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Tuesday, March 19, 2002

Phalguna 28, 1923 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session

(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 19, 2002/Phalguna 28, 1923 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, treasury benches are vacant today...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Q. No. 221, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): What happened to the Treasury Benches? It is entirely vacant.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Are we running the House? The Government is running! Why are they not present here today?...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, today is 19th of March. Shri Vajpayee has completed four years of his tenure. So, the BJP Members were celebrating there. So, they will come a little latter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Chandra Dome is not present.

Now Q. No. 222, Shri Bikash Chowdhury–Absent.

What is wrong? Today all are absent or what? Dr. Ram Chandra Dome is absent. Shri Bikash Chowdhury is absent.

Now, Shri Rupchand Pal–Absent.

Shri Rupchand Pal is also absent.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: They have Party Congress in Hyderabad...*(Interruptions)* Some are celebrating and some are with the Congress.

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Foreign Funding to Madarsas

\+

*223. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have carried out any survey regarding foreign funding to madarsas in border areas of the country as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated February 24, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the outcome of survey;

(c) whether these madarsas are financed by Karachi based trust which has not followed the legal procedures specified under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act;

(d) if so, the number of madarsas found illegally receiving foreign assistance, State-wise;

(e) the names of the countries providing assistance to these madarsas; and

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

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) to (f) Experience shows that the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 [FCRA], in its present

form, lack adequate safeguards to check the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by the recipient organisations.

In order to strengthen the law regulating flow and utilization of foreign contribution, a proposal to enact a new legislation, replacing the existing FCRA, is receiving the Government's attention.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply given by the hon'ble Minister. This question relates to madarsas and reply given by the Minister does not contain answer to all the parts of question raised by us. Almost every political party has raised the issue of madarsas in the country. It has been said that madarsas are getting foreign aid. We have asked for Statewise details of madarsas getting foreign aid but no reply has been given in this regard. This issue is raised quite often outside the Parliament but madarsas are not specified. Outside the Parliament hue and cry is raised over this issue and an atmosphere is created to provoke Hindus and Muslims to fight each other. The Government is not replying to the question, what is the Government doing?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: I am repeating my question. Madarsas are getting aid from foreign countries. Do the Government not get any information which madarsas are getting aid from Karachi, Pakistan or ISI. Then why the Government is not telling the names of those madarsas.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir it is a specific question. The report published in Hindustan Times dated 24.2.2002 is regarding BSF inquiry, in which the question asked was how much money the madarsas got from an organization of Karachi. We have never told in the Parliament or outside Parliament how much funds a madarsas receive from a particular country or from Karachi. It is a specific question as to how much funds are received from Karachi and question regarding inquiry has been asked. We have not ordered BSF to conduct any inquiry and there is no inquiry report.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister just now is also not satisfactory. We should like to know why the Ministry of Home Affairs has not been directed to inquire into this matter? Just now the hon. Minister has said that instructions have not been issued to specify madarsas getting funds, why such instructions were not issued?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: In your question you have asked whether the news that appeared in 'Hindustan Times' regarding survey of foreign funding, is correct or not? The hon. Minister has replied this question.

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: The Minister has replied that no such instructions have been issued...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Since there was no need of issuing such instructions and that is why instructions were not issued...*(Interruptions)* we did not have any application for this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Why instructions were not issued. This issue is being raised throughout the country...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: There was no such application before the Ministry of Home Affairs...*(Interruptions)*. The Government will consider it if any such application is received...*(Interruptions)* How much money is received under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, how many such organizations are there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will an inquiry be conducted to find out how much funds are received from foreign countries...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Mandalji, an inquiry will be conducted if specifically any representation is given in this regard?

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a very specific question in the light of the statement that he has made just now.

There is a widespread confusion in the country that *Madarsas* are the mushroom growth centres of terrorists. This kind of a campaign has adversely hit the education of the poorest of the poor Muslims in large scale in rural areas, especially in border areas including the area that I represent.

Madarsas are run by two methods. There are *Madarsas* recognised by State Governments which run through their Boards and funded by the respective State Government. There are also *Madarsas* that are not recognised but are waiting for recognition. They are run by the contribution of JAKAT, *fitra* and *qurbani*, as per the basic Islamic principles and they contribute there. Those *Madarsas* carry the syllabus of the respective State Government. When I was a student of the primary standards, what I saw was that just as we used to read

Ramayani Katha and *Arjun Kahani*, in the *Madarsas* also only one chapter is read about the *kahani* of Nabi, and religious stories has contribution and faith. There is nothing wrong in that.

I am glad that the hon. Minister has come out with the truth. There is an impression that money is coming from Pakistan, etc. to train terrorists. Maybe, there are a few cases where the Home Minister should take cognisance and action. We are all for that. A general impression has been created that all the *Madarsas* are wrong. This impression should be dispelled.

