoring of marine pollution in the coastal waters of Gujarat covering Kandla, Vadinar, Okha, Dwarka, Porbandar, Veraval, Hazira, Pipav, Mindoli and Jafrabad. Coastal waters beyond 2 kms off the coast are clean.
- Information on Potential Fishing Zones derived from Satellite Observation provided to the coastal fishermen through 13 nodal points spread over Gujarat coast. The fishermen of Gujarat are utilising the information in their fishing activity.
- Surveys undertaken for locating minerals have indicated the presence of high grade lime mud deposit in water depths of 180 to 1200 meters, phosphatised sediments in water depths 200 to 1000, oolites and calcareous sand in water depths of 50 to 200 meters.
- For development of coastal marine fishery, reimbursement of Central Excise Duty on HSD oil supplied to mechanised fishing vessels below 20 metre length and motorisation of traditional craft for technological upgradation of traditional fishing sector.
- Marine archaeological research off Dwarka, Bet Dwarka and Somnath. The work is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Development of Cities/Towns

2351. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects received by the Union Government from the newly formed States, particularly from Jharkhand for development of towns/cities with the Central assistance;

(b) the details of projects cleared/rejected/pending, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in according approval to the pending projects;

(d) the names of the cities and towns proposed to

be developed under each project alongwith the expected cost thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (e) The following proposals have been received from the newly formed States :-

(I) Chattisgarh :

- (i) Project report of Raipur town has been received under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been released during the year 2000-2001.
- (ii) Proposal for Sewer Line and infrastructure Development Project of Municipal Council, Jagdalpur. This proposal has been returned to the State Government for seeking loan assistance from LIC/HUDCO for the implementation of the project as there is no Central/ Centrally sponsored scheme for providing Central assistance for sewerage schemes in cities like Jagdalpur.

(II) Uttaranchal :

The following three proposals under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) have been received :-

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of the Town/District | Estimated Cost | Approved Cost |
| 1. | Nand Prayag, Distt. Chamoli | 80.43 | 52.15 |
| 2. | Deo Prayag, Distt. Tehri Garwal | 166.31 | 172.91 |
| 3. | Bageshwar, Distt. Bageshwar | 704.30 | Under Scrutiny |

As far as Jharkhand State is concerned, no project proposal has been received. However, the details of the projects sanctioned under various schemes which are under implementation in the newly formed States are as follows :-

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) Statement-I including the above three schemes sanctioned for Uttaranchal State.

the World Bank/Bilateral assistance (Statement-II).
- (ii) Water Supply and Sanitation projects with

(iii) Housing projects and urban infrastructure schemes being implemented through HUDCO (Statement-III).

Statement-I

STATE : JHARKHAND

(Rs. in lakhs)

A. Projects Sanctioned

| Sl. No. | Name of Town | District | Sanctioned Date Month/Year | Approved Project Cost (Rs. Lakhs) | Remarks |
|---------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Barwadih | Palamu | Nov., 96 | 82.68 | The funds for the aforesaid schemes have been released to the parent states out of which these newly formed States of Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Chattisgarh have been carved out, as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Finance. |
| 2. | Rajmahal | Sahibganj | Feb., 99 | 119.86 | |
| 3. | Nirsa | Dhanwad | April, 99 | 197.42 | |
| 4. | Chakulia | East Singhbhum | April, 99 | 48.61 | |
| 5. | Saraikolla | West Singhbhum | May, 99 | 76.81 | |
| 6. | Latohar | Palamu | Sept., 99 | 122.32 | |
| 7. | Jamtara | Dumaka | Dec., 99 | 195.63 | |
| 8. | Koderma | Koderma | Feb., 2000 | 498.76 | |
| 9. | Muri | Ranchi | May, 2000 | 148.55 | |
| Total | | | | 1490.64 | |

B. Schemes under Scrutiny

NIL

STATE : CHATTISGARH

A. Project Sanctioned

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------|--|
| 1. | Bhatgaon | Raipur | March, 94 | 56.00 | The funds for the aforesaid schemes have been released to the parent states out of which these newly formed states of Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Chatisgarh have been carved out as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Finance. |
| 2. | Bagbehra | Raipur | March, 94 | 56.00 | |
| 3. | Pithora | Raipur | March, 94 | 51.00 | |
| 4. | Gariyaband* | Raipur | March, 94 | 42.00 | |
| 5. | Ahiwara* | Durg | March, 94 | 56.00 | |
| 6. | Dongargaon | Rajnandgaon | March, 94 | 63.00 | |
| 7. | Gandai-Pandanya | Rajnandgaon | March, 94 | 55.00 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|---------|---|---|
| 8. Kurud | Raipur | Jan., 96 | 61.20 | | |
| 9. Patan | Durg | Feb., 99 | 94.24 | | |
| 10. Balod | Durg | March, 99 | 131.61 | | |
| 11. Pandra | Bilaspur | March, 99 | 55.06 | | |
| 12. Rattanpur | Bilaspur | May, 99 | 71.18 | | |
| 13. Sakki | Bilaspur | May, 99 | 125.34 | | |
| 14. Sheorinarayan | Bilaspur | Feb., 2000 | 72.69 | | |
| 15. Saranggarh | Raigarh | March, 2000 | 42.53 | | |
| Total | | | 1032.85 | | |

*Schemes Commissioned.

B. Schemes under Scrutiny in CPHEEO

NIL

STATE : UTTARANCHAL

A. Projects Sanctioned

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| 1. Bazpur | Nainital | March, 94 | 86.20 |
| 2. Narendernagar | Tehri Garhwal | March, 96 | 240.50 |
| 3. Chamba | Tehri Garhwal | March, 96 | 537.80 |
| 4. Kaladungi | Nainital | March, 96 | 121.90 |
| 5. Uttarkashi | Uttarkashi | Aug., 99 | 410.78 |
| 6. Lalkuwa | Nainital | Mar., 2000 | 65.75 |
| 7. Joshimath | Chamoli | July, 2000 | 166.63 |
| 8. Dineshpur | U.S. Nagar | Aug., 2000 | 183.42 |
| 9. Srinagar | Garhwal | Oct., 2000 | 604.35 |
| 10. Nand Prayag | Chamoli | Jan., 2001 | 52.15 |
| 11. Deo Prayag | Tehri Garhwal | Jan., 2001 | 172.91 |
| Total | | | 2642.39 |

The funds for the aforesaid schemes have been released to the parent states out of which these newly formed states of Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Chattisgarh have been carved out, as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Finance.

B. Schemes under Scrutiny in CPHEEO

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------|---|
| 1. Bageshwar | Bageshwar | 704.30 | Examined, discussed with State officials. Reply awaited. |
|--------------|-----------|--------|---|

Statement-II

As on 18.2.2001

Status of Water Supply and Sanitation Projects for World Bank/Bilateral Assistance

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Date of Receipt by CPHEEO | Estimated Cost in Rs. Crores | External Funding Agency | Remarks |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Bihar & Jharkhand | | | | | |
| 1. | Integrated project for W/S, Swerage & SWM for : | Aug. 95 | | OECF Japan | The OECF Fact Finding Mission desired that Govr. of Bihar may combine Patna Project with Gaya and Bodhgaya Projects. The projects for Gaya and Bodhgaya were received subsequently and examined. The Ministry requested the State Govt. in May, 96 to revise the project as per the observations of OECF and CPHEEO and submit 4 copies of the report. Project could not be included for OECF Assistance 1997-98. OECF had advised that updated project be resubmitted for OECF Loan Package 1998-99. Ministry intimated the same to State Govt. with advise to consider the option of obtaining the Financial assistance from HUDCO also, Reminder sent on 24.4.98 with deadline of 5.5.98 to submit revised project. Last reminder in 2/2001. Reply still awaited. JBIC at present is not considering any new scheme for assistance. |
| | Patna | | 158.80 | | |
| | Ranchi | | 211.10 | | |
| | Gaya & Bodhgaya | | 58.14 | | |
| | | | 428.04 | | |
| Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal | | | | | |
| 2. | Project proposal for 15 towns for assistance from Japan during 1998-99 (Jhansi, Dehradun, Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, Allahabad, Ghaziabad, Kanpur, Varanasi, Roorkee, Sahajahanpur, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, Shaktinagar and Nainital) | Jan., 91 | 2448.78 | OECF Japan | Project proposals for 7 towns were examined. Accepted in principle and comments sent to Ministry and Up Jal Nigam in 5/98. Project proposals for 6 more towns received in 7/98, the same were examined and comments sent to Ministry in July, 98. Another two projects received in 11/99 examined and recommended to the Ministry in 12/99. In 10/98 project reports of 13 towns have been forwarded to DEA by the Ministry for World Bank Assistance. World Bank was reluctant to extant financial assistance. Therefore the State Govt. has been requested in 7/2000 to give their willingness to avail Financial Assistance under Urban Environmental Infrastructure facility fund provided by ADB through HUDCO, ICICI and IDFC. |

Statement-III**A. Housing Projects Sanctioned by HUDCO Since Inception and Upto 31.1.2001**

| Name of the State | No. of Housing Projects Sanctioned | Project Cost (Rs. in Crores) | Loan Commitment of HUDCO (Rs. in Crores) | No. of Residential Units | No. of Developed Plots |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Chattisgarh | 180 | 211.39 | 143.55 | 30115 | 18635 |
| Jharkhand | 55 | 72.98 | 43.19 | 32895 | 1852 |
| Uttaranchal | 67 | 105.673 | 70.81 | 55108 | 515 |

B. Urban Infrastructure Schemes Financed by HUDCO

| Name of the State | No. of Schemes Sanctioned | Project Cost (Rs. in Crores) | Loan Amount (Rs. in Crores) |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chattisgarh | 5 | 50.08 | 21.96 |
| Jharkhand | 1 | 2.18 | 1.53 |
| Uttaranchal | 1 | 4.67 | 3.11 |

*[English]***Illiteracy Prone Areas in Country**

2352. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY :
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that some areas in the country are still illiteracy prone areas;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have sought reports from the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the various schemes launched by the Union Government to eradicate illiteracy from the country have not proved to be effective; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to make the schemes successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) Monthly Monitoring Meetings are held at state level to critically review the progress of literacy campaigns in the states with special focus on illiteracy prone areas.

(d) The effectiveness of literacy campaigns are established by the fact that in the Census 1991 the rate of literacy was 52.21 percent. As per the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 53rd round the literacy rate in 1997 was 62 percent. As per National Family Health Survey—2 (1998-99) released in November, 2000, the literacy rate in 15-39 age group was 66.9 percent.

(e) Steps taken include revision of National Literacy Mission (NLM) parameters and enhancement of financial norms, integration of the phases of Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Programme, delegation of powers to State Literacy Mission Authorities (SLMAs), enlarging the scope of Continuing Education Programme, strengthening of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) and extending their activities in rural areas, revitalizing State Resource Centres (SRCs) for preparation of better teaching learning materials and improved quality of training.

*[Translation]***Dual Citizenship to NRIs**

2353. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received several representations from the Non-resident Indians (NRIs) requesting grant of dual citizenship to them; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The Government has decided not to consider the grant of dual citizenship to persons of Indian Origin holding the citizenship of another country. The facilities made available in different fields, namely economic, financial and educational under the Scheme for issuance of Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) card are considered adequate.

[English]

Funds for Improvement of Infrastructure in Science and Technology

2354. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is carrying out a programme titled FIST for special research work;

(b) the total amount of grant released under the programme to various State Governments including the works for which the grant was released;

(c) whether any reports have been received by the Union Government on conducting research regarding nitrate and fluoride contents in the ground water in various parts of Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

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 Government through the Department of Science and Technology has initiated a programme titled "Fund for Improvement of S&T Infrastructure in Universities and Higher Educational Institutions (FIST)" in the year 2000-2001.

(b) A sum of Rs. 19 crores has been released this year for the procurement of equipment and for creation of infrastructure facilities to 61 Departments in Universities and academic institutions covering 17 States. This support is mainly for improvement of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research by strengthening the infrastructure facilities, such as, procurement of State-of-the-art equipment, computational and networking facilities.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir, Government is aware of sporadic reports on the levels of nitrate and fluoride in the ground water in parts of Tamil Nadu and neighbouring states. These data are being monitored by the Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board for appropriate action.

National Book Policy

2355. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether the Government have received a representation from the Federation of Indian Publishers, New Delhi, for laying down of National Books Policy, reduction and subsidization of postage on Book Post and V.P.P. for books; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The suggestions of Federation of Indian Publishers on national book policy and reduction and subsidization of postage on Book Post and VPP for books were considered by the Committee on Promotion of Reading Habits and Development of Book Publishing Industry set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education. The National Book Trust, India has been designated by the Committee as the nodal agency to prepare a draft document on the policy and programmes covering all aspects of book publishing after wide-ranging consultations.

[Translation]

Ultrasound Test of Multi-Storeyed Buildings

2356. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA :
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to ascertain the quake resistant capacity of the buildings in the metropolitan cities, particularly in NCT of Delhi through Ultrasound tests/sonic rays;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose;

(d) whether the said facility will be made available to any person who wants to check the strength of his building;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of high rise building of Delhi having more than ten floors alongwith their quake resistant capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above. However the Government has already requested all State Governments to make earthquake resistant technology a compulsory part of all building regulations. They have also been reminded to take urgent action in the matter.

(f) No such survey has been done so far.

[English]

Common Entrance Test for Engineering Courses

2357. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided recently to hold common entrance test for admission in all the undergraduate engineering courses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme is likely to be implemented in all the engineering institutions/colleges;

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

(e) the time by which it is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e) Possibility of holding a common entrance test for admission in all undergraduate engineering courses has been considered by the Government. It has been decided to make a beginning in this regard by extending the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) conducted for the IIT system to include other institutions having certain standards from the session starting from 2002.

Funds for Drinking Water under PMGY

2358. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have allocated funds for Drinking Water under PMGY to various States;

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

(c) the time by which these are likely to be released; and

(d) the share of Centre/State in this scheme?

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

(b) The Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) started from the current year has five sectors, inter alia which includes Rural Drinking Water. For each sector, 15% of the total allocation of the State is earmarked and for remaining 25%, States are free to decide the allocation among five sectors as per their priority. As per information received, State-wise details of allocation under PMGY for Rural Drinking Water sector is given in the statement attached.

(c) Government of India has released 50% of the 15% earmarked allocation for Rural Drinking Water sector under PMGY to States as a 1st installment. In case of UTs, funds are yet to be released. Remaining funds are likely to be released during the current financial year subject to fulfillment of conditions prescribed for release of funds.

(d) Under the scheme, Government of India provides the funds to the States/UTs as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) which means 70% loan and 30% grants in case the case of general category States and 10% loan and 90% grants in the case of special category States.

Statement

| Sl. No. | Name of the States/UTs | Total Allocation under PMGY | 15% earmarked Allocation for PMGY-RDW | *Allocation for RDW out of remaining 25% | *Total allocation for PMGY-RDW | Funds released for RDW under PMGY |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 14206.00 | 2130.90 | 710.00 | 2840.90 | 1065.45 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6817.00 | 1022.55 | 1527.45 | 2550.00 | 511.28 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 3. | Assam | 17957.00 | 2693.55 | NR | 2693.55 | 1346.78 |
| 4. | Bihar | 21946.00 | 3291.90 | NR | 3291.90 | 2154.37 |
| 5. | Chattisgarh | 3140.00 | 471.00 | 0.00 | 471.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Goa | 78.00 | 11.70 | 19.50 | 31.20 | 5.85 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 6479.00 | 971.85 | 1619.00 | 2590.85 | 485.92 |
| 8. | Haryana | 1678.00 | 251.70 | 219.50 | 471.20 | 125.85 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh** | 7061.00 | 1059.15 | 2017.85 | 3077.00 | 529.58 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 17158.00 | 2573.70 | NR | 2573.70 | 1286.85 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 6779.00 | 1016.85 | NR | 1016.85 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 7513.00 | 1127.00 | 0.00 | 1127.00 | 563.47 |
| 13. | Kerala | 6908.00 | 1036.20 | 1400.00 | 2436.20 | 518.10 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 8237.00 | 1235.55 | 471.00 | 1706.55 | 853.27 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 9913.00 | 1486.95 | 927.05 | 2414.00 | 743.47 |
| 16. | Manipur | 4856.00 | 728.40 | NR | 728.40 | 364.20 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 4059.00 | 608.85 | 391.15 | 1000.00 | 304.43 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 4041.00 | 606.15 | 399.85 | 1006.00 | 303.08 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 4113.00 | 616.95 | 705.05 | 1322.00 | 308.48 |
| 20. | Orissa | 9855.00 | 1478.25 | 1000.00 | 2478.25 | 2478.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 4040.00 | 606.00 | 1010.00 | 1616.00 | 1616.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 9640.00 | 1446.00 | 712.00 | 2158.00 | 723.00 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2811.00 | 421.65 | 178.35 | 600.00 | 210.83 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 10479.00 | 1571.85 | 0.00 | 1571.85 | 785.92 |
| 25. | Tripura | 5083.00 | 762.45 | 565.55 | 1328.00 | 381.22 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 33635.00 | 5045.25 | 420.45 | 5465.70 | 2616.82 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 1256.00 | 188.40 | NR | 188.40 | 0.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 16782.00 | 2517.30 | 3355.70 | 5873.00 | 1258.65 |
| 29. | A & N Island | 1027.00 | 154.00 | 0.00 | 154.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Chandigarh | 456.00 | 68.40 | 50.80 | 119.20 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 31. | Delhi | 1105.00 | 165.75 | 34.25 | 200.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | D & N Haveli | 132.00 | 19.80 | 18.00 | 37.80 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Daman & Diu | 106.00 | 15.90 | NR | 15.90 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 177.00 | 26.55 | NR | 26.55 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Pondicherry | 477.00 | 71.55 | 0.00 | 71.55 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 250000.00 | 37500.00 | 17752.50 | 55252.50 | 21450.87 |

RDW—Rural Drinking Water.

NR—Not Received.

*—Provisional figures.

**—In case of Himachal Pradesh, extra allocation has been made to Rural Drinking Water by the State Government as per their priority.

IT in Primary Education Sector

2359. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indira Gandhi National Open University has developed any special knowledge of information technology in the primary education sector;

(b) if so, the details of the work undertaken by IGNOU in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have any plan to familiarise the persons engaged in the primary education sector on the importance and relevance of the information technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the Distance Education Programme (EDP) under the aegis of the University and also an integral part of the District Primary Education Program (DPEP), has been created to supplement the efforts of the DPEP in States by providing multi-media support for capacity building of the functionaries in the area of primary education. The process includes development learning

materials in Distance Education for wider dissemination and the inputs are being given to 15 States. Teleconferencing programmes have also been conducted under Distance Education Programme for training of teachers, Anchor Persons and Resource Persons. Recently, an international workshop on "the use of Information and Communication Technology for Professional Development of Primary Education Personnel" was also held in IGNOU.

Funds for Children Education

2360. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds sought for children education by various States including Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose by the Union Government, State-wise;

(c) the names of the States whose proposals for additional allocation for the said purpose are under consideration at present; and

(d) the latest position in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development Works in Naxalite Affected Areas

2361. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government of Orissa has sent any comprehensive proposal for the all round development in naxalite affected areas of the State;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) An Action Plan from Government of Orissa, seeking Central assistance amounting to Rs. 268.84 crores for providing communication, Education, Health Services, Housing, Rural electrification, safe drinking water etc. in identified areas of Orissa prone to extremist activities, was recommended to the Planning Commission in December, 1998 with the request to earmark separate funds for the purpose. The Planning Commission, raised certain issues in response regarding institutional measures to make the administration responsible and strengthen delivery, mechanism through greater involvement of the people and suggested the preparation of a detailed strategy in this regard, certain aspects of which can be supported. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

Schools/Hostels in Tribal Areas of Orissa

2362. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the school/hostels in tribal districts of Orissa, particularly in Rayagada and Koraput districts are in a very bad condition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reason therefor;
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to overcome the difficulties of poor tribal students and proper functioning of schools/hostels;
- (d) the funds sanctioned from I.T.D.A. for the hostels/schools in the said State during each of the last three years, till date;
- (e) whether the funds allocated for the purpose

have been utilized properly for the development of schools/hostels of these areas;

- (f) if so, the details of utilization of funds during the above period;
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (h) the number of Kanya Ashrams and boys hostels in the said areas;
- (i) whether the Union Government propose to set up some new bigger Kanya Ashrams and boys hostels in view of the increasing population of tribals; and
- (j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) to (c) No such report has been received by the Government.

(d) to (g) The funds are released by the Government to the State Government only and not to Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA). The total amount released to the State Government of Orissa for Boys Hostels/Girls Hostels and Ashram Schools during the last three years was Rs. 217.96 lakhs. Out of this the State Government has already furnished the Utilization in respect of Rs. 147.50 lakhs

(h) The number of Ashram Schools, Educational Complex for ST Girls and Boys Hostels sanctioned in Rayagada and Koraput Distt. are 5, 14 and 13 respectively.

(i) and (j) According to the provisions of the scheme, the proposals have to be initiated by the State Government. In case such proposals are received from the State Government these will be considered subject to the provisions of the scheme and availability of funds.

Basic Amenities in Village of Maharashtra

2363. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the district-wise villages in Maharashtra;
- (b) the number of villages where basic amenities, such as drinking water, toilets, electricity etc. are not available so far; and
- (c) the time by which these basic amenities are likely to be made available in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**National Institute for Urban
Development**

2364. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Institute of Urban Development at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA : (a) to (b) Establishment of an Urban Academy is under consideration. Various alternatives of either setting up a new institute or strengthening some of the existing institutes are being looked into.

[Translation]

Copyright Board

2365. DR. BALIRAM : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether outgoing Copy Right Board was constituted for the period of five years and its tenure has been expired;

(b) whether new Copy Right Board has not been constituted as yet;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the new Board is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The term of the Copyright Board which was reconstituted w.e.f. 4th January, 1996 under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Ramaiah for a period of five years expired on 3rd January, 2001.

(b) The Copyright Board has been reconstituted for a period of five years w.e.f. 22nd February, 2001 under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Sharma.

(c) Does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Shortage of Government
Accommodation**

2366. VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of Government accommodation for Central Government employees in the country; .

(b) if so, the number of Central Government employees in various States, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir, allotted Government accommodation; and

(c) the number of dwelling units proposed to be constructed by the Union Government for the Central Government employees in the country during 1999-2000 and also in the current plan period, State-wise?

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

(b) There are 30 Type-I general pool quarters in Srinagar (J&K) allotted to Central Government employees. The information in regard to other States is given in the statement-I.

(c) CPWD constructed 773 dwelling units in 1999-2000. Information regarding State-wise units likely to be constructed during 9th plan period is given in the statement-II.

Statement-I

*Availability of General Pool Residential Accommodation
at Various Stations*

| Sl.No. | Station | No. of Quarters |
|--------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Mumbai | 9395 |
| 2. | Kolkata | 5951 |
| 3. | Chennai | 2639 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------|------|-----|--------------------|--------|
| 4. | Shimla | 1109 | 17. | Kohima | 64 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 2419 | 18. | Kanpur | 1029 |
| 6. | Faridabad | 1822 | 19. | Ahmedabad (Rajkot) | 140 |
| 7. | Ghaziabad | 820 | 20. | Allahabad | 696 |
| 8. | Nagpur | 1710 | 21. | Bhopal | 166 |
| 9. | Indore | 431 | 22. | Srinagar | 30 |
| 10. | Lucknow | 1070 | 23. | Jaipur | 141 |
| 11. | Hyderabad | 924 | 24. | Trivandrum | 148 |
| 12. | Cochin | 244 | 25. | Dehradun | 22 |
| 13. | Bangalore | 1423 | 26. | Mysore | 136 |
| 14. | Shillong | 87 | 27. | Gangtok | 100 |
| 15. | Agartala | 68 | 28. | Varanasi | 198 |
| 16. | Imphal | 72 | 29. | Delhi | 65,522 |

Statement-II*Stetewise No. of Dwelling Units likely to be completed during the 9th Five Year Plan*

| Sl.No. | State | Type | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|----|-------|
| | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI | Total |
| 1. | Delhi | — | — | — | 98 | 295 | — | 393 |
| 2. | Rajasthan | 28 | 42 | 52 | 18 | 4 | — | 144 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 16 | 180 | 132 | 32 | 52 | — | 412 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | — | 42 | 60 | 10 | — | — | 112 |
| 5. | Uttar Pradesh | 320 | 442 | 344 | 108 | 63 | 3 | 1280 |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu | — | 48 | 200 | 44 | 16 | 4 | 312 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 24 | 78 | 132 | 18 | — | — | 252 |
| 8. | Kerala | 16 | 16 | 80 | 24 | 12 | — | 148 |
| 9. | Andhra Pradesh | — | 72 | 32 | — | — | — | 104 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 128 | 240 | 200 | 56 | 14 | 3 | 641 |
| 11. | Sikkim | 24 | 24 | 40 | 12 | — | — | 100 |
| Total : | | 556 | 1184 | 1272 | 420 | 456 | 10 | 3898 |

Construction of Shops by DDA

2367. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA has constructed shops etc. in large numbers without assessing the feasibility of their selling/renting;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of shops that are still remained unallotted/unauctioned/unrented;

(c) the amount locked up in them;

(d) whether the Government have enquired into the construction of these shops and the action proposed to be taken against the authorities responsible for this; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The DDA have informed that the shops in various hierarchies of commercial centres, viz., Convenient Shopping Centre, Local Shopping Centre, Community Centre and District Centre in various Zones of Delhi are constructed by it as per the Master Plan norms in which the feasibility of the quantum as per population standards is taken into consideration. The shopping centres are accordingly indicated in the layout plans.

(b) and (c) The DDA have reported that there are 907 units, which are still to be disposed of. The total cost of these 907 units is approximately Rs. 46.00 crores.

(d) and (e) As these shops are constructed as per population standards, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Awards to Hindi Writers

2368. SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding selection procedure being adopted under the award scheme for Hindi books;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise. However due to a genuine human error a scholar who was once given the award in 1981-82, who under the existing scheme was not eligible for a second award was also considered. It is now proposed that such past awardees can also be considered once again after a period of 10 years from the previous award for any other new work.

[English]

Sick Fertilizer Units

2369. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sick and closed fertilizer units at present;

(b) whether any provision has been made in the Ninth Five Year Plan for their revival and modernisation;

(c) if so, the details of each unit proposed to be modernise/revived during the plan period;

(d) whether any such unit proposed to be disposed of by the Government, and

(e) if so, the details in this regard, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (e) Out of the nine fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and two Cooperatives under the administrative control of this Department, Fertilizers Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI), Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Projects and Development India Ltd. (PDIL) and Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL) have been declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). Production at the following plants of fertilizer PSUs had to be suspended for reasons of safety/feedstock limitation or on account of non-viable operations :

1. Ammonia-Urea units at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Talcher (Orissa) of FCI.
2. Ammonia-Urea units at Durgapur and Haldia Fertilizer Project (West Bengal), Barauni (Bihar) and Namrup-I & II (Assam) of HFC.

3. Dehradun (Mussoorie Phos) (Uttaranchal), Amjhore (Bihar) and Saladipura (SSP) (Rajasthan) Units of PPCL.

4. Urea-I unit of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) at Trombay (Maharashtra).

The Government has approved the revamp of Namrup units of HFC at an estimated fresh investment of Rs. 350 crore out of which an amount of Rs. 131.69 crore has been released during 1998-99 to 2000-01. The Ammonium Sulphate plant of Namrup-I is to be scrapped as it has been found to be unviable and unsafe to operate.

A decision has already been taken by the Government to close/hive-off the Haldia Fertilizer Project of HFC and Gorakhpur plant of FCI as they have not been found techno-economically feasible. Efforts are on to enable KRIBHCO to set up a new fertilizer plant at the existing site at Gorakhpur.

Comprehensive rehabilitation proposals for Ramagundam and Talcher units (FCI), Durgapur and Barauni units (HFC) on the basis of unitwise techno-economic viability and restructuring proposals of Dehradun, Amjhore and Saladipura units of PPCL and PDIL are to be submitted to the competent authority shortly in the Government and thereafter for final sanction of BIFR.

The restart of RCF's Trombay-I urea plant has not been found techno-economically viable and the company has decided not to operate this plant.

Utilisation of Amount for Self-Employment

2370. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial assistance amounting Rs. 470 crore sanctioned by the Centre for promoting self-employment opportunities under the Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana is remained unspent with various States including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have pointed out that unless the States submit their utilisation certificate, the Centre would not release funds due for the last quarter of the current fiscal year;

(d) if so, the details of States which have not submitted the utilisation certificates so far; and

(e) the action being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 470 crores (approx.) (Central+State fund) which was lying unspent with the States/UTs till 30th November, 2000 has been reduced to about Rs. 429 crores at the end of January, 2001. Details are annexed given in the Statement-I.

(c) and (d) As per the latest instructions of the Ministry of Finance, release of Central funds is linked to receipt of utilisation certificates for the past years. Though the States have been submitting utilisation certificates, the same in most of the cases fall short of previous releases made upto March 2000. State-wise details are annexed given in the Statement-II.

(e) The defaulting states are being persuaded to take immediate remedial steps.

Statement-I

State-wise Funds Position under SJSRY (as on 31.01.2000)

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Reported un-spent balance of old schemes (Central + State) | Central share released under SJSRY from 1.12.97 to 31.3.2000 | State share released from 1.12.97 | Total (3+4+5) | Expenditure reported | Balance funds available with the States/UTs (6-7) | %age of expenditure (7/6%) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3953.26 | 3602.02 | 386.61 | 7941.89 | 6611.48 | 1330.41 | 83.25% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 458.65 | 204.65 | 138.79 | 802.09 | 164.89 | 637.20 | 20.56% |
| 3. | Assam | 1773.96 | 1554.53 | 237.35 | 3565.84 | 455.42 | 3110.42 | 12.77% |
| 4. | Bihar | 5197.46 | 1693.94 | 201.43 | 7092.83 | 851.85 | 6230.98 | 12.15% |
| 5. | Goa | 221.90 | 84.06 | 20.61 | 326.57 | 167.38 | 159.19 | 51.25% |
| 6. | Gujarat | 2728.98 | 1650.76 | 1073.80 | 5453.54 | 2059.45 | 3394.09 | 37.76% |
| 7. | Haryana | 544.10 | 403.89 | 179.12 | 1127.11 | 698.46 | 428.65 | 61.97% |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 698.04 | 196.39 | 74.54 | 968.97 | 885.24 | 83.73 | 91.36% |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 939.20 | 233.61 | 10.68 | 1183.49 | 304.84 | 878.65 | 25.76% |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4888.85 | 3190.65 | 2258.01 | 10337.41 | 4463.11 | 5874.30 | 46.17% |
| 11. | Kerala | 346.82 | 1028.40 | 342.79 | 2218.01 | 1876.83 | 341.18 | 84.62% |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 3054.65 | 4275.16 | 1000.13 | 8329.94 | 5780.64 | 2549.30 | 69.40% |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 4860.11 | 4160.86 | 1387.97 | 10409.30 | 5417.39 | 4991.91 | 52.04% |
| 14. | Manipur | 543.38 | 358.31 | 40.98 | 942.67 | 0.00 | 942.67 | 0.00% |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 311.47 | 218.99 | 73.00 | 603.46 | 125.99 | 477.47 | 20.88% |
| 16. | Mizoram | 89.77 | 341.57 | 168.81 | 600.15 | 469.16 | 130.99 | 78.17% |
| 17. | Nagaland | 641.10 | 219.83 | 85.50 | 946.43 | 178.52 | 767.91 | 18.86% |
| 18. | Orissa | 1116.34 | 1044.38 | 386.30 | 2547.02 | 1804.86 | 742.16 | 70.86% |
| 19. | Punjab | 1541.47 | 364.54 | 122.51 | 2028.52 | 1327.74 | 700.78 | 65.45% |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 3160.17 | 1280.66 | 390.28 | 4831.11 | 2681.51 | 2149.60 | 55.51% |
| 21. | Sikkim | 106.16 | 81.51 | 20.81 | 208.48 | 106.40 | 102.08 | 51.04% |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 7514.65 | 2913.27 | 971.09 | 11399.01 | 9678.59 | 1720.42 | 84.91% |
| 23. | Tripura | 151.20 | 334.24 | 93.67 | 579.11 | 492.72 | 86.39 | 85.08% |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 7372.06 | 5513.47 | 1707.50 | 14593.03 | 11650.04 | 2942.99 | 79.83% |
| 25. | West Bengal | 2679.15 | 1626.16 | 542.14 | 4847.45 | 4107.70 | 739.75 | 84.74% |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 120.31 | 261.06 | N.A. | 381.37 | 101.03 | 280.34 | 26.49% |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 77.70 | 129.40 | N.A. | 207.10 | 20.41 | 186.69 | 9.86% |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 73.31 | 104.23 | N.A. | 177.54 | 181.46 | -3.92 | 102.21% |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 81.65 | 161.63 | N.A. | 243.28 | 35.69 | 207.59 | 14.67% |
| 30. | Delhi | 184.24 | 235.31 | 58.62 | 478.17 | 48.37 | 429.80 | 10.12% |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 259.13 | 119.65 | 42.16 | 420.94 | 110.33 | 310.61 | 26.21% |
| Total | | 56189.47 | 37587.16 | 12015.20 | 105791.83 | 62867.50 | 42924.33 | 59.43% |

Statement-II*State-wise Pending Utilisations under SJSRY (as on 31.10.2001)*

| Sl. No. | Name of the State | Reported unspent balance of old schemes (Central Share) as on 30.11.97 | Central share released under SJSRY from 1.12.97 to 31.3.2000 | Total (3+4) | Expenditure reported | Utilisation certificate received | Pending utilisation certificate with the States/UTs (5-7) |
|---------|-------------------|--|--|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 944.71 | 3602.02 | 4546.73 | 3245.45 | 3150.01 | 1396.72 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 290.41 | 204.65 | 495.06 | 150.36 | 34.49 | 460.57 |
| 3. | Assam | 1242.00 | 1554.53 | 2796.53 | 455.42 | 19.50 | 2777.03 |
| 4. | Bihar | 4012.21 | 1693.94 | 5706.15 | 861.85 | 0.00 | 5706.15 |
| 5. | Goa | 138.84 | 84.06 | 222.90 | 167.38 | 87.55 | 135.35 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1685.26 | 1650.76 | 3336.02 | 2022.22 | 1669.88 | 1666.14 |
| 7. | Haryana | 257.77 | 403.89 | 661.66 | 488.50 | 259.48 | 402.18 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 257.10 | 196.39 | 453.49 | 360.23 | 333.64 | 119.85 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 603.68 | 233.61 | 837.29 | 294.46 | 241.05 | 596.24 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2071.86 | 3190.65 | 5262.51 | 4222.14 | 3784.11 | 1478.40 |
| 11. | Kerala | 353.75 | 1028.40 | 1382.15 | 1126.26 | 921.08 | 461.17 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 1390.47 | 4275.16 | 5665.63 | 4250.14 | 4129.16 | 1536.47 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 2535.04 | 4160.89 | 6695.93 | 5294.91 | 3448.91 | 3247.02 |
| 14. | Manipur | 299.66 | 358.31 | 657.97 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 657.97 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 196.76 | 218.99 | 415.75 | 106.26 | 0.00 | 415.75 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 53.67 | 341.57 | 395.24 | 329.60 | 308.21 | 87.03 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 363.27 | 219.83 | 583.10 | 176.56 | 74.58 | 508.54 |
| 18. | Orissa | 422.55 | 1044.38 | 1466.93 | 1695.25 | 801.87 | 665.26 |
| 19. | Punjab | 847.37 | 364.54 | 1211.91 | 957.52 | 954.86 | 257.05 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 1328.56 | 1280.66 | 2609.22 | 2011.13 | 1495.88 | 1113.34 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 37.80 | 81.51 | 119.31 | 102.68 | 65.33 | 53.98 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 3268.38 | 2913.27 | 6181.65 | 9615.60 | 4437.91 | 1743.74 |
| 23. | Tripura | 89.65 | 334.24 | 423.89 | 342.85 | 317.55 | 106.34 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 3257.94 | 5513.47 | 8771.41 | 7477.20 | 6443.90 | 2327.51 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 1035.93 | 1626.16 | 2662.09 | 2442.42 | 2256.16 | 405.93 |
| 26. | A & N Islands | 120.31 | 261.06 | 381.37 | 101.03 | 0.00 | 381.37 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 77.70 | 129.20 | 207.10 | 20.41 | 1.66 | 205.44 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 73.31 | 104.23 | 177.54 | 181.46 | 97.58 | 79.96 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 81.65 | 161.63 | 243.28 | 35.69 | 0.00 | 243.28 |
| 30. | Delhi | 177.51 | 235.31 | 412.82 | 38.00 | 0.00 | 412.82 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 85.83 | 119.65 | 205.48 | 67.31 | 90.32 | 115.16 |
| Total | | 27600.95 | 37587.16 | 65188.11 | 48640.19 | 35424.45 | 29763.66 |

Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur

2371. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s M.N. Dastur was assigned the job for the revival of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur;

(b) whether Alloy Steel union and management have also submitted a scheme for the economic viability of the said plant; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government for the revival of the plant keeping in mind both the view points on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) No, Sir. M/s. Dastur & Co. have been appointed to carry a study on viability of Alloy Steel Plant (ASP). Their report is yet to be submitted.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A decision in the matter would be taken after receipt of the report of M/s. Dastur & Co.

Utilisation of Funds for Non-formal Education to Women in Karnataka

2372. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

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

(a) whether a task force on women empowerment of Karnataka has stated that the Education Department had failed to avail the grant of Rs. 100 crore from the Centre which the State Government was entitled to get for providing non-formal education to women;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount provided by the Union Government so far to the State Government for providing the non-formal education for women in the State;

(d) whether the Government have urged the State Government to take necessary measures for utilising the fund; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e) This Ministry is not aware of any such report. The Centrally sponsored scheme of Non-formal Education aims at providing non-formal education to unenrolled out of school children in the age group 6-14 years. The Government of Karnataka is not implementing the scheme in the State sector. Hence, no funds have been released to the State Government.

CAPART in Uttar Pradesh

2373. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2522 dated December 5, 2000 and state :

- (a) whether the information has been collected so far,
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and 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) The information collected with reference to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2522 dated December 5, 2000, is enclosed at statement I, II & III, respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Statement with reference to part (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2522 dated 05.12.2000 showing the number of projects sanctioned/implemented in Uttar Pradesh and funds allocated to NGOs and amount utilised during each of the last three years and the current year (year-wise)

| Year | No. of projects sanctioned | Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores) | Amount utilised (Rs. in crores) |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1997-98 | 208 | 4.69 | 2.12 |
| 1998-99 | 29 | 2.16 | 0.50 |
| 1999-2000 | 36 | 2.47 | 1.59 |
| 2000-2001 | 60 | 2.29 | 0.07 |

Statement-II

Statement with reference to parts (c) to (e) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2522 dated 05.12.2000 showing the details of achievements made by the NGOs

1. 396 Hand pumps installed for drinking water purpose.
2. 7337 low cost toilets constructed.
3. Land levelling done in 62.21 acres.
4. 26 deep tubewells installed for irrigation.

5. 215 Temporary shelters and 8 permanent shelters constructed in the U.P. Hills in the wake of earthquake in U.P. Hills.
6. 5 Fuel efficient crematorium constructed.
7. 1500 water filters installed
8. 75 Rain water harvesting tanks constructed.
9. One vermi composting training workshop conducted and 13 tanks constructed for vermi composting.
10. 25 women trained in nursery raising.
11. About 200 farmers trained through demonstration of organic farming.
12. Organised capacity building training for Watershed Conservation Team (WCT) Members wherein 1468 trainee days were generated.
13. Conducted one workshop and conducted awareness programme in 10 villages.
14. Formed 10 Self-Help Groups consisting of 251 rural disabled persons of 10 villages, NGO staff trained in Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) Programme.
15. Organised training for trainers and women in food processing.
16. 240 farmers from 50 villages benefitted from Micro-irrigation units, high quality seeds, saplings of fruit trees, community owned pond irrigation unit for socio-economic improvement.
17. 790 low cost houses with latrines and smokeless chullah have been constructed for 790 beneficiaries.

Statement-III

Statement with reference to part (f) and (g) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2522 dated 05.12.2000 showing the enquiry conducted by CAPART into the alleged irregularities committed by NGOs and action taken against them by CAPART (year-wise).

| | |
|---------|-----|
| 1997-98 | Nil |
| 1998-99 | Nil |

1999-2000 —

| Sl.No. | Name & Address of NGO | Action taken |
|--------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | Jan Kalyan Sansthan Baldev Bhavan, Jalkal Verad, Dist. Deoria, U.P. | Blacklisted by CAPART. |
| 2. | Yuva Evam Bal Vikas Samiti, Ram Gulam Tolai, Dist. Deoria, U.P. | Blacklisted by CAPART |

2000-2001

| Sl.No. | Name & Address of NGO | Action taken |
|--------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Jan Udyog Garamin Vikas Kalyan Samiti Ambedkar Colony, Dist. Firozabad, U.P. | Blacklisted by CAPART |

Shortage of Text Books

2374. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great shortage of text books in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether after amending the course, the text books are not made available to students either in the market or in the library;

(d) if so, whether students are facing great difficulty to cover the course in the wake of shortage of text books, particularly in the graduate and post graduate courses; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to make the text books available for them urgently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Propogation of Education

2375. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of financial assistance proposed to be provided for the propogation of education in Bihar and other States during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the names of those social organisations which proposed to set up educational institutions out of their own sources, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals lying pending for approval for the last one year, State-wise; and

(d) the role of Central Government with regard to according approval to the proposals of such educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Dowry Cases

2376. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the dowry cases are closed down by Delhi Police after an amicable settlement is reached by both the parties;

(b) if so, the number of such cases closed down during the last three years till date and the number of such cases under consideration;

(c) whether the Government have received any requests for withdrawal of such cases from the Court during last year after amicable settlement between both parties was reached;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, only those cases, in which the allegations are confined to demand for dowry and simple harassment, are closed by Delhi Police if both the parties arrive at an amicable settlement.

(b) The requisite information is given as under :

| Year | No. of total complaints received | No. of total complaints filed |
|------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1998 | 7500 | 5732 |
| 1999 | 6732 | 4933 |
| 2000 | 7386 | 5162 |

(c) Delhi Police did not receive any such request during the last year.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Regulatory Authority for Drug Industry

2377. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to create Regulatory Authority for drug industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to include certain drugs in the public distribution system through 'Sarvapriya' scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, alongwith name of drugs to be thus distributed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) The Central Drug Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Drug Control Organization (DCO) of the States are currently responsible for regulating the Drug Industry under the provisions of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and rules thereof. The diseases that primarily afflict poor are mostly covered under the National Programmes of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare where essential drugs are supplied free, by the Government through State Governments.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

2378. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mid-day-meal scheme has been discontinued in some States;

(b) if so, the names of those States and the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to issue directions to those States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (c) As per the available information, National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meals Scheme) is currently not being implemented in Jammu & Kashmir. Government of Jammu & Kashmir have informed that the programme has remained moribund due to several internal problems. Fresh guidelines have been worked out by the State for operation of the programme from April, 2001

This Ministry has urged the Government of Jammu & Kashmir to mobilize resources to make institutional arrangements for prompt switch-over to a cooked meal programme.

Relief to 1984 Riots Victims

2379. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the victims of 1984 riots have not been given relief despite the Judgment of Supreme Court in 1988;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending for payment of compensation, as on date, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the compensation to all the victims is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) The Supreme Court of India in its order dated 1st February, 1988 in Civil Appeal No. 465 of 1988 (SLP No. 7783/1987) set aside the order of the High Court of Delhi with the directions to decide the matter afresh on merits and pass a speaking order within six months. The High Court of Delhi in its order dated 30.8.1988 in CW No. 1807/87 directed the Delhi Administration to consider the individual claims of allotment of flats from the members of Riots Relief and Rehabilitation Society after verification of death certificates, ownership/tenancy documents, ration cards, voters' lists and F.I.R.s, if any, in support of the claims. There was no direction for other State Governments in these orders.

The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi received 1107 claims in pursuance of the orders and all the claims were considered and decided. Only 42 cases were recommended for allotment of flats while 1065 cases were rejected.

Road Accident

2380. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 333 dated 25.7.2000 regarding first aid to road victims and state :

- (a) whether the information has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. The requisite information is still awaited from four States. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the same is available.