I want to know specifically whether the hon. Minister would ensure that if law abiding citizens–be it Hindus, Muslims or Christians – who run educational institutions, either *Madarsas* or medical colleges, receive contributions as per law and under the supervision of the Government, with proper audits and checks, they are not prevented from carrying on with such institutions. I have presented before the hon. Minister such a case. As a result of the closure of institutions going on, minority children–be it Christians or Muslims–are deprived of education.

I want to know from the Minister whether he will ensure that. That is my question.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, as I said earlier, Foreign Contribution Regulation Act of 1976 is there. In accordance with the provisions of the act, any organisation can receive money and utilise it for specific purposes like education culture etc. which are mentioned in the Act. Such information is available with the Government.

So far as *Madarsas* are concerned, there are thousands of *Madarsas* in the country. As rightly said by the hon. Member, we cannot accuse all the *Madarsas*. All the *Madarsas* are not indulging in illegal activities. That is a fact. But Sir, ISI has already opened a *hawala* channel. There are intelligence inputs that some of the *Madarsas* are being exploited by the ISI by providing certain things.

So far as the question of mushrooming of *Madarsas* is concerned, it is a fact that in the border areas, in the last two or three years, many *Madarsas* have come up. For instance, according to the recent study, there are about 31,857 *Madarsas* in the country. We gathered this information from our intelligence inputs. We have not conducted any survey of *Madarsas* by the authorities dealing with Foreign Contribution Regulation Act or by any police agency. It is as per the intelligence inputs that we have arrived at this figure, and when we compare this figure with the figures over the last two or three years, there is an increase in the extent of the *Madarsas*.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question I would like to raise has already been mentioned by my dear colleague, Shri Dasmunsi.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, he did not reply to the specific questions that I put. I put the following questions. If *Madarsas*, both organised and unorganised and including those who get foreign receipts, continue their education in this fashion without violating the law of the land, will the Government ensure that they can run the *Madarsas* in that fashion? I have asked this because is a fear in various States, including my State, that *Madarsas* means a dangerous centre. I have seen both Hindus and Muslims studying together in *Madarsas*. I represent such an area. I say this with authority. Will the Government ensure that such *Madarsas*, which are running as per the law of the land, shall not be victim of this confusion and disinformation? There is a threat going on.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Any *Madarsas* which is running in accordance with the law of this land and if it is not indulging in any unlawful activity, definitely, Sir, we do not object to it, and if the hon. Member...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Can the Minister say whether he is in possession of any information as to the number of *Madarsas* which are engaged in unlawful activities? Can he table that information in the House for the knowledge of the Members?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: About general *Madarsas*, I gave you the figures. About the specific cases, if the hon. Members point out...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I will not point out. It is your duty. You are the Minister of State for Home Affairs. Are you in possession of any information that a particular *Madarsas* is engaging in unlawful activities?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: I do not understand why the hon. Member Shri Dasmunsi wants some action against *Madarsas*. I do not know.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You have been telling.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: I did not say.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Home Minister is telling that *Madarsas* are not indulging in anti-national activity. He is not in possession of any such information.

SHRI E. AHAMED: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is a concerted vilification campaign against *Madarsas*. In

the light of the reply that the hon. Minister has given to this House, I would like to ask the hon. members if he will be able to furnish the details of the funds made available to the charitable institutions of public nature in this country. Lest there should be vilification campaign against *Madarsas*, we would like to know that for the last five years, how much money has been received by these religious, cultural and social organisations in this country by foreign contribution not only in respect of institutions being run by Muslim community but also other institutions being run by Hindus and other communities? It will be only helpful to the House as well as to the country to know the quantum of amount received by various communities, including the Muslims.

In this connection, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a specific question. Under FCRA, even the contributions to a very *bona fide* institution from the fellow Indians living abroad, they will be sending contributions to the institution of their country, their State and their area, being withheld by invoking certain provisions of the FCRA. Will the Minister just go into the details and also enforce this statute in letter and spirit by which all the *bona fide* people will have the opportunity to receive the contribution from the foreign countries, especially from the Indians living in the foreign countries?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: We are happy to inform the hon. Member that in the last two-and-a-half years, there is not even a single case which has come up seeking prior permission to receive any amount from any foreign country. It was not held up, and all files have been cleared up. The Ministry of Home Affairs received not even a single complaint in this regard.