Ocean Development Activities in Maharashtra

2381. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the length of coastal seashore covering Maharashtra at present;
- (b) whether the Government propose to undertake any Ocean Development Activities in the coastal seashore of the State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the amount involved therein; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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 State of Maharashtra is having coast line of about 650 kms.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Details of some of the major programmes are given below :-

- The monitoring of the marine pollution in the coastal waters of Maharashtra is going on from the year 1990-91. Studies for marine pollution are made at Trombay, Bassein, Mahim, Thane, Mumbai Harbour, Versova, Ulhas Creek, Murud, Ratnagiri and Malvan.
- Information on Potential Fishing Zones derived from Satellite Observation is provided to the coastal fishermen through 11 nodal points spread over Maharashtra coast.
- The surveys undertaken for locating the minerals have indicated presence of calcareous sands in water depths of 50 to 200 meters off Maharashtra coast.
- Various measures are also taken to find hydrocarbon reserves in the Indian seas including sea off the Maharashtra coast.
- For development of coastal marine fisheries the Central Excise duty on HSD oil supplied to mechanised fishing vessel below 20 metre length is reimbursed and the traditional crafts are being motorised for upgradation of the traditional fishing sector. The exploratory and experimental fishery surveys are also carried out off the Maharashtra coast.

All these activities are taken up as national programmes and it is not practicable to apportion the estimate of expenditure for Maharashtra.

Coal Based Technology for the Fertilizer

2382. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have explored the possibility of coal-based technology for the fertiliser sector,
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether possibility of productivity of coal based nitrogenous fertilizer has also been explored; and
- (d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (d) Department of Fertilizers has constituted a Task Force to explore the

possibility of coal based technology for production of nitrogenous fertilizer. The Task Force is yet to submit its report.

National Literacy Mission

2383. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the progress of project on post literacy and continuing education under the National Literacy Mission in various Districts of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : A statement indicating progress of Post Literacy Programme and Continuing Education projects is enclosed. All districts have been covered under Total literacy Campaign.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Name of the District/ Project | Post Literacy Programme (PLP) | Continuing Education (CE) |
|--------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Ahmed Nagar | On going | |
| 2. | Akola | On going | |
| 3. | Amravati | On going | |
| 4. | Aurangabad | Completed | On going |
| 5. | Bhandara | On going | |
| 6. | Beed | On going | |
| 7. | Mumbai (Phase-I) | On going | |
| 8. | Brihan Mumbai (Phase-II) | On going | |
| 9. | Chandrapur | On going | |
| 10. | Gondia | On going | |
| 11. | Gadchiroli | On going | |
| 12. | Jalgaon | On going | |
| 13. | Jalna | Completed | On going |
| 14. | Kolhapur | On going | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 15. | Latur | Completed | On going |
| 16. | Nagpur | On going | |
| 17. | Nasik | On going | |
| 18. | Nanded | Completed | On going |
| 19. | Osmanabad | On going | |
| 20. | Parbhani | Completed | On going |
| 21. | Pune (Rural) | Completed | On going |
| 22. | Pune (City) | On going | |
| 23. | Raigad | On going | |
| 24. | Ratnagiri | Completed | On going |
| 25. | Solapur | On going | |
| 26. | Satara | On going | |
| 27. | Sangli | On going | |
| 28. | Sindhudurg | Completed | On going |
| 29. | Yavatmal | On going | |
| 30. | Wardha | Completed | On going |

Release of Funds to Universities

2384. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "UGC sits over unutilised Grants" appearing in 'The Pioneer' dated February 23, 2001;

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

(c) the amount of funds not released by the UGC to the universities, as on date, particularly to JNU and universities in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the reasons for slow and lazy disbursal of funds by the UGC; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to revamp the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Science and Technology Programmes

2385. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various programmes started under the Science and Technology in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned and released for the purpose during the said period, State-wise and programme-wise;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for making science and technology programmes more effective in the country;

(d) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sent any proposal in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the stage at which the proposal is lying pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) A number of programmes are supported by various Central Ministries/Departments by funding sponsored Research and Development (R & D) projects. According to available official statistics the number of R & D projects funded during the years 1995-96, 1996-

97 and 1997-98 in various States is 1716, 1795 and 1780 with an approved cost of Rs. 161.98 crores, Rs. 186.48 crores and Rs. 218.57 crores respectively. A Statement covering state-wise number of R&D projects and their approved cost for these years is enclosed.

(c) Several steps have been taken from time to time by the Government for making science and technology programmes more effective in the country such as :

- Increase in the outlay for science and technology sector in Five Year Plans.
- Creation of new scientific departments/organisations.
- Setting up of more centres of excellence/advanced studies in universities and academic institutions.
- Strengthening infrastructure through various support measures and fiscal incentives.
- S&T based training for entrepreneurial development.
- Manpower development training/re-training programmes through Associateships/Fellowships, summer schools etc.
- R&D projects for young scientists.
- BOYSCAST Fellowships for visiting international laboratories and institutions.
- Swarnajayanti Fellowships.
- Contact programmes to attract and motivate brilliant young scientists to take up R&D as career.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Sponsored R & D Projects

(Rs. in lakhs)

| State | 1995-96 | | 1996-97 | | 1997-98 | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | No. of projects | Approved cost | No. of projects | Approved cost | No. of projects | Approved cost |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Andaman & Nicobar | 3 | 40.96 | 1 | 5.70 | 4 | 42.22 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 155 | 1669.22 | 182 | 1952.82 | 130 | 1696.13 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | 15.72 | 7 | 41.71 | 8 | 39.93 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|------|----------|------|----------|------|----------|
| Assam | 17 | 78.26 | 22 | 283.34 | 33 | 286.56 |
| Bihar | 40 | 316.12 | 55 | 463.68 | 47 | 1132.47 |
| Chandigarh | 43 | 387.79 | 44 | 416.78 | 29 | 272.67 |
| Delhi | 183 | 1749.87 | 170 | 2031.61 | 187 | 3119.75 |
| Goa | 13 | 138.17 | 7 | 67.57 | 16 | 210.16 |
| Gujarat | 42 | 341.25 | 38 | 240.47 | 55 | 492.90 |
| Haryana | 16 | 104.93 | 13 | 311.17 | 31 | 490.37 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 22 | 203.79 | 17 | 127.95 | 15 | 126.99 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 6 | 36.79 | 8 | 59.30 | 8 | 40.33 |
| Karnataka | 194 | 2394.19 | 193 | 1872.54 | 163 | 1724.49 |
| Kerala | 57 | 363.52 | 71 | 677.28 | 74 | 919.72 |
| Lakshadweep | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | 2 | 16.97 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 43 | 242.13 | 59 | 571.64 | 47 | 800.99 |
| Maharashtra | 207 | 2767.86 | 166 | 2315.58 | 172 | 3710.45 |
| Manipur | 6 | 34.60 | 6 | 43.87 | 16 | 155.52 |
| Meghalaya | 10 | 57.92 | 4 | 43.59 | 10 | 70.17 |
| Mizoram | NIL | NIL | 1 | 4.37 | NIL | NIL |
| Nagaland | NIL | NIL | NIL | NIL | 1 | 8.46 |
| Orissa | 22 | 149.61 | 24 | 195.72 | 22 | 160.56 |
| Pondicherry | 7 | 56.58 | 13 | 88.50 | 8 | 35.02 |
| Punjab | 36 | 245.72 | 30 | 147.71 | 34 | 287.52 |
| Rajasthan | 36 | 291.72 | 50 | 329.45 | 42 | 503.58 |
| Sikkim | 1 | 4.81 | 1 | 5.00 | 5 | 86.34 |
| Tamil Nadu | 173 | 1284.65 | 184 | 1254.87 | 189 | 1334.02 |
| Tripura | NIL | NIL | 2 | 13.72 | 6 | 31.99 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 233 | 1657.73 | 231 | 1853.97 | 249 | 2294.19 |
| West Bengal | 188 | 1564.48 | 196 | 3228.46 | 177 | 1766.14 |
| Total | 1716 | 16198.39 | 1795 | 18648.20 | 1780 | 21856.61 |

*[English]***Shortage of Drinking Water in Delhi**

2386. DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

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

(a) whether there will be an acute shortage of drinking water in Delhi and National Capital Region during the summer season;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to avoid the shortage of drinking water in summer;

(c) whether the Union Government have formulated any long term plan to increase the supply of drinking water to the rising population of Delhi and National Capital Region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Delhi Jal Board have stated that at present, the demand for water in Delhi is about 800 MGD for all uses, against which the Delhi Jal Board, on an average, is supplying about 630 MGD of water by optimisation. There is a gap of about 170 MGD between demand and supply. To deal with the shortage, the DJB has installed and commissioned 152 nos. additional tube-wells during the current year. Thereby augmenting the water supply be about 7.5 MGD. As per the details provided by NCRPB out of 94 urban centres, 74 towns have organised water supply systems of drawing water from tube wells, dug wells and Canals. The per capita supply ranges from 45 to 180 liters per day.

(c) and (d) Delhi Jal Board have stated that construction of various projects of Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) at Nangloi, Bawana and Sonia Vihar, Renuka Dam in Himachal Pradesh, Kishau Dam and Lakhwar Vyasi Dam in Uttar Pradesh are under preparation. According to NCRPB Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) constituted under Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 has declared several areas as "Notified Areas" for the purpose of regulation and development of ground water resources. The construction and installation of any ground water abstraction structure without specific approval of CGWA is prohibited in these "Notified Areas" of National Capital Region.

Soil and Water Management

2387. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 88th Indian Science Congress was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main topics discussed thereat;

(c) whether any suggestions were recommended in the conference;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the said suggestions; and

(f) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the implementation of said suggestions?

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.

(b) Various sections, committees and fora of the Indian Science Congress Association (ISCA) on different subjects discussed the issues related to the focal theme—"Food, Nutrition and Environmental Security".

(c) to (f) The draft recommendations of the 88th Science Congress have been referred to the Indian Science Congress Association Calcutta, the organisers of Science Congress Sessions for final processing. The recommendations of the Science Congress form an important input to policy and programme formulation of the Government and will continue to do so in the case of the 88th Science Congress as well. The expenditure estimates are made at the implementation stage.

Consumption of Fertilisers

2388. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated per hectare consumption of fertilizers in nutrient terms during 1999-2000, State-wise;

(b) the details regarding assessed/projected requirements available and sale of major fertilizers during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the quantum of various types of fertilizers and market price thereof at present?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) Statement-I indicating the State-wise estimated per hectare consumption of fertilizer nutrients during the year 1999-2000 is enclosed.

(b) State-wise, season-wise details of assessed requirement, availability and sales of major fertilisers i.e. urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) during the last three years are given in Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price control of Government of India. All other fertilizer are decontrolled. The Government of India, in order to keep the prices of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizer at affordable prices to farmers is implementing a concession scheme under which the MRPs of these fertilizers except SSP are fixed by the Government of India. The table below gives the present MRP of Urea, DAP, MOP and complexes fertilisers applicable as on date :

| Fertilizer | Maximum Retail Prices (MRPs) (Rs. per MT) |
|------------------|--|
| Urea | 4600 |
| DAP | 8900 |
| MOP | 4255 |
| Complexes | |
| 10:26:26 | 7880 |
| 12:32:16 | 1960 |
| 14:28:14 | 7820 |
| 14:35:14 | 8100 |
| 15:15:15 | 6620 |
| 16:20:0 | 6740 |
| 17:17:17 | 7680 |
| 19:19:19 | 7840 |
| 20:20:0 | 6880 |
| 23:23:0 | 7540 |
| 28:28:0 | 8520 |

Statement-I

State-wise estimated per hectare consumption of fertiliser nutrients for cropped area (N+P+K) nutrients during the year 1999-2000

| Sl.No. | State/NCT | (In Kgs/Hectare) |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 157.99 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 103.11 |
| 3. | Kerala | 69.99 |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | 162.92 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 87.77 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 47.19 |
| 7. | Maharashtra | 88.87 |
| 8. | Rajasthan | 39.49 |
| 9. | Goa | 44.12 |
| 10. | Haryana | 148.47 |
| 11. | Punjab | 184.57 |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 125.38 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 39.43 |
| 14. | Jammu & Kashmir | 58.23 |
| 15. | Delhi | 416.96 |
| 16. | Bihar | 97.19 |
| 17. | Orissa | 43.83 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 135.97 |
| 19. | Assam | 27.66 |
| 20. | Tripura | 19.45 |
| 21. | Manipur | 91.98 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 16.28 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 3.54 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2.53 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 9.39 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 6.19 |
| 27. | All India | 95.32 |

State*State-wise Assessed requirement, Availability and Sales of UREA*

| Sl.No. | States | Kharif 1998 | | | Rabi 1998-99 | | | Kharif 1999 | | |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| | | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 960.00 | 1080.73 | 955.57 | 1050.00 | 1212.03 | 1058.59 | 1000.00 | 1148.64 | 1032.54 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 590.00 | 595.91 | 544.82 | 360.00 | 438.15 | 360.54 | 600.00 | 651.39 | 592.19 |
| 3. | Kerala | 72.00 | 77.73 | 58.34 | 65.00 | 66.71 | 54.85 | 70.00 | 68.44 | 60.69 |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | 375.00 | 400.72 | 333.06 | 525.00 | 581.11 | 480.60 | 360.00 | 408.91 | 355.74 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 600.00 | 611.61 | 554.95 | 700.00 | 721.14 | 675.09 | 600.00 | 653.44 | 569.16 |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 700.00 | 780.95 | 633.52 | 780.00 | 828.74 | 628.70 | 675.00 | 730.26 | 529.30 |
| 7. | Chattisgarh | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 1125.00 | 1207.03 | 1038.23 | 650.00 | 748.55 | 669.24 | 1100.00 | 1285.92 | 1135.79 |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 485.00 | 552.43 | 411.20 | 800.00 | 785.52 | 600.00 | 450.00 | 537.70 | 453.81 |
| 10. | Goa | 4.50 | 2.29 | 2.33 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.99 | 4.20 | 2.17 | 2.14 |
| 11. | Haryana | 600.00 | 671.44 | 525.65 | 760.00 | 916.24 | 766.50 | 580.00 | 662.06 | 504.50 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 30.00 | 33.89 | 29.77 | 22.00 | 20.93 | 19.01 | 30.00 | 33.96 | 33.34 |
| 13. | Jammu & Kashmir | 75.00 | 61.82 | 51.09 | 45.00 | 53.36 | 44.97 | 60.00 | 52.89 | 41.08 |
| 14. | Punjab | 1000.00 | 1164.09 | 983.57 | 1050.00 | 1185.40 | 1081.80 | 1055.00 | 1083.54 | 935.03 |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh | 2225.00 | 2769.20 | 2308.88 | 2730.00 | 3037.04 | 2577.22 | 2400.00 | 2756.08 | 2369.32 |
| 16. | Uttanchal | | | | | | | | | |
| 17. | Delhi | 13.50 | 13.22 | 10.80 | 30.00 | 27.99 | 24.67 | 13.00 | 15.27 | 10.72 |
| 18. | Bihar | 700.00 | 924.27 | 688.82 | 630.00 | 787.41 | 616.99 | 725.00 | 861.65 | 692.11 |
| 19. | Jharkhand | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. | Orissa | 325.00 | 372.00 | 250.65 | 145.00 | 192.76 | 73.00 | 300.00 | 375.85 | 304.68 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 460.00 | 534.25 | 383.94 | 600.00 | 669.70 | 566.40 | 450.00 | 533.61 | 474.55 |
| 22. | Assam | 50.00 | 61.85 | 44.27 | 50.00 | 69.54 | 44.26 | 60.00 | 90.82 | 70.05 |
| 23. | Manipur | 23.00 | 24.72 | 22.46 | 7.50 | 10.63 | 8.51 | 24.00 | 26.52 | 25.85 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 3.00 | 2.73 | 2.44 | 3.00 | 3.42 | 2.86 | 3.00 | 3.56 | 3.04 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 0.50 | 0.62 | 0.08 | 0.55 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 1.40 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.20 | 0.55 | 0.93 | 0.35 | 0.65 | 1.18 | 0.30 |
| 27. | Tripura | 12.00 | 9.30 | 9.29 | 13.00 | 8.13 | 5.60 | 10.00 | 8.06 | 6.86 |
| 28. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.35 | 0.46 | 0.01 | 0.50 | 0.96 | 0.09 | 0.50 | 1.42 | 0.03 |
| 29. | Mizoram | 0.40 | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 1.28 | 0.33 | 0.50 | 1.45 | 0.08 |
| 30. | Others | 49.94 | 33.38 | 31.59 | 54.47 | 31.28 | 28.21 | 47.92 | 13.80 | 11.50 |
| All India | | 10479.69 | 11987.92 | 9875.53 | 11074.07 | 12402.05 | 10390.37 | 10619.27 | 12009.99 | 10214.40 |

ment-III

during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 (upto 31.1.2001)

(000 tonnes)

| Rabi 1999-2000 | | | Kharif 2000 | | | Rabi 2000-01 | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales |
| 1101.50 | 1174.02 | 984.23 | 1083.60 | 1186.99 | 1044.61 | 1047.00 | 983.24 | 681.21 |
| 396.00 | 438.56 | 362.79 | 640.00 | 704.45 | 651.04 | 390.00 | 362.08 | 229.59 |
| 60.00 | 66.19 | 55.88 | 65.00 | 59.66 | 48.00 | 60.00 | 44.02 | 29.40 |
| 510.00 | 566.66 | 521.42 | 365.00 | 404.83 | 362.19 | 515.00 | 441.34 | 335.06 |
| 690.00 | 565.00 | 484.82 | 548.00 | 511.20 | 473.90 | 500.00 | 302.68 | 242.41 |
| 700.00 | 725.89 | 588.04 | 660.00 | 824.54 | 583.28 | 350.00 | 417.65 | 259.75 |
| | | | | | | 50.00 | 59.54 | 10.81 |
| 730.00 | 855.99 | 740.76 | 1180.00 | 1189.81 | 1051.60 | 610.00 | 473.43 | 282.44 |
| 650.00 | 664.44 | 578.29 | 475.00 | 530.10 | 463.52 | 450.00 | 478.01 | 386.51 |
| 2.20 | 2.35 | 2.35 | 3.00 | 3.25 | 1.23 | 1.70 | 2.02 | 1.00 |
| 800.00 | 920.66 | 743.26 | 560.00 | 603.06 | 488.06 | 800.00 | 782.91 | 709.09 |
| 22.00 | 14.27 | 9.63 | 32.00 | 31.54 | 28.07 | 22.00 | 13.98 | 13.34 |
| 44.96 | 67.30 | 53.14 | 55.00 | 66.70 | 57.18 | 47.81 | 18.56 | 5.23 |
| 1125.00 | 1143.69 | 1039.42 | 1000.00 | 1103.92 | 971.91 | 1110.00 | 948.12 | 774.74 |
| 2700.00 | 2810.46 | 2321.60 | 2410.00 | 2578.75 | 2126.01 | 2248.00 | 2010.89 | 1749.60 |
| | | | | | | 67.00 | 47.41 | 26.97 |
| 20.00 | 22.93 | 16.52 | 10.00 | 9.52 | 3.20 | 20.00 | 6.47 | 4.67 |
| 650.00 | 796.21 | 663.56 | 700.00 | 823.43 | 731.02 | 620.00 | 655.76 | 569.66 |
| | | | | | | 80.00 | 30.11 | 15.91 |
| 120.00 | 176.91 | 113.87 | 360.00 | 389.59 | 297.99 | 140.00 | 116.38 | 20.47 |
| 675.00 | 704.88 | 615.06 | 470.00 | 512.24 | 399.52 | 690.00 | 503.40 | 352.17 |
| 65.00 | 90.42 | 73.41 | 90.00 | 106.17 | 62.94 | 82.00 | 62.47 | 21.97 |
| 7.50 | 7.35 | 7.17 | 25.00 | 31.33 | 30.91 | 8.50 | 6.10 | 4.15 |
| 2.75 | 2.15 | 1.94 | 3.00 | 2.43 | 2.12 | 2.75 | 1.22 | 0.91 |
| 0.50 | 0.53 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 1.07 | 0.02 | 0.32 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 0.55 | 0.61 | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.10 | 0.55 | 0.20 | 0.11 |
| 13.00 | 8.43 | 7.83 | 13.00 | 12.49 | 5.61 | 16.35 | 11.38 | 3.17 |
| 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.08 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.02 | 0.38 | 0.41 | 0.26 |
| 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.00 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.15 | 0.50 | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| 12.06 | 13.53 | 10.58 | 10.95 | 11.46 | 9.89 | 11.70 | 8.75 | 4.99 |
| 11098.87 | 11840.36 | 9996.01 | 10760.47 | 11700.12 | 9894.09 | 9941.56 | 8788.63 | 6735.69 |

State-wise Assessed requirement, Availability and Sales of D.A.P. during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 (upto 31.1.2001)

(000 tonnes)

| Sl.No. | States | Kharif 1998 | | | Rabi 1998-99 | | | Kharif 1999 | | | Rabi 1999-2000 | | | Kharif 2000 | | | Rabi 2000-01 | | |
|--------|------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | | Avail- ability | Sales | | Avail- ability | Sales | | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability (upto 31.1.2001) | Sales (upto 31.1.2001) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 419.99 | 399.85 | 317.90 | 267.43 | 440.00 | 486.97 | 414.17 | 300.00 | 336.23 | 280.56 | 450.00 | 419.02 | 353.08 | 325.00 | 259.06 | 166.42 | | |
| 2. | Karnataka | 260.91 | 258.54 | 166.75 | 127.50 | 280.00 | 304.67 | 283.59 | 85.00 | 179.03 | 155.54 | 300.00 | 274.01 | 242.46 | 140.00 | 114.40 | 72.03 | | |
| 3. | Kerala | 6.66 | 5.10 | 6.65 | 4.56 | 6.00 | 6.47 | 4.47 | 6.00 | 4.77 | 4.02 | 6.00 | 6.22 | 4.20 | 5.00 | 4.29 | 2.28 | | |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | 132.38 | 106.22 | 144.88 | 117.71 | 110.00 | 134.88 | 113.08 | 120.00 | 169.32 | 163.66 | 120.00 | 117.58 | 95.68 | 140.00 | 116.25 | 95.14 | | |
| 5. | Gujarat | 318.64 | 271.89 | 364.08 | 296.85 | 300.00 | 267.43 | 244.20 | 240.00 | 325.47 | 296.64 | 272.00 | 220.98 | 172.45 | 260.00 | 121.76 | 44.64 | | |
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 304.64 | 274.41 | 305.82 | 239.34 | 300.00 | 347.77 | 269.12 | 340.00 | 363.46 | 232.84 | 350.00 | 351.19 | 244.12 | 360.00 | 177.33 | 95.62 | | |
| 7. | Chattisgarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 2.32 | 1.00 | | |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 303.63 | 290.09 | 252.99 | 213.83 | 316.00 | 387.07 | 312.44 | 220.00 | 299.83 | 256.90 | 350.00 | 298.12 | 210.32 | 230.00 | 170.77 | 72.80 | | |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 182.37 | 162.14 | 201.44 | 165.59 | 210.00 | 293.45 | 247.09 | 200.00 | 249.70 | 198.47 | 260.00 | 237.60 | 162.35 | 210.00 | 170.23 | 115.81 | | |
| 10. | Goa | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.38 | | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.50 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.11 | | |
| 11. | Haryana | 195.54 | 146.42 | 224.54 | 206.93 | 130.00 | 230.03 | 176.85 | 270.00 | 357.86 | 316.80 | 160.00 | 247.93 | 163.54 | 280.00 | 295.10 | 240.30 | | |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |
| 13. | Jammu & Kashmir | 19.36 | 16.37 | 24.61 | 20.89 | 25.00 | 15.10 | 14.10 | 27.33 | 27.22 | 23.51 | 20.00 | 21.13 | 18.67 | 29.23 | 15.77 | 10.33 | | |
| 14. | Punjab | 333.97 | 281.96 | 361.48 | 334.72 | 200.00 | 347.31 | 361.67 | 420.00 | 375.36 | 310.90 | 300.00 | 427.98 | 317.81 | 430.00 | 295.68 | 237.11 | | |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh | 412.84 | 273.95 | 729.75 | 628.30 | 425.00 | 672.50 | 432.29 | 700.00 | 1066.54 | 944.91 | 450.00 | 503.00 | 242.89 | 900.00 | 936.54 | 746.27 | | |
| 16. | Uttanchal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.98 | 0.88 | | |
| 17. | Delhi | 0.77 | 0.95 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 2.50 | 3.58 | 3.58 | 10.30 | 4.22 | 4.22 | 2.00 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 8.00 | 0.70 | 0.68 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|-----------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 18. Bihar | | 180.08 | 111.88 | 216.79 | 187.62 | 150.00 | 240.80 | 186.67 | 200.00 | 238.14 | 201.95 | 200.00 | 199.53 | 154.89 | 200.00 | 186.75 | 153.22 |
| 19. Jharkhand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 13.91 | 8.77 |
| 20. Orissa | | 65.05 | 51.08 | 26.56 | 15.97 | 70.00 | 78.07 | 69.88 | 25.00 | 46.15 | 26.92 | 100.00 | 87.14 | 67.99 | 50.00 | 20.89 | 5.60 |
| 21. West Bengal | | 153.53 | 132.08 | 286.97 | 253.33 | 170.00 | 211.94 | 145.95 | 270.00 | 309.77 | 272.99 | 175.00 | 142.45 | 60.80 | 320.00 | 228.85 | 167.14 |
| 22. Assam | | 10.94 | 7.61 | 14.59 | 7.65 | 20.00 | 21.17 | 12.83 | 15.00 | 24.28 | 17.15 | 37.88 | 25.20 | 10.32 | 34.97 | 15.05 | 6.00 |
| 23. Manipur | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.55 | | | 4.00 | | | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24. Meghalaya | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.80 | | | 1.00 | | | 0.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 25. Nagaland | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.49 | | | 0.60 | | | 0.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26. Sikkim | | 4.57 | 4.54 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.45 | | | 0.45 | | | 0.45 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| 27. Tripura | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | | | | | | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 28. Arunachal Pradesh | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | | | 0.05 | | | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29. Mizoram | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.65 | | | 1.00 | | | 0.85 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. Others | | 3.42 | 2.50 | 4.63 | 3.77 | 6.26 | 3.48 | 3.38 | 4.34 | 3.88 | 3.86 | 4.57 | 2.96 | 2.60 | 5.17 | 2.86 | 2.47 |
| All India | | 3299.65 | 2797.93 | 3652.43 | 3093.99 | 3168.65 | 4143.63 | 3295.98 | 3456.94 | 4381.82 | 3713.45 | 3564.25 | 3583.37 | 2524.49 | 3633.19 | 3152.58 | 2245.07 |

*Assesment of DAP commenced from Kharif '1999 season.

State-wise Assessed requirement, Availability and Sales of M.O.P during 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-01 (upto 31.1.2000)

| Sl.No. | States | Kharif 1998 | | Rabi 1998-99 | | Kharif 1999 | | Rabi 1999-2000 | | | | Kharif 2000 | | Rabi 2000-01 | | | |
|--------|----------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Avail- ability | Sales | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales | Assessed require- ment | Avail- ability | Sales (upto 31.1.2001) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 44.30 | 43.14 | 123.81 | 112.73 | 80.00 | 143.03 | 122.52 | 115.00 | 134.96 | 105.65 | 125.00 | 133.04 | 115.92 | 120.00 | 106.41 | 93.71 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 56.10 | 53.85 | 130.82 | 110.09 | 135.00 | 171.39 | 151.33 | 95.00 | 88.60 | 73.47 | 145.00 | 163.14 | 151.24 | 100.00 | 59.09 | 46.20 |
| 3. | Kerala | 21.52 | 21.50 | 67.64 | 58.47 | 80.00 | 84.41 | 75.42 | 65.00 | 73.87 | 48.80 | 100.00 | 67.59 | 51.68 | 65.00 | 43.30 | 26.90 |
| 4. | Tamil Nadu | 105.07 | 99.39 | 252.03 | 197.01 | 160.00 | 167.58 | 150.78 | 184.00 | 261.30 | 230.89 | 160.00 | 131.09 | 109.07 | 215.00 | 136.04 | 118.09 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 43.55 | 37.31 | 64.28 | 55.13 | 40.00 | 63.96 | 38.68 | 55.00 | 93.05 | 63.85 | 40.00 | 50.61 | 36.71 | 65.00 | 51.08 | 27.17 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 6. | Madhya Pradesh | 20.25 | 20.14 | 35.08 | 27.13 | 45.00 | 40.99 | 33.82 | 20.00 | 36.46 | 24.73 | 50.00 | 45.95 | 35.69 | 30.00 | 20.16 | 5.98 |
| 7. | Chattisgarh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 00.33 | 0.28 |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 67.11 | 66.39 | 168.01 | 131.59 | 125.00 | 148.43 | 123.87 | 125.00 | 118.14 | 106.93 | 150.00 | 159.94 | 130.82 | 125.00 | 84.79 | 56.91 |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 3.14 | 2.92 | 4.02 | 3.29 | 4.00 | 3.37 | 2.77 | 4.00 | 6.01 | 4.62 | 4.00 | 5.72 | 3.29 | 5.00 | 3.44 | 2.86 |
| 10. | Goa | 0.70 | 0.65 | 0.61 | 0.49 | 0.80 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.50 | 0.27 | 0.27 | 0.80 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.40 | 0.13 | 0.10 |
| 11. | Haryana | 0.94 | 0.94 | 5.14 | 4.65 | 5.00 | 5.28 | 3.99 | 5.00 | 6.78 | 2.63 | 7.50 | 14.50 | 9.17 | 7.50 | 6.25 | 4.36 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.23 | 3.23 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 4.00 | 2.74 | 2.74 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 2.33 | 2.33 |
| 13. | Jammu & Kashmir | 0.51 | 0.51 | 3.62 | 3.20 | 1.50 | 0.49 | 0.46 | 6.69 | 2.86 | 0.68 | 6.00 | 1.85 | 0.83 | 7.10 | 1.02 | 0.45 |
| 14. | Punjab | 14.88 | 7.72 | 27.02 | 20.52 | 20.00 | 35.79 | 30.58 | 20.00 | 12.55 | 7.78 | 30.00 | 39.35 | 22.01 | 10.00 | 18.88 | 10.45 |
| 15. | Uttar Pradesh | 39.72 | 25.86 | 124.16 | 86.23 | 60.00 | 109.17 | 59.38 | 90.00 | 93.54 | 82.26 | 65.00 | 55.07 | 16.00 | 90.00 | 89.87 | 79.74 |
| 16. | Uttanchal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.00 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| 17. | Delhi | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.28 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Bihar | 16.03 | 7.95 | 87.45 | 77.80 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 37.23 | 80.00 | 77.29 | 64.15 | 60.00 | 43.54 | 29.74 | 80.00 | 69.02 | 54.70 |
| 19. | Jharkhand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. | Orissa | 22.23 | 22.03 | 51.45 | 43.57 | 50.00 | 49.51 | 39.52 | 40.00 | 41.67 | 36.77 | 60.00 | 48.58 | 43.37 | 40.00 | 13.12 | 7.20 |
| 21. | West Bengal | 44.16 | 34.73 | 237.31 | 215.17 | 120.00 | 124.06 | 82.77 | 225.00 | 268.00 | 206.35 | 100.00 | 75.46 | 49.78 | 225.00 | 163.56 | 130.65 |
| 22. | Assam | 3.46 | 3.42 | 35.78 | 28.24 | 33.00 | 26.02 | 18.32 | 45.00 | 49.92 | 42.68 | 37.20 | 24.62 | 10.29 | 34.34 | 25.34 | 9.97 |
| 23. | Manipur | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.30 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.21 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.25 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Tripura | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.30 | 0.97 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 2.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.57 | 0.67 | 0.67 |
| 28. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Mizoram | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.70 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 30. | Others | 2.99 | 2.98 | 3.46 | 2.58 | 23.71 | 3.72 | 3.26 | 3.44 | 4.53 | 4.13 | 3.41 | 2.65 | 2.32 | 4.45 | 2.87 | 2.06 |
| Total (State) | | 508.06 | 452.83 | 1425.32 | 1181.52 | 1037.72 | 1237.22 | 976.71 | 1186.62 | 1373.13 | 1109.97 | 1150.03 | 1063.22 | 818.45 | 1233.04 | 898.20 | 681.23 |

*Assesment of MOP commenced from Kharif '1999 season.

Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation

2389. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high powered Committee has suggested for the setting up of a 'Central drugs standard control organisation' on the lines of American FDA to monitor the safety quality and efficacy of Indian made drugs;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Delhi Metro Rail Project

2390. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to permit Foreign Direct Investment in the Delhi Metro Rail Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the number of proposals received by the Government in this regard to the FDI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Losses in Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited

2391. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited has been suffering losses constantly during each of the last three years and the amount of loss;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to allow the employees of RINL to run it on cooperative basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) and (b) The losses suffered by Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. during the last three years are as under :

| Year | Rs. in crores |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1997-98 | 176.73 |
| 1998-99 | 457.00 |
| 1999-2000 | 561.00 |

The losses are mainly due to the high capital related charges pertaining to interest and depreciation, which the company had to bear right from its inception, the recent slowdown in the steel market, and low prices in the export markets.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal.

[English]

Shifting of Coal Mines Provident Fund Offices

2392. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to shift coal mines Provident Fund Regional Offices;

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

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, there is proposal to shift the Regional Office Coal Mines Provident Fund, Hyderabad, to Govdavari Khani, Karimnagar. However, the same could not be given effect

to as the matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad. There is no other proposal to shift the Regional offices of Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation except the above.

FDI in Housing Sector

2393. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received suggestions for various reforms in the housing sector like Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) to (c) As per the existing policy, Non-Residents of Indian nationality/origin and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) predominantly owned by Non-Residents of Indian nationality/origin having atleast 60% of beneficial interest in such bodies are allowed to invest in housing and real estate development sector. The Government has carefully examined various suggestions received from different quarters for further liberalisation of the policy and has come to the conclusion that time is not yet ripe to introduce further liberalisation in foreign direct investment (FDI) in the housing and real estate sector.

Community Development Scheme in MCL

2394. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the villages selected for development within 10 kilometer radius of coal mines being operated by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited in Orissa;

(b) whether the primary requirements of these villages have been met available by MCL;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon so far project-wise; and

(d) the amount sanctioned and utilised for mining and the development of these mines during each of the last three years and the current years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) No specific village has been selected by MCL within 10 KM radius of coal mines of MCL. Community development works are done under community development/peripheral development programme, normally done within the radius of 8 KMs. of coal mines and on the recommendations of Peripheral Development Committee.

(b) All primary requirements are not considered but only some of the requirements are met on recommendations of Peripheral Development Committee and subject to availability of fund within prescribed budget for such Head for the year.

(c) The expenditure incurred during last three years and current financial year coalfield wise and in MCL HQ is as under :-

(Rs. in lakh)

| Name of the coal mine area | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-2000 | 2000-01 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Basundhara | 113.48 | 120.01 | 76.66 | 36.69 |
| Talcher | 171.04 | 174.39 | 164.26 | 134.71 |
| IB Valley | 159.98 | 120.17 | 12.94 | 49.29 |
| MCL HQ | 86.81 | 78.83 | 36.06 | 52.37 |
| Total | 531.31 | 493.40 | 289.92 | 273.06 |

(d) The amount sanctioned and utilised for mining and development of these mines during each of the last three years and the current years is as under :

(Rs. in crores)

| 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-2000 | | 2000-2001 till January, 2001 | |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|--------|------------------------------|--------|
| Budget | Actual | Budget | Actual | Budget | Actual | Budget | Actual |
| 240.60 | 75.33 | 266.89 | 263.28 | 233.37 | 292.99 | 128.09 | 101.21 |

[Translation]

Licences to Drug Manufacturing Companies

2395. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

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

(a) whether the Government have taken any action to liberalise/simplify and make the process of issuing licence to the Drug Manufacturing companies transparent in the country, after the announcement of the liberalized Industrial Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of new indigenous companies which have entered in this industry as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (d) Under the existing Drug Policy Provisions, Industrial licensing for all bulk drugs cleared by Drug Controller (India) and all their intermediates have been abolished except in the cases of bulk drugs produced by the use of re-combinant DNA technology and bulk drugs requiring in-vivo use of nucleic acids as the active principles. Licencing has also been abolished for formulations except in cases of specific cell/tissue targeted formulations. These liberalised provisions have encouraged several companies to set up units in the pharmaceutical sector.

Schemes for Urban Development in Rajasthan

2396. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes received by the Union Government from the Government of Rajasthan for urban development in the States and the amount allocated therefor during each of the last three years, scheme-wise.

(b) whether the World Bank has agreed to provide financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the schemes proposed to be implemented with the World Bank assistance alongwith the details of towns/cities to be covered thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) The details of the schemes sanctioned under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) are given in enclosed statement-I and II.

In addition, the details of the infrastructure schemes sanctioned by HUDCO to Rajasthan during last three years are given in enclosed statement-III.

As reported by HUDCO, the status of loan sanctioned and released made under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme is given below :-

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| Year | Project Cost | Loan Amount | Subsidy |
| 1998-99 | 386.60 | 0.00 | 195.66 |
| 1999-2000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2000-01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

The details of two urban infrastructure schemes under the pipeline of HUDCO are given in statement-IV.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Statement showing details of the Schemes sanctioned/returned under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

| Year | Number of Projects received | Number of Projects Approved | Number of Projects returned | Central funds Released (Rs. in lakhs) | Remarks |
|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1998-1999 | 6 | 6 | - | 324.81 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|---|---|---|--------|--|
| 1999-2000 | — | — | — | — | No project proposal was submitted by PHED, Govt. of Rajasthan. |
| 2000-2001 | 9 | 9 | — | 306.74 | |

Statement-II

Statement showing detailed of the towns covered and amount released under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT).

| Year | Number of Towns Covered | Central funds Released (Rs. in lakhs) |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| 1998-1999 | 8 | 187.31 |
| 1999-2000 | 3 | 92.00 |
| 2000-2001 | 3 | 110.00 |

Statement-III

Urban Infrastructure Finance—State Summary (Sanctioned and Release Detail from 01.04.1998 to 31.03.1999)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Sanction Date | Scheme Name | Agency Name | Scheme Type | Project Cost | Loan Amount | Loan Release | Time Since Sanction | Time Since Last RLS. |
|---------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

State : Rajasthan

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|--|---|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. | 25.7.98 | Drainage Scheme at Hanumangarh | Nagar Palika Hanumangarh | Drainage | 1044.80 | 419.00 | 76.92 | 1 | |
| 2. | 28.7.98 | Constn. & Training of Major Drains at Jaipur | Nagar Nigam Jaipur | Drainage | 1537.31 | 925.00 | 61.00 | 8 Months | 5 Months |
| 3. | 28.7.98 | Sewerage Scheme at Jaipur | Nagar Nigam Jaipur | Sewerage | 3196.85 | 1820.00 | 1500.00 | 8 Months | |
| 4. | 18.11.98 | Const. of 30 Police Station at Jaipur | Rajasthan State Bridge & Const. Corpn. Ltd. | Social Infra-structure | 2585.06 | 1687.20 | 465.99 | 4 Months | |
| 5. | 18.11.98 | Const. of 14 Police Station at Jodhpur | -do- | -do- | 952.36 | 621.60 | 62.77 | 4 Months | |
| 6. | 18.11.98 | Const. of 15 Police Station at Udaipur | -do- | -do- | 1020.32 | 666.00 | 67.23 | 4 Months | |
| 7. | 18.11.98 | Const. of 13 Police Station at Bikaner | -do- | -do- | 884.33 | 577.20 | 58.27 | 4 Months | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------|----------|--|---|------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----|
| 8. | 18.11.98 | Const. of 20 Police Station at Kota | Rajasthan State Bridge & Const. Corpn. Ltd. | Social infra-structure | 1360.57 | 888.00 | 89.64 | 4 Months | |
| 9. | 24.3.99 | Solid Waste Management Scheme for Alwar, Rajasthan | Nager Parishad Alwar | Solid Waste Management | 85.25 | 59.50 | 0.00 | | |
| State Total | | | | | 12666.85 | 7663.50 | 2381.82 | | |

Urban Infrastructure Finance—State Summary (Sanctioned and Release Detail) from 1.4.99 to 31.3.2000 (Rs. in lakhs)

State : Rajasthan

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--|---|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| 1. | 20.9.99 | Urban Water Supply Schemce at Sad-bhavna Nagar, Shri-ganga Nagar | UIT Sriganga Nagar | Water Supply | 52.35 | 31.44 | 0.00 | 6 Months | |
| 2. | 10.11.99 | Const. of Rajashtan State Guest House at Chanakyapuri New Delhi | Rajasthan State Bridge and Const. Corpn. Ltd. | Social infra-structure | 712.54 | 470.00 | 366.48 | 4 Months | |
| 3. | 51.1.2000 | Line of credit for infrastructure acti-vities in the power sector in Rahasthan | Rajasthan State Electricity Board | Misce-llaneous | 20000.00 | 20000.00 | 20000.00 | 1 | C |
| State Total | | | | | 20764.98 | 20501.44 | 20366.48 | | |

Urban Infrastructure Finance—State Summary (Sanctioned and Release Detail from 1.4.2000 to 31.1.2001)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------|--|--|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|
| 1. | 30.11.2000 | Line of credit for upgradation of infrasturcture for Transmission of Power | Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd. | Area Deve-lopment | 12488.00 | 10000.00 | 10000.00 | 1 | C |
|----|------------|--|--|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|

Statement-IV

Urban Infrastructure Scheme in Pipeline

| Sl. No. | Date of UIP/ Receipt | Name of the Scheme | Name of Agency | Project Cost | Loan Amount | Latest Status/ Action Taken |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Name of Regional Office : Jaipur Region | | | | State : Rajasthan | | |
| 1. | — | Strengthening of Roads Construction (PBI) | | 0.00 | 600.00 | |
| 2. | — | Line of Credit for Water Supply Scheme for Jaipur (PBI) City | | 110000.00 | 38000.00 | Under Appraisal |
| State total | | | | 110000.00 | 38600.00 | |
| Grand total | | | | 110000.00 | 38600.00 | |

Funds for Supply of Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes

2397. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided to the Ministry since 1996-97 till date, for drinking water supply and sanitation schemes in the country and the amount spent thereon during the said period; and

(b) the amount spent during the first ten months and the last two months each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing two Centrally sponsored schemes, viz. the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and the Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCS). Under AUWSP funds are provided on 50:50 basis by Centre and State Governments for implementing water supply schemes in towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 census.

Under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCS) twin pit pour flush toilets are constructed where none exist and dry latrines are converted into pour flush toilets. This Scheme is being implemented by this Ministry through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The Government of India subsidy and HUDCO loan are released by the HUDCO to State implementing agencies based on submission of utilisation certificates and progress of the already sanctioned schemes.

Details of released of funds under these two schemes 1996-97 onwards are in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Year | Allocation | Released in first 10 months | Released in last 2 months |
|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1996-97 | 2013.00 | 717.50 | 1286.50 |
| 1997-98 | 2795.00 | 1308.41 | 1486.69 |
| 1998-99 | 4000.00 | 2182.96 | 1817.04 |
| 1999-2000 | 6500.00 | 3130.02 | 3369.98 |
| 2000-01 | 5400.00 | 1939.43 | 4460.57 |

Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (LCS)

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Year | Allocation | Released in first 10 months to HUDCO | Released in last 2 months to HUDCO |
|-----------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1996-97 | 1380.00 | — | — |
| 1997-98 | 2680.00 | 1380.00 | 1300.00 |
| 1998-99 | 2380.00 | 2000.00 | 380.00 |
| 1999-2000 | 2735.00 | — | 2735.00 |
| 2000-01 | 2980.00 | — | 1162.00 (till 28.2.2001) |

Rehabilitation of Polluting Industries in Haryana

2398. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Haryana and some other States are rehabilitating the pollution causing industries which have been shifted from Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of pollution causing industries shifted from Delhi to National Capital Region, particularly to Haryana, till date;

(c) the nature of assistance sought by the various State Government, particularly Haryana from the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether the assistance thus sought for has been provided to those States for the purpose;

(e) if so, the details thereof, state-wise; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI JAGMOHAN) : (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court through its various orders in Writ Petition Civil No. 4677/1985, M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India has directed the closure of polluting industries in non-conforming areas of Delhi. The Ministry of Urban Development has only facilitated the voluntary re-location of some industrial units in developed industrial estates where plots were lying vacant in the National Capital Region areas i.e. Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan.

(b) As on date, total number of 1218 plots have been allotted in different industrial estates of Haryana of which 1020 are stated to be shifted from Delhi. Of these, the nature of industrial activity of 98 is polluting and of 916 is non-polluting. Status of six units is not clear.

(c) to (f) The assistance given to the State Governments by the National Capital Region Planning Board is in the form of loans for infrastructure development. The Board, in its bid to create industrial estates with associated facilities and amenities has been acting as the facilitator for development of infrastructure as well as providing financial assistance to the member States.

The Haryana Government had requested for grant/ financial assistance for development of infrastructure in these areas. The assistance to the areas in National Capital Region is given by this Ministry through the N.C.R. Planning Board. The details of the financial assistance provided by the Board to the participating States of NCR are as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

| States | No. of Schemes | Estimated Cost | Loan Sanctioned | Loan Released |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| U.P. | 55 | 1269.57 | 663.61 | 348.78 |
| Rajasthan | 45 | 375.54 | 196.69 | 134.25 |
| Haryana | 34 | 1735.62 | 612.38 | 408.99 |
| CMAs | — | 433.80 | 54.00 | 34.74 |
| Total | 138 | 3814.53 | 1526.68 | 926.76 |

This financial assistance has helped in the creation of following infrastructure :

| Sub-region | Residential Plots/Flats | Commercial Area/Shops | Industrial Sheds/Plots |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Haryana | 26,000 | 3,000 | 2,500 |
| Rajasthan | 24,000 | 4,700 | 1,000 |
| U.P. | 64,000 | 9,500 | 6,600 |
| Total | 1,14,000 | 17,200 | 10,100 |

The non-conforming industries of Delhi have been relocated in the developed industrial estates of Haryana, U.P., Rajasthan and Delhi where developed industrial plots were lying vacant.

[English]

Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Administration

2399. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council Administration, West Bengal Government and Union Government have reviewed the Hill Council accord recently;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the growing regional economic imbalance in the North Bengal Districts of West Bengal and the activities of the subversive forces; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) A Tripartite meeting was convened on 7.2.2001 between Government of India, Government of West Bengal and representatives of Darjeeling Gorkha Autonomous Hill Council (DGAHC), to review the implementation of the Memorandum of settlement (Darjeeling Accord) of 1988 and other development issues. It emerged that on some of the issues follow up action is yet to be completed by the Government of West Bengal. The issue of Sixth Schedule status for DGAHC was also discussed.

(c) and (d) Reports of militant activities of some organizations in the North Bengal region have come to notice. Government has been regularly sensitizing State Governments and concerned agencies regarding militant/ subversive activities. Intelligence is shared on continuous basis and support is provided by way of financial assistance for modernizing the State Police Forces and deployment of Central Para Military forces on need basis.

[English]

Nationalisation of Coal Mines

2400. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the coal industry was nationalised;

- (b) the reasons for its nationalisation;
- (c) whether mine safety was the main reason for which the coal industry was nationalised;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard;
- (e) the extent to which these objectives have since been achieved;
- (f) the number of accidents which took place in various coal mines since their nationalisation;
- (g) whether there has been no decline in the mine accidents;
- (h) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (i) the number of miners killed in each such mine mishap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) The coal mines in the country were nationalised in two stages, nationalisation of coking coal mines in 1971-72 followed by nationalisation of non-coking coal mines in 1973. The major reasons for such nationalisation were :-

- (i) Unscientific mining practices in private coal mines;
- (ii) Inadequate capital investment by the private owners of the mines; and
- (iii) Poor working conditions of coal labour in such mines.

(c) and (d) While safety was one of the reasons for which the coal industry was nationalised, it was not the only reason for nationalisation of coal industry.

(e) Since nationalisation, production of coal in Coal India Limited has increased from 77 million tonnes to 260.58 million tonnes in 1999-2000 and productivity has grown from an Output per Manshift (OMS) of 0.58 tonne at the time of nationalisation to an OMS of 2.11 tonne in 1999-2000. Investment in coal sector has grown substantially and the number of fatal accidents in coal mines have come down from a level of 177 in 1975 to 79 in 2000 with fatalities coming down from 223 in 1975 to 99 in 2000.

(f) The number of fatal accidents which took place in various coal mines and the number of miners killed in such

mine accidents since 1975, when Coal India Limited was formed, are as follows :-

| Year | Number of fatal accidents | Number of miners killed |
|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1975 | 177 | 233 |
| 1976 | 177 | 249 |
| 1977 | 177 | 197 |
| 1978 | 179 | 154 |
| 1979 | 114 | 147 |
| 1980 | 112 | 129 |
| 1981 | 127 | 145 |
| 1982 | 123 | 148 |
| 1983 | 127 | 160 |
| 1984 | 123 | 134 |
| 1985 | 136 | 152 |
| 1986 | 133 | 154 |
| 1987 | 130 | 141 |
| 1988 | 137 | 151 |
| 1989 | 131 | 150 |
| 1990 | 121 | 135 |
| 1991 | 115 | 120 |
| 1992 | 131 | 150 |
| 1993 | 118 | 132 |
| 1994 | 113 | 186 |
| 1995 | 113 | 192 |
| 1996 | 96 | 110 |
| 1997 | 99 | 111 |
| 1998 | 91 | 104 |
| 1999 | 94 | 103 |
| 2000 | 79 | 99 |
| Total | 3273 | 3886 |

Note : Figures are subject to reconciliation with Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS).

(g) Fatal accidents have been declining since 1975, when CIL was formed. As evident from the table given in part (f) the number of fatal accidents have decreased from 177 in 1975 to 79 in 2000.

(h) Does not arise in view of answer given in part (g) above.

(i) The number of miners killed in the fatal accidents that took place between 1975 and 2000 is 3886, the details of which are given in reply to part (f) above.

Rehabilitation of Plastic Industry

2401. SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any schemes on the anvil to rehabilitate the plastic industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during the last five years and till date, State-wise;

(d) the details of various schemes to promote the use of recycled plastic initiated by the Government and the amount spent on such schemes to benefit and protect the environment during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government propose to give additional support, both technical and financial, to the States for such schemes and programmes for promoting the production and use of recycled plastic; and

(f) if so, the state-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (f) The domestic plastic industry has been growing at the rate of 14 to 15%, which is more than double the growth rate of GDP. The current consumption of plastics is over 4 million tonnes, of which the consumption recycled plastics is estimated to be over one million tonnes. Considering the high growth rate of plastics industry in the country, the need for framing a scheme to rehabilitate the industry is not felt. Therefore, no promotional scheme for technical as well as financial support has been formulated by the Government.

Suicide Cases in Delhi

2402. SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increase in suicide cases in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered during each of the last three years till date;

(c) whether the Government have made any study to find out the reasons for increase in suicide incidents in the society;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given below :

| Year | Number of suicide cases |
|------|-------------------------|
| 1998 | 665 |
| 1999 | 834 |
| 2000 | 841 |

(c) to (e) A report prepared by the National Crime Record Bureau in the year 1998 indicated that the main cause of suicide included illness; family problems; failed love affairs; poverty; dowry disputes; illicit relations and bankruptcy etc. This is essentially a social problem which needs to be viewed as such.

IT in School Curriculum

2403. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU :
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce information technology in the school curriculum;

(b) whether the NCERT has brought out the curriculum guide and syllabus for information technology in schools;

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

- (d) the time by which it is likely to start functioning;
- (e) the number of schools selected for the purpose and the funding pattern to bear the expenditure in secondary schools for this purposes;
- (f) whether State Governments have agreed to take up this programme; and
- (g) if so, the role of State Governments in this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is its document National Curriculum Framework for School Education-2000 propose that Information Technology is to be used for effective instruction of the related subjects at the school level, wherever possible. The document does not include the details of Information Technology as an independent subject area at any stage of schooling.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This document contains :

1. An overview of IT competencies and assessment at different school stages viz. Primary, Middle and Secondary.
2. Expected IT competency standards at the end of Class X.
3. IT tools, necessary teacher competencies and special provisions for children with special needs.
4. Syllabus for three schools stages, viz. Primary, middle and secondary and suggestions for integrating IT skills into learning of curricular subjects.

(d) to (g) NCERT is engaged in developing work book for Children (Primary, middle and secondary classes) based on this syllabus. The work books will be made available before the end of this current calendar year.

Like all other areas of education, school education including IT education is a concurrent subject and implementation of which is a major responsibility of States/UTs also.

The States have the freedom to adopt or adapt these curricular guidelines to develop their own syllabi and curricular materials.

Separate Commission for SCs/STs

2404. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have given their consent to the Government of Karnataka to set up a separate commission for SCs/STs;

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

(c) the extent to which this separate commission is likely to be helpful to achieve its aims?

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

Intimation Regarding Custodial Deaths

2405. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a letter to Home Secretary, National Human Rights Commission stated that in respect of intimation of custodial deaths to the Commission, it is found that there is a considerable delay in sending the post-mortem report alongwith the videography and magisterial inquest report to the Commission within two months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has, through a letter dated 3rd January, 2001, written to the Home Secretaries of the State Governments and Union Territories to streamline the procedure for avoiding delay in sending the post-mortem and magisterial inquiry report alongwith videography, within the prescribed time limit in the case of custodial deaths. It is for the State Governments to take necessary action of the above letter of the NHRC.

[Translation]

Task Force on Fertilizer Industry

2406. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI :
SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA :

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

(a) whether the Task Force constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Fertilizers has submitted its report;

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

(c) whether the recommendations of the Task Force have since been implemented;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the production of nitrogenous fertilizer, based on coal, is also one of the recommendations;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the domestic fertilizer industry has been adversely affected as a result of the agreements with World Trade Organisation in view of the policy of Economic liberalization; and

(h) if so, the measures taken by the Government to protect the domestic fertilizer industry?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) Government have constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Fertilizers consisting of the representatives of Ministry of Science & Technology, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Fertilizer Association of India, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Projects & Development India Ltd. etc. to explore the possibility of coal based technology for fertilizer sector.

The terms of reference of the Task Force include exploring the possibility of using coal and coal bed methane for use in fertilizer sector, formulation of policy and action plan for development of coal based capacity addition and to examine the incentives required for development of R&D and possibility of creating a fund for financing R&D activities of coal based technology.

(c) to (f) The Task Force is yet to submit its report.

(g) and (h) The liberalization in Fertilizer Sector began in 1992-93 when potassic and phosphatic fertilizers were decontrolled and their imports were de-canalized on 17.9.1992. Since then, quantitative restrictions have been removed on several other fertilizers and there have been no reports of adverse impact so far on the indigenous fertilizers industry on this account. However, India had committed a bound tariff rate of 5% on DAP in 1979. This bound rate cannot be increased unilaterally. The Government indicates the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) and determine rates of concession for indigenous and imported DAP under the Concession Scheme. A higher rate of concession is provided to the domestic industry as it suffers a handicap on account of no availability of raw materials. At present, urea is the only fertilizer which is under statutory price, movement and distribution control and of which imports are made on Government account to bridge the gap between requirement and indigenous availability.

The quantitative restrictions on urea will have to be lifted by 1.4.2001. The removal of quantitative restriction on urea will have certain implications as it is a controlled fertilizers and its imports are currently made on Government account. Therefore, the Government had set up a Task Force to recommend, inter alia, the bound rate on urea which is an unbound item. The recommendations of the Task Force will form the basis of further action by the Government including, inter alia, imposition of tariff on imports of fertilizers and/or such other measures as are necessary.

Decontrol of Medicines and Their Formulations

2407. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

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

(a) the total number of medicines and their formulations have been decontrolled by the Government so far after the announcement of new industrial policy under liberalisation; and

(b) the percentage increase in the prices of medicines manufactured under those formulations after their decontrol?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) Under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987, 142 bulk drugs and

formulations based thereon were under price control. Under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, promulgated on 6.1.1995, 74 bulk drugs and formulations based thereon are presently under price control.

(b) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing authority, based on ORG-MARG data, made a sample study on the trend in prices of top 300 medicines, including 41 medicines based on decontrolled drugs for the period from December, 1994 and December, 1999. Out of the 41 decontrolled medicines, prices of 5 medicines increased by less than 5% per annum (annualized) Prices of 15 medicines increased in the range of 5% to 10% (annualized), prices of 18 medicines increased in the range of 10% to 20% (annualized) and that of 3 medicines increased in the range of 30% to 40% per annum (annualized).

[English]

Vehicles Theft Cases

2408. SHRI PUSP JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether incidents of vehicle thefts have increased in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported/solved during 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001, till date;

(c) whether efforts of the Delhi Police to nab the culprits remain ineffective; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

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

(b) and (c) The requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Police to check the activities of auto-lifters include formation of Auto-theft squads in every district; setting up of check-posts at the borders; surveillance of criminals earlier involved in vehicle theft cases; deployment of plain clothes policemen to collect intelligence regarding organised gangs of auto lifters; intensification of motor cycle patrol near parking areas; and exchange of information with the neighbouring states.

Statement

| Year | Case Reported | Cancelled | Worked Out | Challaned | Persons Arrested |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1999 | 8078 | 217 | 1863 | 870 | 3183 |
| 2000 | 8043 | 156 | 1596 | 551 | 2483 |
| 2001 Upto 28.2.2001 | 1375 | 12 | 124 | 3 | 203 |

Watershed Development Projects

2409. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have signed an agreement with Japan for grants for watershed development projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of States where the watershed projects are likely to be stated with these grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, an agreement has been signed in February, 2001 between India and the international Development Association (as administrator of grant funds provided by Japan), for obtaining financial assistance of US \$ 3.61 lakhs for the purpose of preparation of the Karnataka Watershed Development Project. The main objective of the project is reduction of poverty by improving productive potential through decreasing soil erosion, increasing water availability and improving crop and input productivity using tested and evolving watershed treatment technologies.

In addition, a project for wasteland development called Attappady Wastelands Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project Agali is being implemented in Palakkad district of Kerala with the assistance of Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) at a total cost of Rs. 219.31 crores. The project was sanctioned in 1996 and the Japanese Agency is to provide Rs. 176.89 crores as long term loan. The project aims at development of 50,700 hectares of wastelands in 13 watersheds of Palakkad district.

Selling of the Units of SAIL

2410. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has proposed to sell some of its units to clear its debts;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith details of the debts;

(c) the reasons for this huge accumulation of debts;

(d) whether the Government propose to ponder over any other measures to clear the debts rather than selling the units of SAIL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) to (c) SAIL has prepared a business restructuring plan which envisages concentration on its core business and divest the non-core/non-viable assets with the objective to improve profitability, enhance the resource availability and repayment of loan. The details of the non-core/non-viable units to be divested, while protecting jobs of existing employees are as follows :

- Power Plants as BSL, DSP and RSP
 - * 2x60 MW Captive Power Plant-II at RSP and the Central Power Training Instt. at Rourkela.
 - * 2x60 MW Captive Power Plant-II at DSP.
 - * 122 MW (2x55 MW+12 MW back pressure turbine) Captive Power Plant-I, 3x60 MW Captive Power Plant-II and steam generating capacity of 660 MT/hour at BSL.
- Oxygen Plant-2 at Bhilai Steel Plant
- Salem Steel Plant (SSP)
- Alloy Steel Plant (ASP)
- Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant (VISP)
- Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela Steel Plant; and
- Conversion of IISCO into a Joint Venture with SAIL holding minority shareholding.

SAIL had borrowings of Rs. 14630 crores as on 31.12.2000.

SAIL had undertaken modernisation and technological upgradation of its Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants and on this account an expenditure of about Rs. 12500 crores was incurred, which was largely financed by market borrowings.

(d) and (e) Measures taken/being taken to improve the performance and liquidity position of the company inter-alia include :

- Intensive cost control drive which envisaged improvement of yield, reduction in consumption of coking coal and other raw material, reduction in consumption of power and fuel, reduction in consumption of stores and spares, improvement in key techno-economic parameters, etc.
- Implementation of VRS scheme for right sizing the manpower.
- Fresh investment proposals are virtually on hold except ongoing scheme and schemes relating to statutory requirement viz. safety, environment, etc.
- Reduction in borrowing level through strict working capital management.

[Translation]

Agreement for Exchange of Students

2411. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with certain countries for the exchange of students in the field of education and research;

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

(c) whether according to these agreements, Indian students are provided education free of cost;

(d) if so, the number of Indian students getting education in different countries alongwith the names of countries;

(e) whether such facility is also provided by our country to foreign students; and

(f) if so, the details of countries whose students are studying in India under this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Representation of Villagers Around Moohidihi Project of BCCL

2412. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the villagers around Moohidihi Project of BCCL represented against the withdrawal of electricity connections;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the villagers were assured for restoration of electric connection;
- (d) whether villagers are inhabited by BCCL workers entitled for electricity; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) They had illegal electricity connection for which management was threatened prosecution by the Electricity Board.
- (c) The villagers were assured electric supply only for street light connection.
- (d) No, Sir. Workers residing in the villages are not entitled to extension of the Company's electricity line. This is only permitted to the workers residing in the quarters owned by BCCL in its township.
- (e) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (d) above.
- (f) In a tripartite discussion with the District Administration the concerned agitators were asked to apply for electricity connection individually, to the State Electricity Board.

Modernisation of Police

2413. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government have sought suggestions from the State Governments on the manner in which they would like to utilise the money allocated to them for the modernisation of police forces;
- (b) if so, whether the Government have received any suggestions from the State Governments in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government have recently hiked the amount for the modernisation of police forces in the country to Rs. 1000 crores per annum;
- (e) if so, the details in this regard;
- (f) whether the Government have received any proposal in this regard from various States, especially from the newly created States; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Suggestions/views of State Governments for modifications in the parameters of allocation of funds under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces were called for and a few of them have offered their views for inclusion of the following items inter-alia in the Scheme :-

- (i) Arms and ammunition of various types instead of only light weaponry;
- (ii) Construction/Renovation of police station buildings, including security of the same;
- (iii) Procurement of bullet-proof and mine-proof vehicles;
- (iv) Augmentation of facilities in the training institutions;
- (v) Construction of permanent/semi-permanent residential and non-residential buildings for police personnel near the work-place;
- (vi) Modern communication equipment;

(vii) Procurement of special types of clothes, such as jungle patch dress, jungle boots, Bullet-proof jackets etc.;

(viii) Modern traffic signal equipment; and

(xi) Modern office equipment such as computers, FAX and Xerox Machines etc.;

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The details of annual allocation to State Governments are given in the Statement-I.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of the plans/proposals received from various States are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

| Name of the State | Annual allocation (Rupees in crore) |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 82.22 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 05.20 |
| Assam | 38.70 |
| Bihar | 54.00 |
| Goa | 02.00 |
| Gujarat | 50.00 |
| Haryana | 22.10 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 06.70 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 28.50 |
| Karnataka | 75.00 |
| Kerala | 31.50 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 53.00 |
| Maharashtra | 92.10 |
| Manipur | 10.50 |
| Meghalaya | 05.50 |
| Mizoram | 05.50 |
| Nagaland | 13.50 |
| Orissa | 30.50 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------------|---------|
| Punjab | 32.50 |
| Rajasthan | 61.10 |
| Sikkim | 03.20 |
| Tamilnadu | 68.10 |
| Tripura | 05.60 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 123.52 |
| West Bengal | 56.50 |
| Chhattisgarh | 19.00 |
| Jharkhand | 18.00 |
| Uttarnchal | 06.58 |
| Total | 1000.00 |

Statement-II

| Name of the State | Plans/Proposal received for the year 2000-2001 (Rupees in crore) |
|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 120.00 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 06.09 |
| Assam | 92.24 |
| Bihar | 108.46 |
| Goa | 04.30 |
| Gujarat | 106.42 |
| Haryana | 77.88 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 01.36 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 57.10 |
| Karnataka | 148.05 |
| Kerala | 60.77 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 101.30 |
| Maharashtra | 170.65 |
| Manipur | 26.81 |

| 1 | 2 |
|---------------|--------|
| Meghalaya | 04.28 |
| Mizoram | 11.53 |
| Nagaland | 13.50 |
| Orissa | 61.00 |
| Punjab | 67.33 |
| Rajasthan | 61.00 |
| Sikkim | 04.27 |
| Tamilnadu | 140.46 |
| Tripura | 25.00 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 250.05 |
| West Bengal | 137.96 |
| Chhattisgarh | 20.13 |
| Jharkhand | 60.08 |
| Uttaranchal | 17.57 |

Closure of Mines

2414. SHRI ANNASHEB M.K. PATIL :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :
SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme to inspect the old coal mines and to suspend the operation where updated mine plans are not available keeping in view the recent mine mishap in Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to close down the three collieries of Dhanbad and other risky mines of CIL and its subsidiaries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) In view of the disaster at Bagdigi Colliery of BCCL, all subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited have been directed to get existing mines inspected and mines plans checked for any danger of inundation.

(c) and (d) The work of inspection of the mines and checking of mine plans for danger of inundation is in progress. Preventive steps shall be taken wherever required.

[Translation]

Plantation of Babool Trees by DDA in Delhi

2415. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated February 10, 2001 regarding plantation of babool trees by DDA in Delhi;

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

(c) the role of babool trees in the environmental protection; and

(d) the rationale behind the policy of planting babool trees being pursued by DDA for the protection of environment?

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

(b) to (d) There is no proposal before the DDA to plant babool trees.

[English]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

2416. SHRI C.N. SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether some of these Vidyalayas are running without Principals and there has been a mass exodus of teachers from Vidyalayas during the last three years;

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

(d) the number of posts of Principals and Teachers are lying vacant in these Vidyalayas, State-wise: and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up all vacant posts and to make the services of Principals/Teachers more attractive to stop this exodus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) State-wise list of Navodaya Vidyalayas sanctioned is enclosed vide Statement-I.

(b) and (c) 152 Vidyalayas are running without Principals. As per the Recruitment Rules 25% of posts of Principals are earmarked for the promotion quota. Since sufficient number of Vice-Principals have not completed minimum required years of service for promotion as Principals, these Schools are running without Principals. However, Vice-Principals are functioning as Incharge-Principals for these Schools. Further there is no mass exodus of teachers during the last three years. The number of teachers who left the Institution represent less than 2% of teachers in position and most of them have resigned either because of selection some where else or due to some personal reasons. The number of teachers who have resigned during the last three years are given as under :

| Year | No. of Teachers Resigned |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| 1997-98 | 166 |
| 1998-99 | 149 |
| 1999-2000 | 139 |

(d) Statement-II showing the details of number of posts of Principal and Teachers lying vacant is enclosed.

(e) The following steps have been taken by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to make the services of Principals/Teachers more attractive to stop the exodus :

- (i) Periodical recruitment drives are being undertaken for filling-up the vacancies of Principals and Teachers.
- (ii) Regular annual promotions dirve are conducted and D.P.C. held to promote the suitable condidates against the vacancies.
- (iii) Rent free accommodation and boarding facilities are provided as per the eligibility.
- (iv) Incentive awards are instituted which include cash awards, citation, sanction of additional increments etc.; and

(v) Opportunities are provided for the Principal and Teachers for further improvement of their professional skill through training and other avenues of improvement of their educational qualifications.

Statement-I

State-wise Details of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas Sanctioned as on 1st March, 2001

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | JNVs Sanctioned |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 01. | Andhra Pradesh | 22 |
| 02. | Arunachal Pradesh | 09 |
| 03. | Assam | 20 |
| 04. | Andaman & Nicobar | 02 |
| 05. | Bihar | 34 |
| 06. | Chandigarh | 01 |
| 07. | Chhattisgarh | 07 |
| 08. | Delhi | 02 |
| 09. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 01 |
| 10. | Daman & Diu | 02 |
| 11. | Goa | 02 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 17 |
| 13. | Haryana | 15 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 11 |
| 15. | Jammu & Kashmir | 14 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 16 |
| 17. | Kerala | 13 |
| 18. | Karnataka | 26 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 01 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 29 |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | 43 |
| 22. | Manipur | 08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------|-----|
| 23. | Meghalaya | 06 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 03 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 04 |
| 26. | Orissa | 18 |
| 27. | Pondicheri | 04 |
| 28. | Punjab | 13 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 30 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 03 |
| 31. | Tripura | 03 |
| 32. | Uttar Pradesh | 54 |
| 33. | Uttaranchal | 07 |
| Total | | 440 |

Statement-II

The Statement Showing the Details of Number of Posts of Principals/Teachers lying vacant as on 31.01.2001 (State-wise)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | No. of posts vacant | |
|--------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| | | Principals | Teachers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 01. | Andhra Pradesh | 03 | 20 |
| 02. | Arunachal Pradesh | 04 | 36 |
| 03. | Assam | 06 | 53 |
| 04. | Andaman & Nicobar | 01 | 07 |
| 05. | Bihar | 13 | 74 |
| 06. | Chandigarh | 00 | 00 |
| 07. | Chhattisgarh | 01 | 22 |
| 08. | Delhi | 00 | 07 |
| 09. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 00 | 04 |
| 10. | Daman & Diu | 02 | 07 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|------------------|-----|-----|
| 11. | Goa | 01 | 05 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 08 | 53 |
| 13. | Haryana | 02 | 12 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 03 | 17 |
| 15. | Jammu & Kashmir | 05 | 48 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 08 | 27 |
| 17. | Kerala | 04 | 06 |
| 18. | Karnataka | 09 | 20 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 01 | 02 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 12 | 50 |
| 21. | Madhya Pradesh | 14 | 140 |
| 22. | Manipur | 03 | 17 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 02 | 17 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 00 | 04 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 04 | 12 |
| 26. | Orissa | 05 | 51 |
| 27. | Pondicheri | 01 | 04 |
| 28. | Punjab | 07 | 03 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 13 | 23 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 00 | 10 |
| 31. | Tripura | 00 | 07 |
| 32. | Uttar Pradesh | 17 | 126 |
| 33. | Uttaranchal | 03 | 22 |
| Total | | 152 | 906 |

Sand Mafia in Delhi

2417. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sand mafia in Delhi is actively engaged in lifting the sand from both sides of river Yamuna;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

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.

Creation of Another Division of PWD

2418. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Works Department has failed to cope with the quantum of work in the Union Territory of Daman;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to create another division PWD for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the time by which the new division is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) In the light of reply at (a), question does not arise.

Family Counselling Centres

2419. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the family counselling centres under the control of the Department of Women and Child Development are being run and financed by the Government;

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

(c) the number of said centres in Maharashtra, location-wise;

(d) the main functions and achievements of these centres during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the extent to which these centres have been able to discharge their duties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand of Naphtha

2420. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state demand of Naphtha for the Fertilizer Plants in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DINDSA) : Based on information received from Fertilizer Association of India, the demand of Naphtha for the fertilizer plants in the country at present is estimated at about 3.8 million tonnage per annum.

[Translation]

Representation of Employees Association in Governing Body of Kendriya Vidyalayas

2421. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a provision for providing representation to the staff association in both Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Governing body;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As of now, there is no provision in the Rules of the Sangathan providing for such representation. There are other ways in which they can ventilate their grievances to the Sangathan and, as such, there has been no need to have representatives of the recognised Employees Associations on the Board of Governors of the Sangathan. Nevertheless, Teachers Associations were given an opportunity to suggest a common representative for nomination on the General Body of the Sangathan but the recognised Associations of teachers are unable to nominate a common candidate.

*[English]***Sophisticated Weapons to BSF**

2422. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Security Force is required to be equipped with sophisticated weapons in the border areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government are formulating any action plan for the B.S.F. in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have appointed any agency to coordinate between the B.S.F. and the Army in the border areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) The need to equip Central Para Military Forces including the Border Security Force with modern sophisticated weapon and equipment, is a continuous requirement. During the last few years Government have given special attention to upgrading the striking capability of the BSF through induction of modern and sophisticated weaponry and equipment. Further, in order to provide a time perspective to Government's effort and to cope with the challenge of increased militant and terrorist activities, all CPMFs, including BSF have formulated five year perspective plans. This covers weaponry, communication, transport, border surveillance training etc.

(d) and (e) B.S.F. Bns. deployed on Line of control in J & K are directly under operational control of the Army. In other areas, there is constant liaison/co-ordination directly between BSF and Army Commanders for proper operational planning.

Financial Assistance Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

2423. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government under each of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds utilised by each State during the said plan period;

(c) whether any State Government has suffered due to lack of Plan allocation in the said period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Amount Sanctioned for Development of Tribal Areas

2424. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned 200 crores of rupees for the construction of long and short roads, bridges and culverts, drinking water and electrification for the development of tribal areas;

(b) if so, the funds provided for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether the tribal dominated areas in various state have been given more funds on the priority basis in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the name of the States?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, funds are released as per the entitlement of each State, which is determined on the basis of percentage of Scheduled Tribe population of a particular state to the total Scheduled Tribe population in the country excluding Union Territories.

Statement

Grants under 1st Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution

| (Rs. in lakhs) | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---|
| Sl. No. | States/Uts | 1st inst. released for infrastructure development |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 460.50 |
| 2. | Assam | 0.00 |
| 3. | Bihar | 0.00 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 675.00 |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 |
| 6. | Jammu & Kashmir | 0.00 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 210.00 |
| 8. | Kerala | 0.00 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 1028.92 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 801.75 |
| 11. | Manipur | 250.00 |
| 12. | Orissa | 791.40 |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 383.67 |
| 14. | Sikkim | 9.75 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | 63.00 |
| 16. | Tripura | 51.25 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | 9.61 |
| 18. | West Bengal | 374.83 |
| 19. | Arunachal Pradesh | 60.00 |
| 20. | Meghalaya | 166.50 |
| 21. | Mizoram | 72.00 |
| 22. | Nagaland | 250.00 |
| 23. | Jharkhand | 1320.00 |
| 24. | Chhattisgarh | 387.31 |
| 25. | Uttaranchal | 17.15 |
| Total | | 7382.64 |

*[English]***Gas Pipeline**

2425. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been formulated by the Government to connect all the fertiliser companies with a gas pipeline; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration in Govt. to connect all the fertilizer companies with a gas pipeline.

(b) Does not arise.

Task Force on Development of Wasteland

2426. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up Wasteland Development Task Force in 1994 for the development of ravines of Chambal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of achievements made by the said Task Force;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up such Task Force in some other States also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) A Wasteland Development Task Force was set up in 1994 for development of 1200 hectares of wasteland in the ravines of chambal in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh. The Task Force consisted of 300 ex-servicemen under the command of the Territorial Army and Group of 15 Army and Territorial Army personnel. The objective was to provide employment to ex-servicemen

and also to develop wastelands through afforestation including (i) soil and moisture conservation (ii) plantation and its protection. The total area of 1200 hectares of ravine land has been treated and the Task Force has been wound up on 31.12.1999. A sum of Rs. 474.00 lakhs has been incurred by the Department of Land Resources on this project during the implementation period from 1994-95 to 1999-2000.

(d) to (f) No such proposal for setting up of such Task Force in other states is under consideration of the Ministry as the cost of development of non-forest wastelands per hectare through the Task Force is very high as compared to the approved cost of Rs. 4000 per hectare under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). Moreover, the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development including IWDP generally envisage employment of rural poor especially those belonging to SC/ST categories whereas the Task Force comprises of ex-servicemen only.

Reservation for Backward and ST People in Recruitment of Constables in CPFs

2427. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Backward and Scheduled Tribe areas of the country where recruitment of constables in various Central Police Forces (CPF's) was made during the last three years;

(b) the percentage of reservation for Backward and Scheduled Tribes in these recruitments;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to recruit constables in the Central Police Forces on priority basis in other Backward and Scheduled Tribe areas in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) The recruitment of Constables to the Central Para Military Forces is done on the basis of vacancies allocated to different States/UTs. The vacancies are allocated according to the population ratio of the State and their representation in the Force.

(b) Reservation of vacancies in the recruitment of Constables is done for SC/ST/OBC in accordance with the general orders of the Government.

(c) to (e) In the recruitment of Constables in CPMFs, all the areas of the country are covered and all efforts are made to fill up the vacancies allocated to a particular State/UT.

Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission in Andhra Pradesh

2428. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPEMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to share the additional burden of Rs. 256 crore on the cost sharing pattern of 75:25 in respect of 58 rural water supply scheme projects under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sub-mission of Inspection Reports

2429. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee has made it mandatory for submission of inspection reports by the District collectors and recommendations of the Tribal Welfare Secretary to check the delay on the part of the State Governments/UTs in forwarding their non-existent NGOs to ensure proper utilization of funds allocated to them;

(b) if so, the name of States/UTs from which the inspection reports were not received and the number of bogus and non-existent NGOs discovered and amount of funds allocated to them during each of the last three years, till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM) : No, Sir. The reports of the District Collectors and

recommendations of the Tribal Welfare Secretary have not been made mandatory by the Standing Committee. However, in order to ensure proper utilization of the grant and effective and vigorous monitoring of the projects, the Ministry generally insists on these reports.

(b) The inspection reports are normally received from the States/UTs where projects are being run with the financial assistance of the Ministry. A list of the non-existent

bogus NGOs and amount of funds allocated to them during the last three years is enclosed as statement.

(c) Further grants-in-aid have been stopped to the bogus and non-existing NGOs. The State Governments have been asked to recover the amount already released together with the penal interest accrued thereon @ 6% per annum. Apart from this, the State Governments have been asked to initiate criminal proceedings against the defaulting NGOs.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Name & Address of the Organisation | Name of the Project | Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs) | | |
|--------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | | 97-98 | 98-99 | 99-00 |
| 1. | D'Devraj Urs Educational Trust, Bedar Karnataka | Resi-dential School | 88,245 | 1,49,310 | 4,27,410 |
| 2. | Shardar Educational Society, Vinukonda, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh | Do | — | 96,210 | — |
| 3. | Rural Education and Development Society, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh | Mobile Dispensary | — | 2,41,155 | 5,03,363 |
| 4. | Vikram Seva Sansthan, Lakhimpur Khiri, UP | Educational Complex | — | 4,59,000 | — |
| 5. | Ambedkar Siksha Prasara Samiti, Nichloul, District Maharajganj, UP | Do | 4,59,000 | — | — |
| 6. | Manav Kalyan Seva Sansthan, M/40, Sanjaygandhipuram, Lucknow, UP | Do | — | 4,59,000 | — |
| 7. | Amit Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Paraspur, Gonda, UP | Do | — | 4,59,000 | — |
| 8. | Gramoudhyogik Vikas Seva Samiti, Barabanki, District Lakhimpur Khiri, UP | Do | — | 4,59,000 | — |
| 9. | All India Tribal Youth Development, Kesarganj, Distt. Behraich, UP | Do | 4,59,000 | — | — |
| 10. | Gramin Samajouthan Seva Sansthan, M/71 Lucknow, UP | Do | 4,59,000 | — | — |
| 11. | Aragamee Seva Sansthan, P.O Jugour, Distt. Lucknow, UP | Do | — | 4,59,000 | 1,26,000 |

Setting up of Captive Generation Power Plant

2430. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries propose to set up a 125 mega watt Captive Generation Power Plant at Bhupalpally in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether a proposal in this regard has been sent to the Union Government for approval;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) to (c) In order to find utilisation for low grades 'F' and below coal, Singareni Collieries Company Limited has kept its option open to study possibility of setting up a power plant under Joint Venture. The proposal is in initial stage.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply above.

[Translation]

Fertilizer Shops/Centres

2431. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the location-wise number of the fertilizer shops/centres opened by KRIBHCO and IFFCO in various districts of Bihar, separately;

(b) whether KRIBHCO and IFFCO have formulated any new schemes to provide fertilizers to the farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) KRIBHCO has no Krishak Bharati Seva Kendra in Bihar State and fertilizer is being sold through cooperative channels only in Bihar.

IFFCO distribute its fertilizers mainly through the cooperative network and their number keeps on changing from season to season. In addition to that, IFFCO has set up two Farmers Service Centres (FSC) in Bihar. One FSC has been set up at Musrigharari in Samastipur District and the other at Rahika in Madhubani District.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Enhancement of Wages of Anganwadi Workers

2432. SHRI SUNIL KHAN :

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN :

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

(a) the details of the recommendations made by the Committee set up for considering demands of Anganwadi workers and helpers for the enhancement of their wages;

(b) whether any action has been taken by the Government on these recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) The committee has recommended that the honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers should be enhanced and State Governments/UTs should also provide additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. State Governments/UTs have been requested to contribute some monetary incentive for additional work assigned to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers. Performance linked additional honorarium amounting to Rs. 50/- per month has recommended for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers under Nutrition Component of the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana subject to guidelines of the Yojana. Some State Governments/UTs are also paying honorarium from their own resources to Anganwadi Workers/Helpers ranging between Rs. 100/- to 1000/- (for workers) and Rs. 40/- to 400/- (for helpers).

Violence Against Woman

2433. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether violence against women and girl child both domestic and at work place has been showing an alarming trend;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to combat the increasing violence against women and girl child; and

(d) the role of the National Commission of women in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) As per the data compiled by the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, the incidence of crime committed against women and girl child during the last three years is as follows:

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000** |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Women | 131475 | 131332 | 119964 |
| Girl Child* | 195 | 190 | 181 |

*Incidents of selling/buying of girls for prostitution and procuration of minor girls.

**Upto available months.

(b) The details of State and Union Territory-wise incidence of crimes committed against women and girl children during the years 1998, 1999 and 2000 (upto available months) are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Government is taking several measures for preventing violence against women through effective implementation of legal provisions relating to women, including review of existing legislations, interaction with State Governments and monitoring of implementation of these provisions.

(d) As per its mandated function, the Commission processes various categories of written/oral complaints and also take suo-moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights, non-implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women, non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to women and takes up issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities.

Statement

Incidence of crimes committed against women during the years 1998, 1999 and 2000

| Sl. No. | Name of State/Union Territory | 1998 | 1999 | 2000* |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 11201 | 14043 | 12327 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 125 | 73 | 79 |
| 3. | Assam | 3388 | 2592 | 2407 |
| 4. | Bihar | 7105 | 5861 | 4681 |
| 5. | Goa | 109 | 73 | 99 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 6658 | 6251 | 4033 |
| 7. | Haryana | 3002 | 2833 | 2897 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 778 | 789 | 835 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1715 | 1612 | 1333 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 5516 | 5751 | 5466 |
| 11. | Kerala | 4799 | 4852 | 5071 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 15865 | 16732 | 16450 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 14266 | 13291 | 14015 |
| 14. | Manipur | 86 | 66 | 84 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 71 | 35 | 30 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 141 | 231 | 123 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 32 | 9 | 16 |
| 18. | Orissa | 4587 | 4245 | 1287 |
| 19. | Punjab | 1238 | 1514 | 1645 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 12159 | 12367 | 12158 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 37 | 38 | 22 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 11201 | 12151 | 11719 |
| 23. | Tripura | 319 | 298 | 332 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 17497 | 16287 | 14702 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 6811 | 6517 | 5268 |
| Total (States) | | 128706 | 128511 | 117079 |
| 26. | A & N Island | 26 | 28 | 42 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 97 | 210 | 221 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 17 | 14 | 12 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| 30. | Delhi | 2556 | 2438 | 2470 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| 32. | Pondichery | 69 | 124 | 136 |
| Total (UTs) | | 2769 | 2821 | 2885 |
| Total (All India) | | 131475 | 131332 | 119964 |

*Upto available month.

Incidence of crimes committed against girl child during the years 1998, 1999 and 2000

| Sl. No. | Name of State/Union Territory | 1998 | 1999 | 2000* |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3. | Assam | 13 | 29 | 16 |
| 4. | Bihar | 51 | 42 | 20 |
| 5. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 3 | 6 | 54 |
| 7. | Haryana | 9 | 7 | 1 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4 | 13 | 5 |
| 11. | Kerala | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 26 | 16 | 23 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 47 | 36 | 31 |
| 14. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Orissa | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 19. | Punjab | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| 23. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 24 | 16 | 12 |
| Total (States) | | 194 | 188 | 179 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 26. | A & N Island | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30. | Delhi | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Pondichery | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total (UTs) | | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Total (All India) | | 195 | 190 | 181 |

*Upto available month.

Mahila Samakhyas Scheme

2434. SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the performance of the voluntary organisations to which the financial assistance has been provided under Mahila Samakhyas scheme, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : The Mahila Samakhyas scheme was started in 1989 as a Programme for the education and empowerment of women in rural areas, in particular, women from socially and economically marginalised groups. The programme has funded six voluntary organisations in the last six years. The performance of these voluntary organisations funded under the programme has been satisfactory. Under the MS scheme no grant has been released to any voluntary organisation in Maharashtra.

Rural Development Schemes of Karnataka

2435. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the Ministry of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has submitted a number of Rural Development schemes for approval and financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details of Schemes submitted/approved during each of the last three years, till date.

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government for implementation of these schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of project proposals received/ approved and financial assistance provided to the State of Kamataka for these projects during the years 1997-98 to 1999-2000 and the current year are indicated below.

| Sl. No. | Name of the Scheme | Number of Proposals Received | Number of Proposals Sanctioned | Assistance Provided (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development | 8 | 3 | 48.00 |
| 2. | Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana | 1 | 1 | 563.47 |
| 3. | Rural Building Centre | 1 | 1 | 6.00 |
| 4. | Samagra Awaas Yojana | 1 | 1 | 25.00 |
| 5. | Integrated Wastelands Development Project | 46 | 14 | 1705.45 |
| 6. | Central Rural Sanitation Programme | 3 | 3 | 536.05 |
| 7. | Innovative Jawahar Rajgar Yojana | 2 | 1 | 80.80 |
| 8. | Rural Water Supply | 3 | 3 | 3366.00 |

(d) The proposal which confirm to the Guidelines of the respective programmes are sanctioned subject to availability of funds. Hence, no time limit can be specified for sanction of pending project proposals.

Projects under EAS

2436. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects being run under Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have been receiving compliance report in respect of these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) The works which can be taken up under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are of the nature of soil and moisture conservation, minor irrigation rejuvenation of drinking water sources and augmentation of ground water, traditional water harvesting structures and such other works which are labour intensive and result into durable assets. Any work to be taken up under the EAS has to form part of the Annual Action Plan which is approved by Zilla Prishad. The details of such works are maintained at the District level.

(b) to (e) the Employment Assurance Scheme is monitored at the Central level through prescribed Monthly and Annual reports indicating utilisation of funds and mandays of employment generated.

Security at Airport

2437. SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) in its report submitted to the Government have pointed out major hurdles in maintaining security at the airports in the country;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to solve the problems being faced by the CISF in maintaining security at the airports?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All matters relating to face including its deployment, performance, welfare etc. are continuously reviewed to make the force more effective.

Decline in Petrochemical Industries

2438. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the initiation of liberalization petrochemical industries have gradually declined;

(b) if so, the names of the companies to which the licenses have been issued by the Government for producing polyester staple fiber (PSF) and polyester fiber yarn (PSY);

(c) the total production of PSF and PSY during each of the last three years, so far;

(d) whether indigenous production is sufficient to meet the demand of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, whether Government propose to import PSF and PSY to meet the growing demand; and

(g) if so, the details thereof during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) No, Sir. There has been no decline of the Petrochemical industry.

(b) PSF and PFY are delicensed items and as such no industrial licence is required.

(c) As per the information available, the production of PSF and PFY during the last 3 years is as under :-

(Figures in 000' MT)

| Year | PSF | PFY |
|-----------|-----|-----|
| 1997-98 | 431 | 662 |
| 1998-99 | 519 | 715 |
| 1999-2000 | 547 | 778 |

(d) to (g) The domestic capacity of PFY and PSF is adequate to meet the domestic demand.

Accident in Coal Mines

2439. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the name of coal mines of different companies where incidents of fire or water took place during each of the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(b) the loss of coal and revenue suffered by each company during the above period, mine-wise;

(c) the number of foreign agencies engaged by the Government in rescue operation during the said period and the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(d) whether the Government propose to import latest technology for the safety of mines;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(f) whether the investigation reports of coal-mine accidents have been lying dust with coal companies as reported in the Hindi daily Hindustan dated February 4, 2001;

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

(h) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) The details are furnished in the statement enclosed.

(c) No foreign agency was engaged in rescue operation by Coal India during the period under report.

(d) and (e) Imported roof bolting machine is proposed to be tried in underground mines of SECL to improve efficiency and quality of roof bolting for roof support. In WCL imported pneumatic roof bolting machine and resin bolting for faster roof bolting is under trial. Powered support longwall technology, where safety, productivity and production is greater has been adopted in three mines of SECL.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h) The question does not arise, in view of answer to (f) above.