So far as the first part is concerned, the amount received by various organisations in this country under the FCRA is Rs. 3,924.63 crore in the year 1999-2000. This amount was received by 24,731 organisations in this country. The entire list has been compiled, it is kept in the Parliament Library, and it is available to every Member.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that an inquiry should be conducted in madarsas located in border areas having suspicious role...*(Interruptions)* Please let me speak. There is no doubt that madarsas located in border areas are being misused for anti-national activities. Chief Minister of a State, who does not belong to BJP but Chief Minister of West Bengal from Communist Party demands inquiry into this matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why inquiry has not been conducted so far in *madarsas* which are actually involved in anti-national activities and getting assistance from foreign countries. Evidences to this effect were found in Kolkata where persons arrested in connection with attack on American Trade Centre were found to be related to Madarsas. What other evidence than this is required in this matter. The Chief Minister of a State has appealed that role of madarsas is suspicious and these are getting assistance from foreign countries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister by when inquiry into this matter will be conducted and action will be taken against the responsible persons.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: It is a separate question about the letter written by the Government of West Bengal. We do not have that information. According to the available information, there are about 11,453 *Madarsas* in 12 Indian States which border Pakistan.

[Translation]

Out of these 3823 are located on Nepal border and 3315 on Bangladesh border.

[English]

Of these, the highest number of *Madarsas* is in West Bengal, that is, 2,116. From our side, we are sharing the intelligence inputs, we are also sharing the intelligence information with the State Government. If any irregularity is committed, we will take action against them.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard what the hon. Minister said, what the allies have said the Yogi Adiyanath has said. I come from an area where 40 per cent of the population is Muslims.

Sir, I have about 120 Madarsas in my constituency. I am helping them. I am giving money to these Madarsas from out of my MPLAD funds. The hon. Home Minister one day said in this House, in reply to my question, that he had no knowledge of the ISI activities in these institutions. He has not heard any such thing. He has mentioned that today also. But the allies parties of this Government, particularly one section of the hon. Members of Parliament is going around the country and saying that *Madarsas* are involved in ISI activities.

Sir, we are ready to co-operate with the Government in this regard. But let us know the names. We would not help those *Madarsas*. We would also make a propaganda against them. It is high time that something specific is done in this regard. Every State has a differing perception on this aspect. If there is a growth of Muslim institutions

that are found harbouring ISI activities in this country, then they are guilty and in that case we are equally with the Government to stop that.

Sir, the Abdul Kalam Trust has been formed by the Government of India with a view to helping the Muslim institutions. But for the last one year this Trust is not giving any money to anybody. In my Constituency after having paid the first two instalments, they have stopped giving money. Even after repeated communications they have paid any money.

Sir, in view of this, I would like to join the other hon. Members of the House in saying that instead of creating a smoke screen, let the Government give a clear picture in this regard. Let the Government tell us that these are the *Madarsas* that are behaving in this way and that they must not be helped.

Sir, in our State we have the *Madarsas* Board. This Board pays the *Madarsas* that are recognised and this Board does not pay the *Madarsas* that are not recognised.

Sir, would the Government tell us as to what steps they are taking to see that such a confusion does not arise and also the Muslim population in the country feels that their educational institutions are protected.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, specifically about all the *Madarsas* – as has been mentioned by the hon. Member, he also is giving money to them from the MPLAD funds – I would like to submit that they may be getting money, funded legally, from the religious institutions. We do not have any objection to that. But the ISI has opened international channels to fund these *Madarsas*. They are actually planning to exploit some of the students of these *Madarsas*. This is the information that we have. Therefore, we have issued a direction from the Home Ministry recently advising the State Governments, those having an international border, to take action against all those places of worship or religious institutions – not only *Madarsas*, any other religious institution–that are being used for anti-national activities under the provisions of the Religious Institutions (Prevention) of Misuse Act, 1988. We also have advised that there should not be any sweeping action or remarks...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, again the hon. Home Minister is creating a confusion here...*(Interruptions)* Sir, the Government must come forward with the names...*(Interruptions)* Please tell us the names...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, let the nation know about it...*(Interruptions)* Let them report to the Parliament that these are the *Madarsas* about which the Government has received information about their being engaged in various anti-national activities...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, regarding this particular incident where the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal had written a letter to the Union Home Ministry, I would like to submit that he may be having some specific information with him. It is a State subject. If at all anything is found in the *Madarsas*, then the State Governments would take action...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, terrorism is not a State subject...*(Interruptions)* Terrorism is not linked to any State or any district...*(Interruptions)* We would like to know whether, you being a part of a responsible Government, you would inform this House today, tomorrow or the day after bout the information that is available to you...*(Interruptions)* Why is the Government hiding it?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: You got your chance to ask questions and now allow us also to ask questions...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is a sensitive question. Please listen to the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, my answer is crystal clear. In the answer that I have laid on the Table of the House, I did not say anything about the *Madarsas*. In my reply I have clearly given the number of *Madarsas* and also have mentioned about the intelligence inputs. I have not made any specific allegations. I do not know why the hon. Member is repeatedly asking for the names of the *Madarsas* on which we have taken action. The Government has only directed the State Governments that if they find any illegal activities in these institutions, then they have to take action.