Statement

Details of incidents of fire and water took place during 1998, 1999 and 2000 in different Companies of Coal India resulting in loss of coal and revenue

| Year | Name of Mine | Nature of Incident | Reason | Loss of Coal | Loss of Revenue | Remark |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| CCL | | | | | | |
| 2000 | Bhurkunda Colliery | Fire | Incident of fire due to spontaneous heating | Approx 25,000 TE | Rs. 7 lakhs | - |
| 2000 | Ashoka OCP | Water | Incident of water inrush | Nil | Rs. 2 crores | Mine has been recovered |
| NCL | | | | | | |
| 1998, 1999 & 2000 | No such incidents have taken place in the mines of NCL during these years. | | | | | |
| MCL | | | | | | |
| 1998, 1999 & 2000 | Talcher Colliery | Fire | The incidence of spontaneous heating at Talcher Colliery was due to self-heating in the fallen coal. The fire was extinguished immediately and the fallen coal removed. | Nil | Nil | - |
| 1998,1999 & 2000 | There was no incident of water and therefore loss of coal and revenue during the years is Nil. | | | | | |
| NEC | | | | | | |
| 1998-99 | Ledo Colliery | Fire | Due to spontaneous heating/fire in 20 ft. District. The area was sealed off. | - | - | - |
| 1999-2000 | Ledo Colliery | Water | Due to increase in seepage of water from coal beyond pumping capacity the working got drowned for two and a half months | Nil | Rs. 60 lakhs | - |
| WCL | | | | | | |
| 1998 | CRC | Fire | Spontaneous heating was detected and area sealed off. | - | - | Re-opened for extraction of coal after the fire had died down |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------|---|---|------------|--|
| 1999 | Sasti UG | Fire | Spontaneous heating | — | — | Sealed off area is being monitored and shall be reopened in the near future. |
| 1999 | Mahakali | Fire | Spontaneous heating | — | — | Controlled by injection of chemicals and stabilized partial sand stowing. |
| 2000 | NMC-3 | Fire | Spontaneous heating in fallen coal | — | — | Fire controlled by quenching with water.. |
| 2000 | Inder Colliery | Fire | Spontaneous heating in fallen coal | — | — | Fire controlled by sealing off the area. Shall be reopened after the fire dies down. |
| 1998,1999 & 2000 | Dhuptala OC | Water | During rainy season, pot-holing at the bottom of embankment occurred through old developed workings causing inrush of river water to the Opencast working through the above pot-hole. | — | — | No less of coal. Mine is being worked as seasonal mine only. |
| ECL | | | | | | |
| 1998 | Madhaipur | | | — | 26.28 lakh | |
| | South Samla | | | — | 21.40 lakh | |
| | Parascole West | | | — | 0.75 lakh | |
| | Jambad | | | — | 1.05 lakh | |
| | Bansra | | | — | 0.62 lakh | |
| | Bejdi | | | — | 1.09 lakh | |
| 1999 | Madhaipur Chor 10 PIT | | | — | 2.75 lakh | |
| | Pandaveswar | | | — | 2.00 lakh | |
| | Moirā | Fire | Spontaneous Heating | — | 0.85 lakh | |
| | Kamardihi 'B' | | | — | 0.65 lakh | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|---|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|
| | Sspur | | | — | 1.25 lakh | |
| | Nakrakonda | | | — | 0.65 lakh | |
| | Amritnagar | | | — | 1.25 lakh | |
| | Jhanjra | | | — | 1.57 lakh | |
| 2000 | Moirā | | | — | 32.57 lakh | Loss of Revenue |
| | Khottadih | | | — | 0.75 lakh | |
| | W. Kenda OCP | | | — | 0.00 | |
| | Pandaveswar | | | — | 1.25 lakh | |
| 1998 | Madhaipur | | | — | 2.75 | |
| | Nabakajora | | | — | 1.95 | |
| | Madhabpur | | | — | 3.40 | |
| 1999 | Kuardih | Water | Due to increase of percolation | — | 3.25 | |
| | Lachipur | | water from surface or from under- | — | 2.65 | |
| | Nageswar | | ground workings production was | — | 17.00 | |
| | Satgram | | temporarily suspended | — | 7.40 | |
| | Madhabpur | | | — | 8.50 | |
| | Kenda OCP | | | — | 2.30 | |
| | Badjna | | | | | |
| 2000 | Kapasara | | | — | 784 lakhs | Due to slippage |
| | Māndman | | | — | | from target in |
| | Badjna | | | — | | 00-01 |
| | Nirsa OCP | | | — | | |
| | Kuardih | | | — | | |
| | SECL | | | | | |
| 1999 | Chirmiri O'Seam | Spontaneous heating | Coal Blanket (will be recovered) | 5000 | 0.45 | |
| | Churcha East | | | 80,000 | 2.40 | |
| | Rajnagar R.O | | | 40,000 | 3.50 | |
| 2000 | North Chirmiri Colliery, Ghurghella incline | | | 15,000 | 0.60 | |

Integrated Watershed Projects

2440. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of Integrated Watershed Projects started in Orissa during the Eighth and Ninth Plan, till date;
- (b) the estimated cost of those projects, State-wise;
- (c) the irrigation potentiality of these projects; and
- (d) the funds allocated during the above period for these projects and the funds spent on these projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPEMNT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) A total number of 25 projects under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) have been sanctioned for development of non-forest wastelands/degraded lands in various districts of Orissa during Eighth and Ninth Plan (1992-93 to 2000-2001 upto 28.2.2001), till date.

(b) The details of total cost of the projects sanctioned under IWDP during the Eighth and Ninth Plan (1992-93 to 2000-2001 till 28.2.2001), State-wise are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Under IWDP, projects are sanctioned for development of non-forest wastelands/degraded lands generally in favour of Zilla Parishads (ZPs)/District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) for implementation. With effect from 1.4.1995, these projects are being sanctioned on watershed basis under the Guidelines for Watershed Development. Under these guidelines, project activities are decided by the local people/user groups living in and around the watershed project area. Soil and moisture conservation activities are among the most important activities undertaken in these projects. As such, the ground water generally gets recharged leading to increase in ground water level due to these activities. Further, availability of surface water increases due to construction of check dams and other water harvesting structures.

(d) IWDP is a demand driven programme and is not allocation based. Under this programme, project proposals are prioritized in consultation with the concerned State Governments for sanction during the year. Funds for the projects are required to be released in 7 instalments over a period of five years of their implementation. After the release of initial instalment in each project, further releases would depend upon the utilisation of more than half of the

funds released under previous instalment. An amount of Rs. 508.82 crores has been released for implementation of the projects under IWDP in the country since 1992-93 till 28.2.2001.

Statement

Total cost of projects sanctioned under IWDP, State-wise during the period from 1992-93 to 2000-01 (Till 28.02.2001)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Total Cost (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 15753.18 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 60.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 2694.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 762.00 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 2121.00 |
| 6. | Delhi | 56.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 12692.00 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 7656.00 |
| 9. | Haryana | 2430.00 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1213.00 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 1317.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 7803.00 |
| 13. | Kerala | 1650.00 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 6167.00 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 558.00 |
| 16. | Manipur | 2861.00 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 9298.00 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 1896.00 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5601.00 |
| 20. | Orissa | 6463.00 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1319.00 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 10536.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------|-----------|
| 23. | Sikkim | 3141.00 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 7209.00 |
| 25. | Tripura | 145.00 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 16910.00 |
| 27. | Uttaranchal | 968.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 1215.00 |
| Total | | 130492.61 |

Construction on Yamuna River Bed

2441. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPEMNT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Yamuna river bed is being reclaimed to facilitate construction of various structures;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check to construction activities in the river bed area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) DDA have reported that areas in the Yamuna Bed Zone 'A' will be utilised on the basis of the report of National Environmental and Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) so as to maintain environmental and ecological sustainability.

(b) and (c) As per Master Plan Delhi-2001, River Yamuna is to be made pollution free through various measures. On the basis of the study entrusted to NEERI, the areas found fit for development are being considered to be used predominantly for recreational purposes. Accordingly, the Central Government in consultation with concerned agencies have agreed to the change of land-use of 42.5 hectares from "Agricultural and Water Body" to "Public and Semi Public Facilities".

Compensation for Acquisition of Land by MCL

2442. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB :
DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI :

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the area of private Government land acquired by the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) in Orissa, till date ;

(b) the area of mines covered by the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited so far;

(c) whether all affected persons have been given compensatory benefits including employment by MCL;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred so far on the rehabilitation of the affected persons;

(e) if not, reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which all such persons are likely to be compensated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) The area of mines covered by the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited is 21523.96 hectares. The area of public/private/Government land acquired by Mahanadi Coalfield Limited in Orissa till date is given as under :-

1. Private/Tenancy land - 3481.84 hectares
2. (i) Government non-forest land - 3666.27 hectares
- (ii) Forest Land - 1216.35 hectares*

*Physical possession of only 42.42 hectares has been handed over to MCL.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Employment has been provided in respect of 5063 land losers upto September, 2000. An amount of Rs. 9.64 crores has also been incurred by the company for development of the rehabilitation sites and payment of one time cash grant in lieu of resettlement plots.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply given to parts (c) and (d) above.

[Translation]

Multinational Companies in Pharmaceutical Industry

2443. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :

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

(a) whether a large number of multinational companies have made their entry into the pharmaceutical industry after the commencement of the industrial liberalization in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such companies and the places where these are functioning;

(c) whether many small pharmaceutical companies have become sick after 1995-96; and

(d) if so, the number of sick pharmaceutical companies at present, state-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) During the period from August, 1991 to December, 2000, 415 Foreign collaboration proposals (Technical and Financial) have been approved by the Government in Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Sector, envisaging FDI amounting to Rs. 2496 crores.

(b) The details of such proposals, viz, Name and country of Foreign Collaborator, percentage of equity, items of manufacture/activity and location of the project are published on a monthly basis in SIA Newsletter which is widely circulated, including the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) Such details are not centrally maintained in the Government.

[English]

Standing Committee on Safety on Coal Mines

2444. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines;

(b) if so, the details composition and the main function thereof;

(c) the details of the meetings held by the Committee during each of the last three years and the current year and the decisions taken thereat; and

(d) the extent to which this Committee has been able to enforce safety aspects in the coal mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Standing Committee on Safety in Coal Mines is chaired by the Minister for Coal. Members are Secretary, Ministry of Coal; Secretary, Ministry of Labour; DGMS; Chairman, Coal India Limited; CMDs of coal

companies and six representatives of Central Trade Unions and Joint Secretary in-charge of safety, Ministry of Coal, is member secretary. The committee is to advise in respect of both the short term and long term measures to reduce the hazards of coal mining.

(c) During the last three years and the current year six meetings of the Standing Committee have been held. The major decisions pertain to periodic medical examination of workers, statutory manpower, Courts of Enquiry and other enquiries into major accidents, training of contractor's workmen, handing over and taking over of charge at work places by supervisors, assessment of water danger before every monsoon, training and re-training in safety of supervisors and workmen, maintenance of heavy earth moving machinery, storage of Assistant Managers, accidents in opencast mines due to transport equipment, suggestions for amendment of Coal Mines Regulations 1957, parallel police action against management in mine accidents, monitoring of disciplinary action against persons held responsible for accidents, etc.

(d) The recommendations of the Standing Committee are implemented on a continuing basis. The implementation status of recommendations of the Committee is reviewed by the Committee in every meeting.

FDI in Pharmaceuticals

2445. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals submitted by some pharmaceutical companies for 100% subsidiary have not been cleared even after approval of FIPB;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) Government has already permitted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 74% in case of bulk drugs, their intermediates and formulations (except those produced by the use of recombinant DNA technology) under automatic route. FDI above 74% in this sector is considered on a case to case basis by the Government.

Receipt and disposal of FDI proposals is a continuous process. FDI proposals are normally disposed of within 30 days as per FDI guidelines and in consultation with the

concerned Administrative Ministries. During the period from August, 1991 to December, 2000, 142 FDI proposals in the drugs and pharmaceuticals sector have been approved.

Syllabus of B. Arch.

2446. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to make seismic construction of a mandatory part of syllabus of B. Arch., all over the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) The syllabus of B.Arch. Course already contains a paper on 'Behaviour of Structures under Wind and Seismic Loads, Structural Design for Disaster Prone Areas'.

Seminar on Study of Indian Ocean

2447. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ :
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA :
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

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

(a) whether a three day seminar on the study of the Indian Ocean and related monsoon pattern in the Pacific and Antarctic Ocean was held recently;

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

(c) whether this was the first time that India hosted the Pacific Ocean Remote Sensing Conference;

(d) if so, the number of scientists from India and abroad who participated in the seminar; and

(e) the points discussed there and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A Pacific Ocean Remote Sensing Conference (PORSEC) was held at Goa from 5-8 December 2000 wherein experts in Satellite Oceanography from different countries participated.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) Around 200 participants including 80 from India participated and 180 scientific papers were presented.

(e) The Conference provided a global platform for exchange of knowledge on diverse aspects of satellite oceanography and sharing of experience amongst scientists. It was decided to rename PORSEC as PAN OCEAN Remote Sensing Conference henceforth.

[Translation]

School of Correspondence Courses

2448. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi University has established the school of correspondence courses with a view to provide higher education;

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

(c) the number of students given admission in each course in each college under the Delhi University this year and the number of seats still lying vacant; and

(d) the reasons for the seats lying vacant?

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

(b) The School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education was established by the University of Delhi in the year 1962 with a view to provide higher education through distance learning. At present 1,21,438 students are enrolled with the School in different courses of Study.

(c) and (d) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, all seats available in the colleges are filled up at the time of admissions. But some of the students leave the colleges after some time for different reasons vacating the seats thereby. The University does not have any system of assessing the exact number of such vacant seats. A statement indicating number of students enrolled in various under-graduate and post-graduate courses in different colleges of the University during the year 1999-2000 is, however, enclosed.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Name of College | Number of Students | |
|--------|---|--------------------|------------|
| | | UG Courses | PG Courses |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbia College | 376 | 0 |
| 2. | Atma Ram Sanatan Dharma College | 1,658 | 58 |
| 3. | Acharya Narendra Dev College | 833 | 23 |
| 4. | Bharati College (W) | 1,309 | 0 |
| 5. | Bhim Rao Ambedkar College | 1,436 | 0 |
| 6. | Raj Guru College of Applied Sciences (W) | 205 | 0 |
| 7. | College of Art | 334 | 33 |
| 8. | College of Business Studies | 395 | 19 |
| 9. | College of Pharmacy | 347 | 32 |
| 10. | College of Vocational Studies | 1,465 | 170 |
| 11. | Daulat Ram College (W) | 2,033 | 171 |
| 12. | Deen Dayal Upadhyaya College | 1,323 | 14 |
| 13. | Delhi College of Arts & Commerce | 1,525 | 0 |
| 14. | Delhi College of Engineering | 2,041 | 294 |
| 15. | Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology | 804 | 32 |
| 16. | Deshbandhu College | 2,189 | 40 |
| 17. | Dayal Singh College | 2,721 | 12 |
| 18. | Gargi College (W) | 1,956 | 31 |
| 19. | Hans Raj College | 2,911 | 487 |
| 20. | Hindu College | 1,480 | 554 |
| 21. | I.G. Institute of Physical Education & Sports | 223 | 115 |
| 22. | I.P. College | 1,660 | 239 |
| 23. | Institute of Home Economics (W) | 593 | 84 |
| 24. | Janki Devi Memorial College (W) | 1,787 | 47 |
| 25. | Jesus & Mary College (W) | 2,310 | 67 |
| 26. | Kalindi College (W) | 1,706 | 4 |
| 27. | Kamla Nehru College (W) | 1,568 | 94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|--|-------|-----|
| 28. | Kirori Mal College | 1,856 | 275 |
| 29. | Lady Hardinge Medical College (W) | 678 | 179 |
| 30. | Lady Irwin College (W) | 636 | 204 |
| 31. | Lady Shri Ram College (W) | 1,812 | 117 |
| 32. | Lakshmibai College (W) | 2,015 | 13 |
| 33. | Maitrayi College (W) | 1,954 | 50 |
| 34. | Mata Sundri College (W) | 1,944 | 0 |
| 35. | Maulana Azad Medical College | 971 | 298 |
| 36. | Miranda House (W) | 1,783 | 329 |
| 37. | Motilal Nehru College | 2,036 | 63 |
| 38. | P.G.D.A.V. College | 1,845 | 45 |
| 39. | P.A.K. College of Nursing (W) | 169 | 32 |
| 40. | Rajdhani College | 1,600 | 5 |
| 41. | Ramlal Anand College | 1,076 | 8 |
| 42. | Ramjas College | 1,857 | 411 |
| 43. | S.G.T.B. Khalsa College | 2,314 | 100 |
| 44. | Satyawati Co-educational College | 1,984 | 18 |
| 45. | Shaheed Bhagat Singh College | 1,560 | 35 |
| 46. | Sherbutse College (Bhutan) | 381 | 0 |
| 47. | Shivaji College | 1,936 | 21 |
| 48. | Shyam Lal College | 1,580 | 14 |
| 49. | Shyama Prasad Mukherji College (W) | 2,106 | 30 |
| 50. | Sri Aurobindo College | 1,845 | 0 |
| 51. | Sri G.G.S. College of Commerce | 1,127 | 0 |
| 52. | Sri Ram College of Commerce | 1,242 | 104 |
| 53. | Sri Venkateswara College | 2,383 | 129 |
| 54. | St. Stephen's College | 1,089 | 120 |
| 55. | Swami Shraddhanand College | 2,673 | 6 |
| 56. | University College of Medical Sciences | 536 | 132 |
| 57. | V.P. Chest Institute | 0 | 44 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|-------|-----|
| 58. | Vivekananda College (W) | 1,386 | 17 |
| 59. | Zakir Husain College | 2,240 | 98 |
| 60. | Nehru Homeopathic Medical College | 230 | 0 |
| 61. | Bhagini Nivedita College (W) | 849 | 0 |
| 62. | Keshav Mahavidyalaya | 381 | 18 |
| 63. | Aditi Mahavidyalaya (W) | 949 | 0 |
| 64. | Maharaja Agarsen Co-Ed. College | 891 | 0 |
| 65. | M.V. College of Education | 0 | 134 |
| 66. | Bhaskaracharya College of Applied Science | 300 | 0 |
| 67. | Deshbandhu College (Evening) | 1,672 | 0 |
| 68. | Dayal Singh College (Evening) | 1,361 | 0 |
| 69. | Motilal Nehru College (Evening) | 1,126 | 0 |
| 70. | P.G.D.A.V. College (Evening) | 1,081 | 0 |
| 71. | Ram Lal Anand College (Evening) | 1,082 | 0 |
| 72. | S.G.T.B. Khalsa P.G. Evening College | 1,794 | 8 |
| 73. | Sataywati College (Evening) | 1,546 | 0 |
| 74. | Shaheed Bhagat Singh College (Evening) | 1,269 | 0 |
| 75. | Shyam Lal College (Evening) | 1,049 | 0 |
| 76. | Sri Aurobindo College (Evening) | 1,122 | 0 |
| 77. | Zakir Husain P.G. Evening College | 1,538 | 29 |

[English]

**Natural Resources Licenses to
the SCs/STs**

2449. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1362 on August 1, 2000 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 (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) The relevant information has not so far been collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as collected.

Implementation Tribunal Awards by BCCL

2450. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Tribunal Awards not implemented by BCCL, as on December 31, 2000;

(b) the reasons, for their non-implementation;

(c) the names of the awards where BCCL lost in High Court and Supreme Court, so far;

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(e) whether BCCL is facing prosecution cases in the court; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN) : (a) and (b) Upto 31st December, 2000, 96 awards have not been implemented as they have been challenged by filing of Writ Petition before the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court, Ranchi and Hon'ble Supreme Court. Out of these 96 cases, 86 cases are pending before the Hon'ble High Court and 10 are pending before the Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) Upto 31st December, 2000 BCCL has lost 7 cases in the High Court and Supreme Court. The details of such cases and the steps taken by BCCL are given in the statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) 45 prosecutions under Industrial Disputes Act are pending against the different officials of the management of BCCL.

Statement

Award No. (1)—Review Petition No. 2352/98, BCCL Vs. Mangal Harijan

- This case was disposed of in December, 1998 and has been implemented.

Award No. (2)—Civil Appeal No. 1687/2000 (D & F Ropewys)

- This case was disposed on in March 1999 and the management has implemented in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order. However, one I.P.A. has been filed and is pending on the grounds that there was a settlement and the reference itself was not proper.

Award No. (3)—Civil Appeal No. 1380/98 (R), Canteen Workers of Kusunda Area

- This case was disposed of in september, 1999 and it has been implemented.

Award No. (4)—L.P.A. No. 309/97 (R), 21 Workmen of Bhuli Town Admn.

- This case is pending in I.P.A. before the Hon'ble High Court.

Award No. (5)—S.L.P. (C) No. 23654 of 1996, Nitish Kumar and 110 Others of Jealgora Colliery

- Consequent upon failure on the part of the union to furnish detailed documents in support of identification of the concerned workmen, the award which was passed by the Tribunal No. 1. Dhanbad in Ref. No. 51/90, was terminated vide this office letter dated 6/12.3.1998. The union has again filed a Writ Petition before the Hon'ble High Court being CWJO No. 47/2000 (R) which is pending before the Hon'ble High Court although counter affidavit has been filed by the management of BCCL.

Award No. (6 & 7)—S.L.P. (C) No. 15253/99, arising out of L.P.A. No. 83/99 (R) & S.L.P. (C) No. /2000, arising out of L.P.A. No. 554/99 (R), Damoda matter

- Consequent upon the case was decided against the management of Bharat Coking Coal Limited by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the managment took up the matter before the Hon'ble High Court in view of the fact that the union claimed that the workmen are already working and as such the question of regularization as was claimed by the union earlier has been challenged.

When the matter was taken up before the Hon'ble High Court for hearing it was brought to the noticed of the Hon'ble High Court that BCCL has already been referred to B.I.F.R., thereafter the hon'ble High Court passed the order that the Writ Petition is dismissed as withdrawn with the liberty to approach the appropriate authority of B.I.F.R. for keeping the award in abeyance as reference has already been made to B.I.F.R. under section 15(1) of the SICA.

Seminar on Rural Infrastructure

2451. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar on Rural Infrastructure Development was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of points discussed there with special reference to the development of villages; and

(c) the results achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : (a) to (c) A Seminar on "Rural

Infrastructure Development: New Priorities" organized under the aegis of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FICCI) at New Delhi in November, 2000, in which the main issues relating to development of Rural Electrification and Rural Telecommunications (including Information and Technology) was discussed.

A seminar on Rural Infrastructure Development was also held at New Delhi in January, 2001 to explore the possibility of private sector participation in developing Rural Infrastructure, with special emphasis on Rural Telecom, Information Technology and Rural Power, whose conclusions, it is understood, are being considered by FICCI for submission to the Government of India.

Criteria for Identification of Backward and Poor Districts

2452. SHRI C.N. SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for identifying the most backward and poorest districts in the country;

(b) the number of such districts identified so far; and

(c) the target fixed to develop these districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) A Committee (headed by Dr. E.A.S. Sarma, the then Principal Advisor, Planning Commission) was constituted in 1997 to, inter-alia, identify the 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country. The broad parameters adopted by the Committee to analyze the causes of backwardness, included indicators of deprivation (poverty ratio) and social and economic infrastructure. The Committee identified 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country. A list of these districts is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing programmes pertaining, inter-alia, to poverty alleviation, employment generation, infrastructure development, watershed development, social security and land reforms, with a view to improve the quality of life in the rural areas and assist people below the poverty line. These programmes are being closely monitored and are being evaluated from time to time. The allocation driven programmes, having specific targets, are also being implemented in amongst other, these 100 most backward and poorest districts.

Statement

List of Most Backward and Poorest Districts as identified by the Sarma Committee

| Sl.No. | Name of Districts | Sl.No. | Name of Districts |
|--------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 1. | Nalanda | 26. | Bhagalpur |
| 2. | Bhojpur | 27. | Godda |
| 3. | Ranchi | 28. | Sahibganj |
| 4. | Aurangabad | 29. | Dumka |
| 5. | Jehanabad | 30. | Deogarh |
| 6. | Gaya | 31. | Giridih |
| 7. | Nawada | 32. | Hazaribagh |
| 8. | Saran | 33. | Palamau |
| 9. | Siwan | 34. | Lohardagga |
| 10. | Gopalganj | 35. | Gumla |
| 11. | Pachim Champaran | 36. | Pachim Singhbhum |
| 12. | Purba Champaran | 37. | Araria |
| 13. | Sitamarhi | 38. | Kishanganj |
| 14. | Muzaffarpur | 39. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli |
| 15. | Vaishali | 40. | Kaithal |
| 16. | Begusari | 41. | Hamirpur |
| 17. | Samastipur | 42. | Bidar |
| 18. | Darbhanga | 43. | Tikamgarh |
| 19. | Madhubani | 44. | Chhatarpur |
| 20. | Saharsa | 45. | Panna |
| 21. | Madhepura | 46. | Sagar |
| 22. | Purnia | 47. | Damoh |
| 23. | Katihar | 48. | Khargone |
| 24. | Khagaria | 49. | Khandwa |
| 25. | Munger | 50. | Vidisha |

| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 51. Sehare | | 76. Dungarpur | |
| 52. Raisen | | 77. Banswara | |
| 53. Betul | | 78. West Sikkim | |
| 54. Hoshangabad | | 79. South Sikkim | |
| 55. Narsimhapur | | 80. Sitapur | |
| 56. Mandla | | 81. Hardoi | |
| 57. Chhindwara | | 82. Unnao | |
| 58. Seoni | | 83. Raebareli | |
| 59. Balaghat | | 84. Jalaun | |
| 60. Rajnandgaon | | 85. Lalitpur | |
| 61. Surguja | | 86. Hamirpur | |
| 62. Aurangabad | | 87. Banda | |
| 63. Jalna | | 88. Fatehpur | |
| 64. Parbhani | | 89. Pratapgarh | |
| 65. Beed | | 90. Bahraich | |
| 66. Nanded | | 91. Barabanki | |
| 67. Osmanabad | | 92. Sidharthnagar | |
| 68. Latur | | 93. Maharajganj | |
| 69. Buldana | | 94. Jhansi | |
| 70. Gadchiroli | | 95. Mau | |
| 71. Yavatmal | | 96. Kanpur Dehat | |
| 72. Phulbani | | 97. Kooch Behar | |
| 73. Kalahandi | | 98. Jalpaiguri | |
| 74. Koraput | | 99. Maldah | |
| 75. Keonjhar | | 100. Darjeeling | |

Utilization of Amount under Adult Education

2453. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY :
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN :

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

(a) whether amount sanctioned for adult education is being misused on other schemes in various States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure proper utilisation of the amount for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Proper utilisation of funds is ensured through State level monthly monitoring meetings in which the implementation of the programmes and the expenditure position are reviewed and corrective measures required, if any, are undertaken.

Recompensation to 1993 Mumbai Riots Victims

2454. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the victims of 1993 Mumbai riots were promised to be recompensated;

(b) if so, the amount of compensation paid to them so far;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken to provide compensation to them; and

(e) the time by which the compensation is likely to be paid to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (e) The issue of assistance/ex-gratia payment to the victims of 1993 Mumbai riots falls within the purview of the State Government i.e. Government of Maharashtra. As per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, Assistance/Ex-gratia payment of Rs. one Lakh from Chief Minister's Relief Fund and Rs. one Lakh from Prime Minister's Relief Fund was to be given to the legal heirs of the victims, which included

dead and missing persons. The payment is to be made after completing the requisite formalities.

The Government of Maharashtra have informed that there were a total of 899 cases of deaths out of which in 880 cases assistance/ex-gratia payment has been given. As regards the remaining, 5 cases were found to be not related with communal riots, in 3 cases the legal heirs were not found and the remaining 11 cases are under process. A sum of Rs. 18,29,85,000/- has been paid so far in this connection.

There were a total of 173 cases of missing persons. Out of these in 40 cases assistance/ex-gratia relief has been given, 26 cases were not related with riots, 12 persons were found alive and in one case crime has been registered against the missing person and hence compensation was not given. In 50 cases where the legal heirs were not found, advertisement in the local newspapers was given for the legal heirs of the missing persons. The remaining cases are under process. A total of Rs. 78 Lakhs has been paid so far with regard to missing persons.

The time to be taken for disbursement of compensation depends on various factors viz. the availability of evidence etc.

Further the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, a Registered Society under this Ministry is also providing financial assistance (Rs. 500-550 per month) to the child victims of communal violence for their rehabilitation. So far 285 children from Mumbai have been paid about Rs. 98 lakhs.

Classification of Telaga Community

2455. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENAKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand to classify the Telaga Pamula Community of Andhra Pradesh as a Scheduled Tribe community;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to improve the living condition of the said Community?

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

(b) Additional information has been sought from the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Privileges, concessions and other benefits are

available only to communities, which have been specified as Scheduled Tribe.

Report on Distribution of Surplus Land

2456. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are collecting progress reports from State Governments on distribution of surplus land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of surplus land, area possessed for distribution among the landless people and the number of beneficiaries thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the role of Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) Since inception, the total quantum of land declared surplus in the entire country is 73.49 lakh acres, out of which about 64.84 lakh acres have been taken possession of and 52.99 lakh acres have been distributed to 55.10 lakh beneficiaries of whom 36 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and 15 per cent to Scheduled Tribes.

(c) State-wise details of surplus land, area taken possession of area distributed among the landless people and the number of beneficiaries are given in the statement attached.

(d) Land is a State subject. Union Government is only monitoring the progress of distribution of Ceiling Surplus Lands by collecting progress reports from State Governments/UTs.

Statement

Statement showing Statewise Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land

| Sl. No. | States/UTs | Declared surplus | Taken possession | Distributed to indiv. benef. | Total No. of benef. |
|---------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 792762 | 640180 | 581568 | 534603 |
| 2. | Assam | 612500 | 575337 | 483951 | 444997 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| 3. Bihar | 415447 | 390752 | 306964 | 379528 | |
| 4. Gujarat | 227404 | 160190 | 139748 | 32174 | |
| 5. Haryana | 107517 | 102534 | 102027 | 29203 | |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 316556 | 304895 | 4374 | 6365 | |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir | 455575 | 450000 | 450000 | 450000 | |
| 8. Karnataka | 268478 | 161834 | 121070 | 32880 | |
| 9. Kerala | 139548 | 96253 | 66669 | 156568 | |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 298763 | 260323 | 186942 | 74705 | |
| 11. Maharashtra | 739206 | 670237 | 642002 | 140462 | |
| 12. Manipur | 1830 | 1685 | 1682 | 1258 | |
| 13. Orissa | 178503 | 167143 | 156494 | 138599 | |
| 14. Punjab | 223115 | 105801 | 104199 | 28570 | |
| 15. Rajasthan | 610676 | 568331 | 460879 | 81129 | |
| 16. Tamil Nadu | 199729 | 190237 | 178801 | 141680 | |
| 17. Tripura | 1995 | 1944 | 1598 | 1424 | |
| 18. Uttar Pradesh | 374125 | 341464 | 258698 | 294062 | |
| 19. West Bengal | 1372074 | 1283059 | 1042716 | 2536317 | |
| 20. D & N Haveli | 9406 | 9305 | 6851 | 3353 | |
| 21. Delhi | 1132 | 394 | 394 | 654 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| 22. Pondicherry | 2326 | 1185 | 1046 | 1427 | |
| Total | 7348667 | 6483713 | 5298673 | 5509958 | |

**Provision of Facilities to
Allottees by CPWD**

2457. SHRI RAGUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CPWD provides some facilities to its allottees on payment or otherwise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether those facilities cannot be enjoyed by the allottees of their own;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to relax the restrictions imposed on the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA) : (a) and (b) Details of facilities to be provided to allottees of Government accommodation are as per statement-I attached. Whenever any facilities as per norms are not provided, the same are provided on payment of percentage of the estimated cost of work. The details of such works are indicated in statement-II attached.

(c) and (d) The facilities can be provided only by the Government keeping in view the norms, safety of structure, feasibility of construction and following the required procedure such as approval of drawings etc.

(e) There is no such proposal.

Statement-I

Details of Facilities to be Provided to Allottees by C.P.W.D.

| Item No. | Type-I, II, III & Servant Quts. | Type-IV | Type-V | Hostel |
|----------|---|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1.1 | Bearing capacity 10 tonnes per square metre | | | |
| 1.2 | Type-spread foundation in RCC isolated/ combined, continuous wall footing with lean concrets. | | | |
| 1.3 | Depth upto 1.2 meters below ground level | | | |

Applicable to all (Note :
Specification for
Type-V under revision)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|--|---|--|
| 2.1 | RCC framed construction with filler walls in brick work or load bearing constructions in brick/stone masonry with intermediate column where found necessary. | | | |
| 2.2 | Internal partition-half brick masonry in cement mortar 1:4. | | | |
| 3.1 | Frames 1st class kail wood or 2nd class deodar wood or mild steel. | 'T' Iron frames with (a) 35mm panelled shutters with 1st class deodar wood for all rooms. | 2nd class teak wood 1st class deodar wood or mild steel. | |
| 3.2 | Shutters (a) 1st Class kail wood or 2nd class deodar wood. | (b) 35mm panelled shutters with 1st class wood or commercial deodar wood for bath, ply flash door. W.C. kitchen scooter shed & balcony. | 2nd class Indian teak wood | |
| 3.3 | Fittings : Oxidised Iron. | (c) Aluminium Fittings. | Anodised aluminum in external doors internal doors oxidised iron. | Same as for Type V |
| 3.4 | Prep. hole and security chain for external doors only. | ----- | Applicable to all----- | |
| 4.1 | Mosaic flooring and skirting in 50% area and Kota stone work top in kitchen. | (a) Marble chips flooring with ordinary cement in all rooms, kitchen, internal circulation area, store, W.C. & Bath. (b) Cement concrete flooring with matching skirting in common circulation area staircase. (c) Kota stone slab for kitchen platform. | Mosaic flooring in living room, dinning, drawing, bath & W.C. Reat cement concrete. | Mosaic flooring the Entrance halls stair cases lavatory blocks Reat cement concrete. |
| 4.2 | Mosaic on white glazed dado in WC & bath (90/150) | (b) White glazed tiles in WC, bath (90/150 cm height glazed tiles dado for 60 cm work top of kitchen platform) | | Dado in lavatory blocks upto 2 meters high mosaic |
| 5.3 | Mud phuska or line concrete finished with tiles. | ----- | Applicable to all----- | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|--|---|----------------------|--------------|
| 6.1 | External colour wash (only servant Qrs.) | | External colour wash | Colour wash. |
| 6.2 | External-Water proof cement paint or washed stone grit plaster or exposed brick work (type I, II & III only) | (a) washed mosaic plaster in ordinary cement for external walls. (b) Water proof cement paint on roof parapets (Inter side), soffit and inner fins of chajjas etc. | | |

INTERNAL

| | | | | |
|-----|--|--|---|--|
| 6.3 | Dry distemper in all rooms and synthetic enamelled paint on wood/steel work white wasing on ceiling (type I, II, III only) | Dry distemper in drawing dining space. White wash colour wash in other rooms i/c stair case. | Distemping dining and drawing, bedrooms & study room & white washing in rest. | Distemping in entrance hall and white ro colour washing in rest of the area. |
| 6.4 | Internal-White wash (in servant Qrs.) | | | |

Revised Scales of Amenities for General Poor Residential Quarters

| Sl.No. | Description | Type-I | Type-II | Type-III | Type-IV | Type-V |
|------------|---|--|----------------|----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. KITCHEN | | BUILT IN FIXTURES | | | | |
| (i) | Open shelves in tiers not more than 400mm wide along one wall 1" thick. | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| (ii) | Sunken floor (in kitchen) | One | One | One | One | One |
| | (b) Kitchen sink | One fibre glass sink with drain board. | Same As Type-I | Same as Type-I | White glassed kitchen sink be provided with drain board of some material as working platform. | Same as for Type-IV |
| (iii) DADO | | | | | | |
| | (a) White glazed tiles for 60 cm above work top and around sunken floor. | Yes | Yes | Yes | - | - |
| | (b) Dado 1'-0" high along working platform and up to window sill level around sunk floor. | - | - | - | Yes | Yes |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| (iv) | Built in cup board with shelves & shutters (30 mm depth) below window sill level of cooking platform along one wall | — | — | — | One | One |
| (v) | Cooking platform standing | *Yes | *Yes | *Yes | *Yes | *Yes |

Note : Unless the habit of the people warranty they may be provided in type-I quarters.

*Depending upon local habit of people.

Other Rooms

| Sl.No. | Description | Type-I | Type-II | Type-III | Type-IV | Type-V |
|--------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| (i) | Built in cupboard with shelves not exceeding 1100 in width. Cupboard | One | One shelf & one cupboard. | 3 Nos. | One in living room. | One in store. |
| (ii) | Built in cupboard with wooden shelves & shutters not exceeding 1100mm in width | — | One in one bedroom. | One in one bedroom. | Two in two bedrooms. | Three in three bedrooms. |
| (iii) | 25mm thick shelves (not more than 400mm wide) | — | — | Yes in store room, if provided. | Yes, in store room if provided. | Yes in store room & in servant Qrts. along one wall. |
| (iv) | Storage space above cupboard in bed room (open) | — | One | One | One | One |
| (v) | Judge eyes in front door. | — | — | One | One | One |
| (vi) | Curtain rods. | All rooms | All rooms | All rooms | Yes same as Type-III | with pelmets. |
| (vii) | Set of pegs. | In bath & bed room. | In bath & bed room. | In bath & bed room. | In bath room. | In bath room. |
| (viii) | Coal box | Yes | — | — | — | — |
| (ix) | Curtain brackets | Yes | Yes | — | — | — |

Sanitary Fittings

| Sl.No. | Description | Type-I | Type-II | Type-III | Type-IV | Type-V |
|--------|--|--------|---------|----------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Indian type W.C. with overhead flushing. | One | One | One | One | 1+1 (for servant quarter) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 2. European type W.C. with high level flushing system | - | - | - | - | One | One |
| 3. Wash basin with one top each. | One (550x450 mm) | One (550x450 mm) | One (550x450 mm) | One (550x450 mm) | One (180x14" size) 450x400 mm | Two (220x16" size) 550x400 mm |
| 4. Tap (Kitchen, bathroom & W.C.) | Three | Three | 3+1 (For sink) | 3+1 (For sink) | 3+1 (For sink) | 5+2 (for servant Qrts.) one for inner fittings |
| 5. Showers | One | One | One | One | One | Two |
| 6. Towel rail | One | One | One | One | One | (One towel rail outside near the wash basin) |
| 7. Mirror | One | One | One | One | One | One |
| 8. Glass shelf 24"x5"/or nitch depending upon thickness of wall where constructed. | - | - | - | - | One | Two |
| 9. Soap rack (Nitch in WC/ Bath/Nitch) | One | One | One | One | One | One |
| 10. Storage tank | One | One | One | One | One | One |
| 11. Nitch with kota stone cill in bath room | One | One | One | One | - | - |

Revised Scales of Electrical Fitting for General Pool Residential Quarters

| Sl.No. | Description | Type-I | Type-II | Type-III | Type-IV | Type-V |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. Power points. | Three | Three | Three | Three | Three (one in kitchen, one in drawing one in dinning) | Four (one in kitchen, drawing and bed room) |
| 2. Fans (Celling) | Two fans | Three fans | Four fans | (a) Five points with five fans. (b) Exhaust fan in kitchen. | Seven point with five fans. | |
| 3. Door call bell (Mini bazar) | One | One | One | One | One | One |
| 4. Power meter | – | One | One | One | One | One |
| 5. Electrical meter | One | One | One | One | One | One |
| 6. Type of wiring | Recessed conduit wiring. | Same as Type-I | Same as for Type-I | Concealed conduit pipe | Concealed conduit pipe. | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|
| 7. Telephone connection | — | — | — | One | One | |
| 8. Light/Fans points i/c the call bell | Seventeen, one bell | Twenty, one bell | Twenty three, one bell | Twelve | Seventeen (to be finally approved after detailed ex-ehhation by Chief Eng. Elect.) for reduced plinth area. | |
| 9. Plug points | — | Two | Four | Five | Seven | |
| 10. Flurescent light fitting exclud- ing tube and starter | Two | Two | Three | Four (one each in bedrooms, drawing room & dining room) | — | |
| 11. Distribution Board with MCB | — | — | — | Yes | — | |

Sd/-

Astt. Engineer-III
S&S, CPWD, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Sd/-

Executive Engineer (G&S) II
CPWD, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Sd/-

Superintending Engineer (E&S)
CPWD, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi.

Statement-II

Permissible Additions/Alterations on Allottee's Request

1. For additions and alterations in flat/quarter only following items of work carried out :

A. CIVIL WORKS

(I) Items where 10% of the estimated cost is charged from allottees:

(i) Renovation of kitchen including breaking of chimney wherever existing, marble/kota stone on working platform, proper sink and drainage board, white glazed tiles in dado and renovation of shelves etc.

(ii) Renovation of toilet with marble flooring and white glazed tile dado including connected pipe work and chormium plated fittings.

(iii) Underground water tank/loft tanks including connected pipe work.

(iv) Wire-gauze shuters for doors/windows.

(v) Wash basin with liking mirror and glass shelves etc.

(vi) Provision of additional cup boards.

(vii) Creation of additional enclosed space by covering varandah etc.

(viii) Pelmets/curtain roads/grills in windows.

(ix) Provision of magic eye and other security related fixtures on entrance door/doors.

(x) Barbed wire fencing with iron gate around the quarters.

(II) Items where 20% of the estimated cost is charged from allottees :

(i) Bamboo Thartis.

(ii) Provision of collapsible shutters in the stairs area.

(III) Items where 100% of the estimated cost is charged from allottees :

(i) Pavement of areas around premises with suitable material in approved manner.

- (ii) Changing of Indian W.C. to European W.C. & vice-versa.
- (iii) Change of flooring.
- (iv) Change in the type of finishing of walls with superior material/paints.
- (v) Change of colour scheme internally including painting etc.
- (vi) Provision of partions by split bamboos, chickenmesh, wood substitutes etc. inside the house and outside between house & servant quarters.
- (vii) Provision of temporary sheds for car/scooter and also for pet animals.
- (viii) Modifications in varandahs by way of partitioning and addition/removal of doors/windows etc.

B. ELECTRIC WORKS

- (I) Items where 10% of the estimated cost is charged from the allottees :
 - (i) Provision of additional power points/light points.
 - (ii) Provision of additional sockets for ACs (Industrial type).
 - (iii) Changing of light brackets.
 - (iv) Provision of fluroscent tubes instead of incandescent lights.
 - (v) Provision of additional light points.
 - (vi) Provision of additional call bells, including call bell point from main house to servant's quarters.
- (II) Items where 100% of the estimated cost is charged from the allottees:
 - (i) Provision of additional ceiling fans/exhaust fans.
 - (ii) Provision of fancy light fittings.
 - (iii) Provision of additional compound light at gate pillars (except for Type-VII & VII).
 - (iv) Provision of flood lights surrounding the house.
 - (v) Provision of heaters/geysers/booster pumps including A/A in wiring and plumbing work.
 - (vi) Provision of compact flourescent lamps & fittings.
 - (vii) Changing of cable from feeder pillar to house, if required due to increased load in the house.

2. Ceiling limit for addition/alteration works to be carried out for different types of quarters during a financial year are given below. The items of work for which allottee is required to pay 100% cost are not bound by these limits:

| Type of Quarters | Existing Monetary Ceiling (Rupees) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| I | 2,900 |
| II | 4,000 |
| III | 4,000 |
| IV | 10,500 |
| DI and DII flats | 21,700 |
| CI and CII flats | 26,000 |
| VII and VIII | 39,000 |

Seminar on Women's Role in Environment Related Issues

2458. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether an International Seminar on Women's Role in environment related issues organized by the Third World Organisation of Women Scientists was held in Hyderabad in October, 2000;

(b) if so, whether the women delegates from different countries participated in the seminar;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the issues discussed and the recommendations made in the Seminar; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) The Department of Women and Child Development is not aware of the International seminar on Women's Role in environment related issues held in Hyderabad in October, 2000.

(e) Does not arise.

Joint Venture in IISCO

2459. SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government decided to revamp of Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. (IISCO), Burnpur recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of equity participation envisaged in this regard;
- (d) whether certain parties who quoted for joint venture in IISCO;
- (e) if so, the details of their plans to modernise and capacities addition in IISCO;
- (f) the proposed amount of investment for IISCO's modernisation by the prospective joint venture; and
- (g) whether the Government have shortlisted any specific company for joint venture with SAIL in IISCO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) to (c) Restructuring plan of SAIL approved by Government inter-alia includes, conversion of IISCO into a joint venture with SAIL holding a minority stake.

(d) to (g) Out of five parties who had sent their expression of interest (EOI) for joint venture participation in IISCO, three parties have been short listed.

The short listed parties will submit their offers after the due diligence process, which will contain, among other things, plan for revival of IISCO and also the plan for investment.

Performance of Public Sector Steel Plants

2460. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Rourkela Steel Plant has improved its performances significantly under the Project Vijay;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the steps being taken to improve the performance of other public sector plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) have shown visible improvement in the current financial year over the corresponding period of 1999-2000. RSP has shown a growth of 7% in production of hot metal, 8% growth in production of crude steel and 14% growth in production of saleable steel during April, 2000 to January, 2001 compared to same period last year. RSP has also shown improvement in techno-economic parameters.

(c) A number of measures have been taken to improve the performance of public sector steel plants under Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) which inter-alia include financial and business restructuring, cost control, market oriented product mix, increasing sales network, implementation of voluntary retirement scheme, improving techno-economics and ensuring motivation/skill improvement of the workforce through training.