It is very clear that there is a mushrooming of *Madarsas*. It is well-known that ISI is actively involved in exploiting the students in the *Madarsas* all along the international border. To that extent if there is any specific information, I will definitely furnish it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has said that if there is any specific information he would furnish it to the House.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in

comparison to last 10-25 years the number of madarsas in border areas has increased abnormally during last three years. The hon. Minister should provide some information in this regard if he has. It has been written –

[English]

"The Government is planning to enact a new legislation."

[Translation]

Please give information regarding this legislation also.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, it is very difficult to collect reliable data on *Madarsas*. But, in a survey conducted by NCERT in the year 1973 it was reported that there were about 1,033 *Madarsas* spread all over the country. In May 1995, the Ministry of Human Resource Development reported that there were about 12,000 *Madarsas* in the country. Now there is an abnormal increase in the number of *Madarsas*, as I have already stated. According to us, now there are 31,857 *Madarsas* in the country.

If you take the border areas, in the Bikaner sector in Rajasthan there were 40 *Madarsas* prior to 1990; and the number of *Madarsas* constructed there after 1990 is 44. So, it is a mushrooming of *Madarsas*. In Jaisalmer, before 1990 there were 53 *Madarsas*; and 51 *Madarsas* have come up there after 1990. In Barmer 37 *Madarsas* were there before 1990; and 43 *Madarsas* have come up after 1990. There were 20 *Madarsas* in Gujarat before 1990; and 25 have come up after 1990....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: Who is raising them? Who are the people that are behind the construction of those *Madarsas*?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the floor to Shri Yerrannaidu.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question from the viewpoint of national integration and national unity. The number of *Madarsas* has been increasing year by year. The highest number of *Madarsas* are found in the Malda District of West Bengal. Where are these *Madarsas* getting funds from? They are teaching the ISI philosophy and distributing that literature to those *Madarsas*. Has the Government done any survey in this regard so far? If so, what are the findings of that survey? *The Times of India* reported the number of *Madarsas* and religious schools that are operating in each District along the international border. I am not satisfied with the information given by the Minister. His reply for Questions (a) to (c) is "No, Sir, does not arise." Without any information, how can we put our questions? On the question relating to Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, the reply given is that there are some lacunae and the Government wants to amend the Act to make it stringent. No further information is given by the Government on this. I, therefore, request that a half-an-hour discussion be allowed on this Question so that it can be discussed thoroughly. In the meanwhile, the Minister also can get more information based on which the discussion can take place. Sir, I would request that Half-an-hour discussion be allowed on the subject.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please allow half-an-hour discussion on this matter.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Yes, a half-an-hour discussion should be allowed on this.

SHRI PRAKASH PARANJPE: We want to know from the Government the areas in which this is taking place. Who are the people and which are the parties that are raising them? We want the additional information, not just figures. We want to know as to who are the people that are behind it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, I want to clear one thing.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you have allowed half-an-hour discussion on this, please fix the date for it so that the Minister can get full information...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him reply to Shri Yerrannaidu's question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Why a half-an-hour discussion? Sir, let there be a full discussion under Rule 193...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nobody is going to prevent you. You can have a discussion under Rule 193.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is Question Hour. He is answering the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down; he has to answer the question and he is answering the question.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is answering the Supplementary please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Basically as my friend Shri Yerrannaidu suggested, we have not conducted or we have not directed the Border Security Force to conduct any survey. Secondly, we have not asked any Government agency to conduct a survey about the *Madarsas*. Therefore, the answer goes like this that we have not made any survey...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: But now we are asking for conducting a survey. We are demanding that you may conduct a survey now...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is Question Hour. I am on my legs. Will you please resume your seats?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Will you please resume your seats?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have taken almost half-an-hour to discuss this Question. The whole House – most of the Members – wants a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this subject. If the hon. Minister agrees to have it, we will go to the next Question now. Do you have any difficulty in agreeing for a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this subject?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: May I have a word please? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to intervene.

This is a very sensitive matter and I am sorry that the hon. Minister does not know how to answer questions. He should have said that many information that he gets is from intelligence services and from the Government; and that such information are not be shared the common people. He should have said that he is not going to answer that question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that the hon. Minister agrees for a Half-an-Hour Discussion and if you allow it in this House, I do not know what will be said by both sides. I think, it will create more confusion and it will create a problem for the security of the whole nation.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: It should be held.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Yes it should be held, country may divide on that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, I want to say something...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Minister should get a hint from what Shri Chandra Shekhar said...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay, you can say whatever you want to say.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: With due respect to Shri Chandra Shekhar, I would like to point out that it is not correct that I did not answer anything. I have been telling continuously that we get the information as per intelligence inputs and I have furnished them. I have no objection and we are ready for Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Militant Activities

*224. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any nexus has been unearthed among militants in J&K, North-East and Naxalites in various States;

(b) if so, the nature of the nexus;

(c) whether Hawala operators have also been working as conduit for them as well as some politicians in their financial transactions;

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken so far in the matter; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check their activities?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There have been reports to indicate nexus between terrorists active in Jammu and Kashmir and in the North East for effective and coordinated actions. There are however, no confirmed reports of links between naxalites and militants of Jammu and Kashmir and North East. Government is aware of the attempts being made by various terrorist outfits in the country to forge links with each other.