Watershed Development Programme

2461. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the total degraded land in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government propose to bring this land under Watershed Development Programme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise;
- (d) whether the Union Government and NABARD are providing funds for the Watershed Development Programme;
- (e) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and
- (f) the progress made through utilization of this fund in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) As per the 'Wasteland Atlas of India, 2000' brought out by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad using Remote Sensing Technologies, the total extent of wastelands/degraded lands in the country is 63.85 m.ha. The State-wise details are given in statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Department of Land Resources is implementing three major Programmes for the development

of wastelands and degraded lands on watershed basis under the Guidelines and Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.1995, namely Intergrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP). While IWDP is being funded 100% by the Central Government the other two Programmes are being funded on 75:25 sharing basis (75% Central Govt. share and 25% State Govt. share). The State-wise details of the projects sanctioned under these Programmes are given in Statement-II.

(d) to (f) A Watershed Development Fund (WDF) for Rs. 200 crores comprising NABARD contribution of Rs. 100 crores and matching contribution of Rs. 100 crores by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has been established at NABARD with the objective of integrated watershed development in 100 priority districts in the country through participatory approach. As per the programme of operation, 14 States will be covered in two Phases (6 States in Phase-I and 8 States in Phase-II). States in Phase-I include Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and States in Phase II include Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Two third of the allocation from the WDF will be given as loan to the State Governments for watershed development and remaining one third will be utilized for grant based activities covering promotional efforts and capacity building.

NABARD has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh for their participation in the WDF. Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra were also advised by NABARD that loan of Rs. 20 crores each is available under WDF. So far, three Capacity Building Projects (CBPs) in Gujarat and two CBPs in Orissa have been sanctioned by NABARD. Against a target of 100 districts in 14 States, 58 districts have already been identified.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise Wastelands in the Country

(Area in Sq. kms.)

| Sl.No. | State | No. of districts covered | Total Geog. Area of dist. covered | Total Wastelands area in dist. covered |
|--------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 23 | 275068.00 | 51750.19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|------------|-----------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 83743.00 | 18326.25 |
| 3. | Assam | 23 | 78438.00 | 20019.17 |
| 4. | Bihar | 55 | 173877.00 | 20997.55 |
| 5. | Goa | 02 | 3702.00 | 613.27 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 25 | 196024.00 | 43021.28 |
| 7. | Haryana | 19 | 44212.00 | 3733.98 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | 55673.00 | 31659.00 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 14 | 222236.00 | 65444.24 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 27 | 191791.00 | 20839.28 |
| 11. | Kerala | 14 | 38863.00 | 1448.18 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 62 | 443446.00 | 69713.75 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 32 | 307690.00 | 53489.08 |
| 14. | Manipur | 09 | 22327.00 | 12948.62 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 07 | 22429.00 | 9904.38 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 03 | 21081.00 | 4071.68 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 07 | 16579.00 | 8404.10 |
| 18. | Orissa | 30 | 155707.00 | 21341.71 |
| 19. | Punjab | 17 | 50362.00 | 2228.40 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 32 | 342239.00 | 105639.11 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 04 | 7096.00 | 3569.58 |
| 22. | Tripura | 04 | 10486.00 | 1276.03 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 29 | 130058.00 | 23013.90 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 83 | 294411.00 | 38772.80 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 18 | 88752.00 | 5718.48 |
| 26. | Union Territories | 20 | 10973.00 | 574.30 |
| Total | | 584 | 3287263.00 | 638518.31 |

Statement-II

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) Schemes of the Department of Land Resources during 1997-98 to 2000-01 (upto 05.03.2001)

| Sl.No. | State | IWDP | DPAP | DDP |
|--------|-------------------|------|--------|------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 21 | 1922 | 256 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | - | - |
| 3. | Assam | 8 | - | - |
| 4. | Bihar | - | 247* | - |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | - | - |
| 6. | Gujarat | 19 | 483 | 697 |
| 7. | Haryana | 1 | - | 320 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 14 | 94 | 203 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 3 | 132 | 205 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1 | - | - |
| 11. | Karnataka | 14 | 514 | 377 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 21 | 1119** | - |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 13 | 797 | - |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 2 | - | - |
| 15. | Manipur | 7 | - | - |
| 16. | Mizoram | 4 | - | - |
| 17. | Nagaland | 8 | - | - |
| 18. | Orissa | 14 | 111 | - |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 19 | 289 | 1564 |
| 20. | Sikkim | 5 | - | - |
| 21. | Tamil Nadu | 18 | 402 | - |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 26 | 583# | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------|-----|------|------|
| 23. | Uttaranchal | 2 | - | - |
| 24. | West Bengal | - | 60 | - |
| Total | | 222 | 6753 | 3622 |

*Includes the projects of Jharkhand.

**Includes the projects of Chhattisgarh.

#Includes the projects of Uttaranchal.

SAIL Wage Pact

2462. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "SAIL wage pact to cost Rs. 320 crore" appearing in "The Business Standard" dated February 14, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the SAIL propose to pay Rs. 320 crore to settle the wages of its executives which are pending since 1997;

(c) if so, the manner in which the SAIL proposes to mobilise such a huge funds for its executives; and

(d) the present financial position of the SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The additional financial implications of pay revision of Executives of SAIL will be approximately 170 crores per annum.

(c) According to SAIL the additional expenditure on pay revision will be met from internal resources generated through cost reduction, business restructuring, higher productivity, improvement in techno-economic factors, low inventory etc.

(d) SAIL has incurred a loss of Rs. 698 Crores up to December 2000 in the current financial year against the loss of Rs. 2065 Crores in the Corresponding period last year showing reduction of loss by 66%.

**Construction of Lavatories
Under CRSP**

2463. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

DR. (SMT.) C. SUGUNA KUMARI :

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Centrally sponsored Rural Sanitation Programme for construction of individual lavatories is in operation in the country since 1986;

(b) if so, the objectives of the programme;

(c) the extent to which the objectives have been achieved in each State so far;

(d) the number of lavatories constructed so far, State-wise;

(e) the amount of Central share provided to each State for this purpose;

(f) whether any project report for construction of lavatories has been submitted by the States;

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

(h) whether the State Governments including Maharashtra and Karnataka have requested the Government to raise the prescribed per unit cost limit and to raise the Control share;

(i) whether the Government have since decided to revise the unit cost for the construction of these lavatories;

(j) if so, the details thereof; and

(k) if not, the time by which it is likely to be revised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was launched in 1986. Keeping in view the past experiences, it has been restructured in 1999. The Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme is being implemented from 1-4-99. The Objectives of the Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme are (i) accelerating coverage of rural population (ii) generating felt need to awareness creation and health education (iii) covering schools in rural areas with sanitation facilities (iv) encouraging suitable cost effective and appropriate technologies etc.

(c) and (d) The number of lavatories constructed so far, State-wise is given in Statement-I.

(e) The amount of Central share provided to each State under Central Rural Sanitation Programme is given in Statement-II.

(f) and (g) As per the available records the project reports received from the State Govts. for the Total Sanitation Campaign are given in Statement-III.

(h) to (k) Several State Governments, including Maharashtra and Karnataka, have represented that the earlier subsidy of Rs. 2000 for individual household latrine should be restored. Some of them have also indicated that in case the same is not feasible then at least the beneficiaries and the State Governments should be allowed to put in additional money from their side. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme has been restructured recently and there is no proposal for the revision of the subsidy amount. However, Ministry of Rural Development have reviewed the matter and it has been decided that the Government of India will have no objection if additional amount is spent by the beneficiary or the State Government on the construction of super structure and/or of one extra pit. However, the Central subsidy will continue to be admissible with reference to the cost of the basic low cost unit and in no case will the overall quantum of Central subsidy exceed the admissible amount.

Statement-I

No. of Latrines Construed under Central Rural Sanitation Programme

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 1986-87 to 2000-2001* |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 463457 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2102 |
| 3. | Assam | 7483 |
| 4. | Bihar (including Jharkhand) | 15986 |
| 5. | Goa | 501 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 160158 |
| 7. | Haryana | 79669 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 49043 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 16019 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---|---------|
| 10. | Karnataka | 431085 |
| 11. | Kerala | 118064 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh) | 137641 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 605656 |
| 14. | Manipur | 6590 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 4645 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 3732 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 1493 |
| 18. | Orissa | 46385 |
| 19. | Punjab | 19762 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 228283 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 14303 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 249023 |
| 23. | Tripura | 5649 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal) | 440414 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 596442 |
| 26. | A & N Island | 520 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 0 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 222 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 253 |
| 30. | Delhi | 99 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 577 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 1315 |
| Total | | 3706571 |

* Figures for 1999-2000 and 2000-01 are provisional.

Statement-II

Statewise Release under Sanitation (CRSP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 1986-87 to 2000-2001 |
|--------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 7589.03 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---|----------|
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 164.96 |
| 3. | Assam | 413.11 |
| 4. | Bihar (including Jharkhand) | 1350.00 |
| 5. | Goa | 53.45 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 1551.91 |
| 7. | Haryana | 606.11 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 588.44 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 347.12 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 4964.02 |
| 11. | Kerala | 3225.31 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh) | 3965.27 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 5339.14 |
| 14. | Manipur | 175.93 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 126.87 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 67.37 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 88.36 |
| 18. | Orissa | 3139.94 |
| 19. | Punjab | 400.84 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 2924.35 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 193.83 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 4435.73 |
| 23. | Tripura | 457.76 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh (including Uttaranchal) | 10950.92 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 1774.90 |
| 26. | A & N Island | 37.50 |
| 27. | Chandigarh | 2.50 |
| 28. | D & N Haveli | 14.00 |
| 29. | Daman & Diu | 11.00 |
| 30. | Delhi | 5.50 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------------|----------|
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 25.00 |
| 32. | Pondicherry | 34.00 |
| Total | | 55024.19 |

Statement-III*Details of Projects Received under Total Sanitation Campaign*

| Sl.No. | State/UT | No. of projects received |
|--------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 4 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 3. | Assam | 3 |
| 4. | Bihar | 5 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 3 |
| 6. | Haryana | 3 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 8. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 2 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 3 |
| 11. | Kerala | 2 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 5 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 12 |
| 14. | Manipur | 1 |
| 15. | Nagaland | 3 |
| 16. | Orissa | 3 |
| 17. | Punjab | 2 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 5 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 2 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 8 |
| 21. | Tripura | 1 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 12 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 4 |
| Total | | 89 |

**National Conference on
Secondary Education**

2464. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

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

(a) whether National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration organized a national Conference on Secondary education recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held and the suggestions given by the participants;

(c) whether the Government have set a new target for universal secondary education by 2015 instead of 2020;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to achieve the target;

(e) whether the State Government have also been consulted in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Conference deliberated on a number of issues including perspective of development of secondary education till 2020, capacity building of educational administrators in secondary education, management of quality in secondary education, financing of secondary education and administrative reforms for improving systems efficiency and school based management and made several suggestions across these areas.

(c) to (f) The Government is presently assessing the likely impact of consequent to the Universalisation of Elementary Education on the secondary education sector in terms of additional enrolment, physical facilities etc. Plans for Universalisation of Secondary Education will depend on the outcome of the assessment.

[Translation]

**National Mission for Technology
Education**

2465. MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN :
SHRI R.S. PATIL :

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI SADASHIV RAO DADOBA MANDLIK :

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

(a) whether youths of the country are losing interest in the field of higher education in science and also in scientific research;

(b) if so, whether the Government have decided to constitute a National Mission for Technology Education to fill the gap between the requirement and availability of technology specialists; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said Mission is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) Youth of the country is getting attracted to a large number and a variety of opportunities that are now available in the country in addition to higher education in science and scientific research.

(b) and (c) Prime Minister of India in his speech on 19th January 2001 announced that the Government of India would soon set up a National Mission for Technology Education to increase the number of highly trained professionals in Information Technology and other areas of Engineering and Management.

Barren Land/Wasteland Development Projects

2466. SHRI RAJO SINGH :
SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of barren land/wasteland in the country at present;

(b) the area of land which have made fit for agriculture during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of proposals received from various States for barren land/wasteland development for approval and funding of the Union Government during the last three years and as on date, Statewise;

(d) the number out of the projects sanctioned so far, State-wise;

(e) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared;

(f) whether any foreign agency is involved in the wasteland development programme; and

(g) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) As per the 'Wasteland Atlas of India, 2000' brought out by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, using Remote Sensing Technologies, the total extent of wastelands/degraded lands in the Country is 63.85 m. ha. out of which the extent of barren/rocky/stony waste sheet rock area is 6.45 m. ha.

(b) to (e) Department of Land Resources (DoLR) addresses the task of developing wastelands and degraded lands aimed at checking land degradation, putting such lands into productive use and increasing the availability of bio-mass specially fuel wood and fodder through a major Scheme namely Interated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). This Programme seeks to improve the productivity of wastelands to grow appropriate bio-mass especially fuel-wood and fodder as also to prevent further degradation. Hence, agricultural production are generally not feasible on such lands at the first stage of development.

The projects under IWDP are prioritised in consultation with the State Governments for sanction during a financial year subject to conformity with the Guidelines for Watershed Development and availability of funds. Every year a fresh priority list is drawn which may also contain the projects not sanctioned during previous year. Hence, no time limit can be fixed for clearing the pending projects. During 2000-2001, 200 project proposals have been received out of which 57 projects have already been sanctioned. Statewise details of the projects received and sanctioned under this scheme during last three years and also during the current financial year upto 28.2.2001 are given in statement-I.

(f) and (g) In order to mobilise resources for the development of wastelands special efforts are made for obtaining external assistance. At present, six projects are being implemented with the assistance of different Foreign Donor Agencies in different States. State-wise details of these projects is given in statement-II.

Statement

State showing State-wise details of Projects received and sanctioned under Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) during 1997-98 to 2000-01 (upto 28.02.2001)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | 1997-98 | | 1998-99 | | 1999-00 | | 2000-01 | |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | | Projects received | Projects sanctioned | Projects received | Projects sanctioned | Projects received | Projects sanctioned | Projects received | Projects sanctioned |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 25 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | | 1 | 6 | 0 | | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 7 | 1 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 4 |
| 4. | Bihar | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | 0 | | | | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| 6. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 14 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 6 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 5 |
| 9. | Haryana | 4 | 2 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| 10. | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | 0 |
| 11. | Jharkand | | | | | | | 1 | 0 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 12 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| 13. | Kerala | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 18 | 1 | 24 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 4 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| 16. | Manipur | 4 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 23 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 3 |
| 18. | Mizoram | | 0 | | 0 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| 20. | Orissa | 9 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| 21. | Punjab | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 8 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------------|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|
| 25. Tripura | | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| 26. Uttar pradesh | | 26 | 8 | 22 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 17 | 3 |
| 27. Uttaranchal | | | | | | | | 19 | 1 |
| 28. West Bengal | | 1 | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 |
| Total | | 150 | 44 | 137 | 48 | 172 | 73 | 200 | 57 |

Statement-II*Details of on-going Wastelands Development Projects being aided by Foreign Donor Agencies*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Donor Agency | Name of the Project | Project Period | Outlay | Project Area (Ha.) |
|--------|--|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) | Tree growers Cooperative Project (TGCP) in the States of Rajasthan, Orissa & MP | 01.09.91 to 31.12.2000 | 24.47 Crores | 13,889 |
| 2. | Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) | Tree Growers Cooperative Project (TGCP) in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat & Karnataka. | 01.12.93 to 31.12.99 | 45.99 Crores | 7,872 |
| 3. | Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECE), Japan, | Attappady Wastelands Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project in Palakkad District of Kerala | 26.03.96 to 26.3.2003 | 5112 Million Yen | 50,700 |
| 4. | European Economic Commission (EEC-EC) EC-Grant | Haryana Community Forestry Project | 24.01.97 to 24.01.2006 | 30.10 ECU Million | 27,380 |
| 5. | European Economic Commission (EEC-EC) EC-Grant | Community Management of Natural Resources in Gujarat. | 1994-2001 | ECU 15.85 Million of which ECU 11.95 Million from EEC and balance 25% AKRSP (Implementing Agency) | 45,000 |
| 6. | Department of International Development (DFID), UK | Rural Livelihood Projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh & Orissa. | 1999-2006 and 2000-2010 | 782.93 Lakh Pounds | — |

[English]

(b) if so, the details thereof and the deliberations held thereat?

Bio-Fertilisers

2467. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have organised a Seminar recently on bio-fertilizer and micronutrients; and

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) A National Seminar on Bio-fertilizer and Micronutrients was organised by the Government in New Delhi on 8.2.2001. The Seminar was attended by the members of fertilizer

industry, agricultural research and extension specialists, academician, administrators, policy makers and farmers. The deliberations focussed on the issues relating to propagation, promotion, marketing and production of Bio-fertilizers and Micronutrients in the country.

Vocational Education

2468. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have extended financial assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for implementing Vocational Education Programme at plus two level in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the number of schools covered under the Programme in the State; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to ensure success of Programme and proper utilisation of funds?

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

(b) During the last 3 years no grants have been sanctioned. However, earlier Rs. 59.20 crores were sanctioned to the State Government for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education in 668 schools upto 1994-95. Part of this amount is lying unutilised with the State Government.

(c) The number of schools in the State where vocational education is being imparted at present are 555.

(d) The steps taken by the State for the success of programme include :

- (i) Restructuring of vocational courses by giving more emphasis on practical training;
- (ii) Telugu as medium of instruction;
- (iii) Introduction of 23 new vocational courses which are considered to be useful and are in good demand;
- (iv) Updation of syllabi, development of curricula for 23 new courses; and

- (v) Increase in number of seats and encouragement to private initiatives.

The Central Government also conducts periodical visits of the officers to the State and meetings with the State representatives to ensure proper monitoring and successful implementation of the Scheme. The CSS funds allocated for vocational education have not been diverted for any other purpose.

Science and Technology Institutions

2469. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open science and technology institutions at par with international standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any proposal from NRIs in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : (a) to (d) The Government has no immediate proposal to open any science and technology institutions at par with international standards. Government has been receiving a number of proposals for opening of science and technology institutions from the private sector, including NRIs. These proposals are processed as per existing procedures by the Government and regulatory bodies established for the purpose like the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

Revival of Militancy

2470. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE :
SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ISI and other militant groups are again trying to revive militancy in Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat by organising militant activities in the border areas of these States;

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

(c) the steps being taken to check ISI's activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) There is no let up in the Pak design to foment trouble in the country by aiding and abetting activities of various terrorist/militant organisations in the country. Available inputs indicate that some attempts are also on to revive militancy in Punjab.

(c) In order to deal with the situation, Government have adopted a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of ISI which includes strengthening the border management, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, neutralising plans of ISI by coordinated intelligence based operations, setting up of Out-Posts of security forces in vulnerable areas and modernisation and upgradation of Police and Security Forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

Central Government has also been sensitising 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 belonging to Union and States have been working together to check the activities of ISI. As a result of coordinated action, a number of ISI backed modules have been neutralised.

Wasteland Development Programme

2471. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB :

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

DR. M.P. JAISWAL :

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have data about the total area of wasteland in the country;

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

(c) the funds allocated for each project under the wasteland development Programme since its implementation, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Programme is not giving desired results in the country, especially in Orissa;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any evaluation study of the Programme has been made by the Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made under the Programme during the last three years, State-wise;

(h) the area of wasteland made cultivable during the last three years and as on date State-wise; and

(i) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to make the wasteland productive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) As per the 'Wasteland Atlas of India, 2000' brought out by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in collaboration with National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad using Remote Sensing Technologies, the total extent of wastelands/degraded lands in the Country is 63.85 m. ha. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Wastelands are degraded lands which are currently unutilized or under-utilized and are deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes. DoLR is implementing an Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) for development of non-forest wastelands through watershed approach under the Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.95. Since then, 249 projects covering an area of 24.365 lakhs ha. have been sanctioned under this programme till date. The projects are implemented over a period of five years. Though the implementation of the programme on watershed basis is relatively new, however, the Programme is giving good results in the Programme areas including Orissa as per mid term evaluation reports of IWDP projects received from time to time.

(f) to (i) The evaluation of the projects under IWDP is carried out through the independent evaluator on project to project basis. In addition, institutional arrangements like State Watershed Programme Implementation and Review Committee at the State level and Watershed Development Advisory Committee at district level to monitor and review the progress of implementation of Watershed Development Programmes are also in vogue. Projects under IWDP seek to improve the productivity of wastelands to grow appropriate bio-mass especially fuel-wood and fodder as also to prevent further degradation. Hence, agricultural production are generally not feasible on such lands at the first stage

of development. State-wise details of the projects sanctioned under IWDP Scheme during the last three years and also during current financial year is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Statement showing details of State-wise Wastelands in the Country

| Sl. No. | State | No. of districts covered | Total Geog. area of dist. covered | Total Wastelands area in dist. covered |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 23 | 275068.00 | 51750.19 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 83743.00 | 18326.25 |
| 3. | Assam | 23 | 78438.00 | 20019.17 |
| 4. | Bihar | 55 | 173877.00 | 20997.55 |
| 5. | Goa | 02 | 3702.00 | 613.27 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 25 | 196024.00 | 43021.28 |
| 7. | Haryana | 19 | 44212.00 | 3733.98 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 12 | 55673.00 | 31659.00 |
| 9. | Jammu & Kashmir | 14 | 222236.00 | 65444.24 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 27 | 191791.00 | 20839.28 |
| 11. | Kerala | 14 | 38863.00 | 1448.18 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 62 | 443446.00 | 69713.75 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 32 | 307690.00 | 53489.08 |
| 14. | Manipur | 09 | 22327.00 | 12948.62 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 07 | 22429.00 | 9904.38 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 03 | 21081.00 | 4071.68 |
| 17. | Nagaland | 07 | 16579.00 | 8404.10 |
| 18. | Orissa | 30 | 155707.00 | 21341.71 |
| 19. | Punjab | 17 | 50362.00 | 2228.40 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 32 | 342239.00 | 105639.11 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 04 | 7096.00 | 3599.58 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|------------|-----------|
| 22. | Tripura | 04 | 10486.00 | 1276.03 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 29 | 130058.00 | 23013.90 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 83 | 294411.00 | 38772.80 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 18 | 88752.00 | 5718.48 |
| 26. | Union Territories | 20 | 10973.00 | 574.30 |
| Total | | 584 | 3287263.00 | 638518.31 |

Statement-II

The Statement showing State-wise details of projects sanctioned under Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), during 1997-98 to 2000-01 (upto 05.03.2001)

| Sl. No. | State | Projects (No.) | Area (in lakh ha.) |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 21 | 2.60 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 15 |
| 3. | Assam | 8 | 67 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 12 |
| 5. | Haryana | 1 | 12 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 19 | 2.16 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 14 | 1.59 |
| 8. | Jammu & Kashmir | 3 | 27 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 1 | 06 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 14 | 1.72 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 21 | 1.87 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 13 | 1.49 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 2 | 11 |
| 14. | Manipur | 7 | 66 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 4 | 38 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 8 | 98 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 • |
|-------|---------------|-----|-------|
| 17. | Orissa | 14 | 1.12 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 19 | 1.76 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 5 | 50 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 18 | 1.41 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 26 | 2.91 |
| 22. | Uttaranchal | 2 | .24 |
| Total | | 222 | 22.89 |

Setting up of Chemical Complexes

2472. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to shortlist Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Kerala for the proposed chemical complex modelled on the lines of industrial estate like the Jorong Industrial Estate in Singapore;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) While the need to set up integrated mega chemical industrial estate in collaboration with State Governments has been identified, no decision regarding the location of such an Estate has been taken.

Visa System between India and Bangladesh

2473. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have recently agreed to relax the existing visa system;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement signed between both the countries;

(c) the number of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in various parts of the country;

(d) whether the deportation of such immigrants have also been discussed;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) whether Government have expressed their concern over the activities of terrorists against India operating from the Bangladesh soil; and

(g) if so, the reaction of Bangladesh thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The review of the Visa Agreement between India and Bangladesh formed part of the 7th Indo-Bangladesh Joint Working Group Meeting held recently. However, the same is at the discussion stage at present.

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

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, concern over continued flow of illegal Bangladeshi migrants into India has been expressed by India to Bangladesh. Bangladesh, while denying such illegal expressed concern over migration attempts of India to push Bengali speaking Indian nationals into Bangladesh. However, they agreed to take over convicted Bangladeshi nationals, if any, whose identity as a Bangladeshi has been established after proper verification.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. It was urged upon Bangladesh to take firm and demonstrable action against the militants hiding in Bangladesh. Bangladesh delegation stated that they do not allow any undesirable elements to use their territory for any prejudicial activity against any country including India.

[Translation]

Deployment of Forces in Kumbh Mela

2474. SHRI RAJO SINGH :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the strength of para-military forces deployed to strengthen law and order situation at Kumbh festival in Allahabad and the names of the States from which assistance has been sought in this regard;

(b) the nature and extent of the co-ordination displayed by Indian Army, R.P.F., B.S.F. and other such agencies with the U.P. State Police;

(c) the steps being contemplated by the Government for bringing better co-ordination among various such agencies at such national festivals;

(d) whether the Government have received any reports regarding anti-national activities in the Kumbh Mela; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) The Central Paramilitary Forces and the State Armed Police Forces of various States, were provided to the extent possible to Government of Uttar Pradesh to assist the State Government to make arrangements for Kumbh Mela. The States of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat provided their State Armed Police for the purpose.

(b) and (c) Besides manpower, the Government of Uttar Pradesh was provided assistance by deploying Spotters, Anti-Sabotage Check-Teams, Dog Squads and Bomb Disposal Squads. The Coordination with different organisations/agencies is the responsibility of the State Government. However, in order to tie up necessary arrangements for providing assistance to the State Government, coordination is also done in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN) : I beg to lay on behalf of Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3367/2001]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3368/2001]

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Council of Rural Institutes, Hyderabad, for the years 1996-97 and 1997-98.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3369/2001]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3370/2001]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Open School, New Delhi, for the year 1998-99, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.P. Education for all Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3371/2001]

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.P. Education for all Project Board, Lucknow, for the year 1999-2000.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3372/2001]

- (11) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3373/2001]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 1998-99.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3374/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and

English versions) by the Government of the working of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1997-98.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3375/2001]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language (Part-6)-(Volumes I-VIII)-1997, under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Official Language Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3376/2001]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language (Part-6)-(Volumes I-VIII)-1997, under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Official Language Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3377/2001]

[English]

12.01 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Reports
(Tenth Lok Sabha) and Second Report
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Kapadvanj) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee :-

- (1) 21st Report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Policy for Government Advertisements.
- (2) 38th Report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of External Affairs—Consular, Passport and Visa Division.
- (3) 2nd Report of the Estimates Committee (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas—Crude Oil-Indigenous Production and Imports.

[Translation]

12.01½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**Statement**

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI (Nainital) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Hindi and English versions of the Statement showing further follow up action taken on the recommendation contained in Chapter I of 2nd Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Eleventh Lok Sabha) on "System Appraisal—Functioning of Investigation Circles."

[Translation]

12.02 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM
AND CHEMICALS****Statement**

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English

versions) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 5th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 8th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants—2000-2001 of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers, Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals.

[English]

12.03 hrs.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH (Shillong) : Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Treling Marwein and others regarding grievances of the rural people of the State of Meghalaya due to blanket restriction on movement of cut trees.

*[Translation]**(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Is there no rule to raise an issue during Zero Hour?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have list with me and I shall call out names as per this list.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The proceedings of Zero Hour are being conducted in the same way daily. Mr. Dasmunsiji, your name shall be called out after Phoolan Deviji.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Please tell me, should I go according to the list or not?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention

*Not recorded.

of the House, especially the attention of the Minister of Defence, to a very very important matter pertaining to the interest of the Defence and the morale and strength of the Armed Forces, Air Force and the Navy as well as to defend to transparency in every deal that is being transacted in Defence, as is being claimed by the Government many a time.

On 1st March, 2001 a Starred Question No. 120 was admitted in my name. I would like to quote it. It says :

"(a) Whether the Government are negotiating for purchase of Jet Trainer "Hawk" aircraft from Britain;

(b) If so, whether in England itself, such aircraft have been declared obsolete;

(c) If so, the reasons as to why the Government are negotiating for the same; and

(d) If not, the delivery schedule of the AJT and the stage at which the matter stands at present?"

The answer given was : 'Yes, Sir, the negotiations are on'. The peculiar answer to my question whether it was obsolete, redundant or outdated was this and I would like to quote it :

"Certain airframe designs, especially the trainer aircraft ones, do not get outdated for considerable periods and also lend themselves to periodic upgrades to retain their effectiveness....Unless the training philosophy undergoes a change."

Now, these Advanced Jet Trainers are being negotiated by the Government with a company in England called BAE. Officially it has been declared both by the BAE and the Royal Air Force of Britain that this aircraft is no more required; it is an outdated technology and the on-line assembly point was closed in 1975. It is reported in the British Press that the company is closing its unit because of the threat of its not getting sold as also its technological restructuring will cause a lot of people lose their jobs. The share-prices got crashed. Finally, this technology is so bad that the Air Force in England conveyed to the Defence Ministry not to give it any more encouragement. Finally, its assembly line has been closed and in next three years this will be wound up...(Interruptions) Am I not permitted to speak...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am only asking you to let other Members also speak.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : It is a very important matter. I want to bring it to your notice. You may first hear me and then give any ruling, I do not mind.

So, Sir, 66 aircraft are being on the negotiation line of the Ministry of Defence. This has been admitted in answer to the question. Earlier, each aircraft was offered 10 million dollar. Now, the price is negotiated at 21 million dollar per aircraft and the total deal for 66 aircraft comes to about Rs. 7,000 crore. The tentative delivery schedule is, 24 aircraft will come in SKG condition and other 42 in CKG condition. This will be delivered within three years. The supply chain with start from next year.

When the technology has been declared obsolete, abandoned, what is the hurry on the part of the Government to clinch the deal at this exorbitant price which is detrimental to the cause of the Indian Air Force? The very Defence Minister after the Kargil war had said that 'we are not only competing or combating the enemy but combating it with higher efficiency'. Throughout the world this technology has been declared as outdated in all items of Defence, especially in the Jet Trainers. A number of crashes took place during training resulting in the death of our great pilots....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are the first speaker and there are other Members also who wish to speak.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : On this matter, all Members should join me....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is an important matter and that is why I have called you but do you mean to say that the notices given by other Members are not important?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I will be concluding my speech in a minute.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, the Minister of Defence is required to take the House into confidence as to how this negotiation for an aircraft of outdated technology, is going to be concluded.

Sir, the newspapers are flooded with the reports about the purchase of second-hand Mirage. If that aircraft is not a second-hand one, the Ministry of Defence could have given the denial. Till date, it did not give any denial on the Mirage purchase and whether they are second-hand or whether it paid more than Rs. 630 crore. It did not give denial about the Hawk negotiations. They did not tell whether the technology is outdated or whether they are

going to stop it. The country is witnessing the whole thing but Parliament is not taken into confidence. Therefore, I am compelled to bring it to your notice.

Sir, I hope that today the Minister of Defence shall make a statement on this matter. Otherwise, we shall have to expose the Government in this matter with all the materials that we have. In the interest of defence of our country, we cannot spare such kind of risky and reckless dealing on the part of the Government. It can jeopardise future preparedness of our defence. Therefore, Sir, I once again call the attention of the Government in this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Does the Government want to say anything on this matter?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, the Government must respond....*(Interruptions)* There should be some response from the Government....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli) : Sir, we also associate ourselves with the views expressed by Shri Dasmunsi....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia will speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked the Government. But I cannot compel the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have asked the Government. I cannot compel the Government to respond on a matter raised in the 'Zero Hour'.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have brought it to the notice of the House and I have asked the Government. But I cannot compel them.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government want to play politics on such an important issue....*(Interruptions)* Government's silence on the issue speaks of foul play....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Sir, I think that such an important matter of national security should be brought up through a structured discussion. If it is so important, then a structured discussion should be brought so that the Government can reply it at a proper time....*(Interruptions)* Now do you want to listen to me or you want to listen to only what you want me to say? You give a notice at 10 o'clock, stand up in the 'Zero Hour', and you want me to react on the matter of AJT which is pending for the last 15 years. I am a Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and you want me to react as to which aircraft is going to be purchased....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : In other matters you can convey to the concerned Minister, but on this matter....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : You can convey it to the concerned Minister and you could also respond adequately....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : If you want me to convey the sentiments, I will convey them.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, many important languages of our country despite their linguistic quality, literary value, and cultural wealth, do not find place in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. *Santhali* can be named one such language which has its own distinctive cultural and historical background. It is perhaps the most developed language.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Hon'ble Acharyaji, you want 'Santhali' to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution yet you are speaking in English....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : *Santhali* is one of the oldest languages, it is the mother tongue of lakhs of people living in West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhatisgarh and Assam. It has its own literature.

[English]

It has rich literature and it is one of the oldest languages of our country.

[Translation]

The Government have not included this language in

the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The Government of West Bengal has forwarded its recommendations to the Union Government to include Santhali in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as it is a language of lakhs of Santhals and tribals. Legislative Assembly of West Bengal have passed a unanimous resolution demanding Santhali to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. One of our delegations is going to meet the Government in this regard to present its petition.

[English]

Santhali language should be an optional subject upto the university level education. The number of programmes in Santhali language should also be increased on TV and Radio.

[Translation]

This tribal language should be given recognition from the martyrdom day of Sidhu Kanu.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking in two languages.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : It is because Shri Mulayam Singhji is sitting beside me and he is insisting to speak in Hindi.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : If you want that this language should be recognised, you ought to speak in an Indian language.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : I, therefore, demand that Santhali should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution by way of introduction of a Constitution Amendment Bill as soon as possible.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rupchand Murmu, you have also given notice on the same subject. You can associate yourself with Shri Basudeb Acharia.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

MR. SPEAKER : Sumanji, you please sit down. You have been speaking everyday. I have to grant time to one and all.

SHRI RUPCHAND MURMU (Jhargram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the demand raised by Shri Basudeb Acharia for inclusion of Santhali language in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution. There has been a long pending demand for Santhali's inclusion in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution. It has rich culture, it has scientifically developed script. About 500 magazines, journals and books are published in this language every year. This is an international language which is being spoken by Santhals living in Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Bhutan. The language of a community plays a vital role in the upliftment of that community. Therefore, I would urge the Government that Santhali language should be included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution as early as possible.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : At least on this issue the Minister can respond

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : This is the demand of the entire House. He can convey this also to the Home Minister....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Minister should respond at least on this issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Since this is the demand of the entire House, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should react to this matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chattarjee, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay may also associate themselves on this issue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West) : Sir, Kumari Mamata Banerjee has very recently written a letter to the Home Minister for recognition of Santhali language with Maithili and Kamatapuri in the Eighth Schedule. I request that Bhojpuri may also be included in our demand. These matters have to be taken seriously as Santhali and Maithili are very important languages and we are all of the opinion that these languages have to be inducted in the Eighth Schedule...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There are other Members also who want to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar) : Sir, recently a 'Bhojpuri Sammelan' was held...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Prabhunath Ji, please don't behave in this manner. Don't speak directly, please sit down.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Santhali language should be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The demand raised by the Minister of Railways Km. Mamta Banerjee in this regard has been conveyed to the Government. Other members have also raised this issue. The similar demand with regard to 'Bhojpuri' and 'Maithili' languages...(Interruptions) has also been conveyed to the Government. I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to these demands.

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH (Satna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Avanti Bai Dam was built on Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh some twenty years ago...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record except what Shri Ramanand Singh says.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMANAND SINGH : Sir, it was proposed to irrigate drought affected districts of Satna, Panna and Katani by constructing a canal on right side of the dam. But the construction of this canal has been stalled for the last sixteen years. Government of Madhya Pradesh is not getting it constructed on the plea of paucity of funds due to which Satna, Panna and Katani districts are often affected by drought and famine. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to direct Government of Madhya Pradesh to avail of facility of C.L.A. (Central Loan Assistance) scheme and initiate the work on the canal as early as possible in order to complete it within two years so that irrigation facilities in the drought affected districts of Satna, Panna and Katani of Vindhya division can be agumented. Thank you.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, here I want to raise a very important matter of public interest...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Gavit, you please sit down.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Surat-Bhusawal railway line is a single track line and I have been requesting the Government consistently since 1984 to convert it into a double track line.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Gavit, the House is going to discuss the Railway Budget tomorrow and day after tomorrow. So you may raise this point at that time.

[Translation]

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Sir, this is a petty issue. I have been consistently meeting the ministers concerned and raising this issue to convert this track into double one in each and every budget. Shri Madhavrao Scindia the then Minister of Railways in 1984 approved the proposal for a distance of 25 kms. This railway line passes through the tribal belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat and that is why this is not being taken care of. There is no reference to this project in this year's Railway Budget also. Therefore, I would like the Government to approve conversion of this single track into double one in the Supplementary Budget. My second request is that no provision has been made in the Budget regarding the construction of Manmad-Malegaon-Dhule-Nardana for railway line, of which survey has already been conducted. I would also demand for conducting a survey for a new railway line from Nardana to Sirpur and Indore...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the entire country was celebrating 'Holi' on the night of 9th March the police killed 16 innocent people in village Bhavanipur under Madiaon police station in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh on the pretext that they were naxalites. All these victims were attending a feast at a Dalit's house named Bhagwan Das. The entire village was got vacated beforehand. The police is not willing to reveal the names of the 16 deceased people...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSHAKAL (Robertsganj) : He is giving a wrong statement, the people who have been killed were naxalites. This has been widely published in newspapers...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a child named Kalloo aged 13 years has been killed in this incident. Bharatiya Janta Party Government is deliberately

trying to isolate dalits, backwards and its political rivals. To which Naxalite group a boy of 13 years of age killed in this accident, was related? Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter...(Interruptions)

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (Motihari) : Those who were killed were neither dalits nor forwards but naxalites...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there had been no naxalite activity in that area for the last five years. This is a deliberate act in which innocent people have been killed and the police are not willing to reveal the names of those who have been killed...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ramji Lal Suman, this is a state matter related to law and order which falls under the state subject and even then you are raising this matter in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mulayam Singhji, you do not let any other Member speak in the House. How the business of the House will be conducted in this way?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should tell about the identity of naxalites...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mulayam Singhji all the time you and your party members are speaking. Why do not you let the other Members speak?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : By now, I would have finished my statement. Sir, if a 13 year old boy is a naxalite then the Government should tell about it...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : The Chief Minister had assured for judicial enquiry. But I would like to demand that the enquiry should be made by a Parliamentary Committee, then the facts will surface automatically. In Uttar Pradesh Tehsildar is treated as magistrate. What a magistrate is going to enquire about this whole incident. The Government should get it enquired and all the facts will surface...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sukdeo Paswan. You can associate with Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, 16 dalits and tribals were brutally killed by police in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh on the night of Holi on 9th March in the name of curbing naxalite movement. Even after 53 years of independence the police is committing atrocity against dalits and tribals....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Next, Vaidya Vishnu Datt Sharma to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have already called Vaidya Vishnu Datt Sharma to speak.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, we do not allow State matter to be raised in this House...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We have to give chance to others as well. What are you doing?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record except the speech of Vaidya Vishnu Datt Sharma.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, no cross talks please? What are you doing?

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

VAIDYA VISHNU DATT SHARMA (Jammu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to invite the attention of the House towards a very important matter. At the time of the partition of the country, lakhs of people from Pakistan crossed-over to State of Jammu-Kashmir but it is very unfortunate that after 53 years of independence, these people have not been provided their civil rights. There is not any single country in the world, where the law does not provide civil rights to the people of that country even after living there for 53 years.

Sir, you can take the example of England, USA, Germany or France. After living there continuously for 3-4 years, people get the nationality of that country but in our country the citizens were not provided their civil rights after their long stay for 53 years due to which they are leading a miserable life. Now, the position is, that they cannot cast their vote. All these people who came to this country by considering it to be their motherland and settled in the State of Jammu-Kashmir, are deprived of their civil rights. They cannot cast their vote, their representative cannot contest for elections.

Sir, there is no other country in this world where the people are deprived of their fundamental rights, despite living there for so many years. We talk about human rights but by depriving them of their rights, we are also violating human rights. I would like to ask the Government as to why they are not been provided their civil rights even after 53 years of independence. Three generations of these people have been ruined. They are not even finding a place to live in. They have been deprived of their civil rights, such as they cannot purchase land, cannot build houses, cannot get education schools. Their fundamental rights are being violated. The State Government is not providing them their civil rights. Through you, I would like to request the Government that their civil rights should be provided to them...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to invite the attention of the

*Not recorded.

House towards those people of the country who live below the poverty line. Their names have not been included in the list of people. Living below poverty line due to various reasons, such as arbitrary attitude of Sarpanch or a feeling of enmity or contesting an election on behalf of opposition party. Therefore, they could not get the benefits of schemes being run by the Union Government for poor people.

Sir, our hon. Prime Minister has started many schemes for the upliftment of the poor, such as people living below poverty line were to be provided 25 kg. food grain at reasonable prices, out of which they will be provided wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. and rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg. Similarly, the quantity of food grain which is provided through public distribution system has been doubled but the people below poverty line are not getting the benefit of these Central schemes which were being run by State Governments because their names were not included in this list. Similarly, they are unable to get other items such as sugar, pulses, oil and cloth etc. at reasonable rates under public distribution system. Therefore, my request to the Government is, that all the people whose names are not included in the list of people living below poverty line due to various reasons should be included in the list so that they could also get the benefits of the Government schemes.

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important matter in the 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, I have called your name but at that time you were not present in the House.

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : It is feared that under the WTO regime, agriculture would suffer most as Indian farm products are not globally competitive. Andhra Pradesh being a major producer of agricultural goods, the impact is expected to be serious.

The State is already suffering from over-production of several products like paddy, tobacco and chillies and attempts to export them have not yielded much results because of high production costs and also high pesticide residues in these products.

The situation has led to unrest and suicides among farmers. The Union Government has, so far, taken no steps to prevent the collapse of the farm prices as is evident from the new Agriculture Policy and the Budget of 2001-02, which is designed to help corporations.

There is, therefore, a need for a concerted strategy in the agricultural sector to find a solution to this problem and make local products and services globally competitive under the new WTO regime. I request the Union Government to take note of this problem and take suitable measures, as the agricultural sector has been badly hit.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important and serious matter and I would like to draw the kind attention of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs towards this matter.

Sir, the educated and unemployed youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are facing a very grave situation in the country on account of the anti-poor decision of the present Government regarding disinvestment of profit making public sector undertakings. Very recently, the Government of India has disinvested equity at the rate of 51 per cent in the public sector undertaking, BALCO, which is situated in the State where there is a heavy concentration of poor people belong to the Scheduled Tribe community. The decision of disinvestment was opposed by the employees of BALCO, all political parties in general and people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in particular.

Now, it is known to all that the new management will not retrench anyone for a period of one year from the time of taking over of the factory. This period will be over very soon. Approximately, 6,000 employees and workers are employed in BALCO....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the debate on BALCO is taking place everyday... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Please keep quiet, please listen to me first....(Interruptions)

[English]

You do not interrupt me now. Keep quiet...(Interruptions). Sir, I need protection from you...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have to address the Chair, not the Members.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : I am sorry.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the debate continue on only one topic every day? Do not we have any other issue besides this...(Interruptions). A worker of our Samata Party was brutally beaten in Bihar...(Interruptions). Everyday the debate is continuing on the same topic...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL : Sir, a specific question was put to the hon. Prime Minister by the media on the International Women's Day, the 8th March, regarding reservation in public sector undertakings and the hon. Prime Minister went on record that this is a serious matter and requires to be dealt with separately. I would request the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to bring this to the notice of the hon. Prime Minister that private management will retrench nearly 50 per cent of the employees and workers after one year. In spite of repeated question and request, the Government of India has not made clear in Parliament their policy regarding reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in public sector undertakings, which are handed over to private management after disinvestment.

I, therefore, demand that the Government should enact a legislation to safeguard the interests of the workers in general and particularly the fundamental rights of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under article 16(4)(A) for the protection of the constitutional rights of the Scheduled Caste employees.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also submitted a notice....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not have your notice...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : I submitted my notice at 8.30 in the morning...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, I will see to it...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Chhapra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that you give time only to persons who behave well in the House.

Sir, it is a matter of deep concern that the total teaching work in the colleges and universities of Bihar has almost come to a standstill. More than 27,000 teachers working in the State have not been paid their salary.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, this is also a State matter.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : It is linked to the University Grants Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : The State has to recommend it.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : The UGC pay-scales, which are to be applicable to all these teachers, are not being paid. The entire universities and colleges in the State are not paying any salary to the teachers for more than seven months. It is a matter of great concern because the entire academic calendar in the State has been disturbed.

I would draw the attention of the House as well as the Minister here to intervene somehow and to see that the UGC pay scales are implemented in the State of Bihar.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Patna Police raided the premises of the residence of Samata Party Chief Shri Valmiki Singh at Fatuha in the morning at 4 O'clock on the 4th March. During the raid, Shri Singh was physically assaulted. Even the women folk of the house were not spared and the policemen called them names, even ransacked the place of worship in the House. The idols of deities were damaged by the policemen... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is also a State matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : The reality is that no case has been registered against anyone so far. Even the case under section 160 has not been registered. When the delegation of our party met the DGP, he said that you must rather be thankful that the police did not try to implicate Mr. Singh on the false ground of keeping the illegal arms by placing the same in his House. Nothing was found during the search. The Patna police is indulging in such a cruel act against the workers of Samata Party... (Interruptions). I

demand that a probe into this episode should be conducted by the CBI. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. He should give a clear reply in this regard. Merely replying the Congressmen will not do. You will have to reply my question... (Interruptions). Action should be taken regarding the act of police atrocities in my area... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister is here. A very serious incident has taken place... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No no, this will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : How can you raise the State matter in this House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record except what Shri Hannan Mollah says.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Purnea) : There is no law and order there and there exists no rule law... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria) : You are not listening our views.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Madam, it is a State matter, how can you raise it in the House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister is replying, please.

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there anything from the Government side?

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Raghunath Jha, Shrimati Renu Kumari, Shri Prabhunath Singh, Shri Pappu Yadav and all other hon. Members have mentioned about that incident in Bihar...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No cross talk, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have raised the matter but are not hearing the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Though law and order is a State subject but the atrocities against women is a national issue, hence it has a valid clause to be subject of union list. Hence I would like to draw the attention of Union Minister of Home Affairs towards the issue you have raised.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, I rise to draw your attention.

[Translation]

I would like to cite before you an example as to how the interests of labourers are being harmed in Delhi. There are seven hundred fifty employees working in the Hyatt Regency Hotel. 90 per cent of these employees are the Members of Asian Hotel Employees Union. But the owners of these hotels are trying to break the union by creating a parallel union of brokers. The hotel authorities have sent a letter to the registrar to the effect of not to give permission asking them for the union. This approach is against the spirit of trade union Act which confers the right to form trade unions. As the owners of this hotel is the relative of the biggest political leaders of the country.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not you know the procedure, what all of you are doing in the House. You resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : How can you raise state matters in the House?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : There is no decorum in the House.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am calling the names one by one. The way you are distributing other hon. Members only.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH PUGALIA (Chandrapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Coal towards increasing number of accidents in coal mines. During the last four months 16 persons have been killed in the coal mines accidents of Western Coalfield India Ltd., a sister concern of Coal India Limited. Six persons were killed on fifth of last March in the Ryetmeri Durgapur underground mines. Two months prior to it, ten persons were killed in open cart mines. This way, the number of mishaps in the coal mines has increased. One of the prime reasons for these mishaps taking place so frequently is the lack of competent and trained staff in the office of the Director General, Mines and Safety which functions under the Labour Ministry. Though the number of coal mines have increased a lot during the last 20 years but the staff strength of the mines and safety department has remained the same due to which not enough attention is being paid towards the safety aspects. The main reason for the mishaps in the coal mines is—sand filling which is done after mining coal from the underground mines is not being done properly. I urge upon the hon. Minister to probe into it. Through the hon. Minister, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister towards the fact that during the last 18 months, the Minister of such an important portfolio have been changed four times. The shuffling is being done every 4-6 months, hence the Union Government do not exercise enough control over the officers of Western

Coalfield Ltd. and Coal India Ltd. Consequently, the number of mishaps in coal mines have increased...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Sir, please give me permission, this is a very important matter...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH PUGALIA : I would request the hon. Minister of Coal to order a probe into this matter. I demand that a judicial inquiry should be conducted in this regard. The miners cannot get justice if the number of mishaps keep on increasing like this. Hence, I appeal to you to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to respond in this regard.

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL (Yavatmal) : I associate myself with this...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Sir, this is a very urgent matter. For quite some time people belonging to different sections of Indian society, including eminent medical professional, have been drawing the attention of the Government that the price of insulin formulation is going up in such a manner that a large number of diabetic people, who have to depend on insulin, cannot afford to buy the insulin formulation.

Sir, ignoring the frantic appeals from people belonging to different sections of the society, like medical professionals, NGOs, etc., on 8th March, the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has revised the prices of fourteen life saving drugs, including insulin formulation, to the extent of 48 per cent. This is going to take effect from 22nd March.

Even when the people of this country are appealing to bring down the prices of insulin, the authority is raising it. The Government is going to kill millions of such people who are depending on insulin. The Government should intervene and such raising of the price of insulin formulation should not be allowed.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, provisions for providing reservation to the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been made in the Constitution. But the purpose for which the above provision has been made is yet to be

realised even after 50 years of independence. The backlog of reserved vacancies has been increasing in various States. Consequently, the educated people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes section of the society are feeling very much disappointed. Through you, I would like to request the Union Government to issue instructions to the State Government to fill up the backlog vacancies at the earliest, for the parents of those children who are getting education are forcing them to drop out on the plea that it is of no use to study when there is no hope of getting employment after completing it. Hence definite policy should be framed in this regard. A definite policy for providing reservation in those units which have been covered under disinvestment should also be framed.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a declared policy of the Government of India that under no circumstances the extension to service will be given. The Fifth Pay Commission had also made recommendation to this effect. The Government had given an affidavit in Patna High Court challenging the extension of the Joint Director CBI Shri U.N. Biswas on the ground that all the cases of verification have been completed...*(Interruptions)*. But no action has been taken regarding the recommendation made by the Turai Committee in this regard. No appeal was made in the Calcutta High Court against the negligence...*(Interruptions)*. Even the Supreme Court was mislead in this regard...*(Interruptions)*. Even the incident of taking bribe of Rs. one crore fell in the deaf ears...*(Interruptions)*. Names of the two Ministers of the Government have been found mentioned in the diary and the payment of one crore has been made against their names...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You submit any substantial evidence in this regard. If you have any.

(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : *

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot raise such kind of matters in a vague manner.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : I have the evidence with one...*(Interruptions)*. The names of both the Ministers are mentioned in the diary...*(Interruptions)*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : You lay it on the Table of the House *

(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Hence it is being done to protect the two Ministers...*(Interruptions)* Extension has been given to UN Biswas...*(Interruptions)*. I challenge the Government to lead an investigation into the matter...*(Interruptions)*. Two Ministers are being shielded ...*(Interruptions)*. The investigations will reveal the truth.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the silk industry has traditionally been the mainstay of a large number of farmers. Karnataka leads the other States in the country like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir, and West Bengal...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Muniyappa, please wait for a minute. Now, the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister, while speaking, has referred my name in some context...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : This diary is an evidence...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record except what the Minister says.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You listen to my views in toto. He has referred my name in some context. If there is any allegation...*(Interruptions)*. You please listen for a while. I am addressing the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Raghuvanshji, you please resume your seat. The Minister is replying. You have got the reply. Now you resume your seat.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you that if you have any proof with you, then you lay it on the Table. Firstly, you lay it on the Table.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether it is in any context, it seems from his tone that he has levelled allegations against me and some other Union Minister...*(Interruptions)*. The tone of the hon. Member has reflected so...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : If he has mentioned your name, I think it can be expunged from the record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Merely shouting to prove the point is not going to help him sound true...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record except the Minister's speech.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Raghuvanshji, what are you doing in the House? Whether or not you will resume your seat? First you resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It seemed from his tone and face expression that he has levelled allegation against me and some other Union Minister. According to the Rules of Procedure, a notice should be given for levelling any allegation against any of the Member of the House and one copy of that Notice should be given to the concerned

*As the Speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

**Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

Member against whom the allegation has been levelled. I am a Member of this House. If any Member wants to level any allegation, then he should be allowed to do so as per the rules so that I may respond to it as per the prescribed procedure...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : By creating pandemonium during the 'Zero Hour' and on the basis of some documents which many a times has appeared in the newspaper ...*(Interruptions)*. Do not make a noise, please listen to me. No one can be allowed to create confusion in the House by shouting and making noise. If someone wants to level some allegations, then the hon. Member should give Notice as per the rules. I will be thankful if someone levels any allegation against me and I get an opportunity to respond to it on the floor of the House....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Raghuvanshji if you have any proof, then lay it on the Table of the House. First lay the proof on the Table.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It is not an issue of placing the proof only. There is a specific provision of giving Notice to do so...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV (Purnia) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, his name should be excluded from the proceedings...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : As per the rules, it is not sufficient to do this much only. A proper Notice has to be given for it...*(Interruptions)*. That notice does not mean anything. I do not have the copy of any Notice. If I receive the copy of any Notice, I will reply to it properly and expose everything before the House...*(Interruptions)*. The work you have accomplished with the help of accused...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : I challenge to get it probed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : First you listen. If there is any allegation then you have to give proper Notice for it. Do not

level allegations by giving Notice during the 'Zero Hour'. You submit some substantial evidence or proper notice. Then you can level allegations. It is not proper to level such allegations during the Zero Hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : When he dares to accept the challenge here in the House, what he would have been doing in Bihar.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, I have already given the ruling please.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : A notice should be given as per the rules on that I may give reply to the allegations levelled...*(Interruptions)*. I am aware that an effort to create confusion was made in the beginning of 1996 when the fodder scam took place so that by making an accused give statement under rule 161...*(Interruptions)*. The statement under the rule 161 do not have any value until it is supported by evidence...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

I challenge the statement of the alleged accused under section 196. The allegations should be levelled by submitting full evidence in support of the allegation. I will expose them in the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister. Please

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar) : The sericulture industry has traditionally been the mainstay of a large number of farmers in this country. Karnataka leads the other States in the country, like Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except Shri K.H. Muniyappa.

*(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Please allow me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Please continue, Shri K.H. Muniyappa.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : Apart from this, many weaving communities engaged in the handloom production of silk sarees, shawls and carpets are dependent upon the sericulture industry. Karnataka accounts for 60 per cent of the country's total silk production with more than 20 lakh persons engaged in sericulture.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : The total number of persons engaged in sericulture, directly or indirectly in the country is around one crore of which Karnataka accounts for 20 per cent.

• The country's total consumption of raw silk is around 25,000 metric tonnes and the production is at 15,000 metric tonnes. To fill the gap between the demand and the supply, the Government is importing nearly 20,000 metric tonnes of raw silk under OGL on which presently an import duty of 35 per cent plus 10 per cent surcharge is levied. In the wake of liberalisation rampant imports of raw silk are flooding the country's markets, a major share of which comes through Nepal. China is also dumping around 20,000 metric tonnes....(Interruptions)

A part of these imports are channelled through contraband routes or through heavily under-invoiced imports. Imported silk is sold at Rs. 15,000 per kg. and the contraband one at a little lesser rate of Rs. 12,000 per kg. The heavy inflow of commercial cocoons causes price fluctuations in the local market. Due to rampant import of silk, the demand for the local production has remained static with unsold stocks, causing worry to the local farmers.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude. You are reading in the 'Zero Hour' also. What is this?

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA : The high volume of imports has made the silk market in the country volatile affecting the very livelihood of the farmers engaged in sericulture. In order to protect the indigenous silk industry, I call upon the Government and the Minister of Textiles, to curtail immediately the imports of textiles and silk/commercial cocoons by enforcing a ceiling on the quantum of imports and also by clamping a countervailing duty of 50 per cent (apart from 10 per cent surcharge) on silk imports to ensure

a level playing field for the indigenous silk products to protect the farmers.

Shri R.L. Jalappa is also supporting my argument.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Sir, the things mentioned by Raghuvanshi...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. (SHRIMATI) SUDHA YADAV (Mahendergarh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the foot and mouth disease is fast spreading in Haryana. This disease is doing a great damage to the livestock of the farmers.

Through you, I would like to submit that the Government should make arrangements for free vaccination of the animals so that the livestock of the poor farmers could be saved.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : As a part of the decentralisation of its Central Office, the NABARD had established in 1983 a Department of Supervision. Now the management has decided to shift that office to Head Office. At the moment, the world is being converted into a global village. We have the internet facility. The NABARD has made investment and constructed buildings at Hyderabad. Already they have spent a lot of money. Instead of shifting that office from Hyderabad which is of some two years old, as already a lot of investment was made, my appeal through you to the Union Government is not to shift that office from Hyderabad.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Sir, will I not be given an opportunity to speak...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. You have not given any Notice under the Rule. You are talking about allegations but there is no proper Notice.

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI PHOOLAN DEVI (Mirzapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development towards the two coupons being given to the MP's for granting admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas as well as Navodya Vidyalayas.

The people come to seek my help for securing admission for their wards, but there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in my Parliamentary Constituency. Only a Navodya Vidyalaya is there. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development towards the need for making such a provision so that the coupons being given to MP's may be used for providing admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas as well as Navodya Vidyalayas.

Second thing I would like to mention is that 17 innocent persons were brought from somewhere and mercilessly butchered in our district Mirzapur by designating them as Naxalites. This matter should be thoroughly investigated. The people belonging to Scheduled Castes, other backward classes and those belonging to oppressed section of the society were among them who have been killed...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMSHAKAL (Robertsganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter is related to my Constituency. Wrong statement is being given in the House...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PHOOLAN DEVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the downtrodden people on the villages have been killed...(Interruptions). Probe should be held into as to how much naxalites and innocent person have been killed and also of the fact as to from where the naxalites have arrived in Mirzapur.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G.M. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a heart-rendering incident. As per the report in the newspapers and internet, a copy of the holy Kuran was burnt in front of the office of the United Nations in Delhi. I have in my hand, a copy of the photograph of the incident published in India Times News of the Indian Chapter AFP and also the copy of photograph of the Reuter published in the Yahoo.com through Internet News. The incident has created an atmosphere of Communal tension throughout the country. I would like to know as to what the Government is doing in this regard?...(Interruptions) Action should be taken against the persons responsible for committing this Act but the Government is keeping silent in this matter.

Instead, the Government takes action against those innocent muslims who protest against and demand the Government to take action against the guilty persons...(Interruptions) The people of World Hindu Council and Vishwa Hindu Parishad are behind these incidents...(Interruptions) It is not my personal view but it has been reported in the newspapers.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : You never think beyond raising muslim issues...(Interruptions) Both Hindus and Muslims live in my Parliamentary Constituency. Nothing provocative should be uttered in the House...(Interruptions) Only a message of fraternity should be conveyed from the floor of the House...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record except what Shri Avtar Singh Bhadana says.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I will request the Government to investigate with this matter...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G.M. Banatwalla, the Government is responding. Please sit down. What is this?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down, you are causing a lot of disturbance during Zero Hour.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that this kind of discussion has been going on in the House for the last two days. Yesterday only, the hon. Prime Minister had clarified that he will order a probe into the matter. All the religious scriptures whether it is Kuran, Bible, Geeta or any other scripture are respectable for everyone.

*Not recorded.

The burning of a religious scripture is very unfortunate and painful thing...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not right that you raised this matter. The Government is responding. Do you want any reply from the Government? Why are you raising the matter then?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : This incident took place on fifth of this month and now it is thirteenth...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record except what the Minister says.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Government is responding and you are not hearing anything.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will he listen to what I say...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Banatwalla, this is too much. He is replying.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell one more thing alongwith it...(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the two photographs about which Shri Banatwallaji mentioned are those of the internet websites. No newspaper, has reported this incident. Still the hon. Prime Minister has given the assurance that he will probe into the matter. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is looking into the incident...(Interruptions). Hon. Home Minister will apprise both the Houses of the facts after completing the probe. Alongwith it, I would like to stress that punishment will be and should be given to any person who has tried to create tension in Delhi during the past three days. An effort to create communal tension throughout the country is being made...(Interruptions) A message of peace, love and brotherhood should be conveyed from the House. The

*Not recorded.

message of hatred and riots should never be conveyed from the House.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The Government should take action in this regard...(Interruptions)

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Meerut) : I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious matter. I have tried to draw the attention of the Government several times in this regard. Countless innocent persons have been killed in Jammu and Kashmir in the last one month. The hon. Home Minister was elaborating upon the efforts made by the Government in this direction 15 persons including women and children were burnt alive on 12th of the last month. I had tried to draw the attention of the Government towards this episode even at that time when it took place. After it four persons including one women were again killed. The first incident of killing took place in Rajouri. It is the second incident. Today the people of Jammu and Kashmir have been forced to migrate from the State. About 30 per cent of the people who have sacrificed their lives for keeping Jammu and Kashmir an integral part of India have been forced to migrate from their motherland. They are reaching Delhi via Jammu. The Government should have provided protection to the people who had settled in Jammu after migrating from Kashmir ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not right to display such newspapers in the House.

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. There is a lot of difference between what the hon. Prime Minister says and what the hon. Home Minister says in this regard. It is said about Jammu and Kashmir that it is an integral part of the country. The hon. Prime Minister says it is the crown of the country.

I would like to know as to what steps have been taken by the Government to give protection to the people of J & K in view of the killings of 15-20 persons today. If this Government in Jammu and Kashmir...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should go on record except what Shri Rajesh Ranjan speaks.

(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Ranjan, what is your submission.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Raghunath Babu raised the matter of U.N. Biswas.

MR. SPEAKER : That matter is over now and I have also given my ruling about that. It is not a substantive Notice, hence do not raise such matters in the House.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : We are talking about the same thing.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given the ruling.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the investigation of this matter it was decided on the instructions of the High Court and the Supreme Court that the same investigating officer whether it is U.N. Biswas or any other officer in charge of the investigation will continue to conduct the probe untill the whole process of investigation is over. By giving the ruling regarding the judgement of the High Court about U.N. Biswas, the Supreme Court.

MR. SPEAKER : We have given our ruling in this regard. You please resume your seat.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter of Supreme Court has once again come to the force.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is so, I will get it expunged from the record.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN ALIAS PAPPU YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is what I wanted.

[Translation]

13.17 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need to ensure remunerative price to paddy growers for their produce particularly in Chimur Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra**

SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE (Chimur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ours is an agricultural country but farmers do not get remunerative prices of their hard work. In my

Parliamentary Constituency—Chimur, Bhandara, Gondia, Garhchiroli districts are paddy producing districts. The prices of items which are required for paddy production like fertilizers, pesticides and water are given the status of industry and these prices are fixed accordingly. But whereas at the time of fixing the price of paddy, the expenditure incurred by the farmers is not taken into account. As a result, the farmer has to suffer loss at every stage. As the things stand today the farmer spent six or seven thousand rupees per acre for paddy production and around 10-12 quintal paddy is produced, the price of which is Rs. 5000 only.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to fix the prices of paddy by giving status of industry to it in view of the interests of the farmers.

[English]

- (ii) **Need to implement National Malaria Eradication Programme effectively in Keonjhar district of Orissa**

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK (Keonjhar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of great concern that malaria is looming large over rural and urban areas in Keonjhar district in Orissa. The reason for the increasing incidents of malaria is not far to seek. Unhygienic living conditions, bad drainage system and garbage dumped carelessly on roads and residential areas have added to the growth of mosquito population in the region and threat of the disease. The National Malaria Eradication Programme is not being implemented in that district on regular basis and in a systematic manner. A large number of patients are visiting the district hospitals and Primary Health Centres, but adequate treatment facilities are not available.

Unless immediate steps are taken to provide adequate treatment to malaria patients and eradicate the disease, the people will continue to suffer. As such, I demand that efforts be made to implement National Malaria Eradication Programme effectively in Keonjhar district. Health and hygiene awareness campaign should also be launched in that district.

- (iii) **Need to extend application of the Punjab Privately Managed Recognised Government Aided Schools Retirement Benefit Scheme, 1982 to the employees of Government aided schools, Chandigarh**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, the Chandigarh U.T. Administration had in the year 1996

sought option from the employees of Government aided schools in the U.T. whether they wanted the extension and application of the Punjab Privately Managed Recognised Government aided Schools Retirement Benefit Scheme, 1992 to them.

The Scheme was universally opted for and the Administration had decided to implement the same. However, the actual implementation has been delayed so far because of some doubt as to whether the Ministry of Home Affairs or that of Human Resource Development has to bear the financial implication, which in any case is not heavy. Due to this, many retired teachers continue to suffer. I urge the Government to resolve the matter immediately and extend the scheme to the employees concerned.

(iv) Need to establish a Central Tribal University in Nowrangpur, Orissa

SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI (Nowrangpur) : Sir, the Tribal dominated undivided Koraput district, Orissa comprises of Nowrangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada districts. There is an urgent need for setting up a Central Tribal University. After fifty years of independence, this region is not at par with other districts of India. No other region's literacy level is as low as that of Nowrangpur. The literacy level of the people of Nowrangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri and Rayagada stands at 18.62 per cent, 24.64 per cent, 20.04 per cent and 26.01 per cent respectively as per 1991 Census. The literacy level of the tribals is far below than the general castes. The literacy of each and every tribe is below 15 per cent, and the female literacy is less than five per cent.

Therefore, the establishment of a Tribal University for this 'most backward region of India' would be the only panacea to combat with the monstrous illiteracy for which land and infrastructure would not be a major problem. Hence, I urge the Government to ponder over the socio-economic dynamics of the poor literacy of this region, and to take effective steps for the establishment of a 'Central Tribal University' in Nowrangpur parliamentary constituency.

(v) Need to raise heights of bridges on National Highway No. 26 at Mehargaon on Dhasan river and at village Berkheri Guru on river Bebas in Sagar Parliamentary Constituency, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KUMAR (Sagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the National Highway No. 26 passing through Agra,

Jhansi, Sagar and Nagpur in my Parliamentary Constituency is the busiest and an important highway where hundreds of vehicles pass daily from North to South and South to Delhi via Sagar city. The two important bridges on both sides of Sagar city are on this highway one bridge is near Mehargaon on Dhasan river and other is near village Berkheri Guru on river Bebas. The height of these bridges is very low and they get submerged during the rainy season. As a result of which hundreds of vehicles held up on National Highway 26. The conductors, drivers, passengers including small children and women have to face lot of problems during the rainy season due to lack of facilities of boarding and lodging there. Therefore it is necessary to raise heights of both the bridges on this busy National Highway. I request the Union Government that necessary cooperation may be extended to raise the heights of bridges on this busy National Highway No. 26 in public interest.

(vi) Need for early settlement of ownership rights of properties in Jammu and Kashmir

VAIDYA VISHNU DUTT SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Union Government is of view that problem of Jammu and Kashmir does not exist now. It is an integral part of India and the proposal to this effect has been passed in State Legislative Assembly also. After the partition of the country in 1947 Custodian Departments were created in each state for the management and settlement of the properties of the people who had left India and settled in Pakistan. The land and houses were allotted to people who had migrated from Pakistan to India and they were rehabilitated by giving them full ownership rights of the properties and this department was disbanded in almost all the states. But this department till in existence in Jammu and Kashmir. And even after 53 years the properties of the people who had migrated to Pakistan are still in their names. Why this department has been retained? I request that the people who migrated from Pakistan or PoK should be given the right of ownership by allotting the properties to them and the custodian department should be completely disbanded.

[English]

(vii) Need to review the decision to reduce interest rates on Small Savings and Provident Fund

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur) : Sir, rates of interest on small savings and provident fund should not be decreased. Government had already cut the rate in the previous Budget (2000-2001) in case of small savings and provident fund by one per cent each. In this year's Budget,

Government declared simultaneously one per cent cut in small savings and 1.5 per cent in provident fund. If you add these two, that will be simultaneously two per cent in small savings and 2.5 per cent in P.F. i.e. 4.5 per cent cut. Due to this, the lower middle class and middle class will be in a great trouble. Government have not yet decided for the unemployment allowance. I urge upon the Union Government not to cut interest rates on small savings and provident fund. I also request the Government to give unemployment allowance to youths.

(viii) Need to develop Buckingham Canal linking Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu) as a National Waterway

DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA (Nellore) : Sir, the Buckingham Canal is one of the most important inland water-way systems prevailing in the country for several decades, linking Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh, Chennai in Tamil Nadu and passing through several important townships like Nellore and others. The canal has been very important for inland transportation of agricultural produce, granite, sand, cement, food stuff etc. to the regions located along side the canal. In several places even passengers used to be ferried by steamers in this canal. This canal also provides a source of livelihood for lakhs of people from weaker sections. But the canal has been rendered un-usable for transportation purposes due to heavy silting which has occurred due to floods in the past and various other factors. Besides improving the transportation system, the development of Buckingham canal as a National Water-way system would also go a long way in creating employment opportunities and in development of fisheries.

In view of the above, I would request the Union Government to kindly consider declaring the Buckingham canal as a National Water-way system.

(ix) Need to solve acute drinking water problem in Chitrakut and Banda districts of U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to adverse effect of scanty rainfall in Chitrakut and Banda districts of U.P. drinking water problem is becoming acute there. All small rivers and canals, ponds and wells have dried up and wherever some water is left, it has become polluted and it is not worth drinking. More than 50 per cent of Indo Mark-2 hand pumps have become dry or out of order as these were installed at less depth. The problem of drinking water is going to worsen in summer season. Therefore it is necessary to pay due attention to solve this

drinking water problem. It is necessary to install more hand-pumps in that area. An action should be taken immediately on the suggestions and proposals given by Members of Parliament. The Jal Nigam, Chitrakut may be revamped and necessary funds may be made available to it. Hand-pumps should be installed at more depth.

Therefore I want to draw attention of the House and Government towards this urgent matter of public importance.

[English]

(x) Need to resolve water and other pending disputes between Punjab and Haryana

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda) : Sir, The Tribune of March 7, 2001 carried a news item with the heading 'PM warns of water shortage etc.' According to the report, hon. Prime Minister has called upon Haryana Chief Minister to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh to formulate joint policies for resolving the water disputes and for integrated development of the region.

The Prime Minister should have taken the initiative to convene the meeting of the Chief Ministers concerned and he is competent enough to do so.

Therefore, I demand that the hon. Prime Minister himself convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers to resolve not only the water dispute but also the issue of handing over Chandigarh and other Punjabi-speaking areas to the State of Punjab.

13.32 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[English]

14.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at
six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA in the Chair]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Problems being Faced by Farmers—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now continue with the discussion on the farmers' issue. Now, Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury will speak for 20 minutes.

14.06 hrs.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Khammam) : I thank all of you for the spontaneous reaction....(*Inter-ruptions*) I have noted it, because this was a fight, which I had taken up as all of you know, and today the Parliament is debating this issue. It is the culmination of that fight.

My dear and respected colleagues, please bear with me when I tell you what is happening to our farmers. Let me say this at the very outset. A lot has been said about this subject and a lot of speculation is going on.

[*Translation*]

People express their concern about farmers. But need of the hour is that we should raise basic issues relating to farmers and try to understand the reasons behind the present condition of the farmers. We talk about self sufficiency but we have to think about the present circumstances. I would like to give an example. When farmer reaches home in the evening most of the time he finds that there is no electricity. He spends his time with his family and tells stories to his children. There was a time when people used to tell stories about Ramayana and Mahabharata so that children can learn lessons. But presently Bio-technology has developed so much that the farmer who grow cotton can tell his children that now we can grow not only white cotton but also coloured cotton.

[*English*]

This is a fact. Today, India grows genetically coloured cotton on our plants.

[*Translation*]

You know when we show firstly to our children they get amazed to see their glow and glow.

[*English*]

We have integrated it into our paddy and when the farmer sees that his crops grow, he knows that the crop is in distress.

[*Translation*]

It is neither science fiction nor story of Steven Spielberg but is a reality.

[*English*]

Technology has been adopted and taken to by the

farmers like ducks take to water, despite highest illiteracy factors amongst our small and medium farmers.

[*Translation*]

First of all we should understand what happened in the country. It happened that

[*English*]

population growth and pressure of people per square inch of land has increased, resulting in fragmentation and further decimation of landholdings. As a result of this, smaller and smaller land holdings—that is, 0.24 hectares of land—have been distributed amongst the people. So, farming then does not become lucrative because they produce on small landholdings and it is not sufficient for the farmers. Then, you have regional imbalance, as it exists in the North Bihar.

[*Translation*]

The people of Bihar make hue and cry here but there is no shortage of water there.

[*English*]

It has surplus water, whereas many other parts are dry. We need vision to be able to understand that there has to be equity in water sharing. Water discipline has to be brought in so that farmers all over the country have a level playing field. They also face the problem of lack of credit. More money goes out of villages.

[*Translation*]

As the farmers in remote areas do not get credit easily. The banks open their branches only in district Headquarters. A branch of any bank is not available in 100-200 kilometres periphery. You know it is very difficult for the farmers to bear the expenditure of visiting bank at district headquarters time and again for taking loan.

[*English*]

Since the credit facilities are lacking, the Government has to be more creative in extending banking and credit lending facilities. We should have groups like self-help groups and self-support groups, which will finance and turn over monies at lower percentages. The rate of repayment is successful in more cases because of the peer pressure that has been influenced in the villages. Why has this crisis come today? Why has a shift come in our policy? From a self-sufficient and self-dependent economy, we have

become a dependent society as far as agriculture is concerned. In comparison to what we invested towards agriculture in the eighties, now it is coming down. The Government's expenditure on agriculture is coming down. It is less than half of what it used to be in the eighties. I am not going to sit and fight about your Government and my Government. We do it while fighting elections. The act of governance is a continuous process, as much as the farming remains a continuous process, irrespective of the vagaries of nature, irrespective of spurious pesticides, and irrespective of the WTO. We are all accountable to the people.

In the present scenario, what has happened is that we completely lack the intellectual comprehension about the requirements of our agrarian society. We failed to interpret what the market dynamics are. We did not visualise the supply and demand position. They were mismatched. We have glut production because there was no advisory committee which would be locational and product-specific for the farmers. Our delivery system has simply failed. We kept on raising the subsidies hoping that ballooning subsidies will take care of crop production, but it did not. It worked in the reverse and as a result of which the farmers had no choice but to go towards the market. Crop planning was non-existent. Rice and wheat have become lucrative to produce. There was a shift in crop patterns. Cash crops became lucrative because agro technology came in. Multi-nationals and other food processing companies were able to set up industries, to give money for advertisement and lured away the farmers to produce tomatoes, mango juice, jams and other products related to agriculture. As a result, the small and the marginal farmers were completely marginalised. The farmers just went into rote learning and produced what their neighbours produced, which resulted in a glut in the market. Unfortunately, good crop did not mean good business for the farmers. Is this something which happened only to us in India? Unfortunately, not. The Government failed to understand that the FCI rushing to pick up wheat, substandard wheat or paddy, from somewhere is only a temporary measure, just as visiting a flood affected areas, or going to Latur or Gujarat for earthquake relief. That is what you have forced the FCI to do. That is what the Government has forced the FCI to do. The Government has lifted much more than what the FCI can afford; supplied what it cannot afford and purchased at ridiculous prices and the farmer has been forced to sell in distress. As a result of this, our FCI has gone sick. I would shudder even to look at the percentages. What a horrendous blot on mis-management of what is

happening in FCI! There is a strong stranglehold of the Government on farmers. It does not matter which Party-Government is in power. You are the ones who are controlling power. You are dealing with power tariffs.

[Translation]

The rates of electricity, water and seeds are fixed by the Government. The prices of fertilizer are also fixed by the Government. The Government fix the prices of crop. Still you are saying that you are not responsible for such plight of farmers. It is not good.

[English]

Because of this stranglehold of the Government on agriculture, no private enterprise has come up. Private spending has not only dipped but has almost vanished.

[Translation]

Today nobody thinks of investing money in agriculture and earn profit.

[English]

There is a complete shift in policy thinking and there has been a failure in policy. What the Government needs to concentrate on is the post-harvest infrastructure. The BARC in Mumbai will give you about the irradiation technology.

[Translation]

About Rs. three crore is required for every district. Establish irradiation plant.

[English]

Irradiation is not to be confused with genetic re-alter. It has been used globally for the past 20 to 30 years. Advanced countries like Israel and others advertise their food products as irradiated products. When one exposes seeds, pulses, meat, potatoes and *pyaj* to irradiation, they do not sprout and hence their shelf value increases. The farmer then does not have to sell his produce in distress. We need post-harvest godown facility. We need roads so that the produce can reach the market. We need infrastructure facilities for processing food. We need cold storage so that our potatoes have longer shelf life. This is where the infrastructure investment should come. The Government should have long-term investment in agriculture. Instead of that what is the Government doing? The Government is going to cut agricultural subsidy. The

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

Government is quibbling about raising tariffs on power. It is wondering how it can use user charges on canal irrigation. It is trying to find ways to penalise the farmers further and further. This is splitting hair. It does not need to do any of these things.

14.18 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

I would like to know why the Government is thinking to cut subsidy for farmers. The Government does not need to cut subsidy. United States of America is going to emerge as the world's largest food producer by using the biotechnology method. They are going to wipe us out. They have enhanced the farmers' subsidy and they have just now given several million dollars as a special package for the farmers. These are the so-called advanced or developed nations which are giving subsidy to their farmers. But we do not have the guts to mention even a word 'subsidy' when we talk about National Agriculture Policy which has come late as it is. If it is going to limp about it, I am sorry, it will not be of any help to us, rather it will harm us.

Along with all these, we need to look at what happened to the structural adjustments. We need delivery systems which will remain on the spot and cohesive, which a farmer can comprehend. We must not be afraid of saying the word WTO. A lot of people get up and say

[Translation]

You people did, Congress did and you signed it.

[English]

WTO was supposed to give us a level playing field. We were supposed to be prepared to compete with international competitions. There was an error in assessing what so called developed nations will deliver. Unfortunately, they have not and the diplomatic relations be damned. But the fact remains that these countries have gone back on their words. They have bullied their way after contributing to two-thirds of the world's pollution. You have not taken into consideration that Japan has levied 2000 per cent tax on import of rice. So, there goes your export policy of exporting your food produces. WTO was supposed to prepare you. Where is the infrastructure preparedness that was supposed to encourage my farmers? We still dry our paddy on road.

[Translation]

All of you must have visited villages. Your constituency also consists of villages. You know that even today farmer looks for a lorry on the road to carry his crop to the city.

[English]

Can you compete with WTO then? Where is your infrastructure? Where is your investment? How many years ago was this done? It was done six years ago. Just six years is all the time that you needed to understand that these nations are not playing fair. So, what is the alternative left with us? I have heard my respected colleagues saying

[Translation]

That you have opted for WTO. We did not had any alternate so we had opted for it. Is there no way out. There are other poor countries also. We have to take initiative. We should not be ashamed of our poverty. It is a fact and we have to accept it. Until we do not think about our farmers we can't adopt any technology properly.

[English]

It is important that you take initiatives to form cartels with developing nations like us to say that WTO is not playing fair. It is also time for us to wake up to take cognisance of what you need to do for post-harvest infrastructure. You need massive investments, lifeline help, and you must make small and medium farming sustainable to help farming remain as a sector that has to be taken cognisance of. Other developed nations do not neglect agriculture because agriculture remains the life sign of every developing society.

[Translation]

We only provide food to the people.

[English]

Today, when we talk of science and technology, can we forget what bio-technology gives us? Why are we surprised to see that we have surplus stocks? We are supplying disease resistant, high produce, and high yield seeds. Look at what happened in Assam. For years, North-Eastern sector did not realise its own potential.

[Translation]

They were not aware and water is available in sufficient quantity.

[English]

Today, hundred thousand tubewells have contributed a quantum leap in supply of rice. So, your rice yield increased and there is a glut. So, what do you do with these solutions? First of all, the Government needs to have an internal policy. What are you criticising WTO when you do not allow trade within your own States? Why are there no regional food-sufficiency grids? Why is it that we cannot sustain ourselves regionally? You have to have an external policy where you will prevent dumping.

Now I just need to refer to some statistics as to what has happened about dumping. In 1999, using our Exim policy, 40,000 tonnes of European produced milk was dumped, despite India having operation White Flood Revolution. Due to this, 85 lakh peasants were affected.

[Translation]

There were times when we used to get milk in every village and today 40,000 tonnes of milk is being imported. There is a proverb 'Have you ever been fed on mother's milk' today it is going to loose its meaning.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala) : Even one litre milk has not been imported...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Please do not advertise your ignorance and if you are not aware then, it is another thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can speak when you will get the chance. Right now let him speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Tonnes of sugar is lying surplus in the godowns of Andhra Pradesh sugar mills. We have procured 2 lakh tonnes of sugar but 42 million tonnes of surplus wheat and rice are lying in godowns. FCI had procured the buffer stock of foodgrain and now they don't know as what to do with this surplus stock and our export policy has become redundant. Have you not understood that

[English]

What influences farmers. There is global warming.

[Translation]

Have you ever given it a thought how this buffer stock affects the agriculture.

[English]

What happened to all our systems? There has been a systems failure.

[Translation]

Do not you know that the EL Nino effect will cause flood and earthquake here. The production of oil seeds has been declined.

[English]

There has been a shift in producing more rice and wheat because rice and wheat became more lucrative as you gave them the Minimum support prices raising it by a hundred per cent.

[Translation]

You have not even thought about it.

[English]

There are warning systems which will influence our agrarian patterns.

[Translation]

You have not given attention to the problem of dry land. There are many regions in our country which are facing severe drought. Have we ever pondered over the use of science and technology in this regard?

[English]

It is not that we have dearth of it. We have some brilliant scientists. Some of the work that has been developed in our horticulture and floriculture is on par or even better than what is happening in the world. But unfortunately, agriculture has become a Patents Law victim where more and more of these Patents Laws are subverting what we have achieved. For centuries, seed was picked by hand.

[Translation]

The farmer and his family used to pick seeds for utilizing it for next crop.

[English]

Today we have lost national identity. You never understood the changing political scenarios. You did not anticipate or interpret that it will affect our agricultural societies.

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

[Translation]

You can take the example of Russia. Before the division of Russia we never taken it seriously that the tea we are exporting to them is of third grade.

[English]

Third grade quality tea was also bought at a high rate. With political changes and due to devaluation and currency fluctuations, India lost money with Russia and after you lost money with Russia you did not upgrade your tea. Technology upgradation was not applied and we lost our market to Sri Lanka.

[Translation]

Now, we are raising our concern against cyclone that we should not import tea from there.

[English]

The same thing happened with rubber. The same thing happened with coffee. Coffee rates have plunged. Rubber lost its value and coconut is finished. Now nobody wants to use tobacco because there is a lot more health awareness. Chaina has let us down if that is the way you want to see it. They do not take our tobacco which they used to. Indian tobacco is not used in premium brand manufacture of any cigarette in the world. But there is suitable soil here that produces tobacco. What happened to your Eighth Plan interpretations? What happened to your R & D? There are hundreds of use for tobacco.

[Translation]

We used to rub tobacco at the door sill in our village to prevent the termite infest.

[English]

Tobacco is a natural pesticide. You should get it tested through R & D so that alternative use of tobacco can be found, not just for Ghutka and Pan chewing alone and not for smoking, but in a much more holistic method which is environment friendly and useful before somebody else patents it. Now, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh keeps saying 'crop holiday'.

[Translation]

Crop holiday for what. What are you providing to farmers when they observe crop holiday.

[English]

America pays their farmers. They have a sustainable income to give to their farmers not to grow something. But you give us nothing.

[Translation]

The entire world is going on one side and we are moving towards other. We are withdrawing subsidy for crops of the farmers. On one hand we are increasing freight fertilizer, cost of electricity and user charges and on the other hand we are providing farmers credit cards. How they are going to use credit card. You should have asked Rural Banks to either construct or take on lease the godowns and get the crop of farmers irradiated to increase its shelf life and provide credit to farmers for his crops.

[English]

After his harvest, he does not have to look for essential purchases and you cannot avoid the small and medium farmers. You have to make it much more profitable and much more sustainable and to have a vision.

[Translation]

Do you know that the way match fixing is being done in cricket similarly, the price fixing takes place. Is it possible, that all the global prices decline together?

[English]

There are gluts in the market and there are monopolies which are emerging.

How do you propose to deal with these issues?

[Translation]

It is not a talk of today only. We have to raise our voice. We have to come on roads in tractors and today we are discussing this in this August House. We want this issue should continue in forthcoming days as well. This issue is not ending here but it is starting from here. You are seeing this crisis here.

[English]

This is a man-made crisis. This has been made by lack of vision, by intellectual bankruptcy, by sidelining agriculture, by not taking cognisance of the importance of this and by complete lack of comprehension. There is a visible bias in what you do or do not do in agriculture.

So, my dear friends, I urge upon this House, through you Sir, and the Minister that the time has come when we take stock of what is happening. The economic growth without creating jobs and not providing livelihood for poor is no growth for India. Agriculture remains the largest employment avenue. It is the rural areas are where you have to look to. It is only the farmer who stays in the most remote areas.

[Translation]

Today they don't have roads or water upto their fields, no schools are there, no hospitals are there for the treatment of old people and their wives do not have any rights.

[English]

As a result of which, there is feminisation of poverty.

[Translation]

There is another issue other than that of farmer.

[English]

What about the land less labour?

[Translation]

Who is worried about them. What would you like to do for their families. The people from lowest strata of our society i.e. dalits, tribals who don't have even a small piece of land and if they have any, then we have Act 170 for them, for which the government don't have any uniform policy. Each State enacts its own policy for itself. The bank is not prepared to give them loan under this Act.

[English]

Because they cannot recover those lands when they default on payment.

[Translation]

Despite having sub-act they don't have anything.

[English]

There are lacunae in this policy and when you talk of National Agriculture Policy.

[Translation]

For god's sake, you should draft such policy by keeping the urgency of their needs in mind, which would be successful.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this August House is discussing the burning problems of farmers since yesterday. Our government have taken many revolutionary steps for the welfare of farmers but still our colleagues from Congress and their fast friends are creating a hue and cry in the name of farmer's problems. I would like to tell my friends that in 1960 when 10 million tonnes of wheat was imported in the country at that time when any dignitary or leader used to visit any foreign country such image of our country was created as of 'De de allah ke nam, international fakir aaye hein' and it was made popular that these people have come to seek foodgrains. Today, when Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji is ruling this nation, we have buffer stocks of foodgrain in country...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not interrupt him. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALWA (Canara) : Who brought about the Green Revolution?... (Interruptions) It is Shrimati Indira Gandhi who brought about it.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. You will speak when you get the chance. Let him speak now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Please listen to me patiently. They are misleading country in the name of farmers. I would like to tell this August House that at the time of Congress rule in Haryana when the farmers demanded for increasing the price of sugarcane only by Rs. 1 per quintal then the Congress Chief Minister had ordered a shoot out on farmers in a meeting held at Kadian and Narnoul. Today, they are demanding to increase the prices of farmer's produces. They are trying to pose themselves the well wisher of farmers. They are the people, who used to enjoy the bounties of nature the welfare of farmers had taken backseat in their wish list when they were being tortured. All these people who represent capitalists are not becoming wellwishers of farmers.