(c) and (d) Terrorist outfits operating in Jammu and Kashmir and elsewhere in the country have been dependent on Pakistan and other sympathetic countries/ patrons for financial assistance which is extended by them through various channels including Hawala operators. A close watch is kept on the situation in this regard.

(e) 'Public Order' and 'Police' being State subjects, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps to counter terrorist activities in the State. Government has adopted a well coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of militants which includes strengthening the border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction between different agencies of the Centre and State Governments, neutralizing plans of militants and anti national elements by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc. As a result of coordinated action, several terrorist modules have been neutralized.

Funds are also reimbursed to the States under the Scheme of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure, incurred by the States on combating terrorist/militant/ extremist activities.

Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 have been promulgated under which 25 Terrorist Groups have been notified as Terrorist Organisations to *inter alia*, facilitate concerted action against terrorists, including their funding.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my question relates to terrorism and Hawala operators. Terrorist attack on Parliament, Red Fort and Godhara incident occurred due to intelligence failure. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have any information from where the terrorist groups are getting money, arms and ammunitions? Second part of my question is whether Hawala operators send money through couriers or terrorist groups are getting money from foreign countries or big cities for murdering people by accepting 'supari'. The laws like FERA and COFEPOSA are already existing and yesterday POTO has also been passed. Whole world has information about Hawala trade. Do the Government have list of Hawala operators and courier services which send information. I would like to know whether intelligence service provide information in this regard or not and failure is at which level.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, the militant outfits are not only operating in Jammu and Kashmir but are extending their areas up to Nepal. They are trying to establish contacts with the international terrorists and through *Hawala* channels they are getting money.

So far as details regarding nexus of the militants of Jammu and Kashmir is concerned, there are clear indications that they are having nexus with the ULFA militants. In a number of cases such a nexus has come to light.

So far as nexus between different naxalites is concerned, though they had some meetings yet there are no confirmed reports to show that they are having nexus with naxalite outfits. However, ULFA wants to utilise the services of PWG, which is naxalite outfit selling arms to them so that they can get money. They want to engage paramilitary forces by utilising the services of PWG. So far as Kashmir militants are concerned, they are having nexus with the ULFA militants and in a number of cases of this has come to light.

Khadri Saleem Ahmad *alias* Kamaluddin belongs to Hizbul Mujahideen. He was arrested on 31st July, 1999. During interrogation, it was clearly revealed that he established contacts with the ULFA outfit of Assam. Similarly, it has been established that Fakhrudin Ahmad, in-charge of the Hizbul Mujahedeen of Assam, acted as a coordinator. There have been a number of such instances wherein during raids and interrogation, a number of persons have been arrested as *Hawala* rackets.

I have got details. It is a voluminous document. I have got the names of the persons against whom during the course of interrogation nexus has been established and money has been recovered. Since most of the transactions were through *Hawala*, a number of FAX machines and telephones were used. After their arrests, these cases have been transferred to the Directorate of Enforcement and they are now dealing with these cases.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: I have got a newspaper report dated 2nd December, 2000 regarding *Hawala* with a caption "HC seeks ATR on Advani, Sinha

in Jain-*hawala* case". If the Minister has got the information regarding the number of politicians involved in this, I would like him to respond.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, there is no such information.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are in grip of Naxalite menace and serious incidents have occurred there during last several years. In your reply it has been stated that efforts have been made to establish coordination with various State Governments and provide required equipments and financial compensation to these. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many times and in which areas, Madhya Pradesh Government demanded assistance from the Union Government to take effective steps for tackling naxalite problem in the State during last three years.

And the details of the assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh by the Union Government in response to these demands. Will the Government provide information in this regard?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, we are providing security-related expenditure to those States which are affected by the naxalite menace. Fifty per cent of the expenditure which is borne by the States, will be reimbursed by the Central Government. Besides this, we are providing money for modernisation of the police force. For Madhya Pradesh, the annual allocation of Rs. 53 crore and the amount released so far is Rs. 47 crore. Apart from this, Rs. 5 crore have also been released last year to Madhya Pradesh for security-related expenditure.