Recently, Prime Minister have been to Kurukshetra. He asked the local farmer to find out the latest techniques of producing various crops and also encouraged them to switch over to floriculture. When he gave them a call to

[Shri Rattan Lal Kataria]

promote other crops alongwith wheat and rice, the congress launched its protest. To resolve the problems of farmers not only hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee but also the Nobel laureate Borelogue says that :

The only solution of India's agro based problems is that India should join the competition by producing cash crops i.e. other then wheat and rice otherwise the country will not be able to handle these problems. From 1.4.2001 WTO is being enforced. Therefore, today the need of the hour is that we should promote floriculture alongwith production of wheat and rice. I would like to tell Renukaji that in Europe a rose bud is sold for Rs. 2500...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have spent Rs. One thousand crore on SYL in Haryana during last 34 years. In this regard I do not want to mention the name of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi but at the time of elections when she visited the village Kapoori, she had promised that she would provide water through SYL to the people of Haryana but even after spending Rs. One thousand crores nobody had got single drop of water through SYL. Similarly, we have many dams from where we can generate power.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Prime Minister have decided to call a conference of Chief Ministers of North Indian States for solving the problem of electricity. Here the discussions are going on regarding the increase in the prices of fertilizers. A rough estimate is that for one acre of land three sacks of fertilizers is required thus, the farmer has to bear an extra burden of Rs. 45. The Government have provided benefit of Rs. 3-4 thousand to the farmers by increasing the sale price of wheat by Rs. 95 per quintal. Toady, the government of India is not only providing subsidy on fertilizer but also providing subsidy worth Rs. 12.5 thousand crore on improved fertilizer, Bio fertilizer, plant protection, equipment and chemicals, sprinkling system, irrigation system and seed system etc. Not only this, but to resolve the problems being faced by the farmers after the enforcement of WTO, 261 Agriculture Development Centres are opened for providing training to the farmers and Rs. 138 crore are being spent for making arrangements to provide them proper training. Besides that, today, this Government is being labelled as Anti-farmer. Earlier, the country was facing the problem of scarcity of foodgrains but today the problem is that of surplus production. The country is today facing the problem of selling the produce of the farmers. Some wheat was meant to be imported but by increasing tariff on wheat, rice and sugar the Government of India have been able to stall the entire imports. It is being said that, milk is being imported but till date not a single litre of milk has been imported into India. During the

tenure of the Congress and its allies the import duty was zero per cent but today we have increased it from 35% to 300% to protect the interest of farmers...*(Interruptions)*

Today in Bihar, Lallu Prasad Yadav ji says that science and technology should not be promoted because he fears that the development of information and technology there will lead to computerisation of land revenue records and end the reign of feudalism in Bihar, therefore he is protesting against information and technology. Today, Lallu Prasad ji is afraid of land reforms, and that if these land...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : This is an anti-farmer Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Raghuvansh ji please speak when you will get the chance. Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are misleading the people of our country by twisting the facts...*(Interruptions)* Today, for the first time the Government of India have formulated a new Agriculture Policy and through this policy, we aim to attain the objective of 4% development rate. Through this Agriculture Policy we are aiming at doubling the agricultural produce during the next two decades. To reduce the cost of inputs into the farmers produce we have taken a revolutionary step by providing them subsidy for agricultural implements, fertilizer etc. When the farmers of Haryana and Punjab was unable to sell their peddy, the Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee came to their rescue and made arrangements to procure the entire stock by providing special concessions. The credit for this goes to the present Government otherwise at the time of the Congress rule, in such situation, the farmers were compelled to bear losses by destroying the crop...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should address the Chair instead of addressing them.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Sir, right now the issue only started heating up. My hon'ble colleague should wait for same time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have been speaking for last 20 minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Today, they are trying to suppress the issue in the name of W.T.O. I would like to submit this strongly in this August House that, gone are the days when East India Company was ruling India. Today, the Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is ruling in Indian. In present scenario, neither WTO nor any other power can take decisions for India. We are capable of protecting the interests of the farmers...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had been to my constituency, Ambala. A bank manager over there invited me to a Kissan credit card distribution function. There I saw that a crowd of thousands of farmers was present. The Vajpayee Government has made arrangements to provide Kissan credit card to the farmers. Almost 1.25 crore farmers have availed this facility. Earlier the farmers had to mortgage their entire belongings to the money lenders...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kataria ji, now please take your seat. You have spoken for 25 minutes. I have called Shri Venkateswarlu.

(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.) : The Hon'ble Minister is enjoying his speech.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR) : I am enjoying everybody's speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude in one minute now.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : This country has witnessed the green revolution. The farmers have mixed their blood with their sweat to make this country self-sufficient in the field of food grain production. We want this process to continue. Today, there is a need to bring another green revolution in the country. It is a fact, that today India is the second largest wheat producing country whereas in the field of milk production, we can boast of being on top of the list. During the tenure of the Vajpayee Government many new records will be set up. Recent elections have shown the door to such people who shed crocodile tears for farmers. They will stand witness to the fact that a hundred crore population of this country will adopt our policies. The electorate is going to teach them the lesson of their lives in the ensuing elections to five States.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you allow me. Today, in a public place—in the Imperial Hotel—a company, called 'tehelka.com', has indicated the Government of a very scandalous scam about Defence deal involving the top functionaries of the ruling party...(Interruptions) It is not an allegation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can raise it tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dasmunsi, it is not a 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : No, no. My only desire is that this Government should take a proper stand and make a statement tomorrow to clear the mist over the nation involving Army officials and party functionaries. As a politician, I feel very sad if a document involving the Government and the party functionaries is shown before the media and the whole world in a public place.

As a Member of Parliament, I feel that there is a moral responsibility of the Government to come forward with a proper statement and clarify the position. That is what I want to say. It is a serious thing. It will create shocking things tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can raise it again tomorrow during the 'Zero Hour'. Now, Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me the opportunity to participate in this debate on the agricultural situation in the country under Rule 193. The history of Indian agriculture is definitely a saga of gross neglect not for one, two or three years nor with one particular Government or political party but for all these years. After Independence, the agricultural sector has been subjected to gross negligence. Since this is a factual situation, I personally feel that there is no room or necessity for hurling accusations against each other or also against any political party or the other. When we accept that there is a deterioration in agriculture, every successive Government and every political party has added to its deterioration but not to its acceleration.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

When this is the situation, let us just examine certain parameters. I will not give any room for the Treasury Benches or the Opposition Benches or any political party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur) : Sir, he is talking about Treasury Benches and Opposition Benches, may I know which Bench does he belong to?...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Kindly hear me...*(Interruptions)* Please hear me first...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : I am trying to make an appeal to all sections of the people not to think about this group or that group. This is an issue with regard to the farmers of this country. I belong to a large group of farmers in this country. As far as this debate is concerned, I do not belong to either of these parties, I belong to a large group of farmers in this country.

That is why, I will try to just project certain parameters where and how the agriculture at large and farmers in particular are subjected to a gross negligence. If at all, we claim that we have achieved tremendously just by showing that there is an increase in the total production of foodgrains in the country is not a true picture.

Whatever we have been showing as bufferstock, whatever that is there in the godowns, wherever the godowns are overflowing as we have been claiming, whatever we have been exporting from this country, I do not believe when we say that it is surplus stock. It is a deprivation stock of one-third of the population of this country. One-third of our population is not able to take two meals a day. They are the people who are below the poverty line. The very definition of it is that they do not have accessibility to food. That is, whatever is deprived to them is being shown as the bufferstock, that is being shown as the stock, that is being exported from this country.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : There is no purchasing power.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : When the entire 100 crore people of this country has got the economic accessibility and there by the food accessibility, then as on today there is no surplus. We should accept this

particular fact as to how the status of Indian agriculture has come down or deteriorated to the present position. We are discussing this fact in an atmosphere of accepted economic reforms for the past ten years, with an accepted globalisation under GATT, with an accepted WTO implication round the corner which is hanging as a sword on our head, which is going to be opened up hardly in another 18 days.

In this particular environment, we have been just trying to discuss what exactly are the reasons. That is why, I do not find any justification in accusing each other that, in the tenure of a particular Government, the prices of fertilizer have increased or decreased or so and so is the signatory to WTO and so and so has lifted the quantitative barriers on what items, etc. Let us look at the reality as a reality and then try to find out certain solutions with a conviction and commitment to ameliorate the fortunes of the farmers in this country. It is only in this background that I would like to project a few issues as to how we have been suffering on agricultural front.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, the National Agriculture Policy had been released by the hon. Minister of Agriculture in the month of October, 2000. At that time he said that over the next two decades, it aims to attain a growth rate in excess of four per cent per annum in the agricultural sector. Sir, I would like to know, after that statement, whether we are nearer to the reality, and whether we have taken into consideration the experience over the past fifty years as to what exactly was the annual growth rate in the agricultural production. Sir, you just look at the annual growth rate in the past fifty years. I am not going to give you year by year account. During the first 15 years from 1951 to 1965, there were some years where negative growth rates were recorded even to the extent of 10.2 per cent, particularly in the years 1960-65. During the first 15 years, there was an overall negative growth rate. If you just look at the subsequent eight years between 1966 and 1972, the growth rate was just less than two per cent. Again, in the next 23 years, the annual growth rate was 1.8 per cent. In the past 53 years, if you take an average of each decade, never it had crossed two per cent annual growth rate. Against this background, we have been putting our target as four per cent growth rate.

Last year, there was a good crop and we had harvested to the extent of 208.80 million tonnes, and particularly this year, it has suddenly dropped to 199 million tonnes. What is the growth rate? There is a negative

growth rate of 4.7 per cent. Sir, it is a normal practice for any Government that as and when there is a negative growth rate, they attribute it to the natural calamities and to several other failures. But as and when there is an increase in the growth rate, they claim it as their credit. It is not so. Agriculture is being just suffocated by several forces. On the one side, the major force is the natural calamities; on the second side it is the Government's policies; and on the third side, it is the evils that are existing in the system, and more particularly, the cheating that is inflicted on the Indian agriculturists in regard to supply of substandard seeds or fertilisers or spurious pesticides etc.

I was hearing the speech of Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. She mentioned about the credit flow. What is that we have been claiming? The hon. Finance Minister has also mentioned in his recent Budget speech that there is going to be an increase in the credit flow to the level of Rs. 51,500 crore, thereby he claimed that there would be a 15 per cent growth.

Sir, institutional finance in the agricultural sector, I emphasise, is a sad story in the country. Sir, you look at any parameter or any institution.

Trick is being played on the Indian agriculturists. I will tell you what exactly is the flow of credit to agriculture, particularly, from the nationalised banks. All my colleagues have been hearing with rapt attention. Out of this Rs. 51,500 crore which has been promised, if we just look at the total number of agricultural accounts handled by all the nationalised banks put together—I am not going to the pre-nationalised and the post-nationalised stages—from 1992-93 onwards, it comes to Rs. 2.63 crore. In 1993-94, it was Rs. 2.56 crore. There is a deterioration. This deterioration has continued for the past one decade. I would like to know whether these financial institutions, particularly, the nationalised banks, have been doing justice or not. What we have to see is not the quantum that is being given, but it is the number of agriculturists, the number of agricultural let-outs that are being handled. In 1994-95, it was Rs. 2.48 crore. In 1995-96, it was Rs. 2.41 crore. In 1997-98, it was Rs. 2.25 crore. In 1997-98, it was Rs. 2.17 crore. In 1998-99, it was Rs. 1.97 crore. Every year, all these 28 nationalised banks put together, the total number of agricultural let-outs has been gradually deteriorating. Even during the last one decade, from Rs. 2.63 crore, it has now come down to Rs. 1.97 crore. Is it a justice that is being done by these financial institutions? Is this the purpose for which in the year 1968, Shri Morarji Desai had initiated

social banking? Is it for this purpose in 1969, 14 banks were nationalised? Is it not just to give a swerve from commercial lending to the agricultural lending or priority sector lending? Was this the purpose for which in 1980 once again, another six more banks were nationalised? The purpose and the tenor are totally different. There is no check on these banks' functioning.

The Reserve Bank of India has clearly mentioned that 40 per cent should go to the priority sector, out of which, 18 per cent of the credit should certainly flow to the agricultural sector. This year, I can vouchsay that there are hardly two nationalised banks which have achieved the target of 18 per cent lending to the agricultural sector and all the remaining banks are just ranging between 12 per cent and 15 per cent. There is a strict guideline from the Reserve Bank of India regarding lending. When the banks are not achieving, what is the action that is being taken? Is there any punitive action that is incorporated in it? No. No bank is penalised. No bank is disallowed to open more urban branches. If there is certain check, certainly they will achieve the target. The gap between what has been enunciated and targeted by the Reserve Bank of India and what has been achieved by all the banks put together, is around 4.5 per cent or 4.7 per cent now. This is again another trick that has been played. I am for the Fund that is being operated for NABARD in the name of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). We are for it, but it should not be at the cost of the direct credit flow to the agricultural sector. Now, from 18 per cent, all these nationalised banks have been gradually reducing the flow to the agricultural sector. They have been giving in the name of RIDF just to satisfy the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines.

Here as far as the RIDF is concerned, one, two, three, four, five and six years are over. In the initial stages it was being mentioned that this RIDF Fund which was being operated by the NABARD, should be utilised for the unfinished minor irrigation works and unfinished irrigation works and rural roads. Gradually, since most of the State Governments were not interested in confining this RIDF Fund to the agricultural sector and agricultural operations and for the development of the agricultural infrastructure, they have been using this Fund even for the construction of school buildings or for the construction of hospital buildings. They were just diversifying the Fund like anything in most of the cases. And when this is the case, the days are not away when the fate of agriculture will further go down below.

[Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu]

Instead of taking a risk in agricultural lending, a few nationalised banks have gone in for contributing to the RIDF so that their money is secure. So, the risk portfolio is not the intention of the nationalised banks.

The RRBs are also being directly sponsored by the nationalised banks at different places. The story of the RRBs is still pathetic and pitiable. Even the Government is not actually making a good analysis of the functioning of these RRBs. There are as many as 196 RRBs in the country. Most of them are not viable in their functioning for different reasons. I am not going to analyse all the reasons though I have got the data. Most of them are not viable, except a few. We should congratulate the RRBs like the South Malabar Bank and the North Malabar Bank where the transaction of each RRB is more than Rs. 1,000 crore and where about 90 per cent lending is only to agricultural and rural-based sectors.

Recently, the Government in the last year's Budget has given a leverage to all the RRBs that even they could go in for investment portfolios. They have also been given some leverage that their operations can also be on par with the nationalised bank branches that 40 per cent of the lending may be to the Priority sector, and 18 per cent to Agriculture is also given as a target for the RRB. What is the purpose of RRB?

The purpose or the philosophy of opening of the RRBs by the Sivaraman Committee and the Narasimhan Committee was totally different. These RRBs were supposed to reach the areas which were not reached by the nationalised banks and the commercial banks. They also had to serve those unserved farmers and the unreached people of the community. The unserved areas have to be served.

If you allow this investment portfolio in the case of these RRBs, most of these RRBs have been investing in the banks, getting interest and thus showing them as viable institutions. Now, the RRBs' lending to the agricultural sector is also going down to 18 per cent of the agricultural sector. The rest of the 82 per cent which is like any other national bank, is going to be either invested in the bank or it would go to the other industrial sectors.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may take two minutes more.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : I will conclude in just five minutes more.

If this is allowed unchecked, unabated, most of the

financial institutions are not going to do justice to the agricultural sector and this needs to be taken into consideration. A mere claim that the total quantum of credit flow of the agricultural sector is increasing year after year is not correct as it goes only to the corporate sector of agriculture. It is not for the small and marginal farmers of this country. If it is so, the number of accounts should have increased from year after year...*(Interruptions)*

Since this is the scenario, the credit rate for agricultural sector is to be tightened. The investment in agriculture should be either in the public investment or in the private investment. Among the public investment, there are your Budget allocations and also the Foreign Direct Investment. In the private investment, it is your own liquidity, your own funds and then the borrowings. If you see the public investment, the story is really pathetic. Public investment in agricultural sector has gone down in really pitiable manner.

Sir, I am not going into year-wise details. If you see the Five Year Plans, the public investment in the Third Plan was 12.7 per cent of the total budgetary allocations; in the Fourth Plan, it was 14.7 per cent—there was an increase; in the Fifth Plan, it was 12.3 per cent; in the Sixth Plan, it was only 6.1 per cent; in the Seventh Plan, it was 5.8 per cent; in the Eighth Plan, it was 5.2 per cent; and in the Ninth Plan—through which we are passing—it is only 4.9 per cent of the total budgetary allocations that are given to the agricultural sector. This is the treatment that is being given to agricultural sector. Seventy per cent of the people are satisfied with a meagre 4.9 per cent of the allocations to the agricultural sector.

When 33 per cent of GDP is being constituted from agricultural sector, when around 70 per cent of the people are doing agriculture, the budgetary allocations are only to the tune of 4.9 per cent. The trend is like this. The day is not really far away when it may even come down to zero per cent and people may throw away this agricultural sector to winds and then say good-bye to agricultural sector in this country.

Sir, if you look to the irrigation sector, which is directly linked up with the agriculture, in the First Plan, 23 per cent was allocated to the irrigation sector. I do not have the figures of the Second Plan. During the Third Plan, it was 7.8 per cent. So, in just a matter of five years, it has come down from 23 per cent to 7.8 per cent in the irrigation sector.

Similarly, in the Fourth Plan, the allocation was 6 per cent; in the Fifth Plan, it was 9.8 per cent and in the Sixth

Plan, it was 10 per cent. So, there was a marginal increase. Afterwards, in the Seventh Plan, it was 7.6 per cent; in the Eighth Plan, it was 7.5 per cent and in the Ninth Plan, only 6.5 per cent of the total budgetary allocations are given to the irrigation sector.

Sir, there are about 340 projects pending which are to be implemented. They require about Rs. 40,000 crore. Now, the allocations are only 6.5 per cent. So, the situation is very alarming. The total allocation for both the sectors—irrigation and agriculture—is only 11.4 per cent...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude within two minutes.

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : I have got a lot of figures. As I told you in the beginning, I am not trying to accuse either this Party or that Party...*(Interruptions)* Let us try to take the present status of agriculture in this country. Let it be an eye opener to several people. What is to be done for agriculture? It is not the time hurling accusations against each other.

Agricultural research and education extension are going to be the major events in agriculture sector. Generation of agricultural technology today is going to be the investment for a long time to come. Whatever technology is generated today, that is going to be a long-term investment in agriculture sector. We have got about 25,000 highly competent agriculture scientists in this country. We are second to none in the world. We are the exporters of agricultural technologies to several countries. When that is the situation, only 0.49 per cent of the GDP from agriculture sector is being allocated to research! Out of the GDP constituted from agriculture sector, 0.15 per cent to extension is really shameful, but only 0.15 per cent is allocated to the Agriculture Extension Service in this country. Whereas the technology generated at the highest competent level is to be handed over to the farming community at the primary level. This transfer of technology has been given only 0.15 per cent! The transmission losses are to the tune of 60 to 70 per cent. So, this is the situation.

In the recent Budget, it has been said that the Finance Minister has announced that the tariff barrier has been increased in the case of import of certain commodities. Several farmers in several States—the apple farmers in Himachal Pradesh, the rubber and coconut farmers in Kerala and A.P., the rice farmers in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh etc.—are actually weeping. There are huge stocks that are lying unsold. The tariff on palm oil import

has been increased from 55 per cent to 80 per cent. But somehow, to the sick units, concession is given and for them it is 55 per cent. In the name of sick units, palm oil is coming in abundant quantity. So, the tariff should be uniform. There is no question of sick units. Only one particular lobby is trying to take advantage in the name of sick units. Let us not get into the trap of that lobby and let it be maintained at 80 per cent uniformly.

Andhra Pradesh has been promised that 20 lakh tonnes of rice will be procured and exported to other countries. This is a three-month old promise, but till today, not even one kg. is exported. We hear that a decision has been taken that this 20 lakh tonnes will be exported from all over the country. I am happy if the exports are being made from other States also, but Andhra Pradesh is peculiarly facing a lot of problem. With a carry over stock of 20 lakh tonnes from last year and with a higher production this year to the tune of about 140 lakh tonnes, both during *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops, the Andhra Pradesh farmer is really in a peculiar situation. As such, the procurement is to be increased from 55 lakh tonnes to 70 lakh tonnes. Also, the godown construction should be further enhanced from the present status, even by going to the private sector. It should be enhanced by another ten lakh tonnes...*(Interruptions)* This problem is there throughout the country. I am just citing one example of Andhra Pradesh. This problem is there in all the States. By privatising the construction of godowns, people will come forward, provided FCI is going to give them the guarantee that they will utilise their godowns for at least ten years.

There are private parties to do it for at least ten years. So, in this regime of privatisation, I think, the godown space has to be increased.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to again draw your attention to the issue that in the interest of the morale of the Armed Forces of India, some consideration of the Government should be there. Before the House adjourns today the details are to be given as to what is going on in the Imperial Hotel. The indictments with photo-prints are shown live on ZEE TV about this scandalous thing. If it is not cleared by the Government by this evening, it will create uproar tomorrow and it may demoralise the Armed Forces.

So, my humble appeal to the Treasury Benches is to please inquire into the matter and before the House

[Prof. Ummareddy Venkateswarlu]

adjourns today a statement is made in this regard. It is a terrible thing...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been enough discussion on issues relating to farmers in the previous sessions of the House. Everybody has expressed concern, cutting across the party line and irrespective of their affiliation to treasury or opposition benches. The farmers today in the country are really suffering. I could have asked some other Member of my party to speak but I am here participating in this discussion only to ensure that this debate just doesn't remain mere a formality.

I have just now heard two Members. None of them have criticised the Government I have just now heard sister Renuka Chowdhury. She was not criticising the Government but she was expressing her concern about the plight of the farmers and giving some suggestion in this regard. The condition of farmers in the country is a matter of concern and entire nation is worried about it. She was discussing about this and warning the Government and all of us. I have observed the way the Government have been defending themselves. Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture is a farmer. As far as I know that if hon'ble Minister did not cultivate himself at least his family members certainly might have been engaged in cultivation. Farmers have played a vital role in the development and defence of the country. Here I would like to quote two examples of freedom struggle in Uttar Pradesh. Mahatma Gandhi had deferred his movement after the violence of Chauri-Choura at Gorakhpur district in Uttar Pradesh who were the people, who sacrificed their lives, in the incident of Chauri-Chaura or those who were provoked to revolt against the British rule? They were none but farmers alone. There were over a dozen of farmers who marched forward one by one for hoisting national flag at Police station and were ultimately martyred in an encounter with British Police. Even the last of them has sacrificed his life for the noble cause of hoisting the national flag. Gandhiji deferred his movement after seeing this violence. Who were these people? None but the farmers alone. Similarly at Madhuban of Mau district the British Police caused excesses on the farmers and over a dozen of farmers engaged in hoisting the national flag have ultimately martyred. We all have witnessed Kargil war, I request the Government to place list of the martyrs of this war in the House and let the House

know that who were those and what was their number? They were none but the sons of farmers. The role of farmers in the development of this country is paramount and so far 80 per cent development of this country has seen major participation of farmers and Muslims. The Government is formulating the policy only to the detriment of these farmers and Muslims as well. I am not here to take any political mileage on this pretext but to tell the House the real plight of the farmers. I don't want to get into the network of data but I know that Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture would certainly try to present the data.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now one of our colleagues was commenting on Renukaji. To which faction does Chief Minister Prakash Singh Badal belong and which Government is he supporting to? Whether he is supporting the N.D.A. Government or the Government that is headed by B.J.P., Shri Badal is a part of this Government. The leader of Akali Dal and Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Badal, whose party is an ally of this Government has stated that W.T.O. is a death warrant for farmers of this country. I would like to know from the Government in its reply that why Mr. Badal has made such a statement? When Government talks of development of this country we do agree with this but we just can't get satisfied with just this much. We have to see where does India stand on international forum? The farmers of this country have increased production of foodgrains with their hard labour even then they are suffering, why? Here I would like to quote names of three countries and request this House to compare their past with present. In 1945 Japan was totally devastated where hospitals, Railways, schools etc. were totally ruined. Today where does India stand against Japan? When Hon'ble Prime Minister was sitting in opposition he made a statement not to compare with China. Today our population is 100 crores and that of China is 125 crore. China produces about two and a half times of foodgrains as compared to India. That country may be big in length and width but the cultivative land available with them is lesser than what we have. At the time of our independence on 15th August, 1947, when our national flag was hoisted at Red Fort China and Japan were lagging behind us, we had everything like roads and Railway tracks they were all intact and serviceable, but today our country is far behind as compared to China and Japan. I agree that our country has developed yet we are facing such a great crisis of starvation. The farmers are under heavy debt today, their produce are selling cheaper than the cost of the same. You may review the budget or get it examined through your officials about the fact that the

farmers are under heavy debt. The budgets which are being prepared under pressure of multinational companies have resulted in the sheer neglect to our farmers and poor labourers due to which the country has fallen into heavy foreign debt and the Government is making all out efforts to repay the same. Today our scientists are no less than the scientists of any other country in the world. Today our scientists have succeeded to manufacture a computer far better than that of America.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and I was invited to visit Israel which I had turned down. I was shown a presentation in a five-star hotel at Lucknow wherein it was shown that the temperature of agricultural soil was being measured with the help of machines.

I don't know whether you are aware about the fact or not but certainly I am that Indian farmers are experienced enough who could tell whether the land is now cultivable and fit to be sown or not, just by feeling with the help of his toe in the land while going for excretion in the morning. One cannot find such a wise farmer elsewhere in the world. Today we are not able to develop independently under the pressure of W.T.O. and some prosperous countries. The Government is importing milk. Here we have seen some Members voicing that not even a litre of milk has been imported. But my submission is that the Government must deny to the fact that no milk is being imported in our country. Let the Government also deny to the fact that the milk producers of Mumbai have decided to stall offloading of milk at Mumbai port. Is it not a fact? Whether it has not been published in the newspapers that Maharashtra's milk producers have decided to stall offloading of the imported milk at Mumbai port. Our party will also endeavour to launch agitation throughout the country if milk is being imported in any part of the country including Haryana and Punjab. We are not here only to criticise the Government but to warn the Government to safeguard the interest of the farmers of this country.

Yesterday a token acceptance to the fact was expressed by the honourable Prime Minister in his speech delivered to the House. I would like that the Minister of Agriculture should also accept it. Let us not revolve round the magic of statistical data. Just now one of our colleagues has left the House after expressing his concern. Hon'ble Minister of Finance in his statement has made a mention of increasing loan amount to the farmers from present Rs. 51 thousand crore to Rs. 64 thousand crore...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This shall be given next year.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : The Government is enhancing the loan amount by fourteen thousand crore rupees. But my concern is that whether this loan amount shall be disbursed by nationalised bank or Gramin Banks and if by the Gramin Bank then the next question arises whether they are viable enough to disburse this loan to the farmers? If there is no money at all, where from the farmers will get it, they won't get it. If the hon. Minister can say it, it would be good. Last year this was Rs. 51 thousand crores but this year this amount has been raised to Rs. 64 thousand crores. If nationalised banks are not in a position to grant loans then I have to submit that you all are aware of the plight of rural banks. Open deceit and befooling the farmers is a big crime and if Indian agriculture is destroyed, the farmer will be ruined and the same will happen with the country's economy. Does the Government want this. This year only the agricultural production has been reduced by three and a half percent. For the last 10 years there has been a constant decline in production and increase in unemployment. Today, everything of a farmer's use is expensive but everything produced in Delhi is cheap. Just now an hon. Member was also speaking that everything of farmer's requirement is becoming costlier. Smt. Renukaji was also speaking that electricity is costly, water is costly, fertilizer is costly, seed is costly, the cost of production is high for the farmer. In 1980, the farmer could buy 3000 bricks for his house by selling one quintal wheat but today he will have to sell 3 quintals of wheat to buy only 1000 bricks. Is this not true? I want to know from the hon. Members of the House whether this is untrue. To tackle this situation, to save the farmers and to protect agriculture from it we shall have to change the existing policies. If anyone could compete with the foreign companies, WTO or the foreign debts, it is the Indian farmer. None other than the farmer can do this. As the hon. Prime Minister said in his speech yesterday that we could not lag behind in the global competition, we also can say that we shall go rather steps ahead in the global competition, but Samajwadi Party cannot accept India to be led by anybody. Today, the BJP Government has made the country to play second fiddle. Today, whatever be the budget or whatever be the plight of the farmer, it is all under WTO pressure. World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organisation are controlled by multinational companies. WTO does not mean the whole world, it means a few rich countries. We will have to change our policies, we will have to give priority to agriculture. We do not want to go into numerical details but we want to tell that under the

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

pressure of multinational companies, capital investment in agriculture is continuously decreasing. In 1991-92 the investment in agriculture was 6,300 crore rupees but now it is only 2,000 crore rupees. At the time of Independence the agriculture sector's share in the gross domestic product of the country was 50% which has now reduced to 24%. Today, the small scale industries, the small farmers and the medium size industries all are on the verge of starvation. The Government says that there is plenty of foodgrains. But for whom are these foodgrains? People fed up with poverty and starvation are selling their children in Orissa and other states. Is this not true? The farmers and the poor are indebted to the extent that they are compelled to sell the kidneys of their children. The farmers from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar came to Delhi with the hope of getting employment. But owing to the policies of the Government the farmers who sold their land, property, jewellery and cattle to come to Delhi, are now forced to go back, but wither. Whether it is the ruling side of the opposition, they have to change the policies and agriculture must be saved from the clutches of WTO. That is why I am speaking today, I also wanted hon. Somnath Babu to speak. At least the time and generations to come won't hold us guilty. So with a sense of responsibility I am cautioning the Government. The Minister for Agriculture may be younger to me in age, and he has worked with me, however I request him not to defend the Government but to tell us about the policies he wants to adopt in order to save the farmers and the country. Without revolving round the numerical figures and bureaucratic misleadings, he should tell us from his heart as to what policies he has for safeguarding the farmers and agriculture. The Government are kneeling down before America and dancing attendance upon it. Is it not true that some of the hon. Members even wanted to touch the feet of the American President in the Central Hall when he was visiting India?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidhsha) : There was none. This is false...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : I was viewing the interview. Was he here for the same purpose? Had the American President come here to give something to India? He was here not to give, but to take. Within two or three days the Government had to waive off customs duty on 1429 goods. *-----* His wife was contesting election in New York, and he wanted the votes of New York based Indians to enable her to win...*(Interruptions)*

----- Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : *-----*...*(Interruptions)* Congress Government was in power there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not engage yourself in the interruptions. Carry on your speech with your face toward the Chair.

(Interruptions)

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : *-----*...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You sit down. The leader of your party is speaking and you are standing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : We are listening to you quite attentively, but you spoke in the middle about touching the feet...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Did I mention your name? What are you teaching me?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shivraj Singhji, you sit down.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : You are speaking of touching the feet and dancing with women, this is not correct. I was listening to you with great attention...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please sit down. Speak when your turn comes.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : When you deliver your speech. You can deny this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : When you will get your time, then you speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : The truth is that when you praise him he will listen and when you criticise him he will not listen. Is this proper? If not, why do you discuss? For three years, the Minister of Foreign Affairs...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shivraj Singhji, do not speak while you are sitting.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Except this I never made any objection, nor I interrupted in the middle...*(Interruptions)*

----- Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your turn is coming, then you make your submission.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : For the last three years the Minister of External Affairs in your Government has been sitting on his knees bent before a senior official of America, why do you want me to expose it. No senior official and Minister of America is ready to meet us. You could not meet the American President in the last three years...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mulayam Singhji, you speak with your face towards the Chair.

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : When Vajpayeeji reached there, Mr. Clinton came to receive him. You did not read this...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : You are talking of a recent incident, for three years the Minister of Foreign Affairs has been in America.

In fact 40 thousand tonne of foodgrains is rotting in the godowns and the Government is not distributing it in famine affected areas. There is famine and people are dying of starvation. I would like to know whether Rs. 27 crore are being spent daily for its upkeep. It is being suggested that either it should be burnt or should be thrown into the sea. The stored food grains are not fit for consumption. Presently there are 36 crore people in India who are not getting even a square meal, though as per the figure given by you it is 26 per cent but I feel 45 per cent of the people are not getting food. So far whom the grains are being stored. On the one hand the people are dying of starvation, they are selling their land and even their children. Those grains should be distributed to them. What is the use of storing food grains when the country is in the grip of drought and famine. When there was a disaster in Gujarat why was the food grains not distributed to affected people and why is Rs. 27 crore being spent daily on its upkeep. We would have appreciated such gesture of the Government, has the stock been distributed among the earthquake victims of Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you please conclude your speech. You have been speaking for the last 20 minutes.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Let me speak at least for 40 minutes. Yet I will abide by your instruction. Presently the country is facing unemployment, starvation and poverty. After the independence, the agriculture sector contributed 50 per cent in the gross domestic product but now its share

has declined to 24 per cent. We are not making progress, rather we are going backward. While other countries of the world have increased their budget allocation for agriculture, we are reducing this amount every year. It is a matter of concern for the country.

At the time of independence 76 per cent population of the country was dependent on agriculture and even today the percentage of such population is the same. Presently 72 per cent people have their holdings while 4 per cent population is agricultural labourer. What are you proposing to do for those 4 per cent labourers? We are ready to support any move of the Government that is aimed at protecting the agriculture and the farmers of the country as it will ultimately save the country. We, the political parties will also survive and the Government will also function but the present policies of the Government will weaken the country economically and the pressure of the foreign companies, rich and influential countries and the World Bank will keep on increasing over us. Today, I want to caution and to warn the Government. Atalji has said that he would follow the liberalisation policy but if in future he would not be the Prime Minister and someone else will succeed him then what will happen to his policy of liberalisation. Yesterday he said that he would talk to the leaders of all the political parties regarding the farmers and WTO. I would like to request the Government to introduce certain changes in the present policy of economic liberalisation in consonance with the policy of economic liberalisation of Samajwadi party and to accept four points of the party namely, (1) do not talk about the construction of Ram Temple at Ayodhya (2) do not talk about the abolition of section 370 (3) change your attitude towards Muslims (4) drop your demand for Uniform Civil Code. If BJP agrees to accept the said points then there may be proximity between BJP and Samajwadi party. Whether it is International Monetary Fund or World Bank or WTO, are controlled by the rich and powerful nations of the world. If the farmers of this country are provided with adequate facilities available in the world they would produce two to three times more food grains than the farmer of the leading countries of the world. In Uttar Pradesh there are 65 lakh acre barren land which can be made useful for agricultural purpose. It can be made fertile but no efforts have been made by the Government in this regard. You are not alert while the rich countries are cautious. The budget of our country is being prepared under the pressure of foreign countries and the amount of subsidies given to the farmers is declining. Will you deny this fact that the subsidy given to the farmers is increasing in foreign countries while it is

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

decreasing in India. Thus how will you compete with the foreign countries in the event of overall decline in the agricultural products. The production of the farmers of the rich countries will increase and then we will not be able to compete with them. How can we compete?

In 1962 the Planning Commission had said that the person whose wake is less than 2250 calorie will be considered as living below poverty line. The same Planning Commission in 1979 remarked that the person having food of less than 2400 calorie will be considered living below poverty line. In the same alternative economic survey it was accepted that 75 per cent of the rural population of the country are living below poverty line. Thereafter, it was revealed that 75 per cent of the rural population is living below poverty line while 54 per cent of the urban population is living below poverty line. These 75 per cent rural population living below poverty line is peasants and agricultural labourers. It is evident that the rural population that constitute peasants and agricultural labourers have reached below poverty line. These are not the figures of Mulayam Singh or Samajwadi Party rather it is the findings of the Alternative Economic Survey. If there are wrong figures then in your reply please tell us as to what is the fact and whether you would change your policies.

Presently, there is no such market for the farmers where they can sell their agricultural products. It is the biggest irony of the country. They do not have storage facility. There is no purchase for their products either inside the country or outside. It is a serious concern. Due to this the farmers are compelled to commit suicide. But the Government is not serious in this regard. If you do not change these policies, then the people will resort to movement against such policies. We cannot be blind follower of any one. Whatever may be the advice of the rich nations, India cannot be a blind follower of any country. This is the policy of Samajwadi party and we were following this policy in the past and will continue to stick to this policy. But the BJP Government is turning India into a blind follower of rich countries. Presently your policies are being guided by the rich countries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, before concluding I would like to say few more things. Presently cruel jokes are being played on farmers. I am glad that the farmers of Punjab are getting central assistance. I am glad that the farmers of Haryana and Andhra Pradesh have also been provided with Central assistance. I urge upon the Government that along with it

the Central assistance should also be extended to the farmers of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. In Uttar Pradesh the paddy is sold at Rs. 370 per quintal. Please visit my village and see what is the rate of the paddy. You do not go yourself, send someone else and check the reality. You may get it confirmed from the D.M. also. My village is Saifai and there the slip will be shown to you stating the rate at which my paddy was sold. It was sold at the rate of 370 per quintal. The paddy was purchased from the farmers at the rate of Rs. 370 per quintal but the middlemen and Government officials showed it at the rate of Rs. 520 per quintal, thus they robbed the farmers as well as the Government. These are Government figure. If my paddy is not sold at the rate of Rs. 370 per quintal then who will purchase the paddy of the poor farmers? The condition of agriculture sector is pitiable. Somehow we can face the situation as we have additional source of income and some of our family Members are in the service but it will happen to the poor farmers? The farmers will have to stop cultivation and will have to resort to begging. So you will have to change your policies regarding agriculture. There is only eight times increase in the support price since 1971 while there is fifteen times increase in the cost of production and prices of other items. Renukaji, CACP has recommended for reduction instead of increase in the existing support price of the wheat. The recommendation have been done to reduce the support price from Rs. 580 to 520 per quintal. While the cost of production of the farmer itself is Rs. 750 per quintal. If the farmers start calculating their cost then it will be quite shocking for them. The farmers do not take into account their own labour, the labour of their wives and children while calculating the cost of production, he only calculates the cost of fertiliser and diesel. He does not calculate even the price of fodder of his animals or the oxes. If all these things are taken into account while calculating the cost of production of one quintal of wheat then it comes to Rs. 750, while the CACP has recommended for Rs. 520 per quintal instead of Rs. 580. The hon. Minister of Agriculture, you are also a farmer, nothing can be more unfortunate than this that the budget session is on but the support price for wheat has not yet been declared. What can be more pertinent example of sufferings of the farmers? The Rabi crop is about to come. Therefore, I would like to request that whenever you give reply you must tell us about this. I do not want to involve in unnecessary criticism or the figures. Please tell us as to why the support price of the wheat is not announced so far. You will have to change your policies. Today I am urging upon you that you should drop your membership from WTO within six month after

giving them notice to this effect and become self dependent in the field of agriculture. We are ready to face the hardships. We are ready to tolerate the sufferings for 2-3 years more but Samajwadi Party wants the country to be economically self reliant. Your ministerial post is not permanent and I hope your reply will be in the interests of the farmers that will be quite lasting.

[English]

SHRI JAGANNATH MALLIK (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, I am grateful that you have permitted me to say a few words on the problems that our farmers are facing today.

When we talk of the problems of farmers, neither Delhi nor Calcutta nor Mumbai nor Chennai comes before us, but only the vast landmass of rural India comes before us that represents 80 per cent of our total population and 40 per cent of our total national income. They are the people who provide the total basic needs of our people, like *roti, makaan* and *kapada*.

16.00 hrs.

At the time of Independence, people in rural India were not economically strong because of many historical reasons. When 565 princely States got united into the Union of India, they all hoped that they all must be given equal opportunities to explore and exploit their natural resources to become strong. When we speak of strong India, it implies that all the States must be strong. Unless all the States become strong, India cannot be strong. It may so happen that India may collapse like a house of cards which you have seen many times in the past, at the time of foreign invasion. Keeping this in view, the Government, right from the beginning, tried to put more emphasis on agriculture. After working in a democratic set-up for more than fifty years, now we are all proud that we have made the country self-sufficient, not only self-sufficient but also made it surplus in foodgrains. It is also a fact that we have now got 45 million tonnes of rice and wheat in our godowns. According to the latest figures, the production of rice has gone upto 90 million tonnes and the production of wheat has gone upto 75 million tonnes.

In spite of this great achievement in the field of agriculture, 250 million people remain half-fed every day. So, it is not correct to say that we are self-sufficient and we have surplus foodgrains. The Nobel Laureate, Dr. Amartya Sen, has pointed out that in Bengal Famine, lakhs of people died of hunger because they did not have the power to purchase, though the market was flooded with

foodgrains. Similarly, the economic status and the economic position of our people, particularly of the agriculture labourers, wage earners, small and marginal farmers, those who live in the rural areas and those who provide the basic needs for the entire country, is very very weak.

What are the objectives of the Government as far as agriculture sector goes? The Government sought to achieve four objectives at the beginning. The first objective is to produce more, produce more to the extent of making the country self-sufficient and surplus in foodgrains. The second objective was to promote the economic status of the rural masses. The third objective was to give the producer the reasonable return. The fourth objective was to give employment to the people in rural areas. These are the four objectives which we have projected at the time of our Independence. After working for more than a half century in the democratic set-up, we claim to have achieved self-sufficiency and surplus in foodgrains. It is not a fact. Let us realise and let us admit as to where we stand. Unless we have the courage to admit the facts, we cannot take the corrective measures.

The Government has now declared the Minimum Support Price. You must have come across some instances in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Orissa. For instance, for fine rice the Government has announced Rs. 540 as the Minimum Support Price. In Orissa this particular type of paddy is being sold at Rs. 350. People have started dumping their stocks on the roadside and they are planning to block the National Highway. A few days back, this has come in all the newspapers. You must be knowing that in search of job, people have migrated like anything from Kalahandi district to other parts of the country. Though the Kalahandi district produces more foodgrains but the agricultural labourers do not get adequate employment.

WTO agreement has posed another problem for us. The member countries, who have signed the agreement, have provided many safeguards in the agreement itself which they call as the 'green box', and the 'blue box.' 'Green Box' means, to the agricultural family they provide all possible subsidy to bring about a balance in supply and demand. That is how they maintain the economic status of the people who are engaged in agriculture. 'Blue Box' means, there is a system of making direct payment to the farmers not to produce, thereby they stabilise the economic status. But here, we sometimes withdraw the subsidy and the prices of agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, etc., are rising like anything. As a result, the cost of production

[Shri Jagannath Mallik]

is increasing. The support price to foodgrains is not being paid to them.

I do not wish to take much of the time of the House. I would request the hon. Minister to answer a few things which are very important. Firstly, the godowns available in all the States must be made available to the respective States to keep their surplus produce. It is our misfortune that in Orissa all the godowns are occupied by Punjab rice and wheat. I would like the hon. Minister to make a commitment that to avoid this problem, the first priority to hoard or store the produce will be given to the particular State where the godowns are located.

Secondly, the Government should encourage the farmers to come forward to produce more grains when the cost of production goes down to a reasonable rate.

Thirdly, the Minister must spell out the mechanism that he is trying to build up to minimise the price of agricultural implements and inputs.

These are the three specific things to which I would like the Minister to respond. With these few words, I thank you.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna DMK, I would like to express my views on the plight of farmers. As early as 1972, when our Party was formed, our late leader Purachithalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, had, even in the Party constitution, extended his support to the farming community. That was being followed after he came to power in 1977 and till 1987 when he was the Chief Minister, he wholeheartedly supported the farming community. After that, with the advent of Dr. Puratchithalaivi J. Jayalalitha the same principle was applied.

Sir, in this Parliament we rise above party affiliations to support the farming community because they are feeders of the present generation. What did we do for the farmers? What did we fail to do for the farmers? I was watching the General Insurance Business Nationalisation (Amendment) Bill, 2001. When it was introduced by the Finance Minister, it was objected to. He contested by saying that General Insurance Corporation is carrying on with crop insurance. Sir, this is the only farming sector which has no support from the Government on the question of paying the premium. During natural calamities, during

rainy season, during cyclone, during drought, famine, etc., the farmers suffer heavy losses.

In 1980, our former Chief Minister, late Dr. M.G. Ramachandran introduced a scheme of crop insurance in the State of Tamil Nadu. At the central level, the Government has not introduced crop insurance scheme. You have not protected the farmers. At the time of natural calamities, these crops are affected. How can he be compensated? Sir, to cite an example, I would like to draw the attention of the House to one incident. In Hosur district of Tamil Nadu in about 200 acres, there was about 30,000 banana seedlings from Indo-American seedlings. It was a famous supplier to Bangalore. The whole plantation was totally damaged due to genetic problem. He suffered a loss of Rs.19 lakh. Nobody compensated him. There is no legal provision to compensate such a victim who is a representative of the farming community. Do we have any supportive subsidy? Did we increase the subsidy on seed distribution as on date or subsidy on farm improvement or subsidy on bio-fertiliser or subsidy on sprinkler sets or drip irrigation? We have not distributed seeds free of cost. Did we increase subsidy on plant protection equipment and chemicals? You have not done anything. I am not charging anybody or any Government. We have a Constitutional and bounden duty and a moral obligation to protect the farming community.

Sir, on 28.7.2000, the Minister of Commerce and Industry while answering to a question said :

"The cost of cultivation has been affected by 1.5 per cent due to the increase in the prices of fertilizers like urea, DAP and MOP". Where are we going?

In the recent conference of Chief Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister mooted a suggestion that free electricity be done away with. I am told that most of the Chief Ministers opposed it, though I do not know who all opposed it. If the free electricity supply is abolished or withdrawn, what is the incentive that the farming community is going to have from the Government? This is the only connection or link between the Government and the farming community. Only for the purpose of running their pump-sets, electricity is used by farmers. This tariff concession or the subsidy on their consumption of electricity is the only connecting factor between the Government and the farming community. Otherwise farming is an independent profession or occupation. If, even this lone link is severed, farmers need not depend on the Government at all. But for their dependence on the

Government for an essential service like electricity, they have nothing to do with the Government.

On the other hand, the Government is depending on the farming community because it represents the people. Parliament is the mirror of the people where we have total representation from all sections of the people. That is why, we have agitated on the farmers' issue on this floor on many occasions. I am speaking on this issue for the second time in this Lok Sabha. Last year also we spoke on the subject when subsidy was withdrawn. With a little bit of agitation even inside this House, later on, that subsidy was restored to some extent....*(Interruptions)*

In India the basic occupation is agriculture. We are not basically industrialists. This country is not dependent on industries. We want agriculture to flourish. Without agriculture India cannot exist even for a day. You can create hi-tech zones, tidal parks, new economic zones, etc. That is not going to feed the people. You must first feed the people. Hi-tech computer is not going to feed the people. It is an advanced technology, no doubt. But agriculture is the one profession which is going to keep the people alive. Agriculturists are not being looked after well and they are not protected well by the Government; but we will not allow the electricity tariff concession to be withdrawn....*(Interruptions)*

There may be industrialists, politicians, teachers, professors, doctors, lawyers and any number of people belonging to other professions. But nobody can be equated to an agriculturist. We all come from agriculturist families. The generation started as early as a century back. We all belong to the family of agriculturists. We have land holdings. The Government has failed in its duty to protect agriculturists in their endeavour to cultivate in a holistic manner.