Sir, earlier Rs. 200 crore were available for modernisation of police for the entire country. Now, it has been enhanced to Rs. 1000 crore by the Prime Minister. With the matching grant of Rs. 1000 crore by the respective State Governments, a total of Rs. 2000 crore are available for giving training to the police, for equipping them with sophisticated weapons, for providing them gypsies, and wireless equipment. So, in the process, Madhya Pradesh is also benefited.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, reply to my question has not come. I wanted to know the details of assessment made by Madhya Pradesh Government regarding its requirements and in comparison to the demand, assistance provided by the Union Government. Suppose there was requirement of Rs. 500 crore, did the Union Government give Rs. 50 crore. In this manner I would like to know to what extent their demand was fulfilled?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, if you have the information, you can give it. Otherwise, you can send the information to the Member.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, as regards modernisation of police forces, I have already submitted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What he asked is this. Has Madhya Pradesh Government sent any particular proposal? If so, how much you paid? If you have the details, you can give. Otherwise, you send the details to him.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, I will send the information to him.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is an established fact that one of the sources of funding for the militancy is narcotics and psychotropic substances. It has been observed that Afghanistan to Myanmar is an are where drug warlords live. The narcotic substances passed through our country and they eventually reach the insurgents inside the country for procuring arms, ammunition, and for creating problems. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister categorically how many people have been booked under the NDPS Act and what steps have been taken by the Government as per the UN resolution which was adopted in Geneva to decide action against narco-terrorism.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, I would require a separate notice for this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not connected with this question.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, it is connected because the main funding of militants come from narcotics.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You just go through the question. This is regarding nexus between militants in Jammu and Kashmir and North-East.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, it is a part of terrorism.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I do not think so.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Gujarat and Rajasthan are bordering States and Gujarat also has coastal area. With the increase in terrorist activities in Gujarat the number of infiltrators has also risen in the State and as a result of it Godhra incident occurred. The persons apprehended in this regard had connection with people outside the country...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not a connected question.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the sophisticated weapons required for checking the terrorist and extremist activities to given to them?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Varma, it has nothing to do with this question. I do not think it is a connected question. It is regarding nexus between the militants of Jammu and Kashmir and North-East.

SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Sir, due to the instances of gang wars, the problems of Government of Maharashtra have increased. I would like to know whether the Maharashtra Government has asked for new modern equipment and other things to be provided to the Home Department of Government of Maharashtra. If so, how much money has been provided so far.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, for the modernisation of police force of Maharashtra, the approved Plan for 2001 amounts to Rs. 166.20 crore. As regards utilisation position pertaining to 2001, it is Rs. 90.04 crore. The annual plan for 2001-2002 is Rs. 136.336 crore and the amount so far released is Rs. 68.16 crore.

SHRI PAWAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, it is proved beyond doubt that terrorist organisations of the North-East are supported and helped by the ISI. The hon. Minister has said in his reply that they have found some links between JKLF and ULFA. Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the terrorist organisation of North-East has set up their training camps in the international boundaries. It is because 97 per cent of its boundaries touch international border. They are helped by arms, money and everything. These terrorist organisations come at their sweet-will, they strike in Assam, and other States and go back. Does the Government have any plan to take up this problem with the neighbouring countries so that these terrorist organisation training camps could be dismantled?

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, we have already taken up this matter through our diplomatic channels with the neighbouring countries to curb this menace.

Innovative Housing Schemes

*225. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from any State Government including Kerala regarding Innovative Housing Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise, indicating the latest position in this regard;

(c) the number of proposals cleared so far;

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether the funds for Innovative Housing Schemes for the rural housing and habitat development has been released to the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

On the 131 project proposals under the Innovative Stream for Rural Housing and Habitat Development so far received from various District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) and other State Government Agencies, 74 project proposals have been approved while 10 could not be agreed to.

2. In respect of the remaining proposals (47), requisite information has been sought from the concerned Agencies. These proposals could be considered further only upon receipt of the requisite information. The details in regard to the project proposals received, their status and the funds released are given in the enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

Project proposals received from District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/State Government Agencies under innovative Stream for Rural Housing & Habitat Development since inception till date

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Status	Funds released
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Kurnool	Approved	25.00
2.	Prakasam	Approved	17.50
3.	Mehboobnagar	Approved	25.00
4.	Karimnagar	Approved	19.75
5.	Nellore	Approved	27.60
6.	Ranga Reddy	Approved	15.25
7.	Nellore	Approved*	0.00
8.	East Godavari	Under process	0.00
9.	Khammam	Under process	0.00
Arunachal Pradesh			
10.	Lower Subansiri	Approved	25.00
11.	Dibang valley	Approved	19.80
12.	Dibang valley	Not agreed to	0.00
13.	Upper Subansiri	Approved	22.25
14.	Upper Subansiri	Not agreed to	0.00
15.	Upper Subansiri	Under process	0.00
16.	Papum Pare	Approved	25.00
17.	West Kameng	Approved	17.62
18.	Lower Subansiri	Not agreed to	0.00
19.	Changlang	Approved	14.88
20.	Tawang	Approved	16.30
21.	Lower Subansiri	Not agreed to	0.00
22.	East Siang	Approved	25.00
23.	East Siang	Under process	0.00
24.	Tawang	Under process	0.00
25.	East Kameng	Approved	25.00
26.	East Siang	Under process	0.00
27.	Upper Siang	Approved	22.75
28.	Kurung Kumey	Under process	0.00
29.	Lohit	Approved	21.00
Assam			
30.	Cachar	Approved*	0.00
31.	Nalbari	Under process	0.00
Bihar			
32.	Jamui	Under process	0.00
Haryana			
33.	Gurgoan	Approved*	0.00
Himachal Pradesh			
34.	Sirmour	Approved	21.25
35.	Hamirpur	Not agreed to	0.00
36.	Mandi	Under process	0.00
37.	Lahoul Spiti	Under process	0.00
38.	Kullu	Approved	18.71
39.	Una	Under process	0.00
40.	Solan	Under process	0.00
41.	Kangra	Under process	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir			
42.	Srinagar	Approved	20.67
43.	Phulwama	Under process	0.00

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
44.	Raichur	Approved	23.00
45.	Bangalore	Approved *	0.00
46.	Bangalore Rural	Not agreed to	0.00
47.	Tumkur	Under process	0.00
48.	Belgaum	Under process	0.00
49.	Shimoga	Under process	0.00
Madhya Pradesh			
50.	Mandla	Approved	0.00
Maharashtra			
51.	Solapur	Under process	0.00
52.	Solapur	Under process	0.00
53.	South Solapur	Under process	0.00
54.	Solapur	Under process	0.00
55.	Satara	Approved	25.00
56.	Nanded	Approved*	0.00
57.	Latur	Approved	22.25
58.	Jalgaon	Approved	24.91
59.	Osmanabad	Approved	24.29
60.	Sindhudurg	Under process	0.00
Manipur			
61.	Bishnupur	Approved	25.00
62.	Imphal West	Approved	50.00
63.	Imphal East	Approved	24.85
64.	Thoubal	Approved	25.00
65.	Senapati	Under process	0.00
Meghalaya			
66.	South Garo Hills	Approved	24.75
67.	Ri Bhoi	Approved*	0.00
68.	West Garo Hills	Approved	25.00
Nagaland			
69.	Dimapur	Approved	25.00
70.	Phek	Not agreed to	0.00
71.	Mon	Approved	25.00
72.	Phek	Under process	0.00
73.	Wokha	Approved*	0.00
74.	Wokha	Under process	0.00
75.	Tuensang	Under process	0.00
76.	Zunheboto	Under process	0.00
77.	Wokha	Under process	0.00
78.	Mokokuhung	Under process	0.00
Punjab			
79.	Bhatinda	Approved	14.50
80.	Gurdaspur	Under process	0.00
Rajasthan			
81.	Dausa	Approved	23.00
82.	Pali	Under process	0.00
Sikkim			
83.	West District	Under process	0.00
Tamil Nadu			
84.	Cuddalore	Approved	45.10
85.	Tanjavur	Approved	49.90
86.	Dindigul	Not agreed to	0.00
87.	Madurai	Approved	43.75
88.	Erode	Approved	50.00
89.	Kanchipuram	Approved	45.00

1	2	3	4
90.	Trichi	Approved	20.00
91.	Dindigul	Approved	47.80
92.	Kanniyakumari	Approved	24.50
93.	Perambalur	Approved	25.00
94.	Dharmapuri	Under process	0.00
95.	Karur	Approved	17.18
96.	Tirunelveli	Approved	13.18
97.	Dharmapuri	Under process	0.00
98.	Thoothukudi	Approved	16.98
99.	Pudukkottai	Approved	19.85
100.	Tiruvallur	Under process	0.00
101.	Vellore	Under process	0.00
102.	Coimbatore	Under process	0.00
103.	Thanjavur	Under process	0.00
104.	Virudhunagar	Under process	0.00
105.	Namakkal	Under process	0.00
Tripura			
106.	North Tripura	Not agreed to	0.00
107.	North Tripura	Approved*	0.00
Uttaranchal			
108.	Garhwal	Approved*	0.00
109.	Uttarkashi	Under process	0.00
110.	Chamoli	Under process	0.00
111.	Uttarkashi	Under process	0.00
112.	Hardwar	Under process	0.00
113.	Udham Singh Nagar	Under process	0.00
Uttar Pradesh			
114.	Aligarh	Approved	24.52
115.	Budaun	Approved	24.78
116.	Bulandshahar	Approved	24.33
117.	Agra	Approved	24.75
118.	Etah	Approved	24.79
119.	Hathras	Approved	24.15
120.	Gautambudhnagar	Approved	24.38
121.	Moradabad	Approved	24.39
122.	Aouriya	Approved	25.00
123.	Lucknow	Approved	25.00
124.	Raebareli	Approved	25.00
125.	Hathras	Approved*	0.00
126.	Etah	Not agreed to	0.00
127.	Unnao	Approved	25.00
128.	Fatehpur	Approved	25.00
129.	Farrukhabad	Approved	25.00
130.	Firozabad	Approved	25.00
131.	Lucknow	Under process	0.00

*These projects have been approved subject to certain conditions.