I would like to say a few words about the unfortunate side of producing a surplus crop and what happens even if he produces a surplus crop. In spite of that good production, farmers face a piece of crash. If he produces even a surplus, he is not going to be benefited because he is not fixing the rate of the commodity. A farmer is not able to fix the rate. Reasonable rate is not fixed by the farmer. It is fixed by middlemen. Producer is not fixing the rate of his produce.

Sir, there are Quantitative Restrictions. Retaining Quantitative Restrictions having high bound rate as far as import duty is concerned is there because this is with

regard to WTO. Why should these good items be included under WTO? It is not protected by any class. Under WTO, you can enter into trade agreement—GATT—on what is produced. Japan has levied 2000 per cent import duty. Can you impose such a duty here? An import duty of 2000 per cent has been levied by Japan on food items produced. So, we should follow that model

MR. CHAIRMAN : Come to the main point please.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : Sir, due to interruptions, there is no coherence....*(Interruptions)* Cash crops are in ruins. Every member of the farming community knows the fate of coconut in the whole of India, particularly in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Prices have fallen down and recently an unknown disease caused by mite has attacked the coconut plantations in Tamil Nadu. There is no cure for it. Last week, I had been to Kanyakumari. Coconut growers met me and told me the fate of this disease. Why is the Government keeping quiet and not redeeming the coconut cultivators? It is the duty of the Government. You cannot say that it has not come to the knowledge of the Government. There is no crop holiday.

You know how the Government has dealt with copra prices and how it dealt with the middlemen in the copra deal....*(Interruptions)* Government alone can be middlemen. In the last occasion, we asked for an inquiry into the copra deal in Tamil Nadu. The Government has instituted a CBCID inquiry into the copra deal. But the kingpin has to be traced like how it is done in high level deals relating to Defence matters. There will be only a kingpin and he will be at a high level. No ordinary man can do it. Ordinary man cannot deal with all these types of international and inter-State deals. So, it is up to the Government to investigate the copra deal through the CBI applicable anywhere in the country, including Tamil Nadu....*(Interruptions)* To take care of domestic concerns the same WTO has given us the following weapons to meet with abnormal situations:

"Tariff protection—Applied tariff can be raised at any time provided they do not exceed bound rates.

Article VI of GATT and Agreement on implementation of Article VI (Anti-dumping Agreement)—Anti-dumping duties can be imposed if a product is dumped in the importing country at less than its normal value provided it causes material injury to domestic industry."

This is prevalent in India. It is being dumped here.

[Shri P.H. Pandiyan]

During the last week, the Minister of Commerce and Industry told this House that the Government has initiated prosecution against so many countries including the USA for having committed offences under the Anti-Dumping Act. We cannot allow dumping of eatables here....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : We are most obedient to them....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : What do we do about the Exim Policy? Under the Exim Policy, the Milk Products Order, 1992 was promulgated. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav, your community is going to be affected by the Milk Products Export and Import Control Order, 1992. Under this Order, the Government is free to import ice-cream, milk, cheese etc. So, the Yadavs will not have the milching business. I am arguing for you. So, the Government should first withdraw that Export-Import Control Order, 1992 promulgated under the Exim Policy. They must withdraw it because dairy farming is also a part of agriculture. In every agriculture farm, there would be a dairy milch-animals will be there. So, it is the bounden duty of the Government to protect the dairymen, the milkmen the milk vendor and the agriculturists.

So, Sir, I join every hon. Member in this House in supporting the farmers, their plight, their expectations and their anxiety. The All-India Anna DMK is with the farmers irrespective of any political affiliation....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri) : Sir, it is not only the Anna DMK but all the parties are for the farmers....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : We rise above all party affiliations-barring the DMK!....*(Interruptions)* Because, they did not give support prices to the sugarcane growers....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Sir, may I clarify the position?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : The present Government has done a lot to the farmers....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : Under the rice procurement scheme, three wagons of rice were illicitly transported from Tuticorin in my constituency to Karnataka. Now, the CBI is investigating into the matter....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : Through Veerappan?

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : He belonged to Karnataka!...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri) : He is now in Kerala!

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Agriculturists who grow Sandalwood are doing very well....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : The Government of Tamil Nadu has not protected the interest of copra, coconut growers. It has been acting as a middleman.

About the Nilgiris tea plantation, I raised the matter under Rule 377 in this House. Small tea growers are finished. They are smashed. They have no future. We launched an agitation....*(Interruptions)*. Our party, the All-India Anna DMK alone launched it. My dear friends, did you launch any agitation? No. Our party alone launched the agitation in the Nilgiris.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga) : It was done with the help of the Congress....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : The Congress is there. But, without us, you cannot exist there....*(Interruptions)* I am with you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Pandiyan, please conclude now.

SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN : So, Sir, we support the farming community lock, stock and barrel. We will not allow the electricity concession to be withdrawn.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Hon. Chairman. Sir, we have been discussing the problems of farmers since yesterday. It is true that condition of the farmers is very miserable and they are suffering a lot due to it. Many allegations have been levelled against our Government during the discussion which was initiated yesterday. But it is indeed surprising that those who have levelled allegations against us are the same set of people who have ruled over the country for over fifty years out of a total period of 54 years of independence of the country and the economic policy of the country have been changed by them only eight times during their regime. No agriculture

policy could be formulated during the period. The agriculture policy has been formulated for the first time during the regime of NDA Government and honour of doing so goes to none other than the scholarly Minister of Agriculture Shri Nitish Kumar. But no agriculture policy could be formulated during the regime of Congress Government whose Members have been accusing the NDA Government during their speech. I am listening to their speech since yesterday. It is true that the agriculture is no more a profit making endeavour rather it has become one handing over recurring losses. The farmer is debvriden, and there is no way out for them. Farmers who are engaged in agriculture work are not willingly engaged in this occupation rather they are doing this merely out of compulsion for they have no other work to do and no other means to earn their livelihood. The farmers would like to switch over to some other vocation if they are given an opportunity to do so. All the Members of Parliament are aware of this truth for many rich farmers come to them and request for helping to provide any job to their sons for they consider other jobs better than agriculture irrespective of the status of the job. But we should ponder over as to who is responsible for the situation? Whether it is the two and a half years of regime of NDA Government that is to be blamed for it? Many accusations and allegations have been levelled against this Government. I would like to know as to whether our Government has signed over GATT agreement to accept the WTO norms. It is being alleged that NDA Government is responsible for signing WTO agreement. Such is the tendency of the Members levelling allegations against NDA Government that they blame the Government for everything right from the increase in the price of crude oil in international market to the occurrence of excess rain and hailstorm to the crop damage anywhere. It seems that they go to the extent of blaming the NDA Government even for the birth of twins in someone's home. The root cause of the problems should be analysed. I would like to say that the farmers are suffering because of the wrong policies of the Government which have ruled the country for fifty years. We are trying to amend those policies but it can not take place in a year. This issue has been raised repeatedly in the House that the farmers do not get remunerative price for their produce. It is true..(Interruptions) I am talking in favour of farmers. I do not shed crocodile tears over their plight, but talk taking in view the ground realities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Chauhanji, you address the Chair, do not indulge in unnecessary bickerings.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : It is true that the farmers are doing agriculture and are also suffering

recurring losses. It is not that the steps has not been taken to check this malaise. Number of measures have been taken to deal with this problem. The foreign agriculture produce flooded over markets in large quantity owing to the opening of our markets under the policy of liberalisation adopted under the WTO regime. If we go through the budget speech of hon. Minister of Finance, it will be revealed that the custom duty has been increased on all the agriculture produce i.e. 50 per cent on wheat, 70 to 80 per cent on rice, 50 per cent on maize and between 35 to 70 per cent on tea, coffee, gari and the dried coconut. Our Government have tried to protect the domestic farmers by doing so. As for the support price is concerned, the same Government effected an increase of 65 rupees per quintal regarding the support price of foodgrains. I am assured that the Government will not hesitate to increase it further if the need arises. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Agriculture towards the fact that the farmers are not getting the full support price of their produce owing to some practical difficulties coming in their way for selling his produce. The procurement of agriculture produce is done under the supervision of the State Governments. A number of middlemen also get involved in this process. I have seen that the farmers bring their produce to the procurement centres but they are kept on waiting and at the end their produce is procured in a very low quantity by the procurement centres and thereafter procurement is stopped and the farmers have to go back without getting their produce sold at the centre. Thereafter, that produce is procured by the traders through the brokers. The traders do not have to toil and till the land, they just buy the produce of the farmers and sell it on support price, such things have to be monitored.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, though the produce of the farmers is procured at a low process by the traders, it becomes very dear by the time it reaches the consumer. The farmers of my Constituency cultivate tomatoes. I suggested to the farmers in my Constituency that the cultivation of wheat and rice alone will not be beneficial for them and they should start the cultivation of fruits and the vegetables also. But the questions arises as to where the farmer will sell these produce? Though the farmers sells his tomatoes at the rate of two rupees per kilogram, the same product is sold at Rs. 12 to 16 per kg in Delhi and Indore. I hail from Vidisha Parliamentary Constituency. The wheat of Vidisha, Rysen and Sihor is famous in the entire country. The wheat produce in our area is sold even in Mumbai. Though our farmers sell it at Rs. 500-600 per quintal, it sells at a rate of 1600 to 1800 rupees per quintal in Mumbai. The farmer

[Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan]

do not get the proper remunerative price for their produce and the consumer too ends up paying very high for it and the brokers make hay in this process. There is a need to control these brokers. Our farmers have been facing a lot of problems and I am putting before you the main problem being faced by them. I would like to mention that the third of the total cultivable area in our country remain irrigated. The farmer is engaged in doing dry farming. I would like to know from the hon. Kantilalji who is sitting here as to what progress has been made regarding the irrigation projects during the fifty years regime of Congress Government. More than 20 have passed since the construction of Barge dam. The dam is complete in all respect, water is also there in its reservoir yet it is useless for there is no canals to support it. This way the billions of rupees spent in the construction of this dam has gone begging. Later on, to release the water of that dam...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA : He has mentioned my name. Many big dams were constructed in the country during the regime of the Congress Government. It resulted in the prosperity of the country. Your Government is not completing the projects pending since the Congress regime. Dam Mahi is situated in my parliamentary constituency. Today you are not releasing the funds for this dam. The Government is functioning in a leased manner and still you are condemning the Congress regime. You provide the funds and complete the project.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Who is to be blamed for the unirrigated fields due to the lack of canal system. It is the fault of the Congress Government that it made no efforts to dig canals even after getting a fully constructed dam. Ramanandji is sitting here and I would like to say before him that due to the myopic policies of the Government of Madhya Pradesh several irrigation projects like the Bansagar dam project which has been lying pending for past 20 years have been lying pending. Several minor irrigation projects have been pending for the last 90 years in Madhya Pradesh. The State Government could not fulfill even the repair related obligations of these minor irrigation projects. I had written to the State Government for providing funds for the repair of Amacha dam at Abdulaganj in district Raisen. As hon. Lakshmanji is also aware only an expenditure to the tune of 5-6 thousand rupees was involved in its repair, still the State Government denied to provide the funds citing the financial crunch as its reason. Due to it that dam was completely destroyed.

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh) : If you have so much attachment with the State then you should contest the Assembly election next time. You confine your speech to the ambit of Lok Sabha else go and become a Member of Legislative Assembly...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : What are you talking, it concerns both Lok Sabha as well as Vidhan Sabha. The farmers are suffering due to the breaking down of the dam and no funds for its repair has reached till date.

Even the issue of electricity has become an election issue. A good number of announcements were made during Madhya Pradesh elections that electricity will be supplied free of cost if Congress party comes into power there. Now Congress Government is there in power but electricity is not supplied free of cost. Instead very short supply of electricity is being made available to Madhya Pradesh. Load shedding is done there for two three hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not right the way you stand to speak without getting permission.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Hefty electricity bills compel the farmers for staging demonstration and here our friends from Congress party shed crocodile's tears. 21 farmers were killed during firing in Multai. Rajest Rai a farmer was staging demonstration with other farmers for water in Seoni district. He was killed in firing. Therefore, when we went there to stage demonstration, Madhya Pradesh Government did not allow 3-4 members to enter Madhya Pradesh from Maharashtra and were arrested. This is the situation of electricity. It is not the responsibility of centre alone. Situation has got to be rectified.

One more thing I would like to say that natural calamities often affect farmer's crop. Sometimes, it is due to hailstorm and sometimes it is because of drought and frost or sometimes the crop is damaged due to pests. Once the crop is ruined, it becomes very difficult for the farmers to overcome the losses for three years. He gets trapped in the burden of debt. At the most the Government do is to convert the short term loan into long term. However, he has to pay the interest also. As a result he could not prosper. I would like to congratulate the NDA government and Agriculture Minister for formulating a new crop insurance scheme for which a provision of Rs. 268 crores has been made in the current budget. In this connection if we see the attitude of state Government, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh stated that the state will not implement it just now. It will be implemented by 2002-2003. I request that the scheme should be implemented in the entire country.

Farmers can not be left on the mercy of state Governments. It should be made mandatory to implement the crop Insurance Scheme. The other important thing which I would like to tell the Government through you is that good quality seeds are not being provided to farmers. Just now, Renukaji was mentioning that the WTO agreement was signed to make the farmers more competitive in regard to foreign countries. She wants our farmers to compete with the western countries, countries of European Federation or with USA where scientific farming is done, where modern machines are used in farming, where new technology is available and where the farmers do not face the electricity crunch. They have big agriculture farms. Our farmers cannot compete with them. How can a lean and thin person won over a strong and a healthy wrestler who is taking a very nutritious diet and practising for a long time? Therefore, our farmers cannot compete with them. However, such efforts should be made in this regard so that farmer could stay in the competition. Electricity and fertilizers are not being provided to them on time. The situation in respect of pesticides is such that once while touring my Parliamentary Constituency, I went to a village. People of that village brought before me a sack of pesticides. When I asked them about the purpose of bringing it, they put a handful of pests in that sack and after half an hour when the sack was opened, pests were not dead. Such a inferior quality of pesticides and fertilizers are being provided to farmers. There is a need to keep a check on it.

Various states like Madhya Pradesh are lacking proper roads. A question may be raised that what is the relation between roads and farming. I tell you about this. I went to Shahpur area of Khandva district where election was held. I went upto Deratalai. Roads are in a dilapidated condition and are full of patholes. Walking on these roads seems like moving in a boat. It is just like wavering of boat. Farmers stated that in the absence of roads they are facing several problems. They are not getting remunerative prices for their crops. I asked them about the relation between crops and roads. They stated that there is a definite relationship between them. Transporters could not reach to them in time and if they come they transport the banana in truck which gets damaged on the way to Maharashtra and they could not get the adequate price for that.

Rs. 125 crore have been sanctioned under Prime Minister Gram Sark Yojna for the construction of roads in rural areas. However, it is equally important to renovate the existing roads.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the construction of cold storages

and godowns is also very important. Due to lack of storage facilities in the country, farmer faces difficulties in storing the crops. If he grows fruit and vegetables neither he gets the market for his produce nor cold storage facility is available to him. Hon'ble Finance Minister while presenting the Budget has stated that the loan for the construction of cold storages and godowns will be sanctioned on very low rate of interest and even the subsidy will be provided for this purpose. It will help in solving the problem.

I would like to mention one more thing in the end. NDA Government has provided credit cards to 1 crore 10 lakh farmers. Congress failed to accomplish this work in 50 years of its regime. The present Government have stated that within 3 years all the eligible farmers will be provided with credit cards. It will help the farmers to get loan in an easy and simple manner and on a low rate of interest. It is a very big achievement. The issue of farmers should not be viewed on the basis of party politics. We should adopt an impartial approach to analyse their situation. NDA Government is ready for it. It will left no stone unturned for the sake of the farmers. Every effort will be made in the interest of the farmers. We all are aware that prosperity of farmer will bring prosperity to the nation. When a farmer gets the money, he makes purchases from the market which create demand for the industrial goods. Running of industries will facilitate the flow of money which inturn favours the opening of new industry, therefore, prosperity of farmer is essential. NDA Government is working properly in this regard. I am confident that in future farmer will be able to face the challenges and become prosperous.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the third time that we are speaking about the problems of farmers in the House in the last few months. We brought forward the issue for the first time here when the Session began. It took seven days for this Government to accept it on the Agenda for discussion that we had been asking for as an Opposition party.

[Translation]

The House did not function for seven days. After that you decided to held the discussion.

[English]

This is a proof of the amount of importance that you are giving to the problems of farmers. Today, I am glad that in the end of his speech, my colleague just said :

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

[Translation]

There should be no discrimination. Everybody should work together but your speech was forming only politics of Madhya Pradesh leaving aside the issue of farmers.

16.44 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN *in the Chair*]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : I spoke the truth only.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : It was mentioned later.

[English]

What I am saying is that when you speak, you make it a political issue and a local issue. You make it literally as if you are addressing a public meeting for some election. Look at this as a national issue, the farmer in India feeds all of us.

[Translation]

Somebody asks me whether I am also going to speak on farmers. It is a general opinion that only the members with the rural background can speak on the issues of farmers. I also belong to rural constituency. I also go to the villages and is aware of the problems faced by the farmers.

[English]

But the main problem that I am pointing out is that while 80 per cent of our population depends on agriculture in one form or the other for their livelihood and for their survival, we are surprised at the callous way in which the whole issue is being addressed to by this Government.

Someone spoke a little while ago and I am shocked, when he said

[Translation]

Agricultural production has been increased today. I would like to tell you that

[English]

In the 70s, it was Indira Gandhi who brought the Green Revolution to this country. At that time we had drought and other problems and when we asked for foodgrains from the

countries of the West, they attached strings and they put all sorts of conditions. That time she came back and said that we will never beg for food again; food security will be our first issue; and she put the scientists together headed by Dr. Swaminathan and the Green Revolution came. Ever since then, our emphasis in the Government has been food security.

[Translation]

What is happening today?

[English]

Where is the food security? On the one hand, we are talking about godowns which are overflowing and there is more and more of production and on the other hand we are importing foodgrains. In addition to this, we do not have a policy by which this foodgrains or what we produce can be distributed in an equitable way and which can reach those who are really living below the poverty line, starving or even hungry today.

What is happening in the areas of Orissa? My hon. colleague spoke about the existence of disparities. Do they have a policy which they can present and say this is what we are doing. When we had surplus grains, when we were in Government, we went in for the mid-day meal scheme. We went in for food for work. We saw that the foodgrain were utilised in different ways so that they reached those who needed...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Please sit down, I never disturb anyone...(Interruptions)

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : The Congress ruled states like Madhya Pradesh should at least provide facilities to farmers...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yadav, she is not yielding. You please sit down.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I am not yielding...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yadav, she is not yielding, please take your seat.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : That is why I said, the whole issue is being reduced to the State level. I am saying, for God's sake look upon this issue as a national

issue in which the fate of the farmers and the fate of this nation, for food security, are very closely tied up.

When a man is hungry you do not ask him, "Are you a BJP man or a Congress man?" When you go to a farmer you do not ask that I will give you fertilizer if you belong to this party or that party. I am talking about the entire issue that is threatening the food security of this country.

There are three basic issues. I am talking about the capacity to produce which we have proved we have. But the question of dumping of various kinds of foodgrains from outside which is going to create an imbalance in the entire food security system has to be taken note of.

[Translation]

Whenever he speaks in the House, he always mention that Congress has signed WTO agreement. These members cannot speak anything without blaming the Congress.

[English]

They have got this phobia of Congress, Congress and Congress. I would ask them to forget about parties and talk about the issues. I am asking them today, "What is their reply to the WTO issues?"

I was invited, a few months back, and I went to the World Economic Forum. I was the only MP from this country speaking about the impact of WTO on developing countries. I spoke and spoke so strongly that at the end of it my colleagues in other countries of the developing world said, "Why does not your Government talk like this in other forums?"

We used to look to India to take the lead. Today we do not know whom to look at because your Government is silent in every international forum. Why are we not taking a clear stand? Why are we afraid of these pressures from outside? Why are we submitting to pressures, which we should not submit?

As far as WTO agreement is concerned, the initial negotiation and signature at that time became inevitable but you had five years in which a number of these clauses were to be negotiated and re-negotiated. Why did you close your option by signing the final agreement, five years ahead of the final time was given to us?

[Translation]

5 years time was given, negotiation can be held.

[English]

There was a clause by which re-negotiation was possible. You closed your options by signing the final agreement, by which you have got yourself tied up, and this is a fact, I know.

I will ask you just a few questions. On the one hand, you have grain, which you are not able to deal with. On PDS, we all raised it in this House. We marched to the Prime Minister's house and pleaded with him, "Do not raise the prices in PDS. The poor people are benefiting from PDS."

[Translation]

Please do raise it. Do not withdraw subsidy. Soniaji had lead it—Prime Minister replied—we can not do anything.

[English]

That was the only answer we got. What did you do? You raised the prices. PDS is not lifting all the foodgrains that are available because it is too expensive, your godowns are full, grains are rotting, and you are paying heavy cost to keep it in the godowns. You could have maintained the subsidy for PDS and moved the grain. When you found that you had to dispose it of finally—we had earlier raised it here—what you bought for Rs. 900 a quintal, you sold it at Rs. 650 a quintal to the rolling mills to empty your godowns. You could have given to PDS as a subsidy of Rs. 250, which you have lost per quintal. What did you do with it? On every count, you have been mismanaging and mishandling the grain in this country. When it comes to fertilisers, you have withdrawn the subsidy or at least you have reduced the subsidy.

The other day in Bangalore, the Prime Minister had spoken that electricity must be charged for the farmers. He said : "We have to think about it." The Prime Minister, yesterday, in the House—we were shocked—has said :

[Translation]

alright, challenges are there.

[English]

If you cannot grow grain because too much of it is there, you can grow vegetables and fruits. Is that the answer from the Prime Minister in this House?

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : You please stay till my speech, otherwise I have to interrupt you.

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : He said this in this House.

[Translation]

Yesterday he has stated so. He has stated so while speaking on President's Address in the House.

[English]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Madam, what is the meaning of diversification? It is being talked about for so many years....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I know diversification....(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : What do you mean by diversification? We will have to diversify some part of the land from foodgrains to vegetables, fruits, and to other cash crops. This is the meaning of diversification. Unnecessarily you are creating a bogey on the Prime Minister's honest statement....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : You are telling the farmers, "Do not grow rice and wheat. It is not important. Grow vegetables and fruits."...(Interruptions) Sir, I am not yielding....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Shri Yadav, please do not interrupt again and again. Shri Rasa Singhji, Margaret Alvaji is not yielding. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are saying 'diversify'. The Government is saying that. Yet, you are allowing import of vegetables, import of fruits, and import of milk products. My hon. Member is not here now, who has challenged us. All the foreign ice creams, cheese, butter and everything are in the country.

[Translation]

It is not available in 1 kg. pack. I can place these things

on the Table of the House. Foreign brands are being imported. How he is saying that such items are not being imported? I have seen these things in the market, that's why I am saying this.

[English]

Diversification is okay. But when you diversify, apples are coming from abroad. All fruits and vegetables are available from everywhere. Coconuts are coming. What is the crisis with the coconut industry? You leave alone apples. Even from our area, we have been fighting about the betel-nut, arecanut which are just coming from outside. Everything is in the market from everywhere. You tell me what should I grow? You tell me to diversify every single item. When tobacco industry had a crisis, you said, "crop holiday, do not grow tobacco." What will they grow? Give them an alternative. This is the price. Go and grow something else. Every year the farmer becomes an expert.

[Translation]

You are sowing wheat since long, now leave it and sow something else.

[English]

Is it that the farmer is an expert that he can change the crop every year and grow something else? It is because

[Translation]

Shri Nitish Kumar you ask the farmers to change the crop in a manner as you change the ministries.

[English]

It takes you two years to learn the subject in the new Ministry. The poor farmer must learn it every year and know how to do it. What is happening? I am asking you this.

What policy do you have for distribution of this foodgrains which you have? You cannot export it because your cost of production and transportation is too high. It is rotting in the godowns. You do not give it in the PDS at reasonable rates. You are withdrawing all the benefits that were given to the farmers, and you say, 'survive'. I want to know this. This is the problem of the farmer. The worst daily wage earner is the agricultural labourer. You have no VRS for them. You have no insurance for them. We had for them the Employment Guarantee Scheme. In the non-productive season, there is a guarantee for some employment. How much of this you have continued and how much of it you have cancelled?

You are talking about crop insurance.

[Translation]

You are talking about green card, what is this crop insurance.

[English]

If the crop is standing, it is insured. The day it is cut and it is still in the field, even if there is a storm or a cyclone or it is destroyed, there is no insurance. There is no insurance once the grain has gone into godown unless the godown owners insure it. The poor farmer cannot afford it and godown owners do not do it. So, what happens? The FCI has bungled.

In my State, regarding maize, there has been a crisis with the standing crops. There was no collection and buying. Finally, you have told the States, 'we authorise you to procure, do not wait for the FCI but do it through your State machinery.'

[Translation]

How the State machinery will generate the funds for godowns? You give advance money, we will reimburse it.

[English]

Suddenly, you want the State Governments to take the responsibility of FCI because you cannot handle it.

I am just coming to this. You should have a clear policy. You have to fight the dumping and the indiscriminate import into this country. You have to see how you can help the farmers. You are withdrawing the subsidies. You want to charge electricity. You want all the burdens to be shifted to the farmers. You want them to produce at remunerative prices and feed the nation. How long are you going to challenge the farmers? The day the will of the Indian farmer to produce goes, your food security goes. That is what the developed world wants to make India once again dependent on them for your food supply and for your food security. This, I say, is the challenge to all of us today. I do not say, it is to the NDA or to you or to your Government. I say, this is the challenge to India. If you cannot feed your people and you cannot ensure food security, do not talk about any other kind of security for this country.

The nuclear bomb is important. Kargil issue is important. Our Army is important. Everything is important but none of them can fight for you by depending on your food from foreign countries.

One more important question has not been touched which I want to raise. That is the question of agricultural land. We have brought about land reforms. Of course, I do not know about some States like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. But in most parts of the country, there was land reform. The small farmers, with their might, were producing something. Today, the huge MNCs are coming. The Government is guaranteeing land to them at certain committed prices. Agriculture land is being acquired and given to the MNCs and big companies. How much of it is going to be left with the farmers?

17.00 hrs.

They are being forced to give lands so that the big companies can come and those are attended at one single window present in Delhi. We promise you one window in Delhi and you will get everything.

[Translation]

Whose land is being acquired?

[English]

The farmers will sell them land today in despair, but tomorrow where will you produce your foodgrains, or cash crops or vegetable and your alternatives?

As far as the milk for the community is concerned, I have already spoken about the dairies. We had brought the White Revolution. We were the largest exporters of milk products in the last so many years for the white revolution. We are today getting them from New Zealand, here and there all the possible dairy products, which we never saw all these years. And since I am talking here, any sector we take, whether it is inland fisheries, whether it is other fisheries, deep sea trawlers, an agitation is going on. On every account, the food chain is being destroyed. The Government may talk about cold storages and it may talk about anything else.

I beg of the hon. Minister—he is a man from the grassroots, he knows the reality of the situation. I know that when one is in the Government, one has to close one's eyes to many things. But he may please remember that he and I will be held responsible for the destruction of this great nation's capacity to feed its people. We are a growing population and gradually our production is becoming stagnant. We have to meet this challenge and we have to find answers. I ask him what altogether we can do and let us find the answers and stand together to see that this

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

country never has to beg for food, and never has to ask for food from outside.

The slogan of *Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan* is relevant today. The *Kisan* is dying and the *Jawan* is dying more or less. Unless we make up our mind to put things right and rise above bickerings over the party issues, and look upon it as a national challenge and find national answers, we will be repenting later on.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today a discussion regarding the problems of the farmers' who are producing wealth in the country and toiling hard, is being held in the House. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the Members who took part in this discussion have just completed the formality and it is not going to help the farmers and their basic problems cannot be solved in this way. We shall have to rise above party lines for the welfare of the farmers. Hon. Minister is also not here now. He also belongs to a farmer's family and knows the problems of the farmers very closely. Smt. Margaret Alva also expressed her views in between. It seems as if some competition is going on, which is really unfortunate. We shall have to rise above party politics.

Today, 70 per cent of the population of the country is dependent upon agriculture and it is the farmer community which provide food to the entire country—both soldiers and common people. I have no hesitation in saying that we are not taking this matter as seriously as it should be taken. Usually, I don't speak, but as this matter pertains to the farmers, I am expressing my views. The farmer class is a very honest one. You can see other classes, the bureaucracy etc. who are so dishonest that if a road of four kilometers stretch is to be constructed, they would make a bill of five kilometers, whereas if a farmer does not sow good quality seeds in his four Katthas' of land, or make proper irrigation arrangement or does not take due care of his cultivation, he would not get a good crop. And crop would grow only on his 4 'Katthas' of land, not on the fifth one. Today we are discussing about such an honest community.

I have, therefore, made a request seriously. This community never indulges in dishonesty. The farmers achieve their target. Today it is being said all over the country that this is a period of devaluation and recession. We have noticed a deterioration in the standard of discussion in the House itself. Every hon. Member will,

willingly or unwillingly, accept this fact. The executive and the judiciary are pillars of democracy. A decline in the press and media section has also been noticed. But the farmer has not let the quality of his foodgrain deteriorate in such an age of recession. We can get an indication of this in the Economic Survey. So many facts have been announced publicity regarding the problem of storage since the green Revolution. But this would not set things right. Making baseless allegations would be of no use and one cannot come out of such discussions. Discussion should be held on finding solution and evolving policies. I do not know if we would get any positive result by holding such discussions. Today farmer of the country is passing through a lot of mental agony. Perhaps the Government are not making proper assessment of this. I fully believe that the hon. Member would answer to this because he is born in the family of a farmer. I wish to tell the painful story of my mother. Day before yesterday, I rang up my mother. My mother is not literate. I am born in the family of a petty farmer. Nitish Kumar ji is well aware of it. We have got a facility to make phone call in our constituency. My mother told me on the telephone that 21 sacks of paddy were lying unused and there was no one to buy it. She would loose everything. She said that since I am MP, I will get salary, but how will her house, her family survive? Today a hot discussion on the problems of the farmers is being held here. Is there a single country in the world where farmers commit suicide? What is the reason that farmers in this country are committing suicide? You cannot escape from your responsibility by holding one party responsible for it. You should clear the position. Is there any coordination between the Government's Industrial policy and Agriculture policy? Who is running such a policy? Some invisible power is running this policy? Please answer to this question. You are a learned Minister and are quite informed also. Please answer to this. If there is any coordination, then the House would definitely like to know about it.

There is a problem of foodgrain storage in the country, which has been highlighted here strongly. Whether it is state agency, or FCI, or CWC a total of 445 lakh metric tons of foodgrain is still stored in the godowns, although the capacity is of 465 lakh tons. The Government had themselves made a declaration, but I do not want to go into those statistics. I would read the reply furnished by the Government in this regard.

[English]

"The quantum of surplus varies with reference to the level of procurement and off take of foodgrains. The

per day carry cost of surplus with reference to stocks as on 31.1.2001 is raised to Rs. 18 crores."

17.09 hrs.

[SHRI P.H. PANDIYAN *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

Rs. 18 crore were spent on surplus foodgrain. You can calculate the total of it. You are a professor of Mathematics and are a learned person. People with PHD degrees may calculate as to how many crores of rupees are being spent on storage. Such is the report submitted by the Parliamentary committee. I do not want to discuss about it at length. A pandemonium was created as to what had happened but the Parliamentary Committee has no right to give instructions to the Government. Now the question arises as to whether it is mandatory or obligatory. This is the work of Standing Committee of the Parliament, it is a question of the importance of the Committee as to whether it has a right to give its suggestions. If the Government does not make any plan, then what will happen to the foodgrain because the new Rabi crop of this season is about to be harvested. Where will it be kept? This is a big problem. Hon. Minister would tell as to what method should be adopted to store the new Rabi crop at war footing level and to dispose of the earlier foodgrain. The committee had given a suggestion for disposing of the rotten foodgrain. 2 lakh 5 thousand 520 metric tons of foodgrain is stored in these godowns, which cannot be used even as cattle feed. It is really embarrassing as to where this rotten foodgrain is to be thrown. If it is thrown, then this would lead to disgrace. Don't let yourself be defamed, but please think from the core of your heart as to where would the future foodgrain be stored and what would happen to the rotten foodgrain. An expenditure of Rs. 1.37 per kg on this stored foodgrain is being incurred. When rotten foodgrain is not fit to be used even as cattle feed, then how will it be used for human consumption? The Government spent Rs. 6 thousand crore on the damaged foodgrain last year in order to save a subsidy of Rs. 3 thousand crore. The Government should therefore, deliberate upon this matter seriously. Hon. Food Minister should have been present here. I had also very seriously said that a discussion should be held on this. You saved Rs. 3 thousand crore, you also cut one sided subsidy on the BPL people, but did not impose any cut on the FCI. Why didn't you make a cut on the storage cost, handling cost and carrying cost. The reason behind this is that the bureaucracy is dominating the scene, no one can even touch them, but the poor

farmer is innocent and helpless and that is why his food subsidy was cut. You increased the rates by Rs. 5 per kg. Entire off take could not take place. The quantity of grain for the people living below the poverty line, viz. 30 per cent in Bihar alone, 35 per cent in Uttar Pradesh, 25 per cent in Karnataka and the entire country was brought down. And when this is reduced, the foodgrain would automatically get stored in the godowns. Foodgrain meant for APL was not at all lifted, which ultimately led to the problem of storage. The reason thereof is that FCI did not manage the affairs in a time bound frame, viz. foodgrain received at first, should have been disposed off on priority, but this was not complied with.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would say something regarding procurement. Yesterday Shri Raghuvansh Jha was saying that procurement has been very less this time. Hon. Minister hails from that state. He had said that he would tell the concerned Minister within seven days that paddy should be procured in Bihar. About 123 lakh metric tons of paddy was produced in Bihar, but only 5 thousand metric tons was purchased. I have never said that you don't give relaxation to the farmers of Andhra Pradesh and Punjab, but asked to give this relaxation to the farmers all over the country. Has injustice not been done to Bihar? Let us leave this question to our hon. Minister. We shall have to answer to the people in future as to why there was less procurement in Bihar and Jharkhand. Only 40 procurement centres were opened in Bihar, merely to buy 5 thousand metric tons of foodgrain, out of 123 lakh metric tons. Hon. Minister had said that he would make efforts, but he was not so successful. Hon. Prime Minister was given a memorandum on the entire episode. All hon. Members had once raised this matter, but no solution has come till date. I, therefore, demand that the hon. Minister should constitute a committee on this episode and conduct an inquiry to the effect that why this discrimination was done to the farmers of Bihar? Today farmers are raising their voices all around.

I request you that today people from all over the nation are raising their demand. Politics, service, trade and economic infrastructure is not anti-farmers today only, but it has been there since a long time. I had said earlier that I will speak impartially. These policies which are in force since a long time are not in favour of the farmers and they still exist status quo. When the process of liberalisation, globalisation and support to multinational companies would be there in one's mind and heart, then the welfare of the farmers is not possible. That is why, I had made a clear comment on it. The hon. Finance Minister and the

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

hon. Prime Minister have rightly said in the budget and when Margaret Alva ji was speaking, the hon. Minister of Agriculture had replied that Agriculture was being diverted. We could not understand the fact till date that the farmer who gives consideration to other crops, other than wheat, rice etc., will have to prepare his field accordingly. Fields are prepared for commercial crops as per the requirements of these crops. Fields shall have to be prepared separately for oilseeds, vegetables, or fruits. Is the farmer ready for all this? Before sending a signal through this declaration, the farmers of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have already been making continuous efforts in cultivating commercial crops and maximum number of suicides are taking place in these regions only. What is the reason behind this? We could not make an alternative arrangement for the marketing of commercial crops. So until and unless alternative arrangements for storage and cold storage, seed for preparing the land and for water management, are not made, we cannot altogether ask the farmers involved in growing wheat and paddy to cultivate some other crops. I don't understand this. If the hon. Minister understands it, he may please make me understand it also. Wheat and rice cultivation are categorised under one crop. At many places which are affected by floods, only one crop, i.e. paddy is grown, all crops cannot be cultivated there. You should keep in mind all aspects, and you will find that a farmer cannot get ready altogether to cultivate a new crop.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 30-35 per cent of vegetables even today get rotten in the absence of cold storages. Does the farmers get profitable price of commercial grains and commercial crops. Under what benefit, the farmer would change his crop for cultivation. Agriculture is such an occupation, where there is always a scope of loss, I want to know whether you have guaranteed a profitable price to the farmer for his crop. The farmer would happily accept this if you do so. I know what are you going to say now. You will say that we are importing edible oil and we have to stop it and change it so that we may become independent and would not ask for edible oil from other countries. There is a requirement of 15 lakh tons of edible oil in the country and the Government imports 43 lakh tons. I don't understand what is going on.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has given a statement regarding the credit cards of farmers and in his other measures, he has made efforts to eliminate the problem of shortage of capital of the farmers through insurance. I extend my thanks to the Government for this.

He has talked about the capital through credit card, he has also said that Rs. 78 crore would be given as loan for cold storage. But no attention was paid towards the fundamental and basic needs of the farmer, although consideration has been given to economic growth in the budget. There is no mention of any concrete long term plan to combat the famine and floods. There is no mention of any scheme to provide farmers with profitable price and any permanent scheme for agricultural production. A nominal effort has been made to do away with the dependence on imports. But no measure has been adopted in the budget to safeguard the farmers from the provision of WTO. Nothing has been said about the unemployment prevailing among agricultural labourers. First phase of liberalisation was effective from 1991 to 2000 and second phase would start from 2001, which would be strictly implemented, but it sends a dangerous signal. Two things happened in the first phase—agricultural productivity has come down. Report of the Economic Survey of India very clearly indicates about this. I do not want to go into the statistics, since we are already short of time. Price of agricultural Production has drastically come down. Farmers are suffering from both sides in the matter of prices. On the one hand, prices of products of the factories are increasing and on the other hand, prices of the crop of farmer are coming down. So far as the agricultural policy of hon. Minister of Agriculture is concerned, its reflection is visible in the budget. There are three features of National Agriculture policy. The first is to make agriculture an industry and trade, which is actually not in conformity with the Indian agricultural tradition. Secondly, that a huge capital is required to be invested in agricultural sector and thirdly that a technical development is required in agricultural sector.

Abiding by the directions of hon. Chairman, Sir, I give my last suggestion regarding the subsidy. Today, it is a basic need to give remunerative price to the farmers, increase agricultural production and make farmers debt free and independent. In fact we should make efforts in this direction. The USA, Japan, Australia and other European countries give a subsidy of Rs. 363 Arab dollars to their farmers every year. The farmers there, are given so much of subsidy that the produce of Indian farmers does not stand anywhere as compared to them. So, the Government is required to pay attention towards the subsidy of farmers, which is rather being lessened.

At the end, I wish to say something regarding the planning commission. The planning commission, in the middle of night has decreased the level of poverty in its

statistics. It has changed the National sample survey. A special committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Lakdawala in the Lakdawala Commission and a clear estimate was presented in the 1993-94 sample survey report that 35.97 per cent people are below the poverty line. Around 36 per cent people were estimated to be below the poverty line and today this percentage has fallen down to 26 per cent and has been indicated in the budget. How come 10 per cent of poverty was eliminated in only one year? Number of people below the poverty line was decreased in one and a half year. Times of India published that the number of poor people itself has decreased. One cannot care for the people by merely decreasing their number in the statistics. It was therefore found that the statistics were manipulated. Previous average of one year was taken, but this time average of 30 days was taken and percentage was reduced to 26. This is very unfair. I have no control over the planning commission, but I request him to look into the matter. I challenge these facts of the planning commission and feel that the relevance of planning commission has declined. It has committed a forgery. How can the statistics decrease in one year with only 26 per cent people below the poverty line? Is there poverty alleviation in real terms or the purchasing power has increased? Are the farmers getting the required 2400 calorie food? How did the percentage come down, this is really difficult to understand. One more commission should be constituted above the planning commission to inquire into the Survey Conducted by it because this act has been done against the poor people. Statistics on the poor people are said to be wrong. I cannot tolerate this at any cost, and that is why I have raised this issue.

At the end, I wish to give one more suggestion. Hon. Minister has not made any provision in the budget to safeguard the farmers from famine and flood. Hon. Minister should make efforts that the farmers get remunerative price of their produce so that the farmers do not commit suicide and the hon. Minister should suggest some measures to save our farmers from the foreign competition created by the provision of the WTO. This is what I want to submit.

Lastly, I would say only one thing. There is a dire need of food security in the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, nothing can be done without food security. There would be no Hindu-Muslim riots in this country, but if proper arrangements are not made, then food riots would definitely take place. Our country should

have food security. Today, the situation is that Government godowns are full of foodgrains, but people are devoid of this grain in the village, therefore food security is very much required. It is a basic need. The Government should consider this issue....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you know how difficult it is to speak from there.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since you have ordered me to finish my speech, and the order of the Chair is always supreme, I finish my speech by reciting the following lines :-

*"Ek do zakhm hon. to bataoon, sara badan hai chhalni,
Dard bechara Kisano ka Pareshan hai, uthoon to
kahan se"*

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I drew the attention of the House to a very important issue and demanded that the Government must make a statement before the House rises for the day because the national security is at stake in the hands of this Government....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already raised this issue twice. Why are you raising it now? You have already raised it twice. Please sit down. You have already raised it twice, and the Government would have noted it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are for the debate on the farmers' issues. However, we want the intervention of the Treasury Benches, and we want the Government to make a statement before the House rises for the day....(Interruptions) The national security is at stake....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already raised this issue twice.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Member has already raised the same issue twice. You have raised it in the morning. Please

sit down. You have raised it in the morning, and you have also raised it on another occasion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have raised it in the morning.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Samata Party President, the B.J.P. President, and the Prime Minister's Office, all these people have been exposed today....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is the most important issue relating to the agricultural community.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have raised it twice. You have already drawn the attention of the House, and that is all. Please sit down. Kindly resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the debate on the farmers' issues to go on. Please allow me to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You allow me to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Let the Government make a statement....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You allow me to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order. Please

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dasmunsi, and Shri Scindia, please resume your seats. You allow me to speak. Now, we are discussing an important issue, that is, the farmers' issue.

You have already raised the issue on two occasions.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already raised it and I would inform you about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, would you not take your seats?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want the debate on the farmers' issue to go on?

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna) : Sir, it concerns national security...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Sir, it is a question of the security of the nation...*(Interruptions)* Sir, we would like to know from the Government... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

17.31 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should follow a procedure.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dasmunsi has already drawn the attention of the House in this regard once in the morning and again in the afternoon. He has raised it on two occasions.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the way to interrupt the proceedings.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should not interrupt the proceedings. We are debating an important issue—the issue of the farmers. You should give top priority to that.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing is going to happen today. You may raise it tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may raise it tomorrow. Under what rule do you want to raise this issue?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no rule. Please go back to your seats. You go back to your seats and tell me that you do not like to participate in the debate on the farmers' issue. It has been listed for discussion today.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would you not like to participate in the debate on the farmers' issue?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You raise this issue tomorrow. How can you raise it now?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please go back to your seats? We are discussing the issue of the farmers here. I repeat that we are discussing the farmers' issue today. You raise it tomorrow. You cannot raise it all of a sudden.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is this the way? This is not the way. You must follow a procedure.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must follow a procedure. You are sending a wrong signal to the farmers. Please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please give that book to me. Let me go through it and then I will see.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please give that book to me. I would go through it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must give time to the Government and you must give time to the Chair also.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : How can the Chair allow? The Chair will not allow immediately. You must give advance notice to the Government. You must show a copy of the report that is being mentioned. If they are satisfied, they will respond.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not proper. How will I be able to know the veracity of the report? I do not know whether it is true or false. You go back to your seats. You must follow the procedure.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can raise it tomorrow. I would request the leaders of the Opposition to ask their Members to go back to their seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not parliamentary procedure. You give the report to me. Let me satisfy myself about its veracity first.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you do not allow this debate on the most important issue of agriculture to continue, there is no option but to adjourn the House. Do you want the House to be adjourned?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is an important issue but I have no option except to adjourn the House. What do you want, adjournment or discussion?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have no other option.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

17.40 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 14, 2001/
Phalguna 23, 1922 (Saka)*

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