SHRI A.C JOS: Sir, in the first instance, I want the protection from the Chair. Sir, my question has not been answered properly.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You straightaway ask your question because there is not time.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, except Kerala, everything is there. Sir, in 1970, the State of Kerala had established a popular housing scheme for allotting one lakh houses. In this effort, different agencies like corporation, corporate agencies, NGOs, etc. came together. So my question is this. Has the Government got a housing policy at all? If there is no policy, will the Government come out with a housing policy by enlisting all the corporate bodies and non-governmental agencies together to have a massive housing scheme throughout the country?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am sorry I could not satisfy my friend but I would be the last man to avoid any answer. I would humbly appeal to him to please go through the question. The question is whether the Government has received any proposals from any State Government including Kerala regarding Innovative Housing Schemes. This was the specific question.

The answer is given about all the States other than Kerala because we have not received any proposal from any State Government agency.

It is very clear. But, it is a fact that 44 applications have come from other organisations. You know how the Parliament functions and how the questions are answered. If the question is specific, the answer has to be specific. Since we have not received any representation or proposal from the Kerala Government, I said 'no'. Other proposals received from different States have all been given State-wise and district-wise. I have placed them before the House.

Since the inception of this scheme, 47 proposals have been received from different organisations and also NGOs. They have been approved for the State of Kerala and the amount has also been received. With regard to the status of proposals received from the State of Kerala, I can provide him with details separately, without taking the time of the House.

I would again humbly submit that the question was specific and the answer had to be specific. Moreover I seek your guidance. I saw the question which was received in the form of a telegraphic message. But there he had used a different language and in the question that was given to me the language was different. I am guided by the question which was given to me.

SHRI A.C. JOS: He has not answered the second part of my question. I asked whether the Government has formulated any housing policy. If not, will the Government formulate a housing policy taking all the corporate bodies into confidence?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Government has formulated a housing policy, both in the Rural Development Ministry as well as in the Urban Development Ministry, with particular emphasis on the people living below the poverty line. As far as my Ministry is concerned, I am concerned only with the people living below the poverty line. We have a programme to take care of these people. Twenty-five lakh houses are constructed annually under this housing scheme. One of the major portions is the *Indira Awas Yojana*; the second one is the innovative scheme where we find that the State Governments, Corporate Bodies, NGOs and other organisations also take part.

There is also a third scheme known as Credit-cum-Subsidy Scheme which is meant for people living above the poverty line where we give certain amount of credit and certain amount of subsidy. The fourth one is, as you are aware, the HUDCO scheme, which is a major organisation in the country looking after housing activities. We, in the Rural Development Ministry, give some equity to the HUDCO. They are also going for a massive housing scheme throughout the country. HUDCO Niwas is a programme initiated by them where the interest rates have been brought down recently. Our desire is to see that by 2010 all the people living below the poverty line are provided with *pucca* houses. That is the objective of the Government and we are moving in that direction.

SHRI A.C. JOS: The hon. Minister has mentioned about HUDCO. Not only in Kerala, but in many other States also there has been an inordinate delay in getting money from HUDCO. They are putting many restrictions to disburse the instalment. Will the Government look into it to see whether HUDCO is inordinately delaying the disbursement of instalments to the State Governments?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I have my officers on the Board of HUDCO. I will definitely consult my colleague Minister also, who is looking after the Ministry of Urban Development. I will also call the Chairman of HUDCO. If the hon. Member can give me specific instances where this delay has taken place, I can definitely ask the officers and give them the necessary direction. My knowledge is that the HUDCO Chairman has said in one of the public functions that if an application is given today, the applicant gets the response within one week. That is the assurance he has given. If things are going wrong, I will be happy to receive proper feedback from the hon. Members and take it up with the HUDCO to see that these delays are avoided in future.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that the reply given by the hon. Minister reveals that only six-seven districts of Maharashtra have been included under this plan. Maharashtra is the biggest State of the country. The Panth Pradhan Awas Yojana...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You, please ask the question, there is not much time.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the amount of funds given to Maharashtra, Government so far for Innovative Housing Scheme and 'Panth Pradhan Awas Yojana'. How many houses have been constructed so far under the said schemes and whether any clear-cut guidelines have been issued in this regard?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This question relates to innovative housing scheme.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is a different question. As per the information available with me proposals regarding ten districts were sent and out of that some proposals have been accorded approval and some are under consideration. There is no objection in considering a specific proposal if hon. Member sends it.

[English]

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Perhaps, the hon. Minister has recently introduced this Innovative Housing Scheme. I want to know a little bit of details like the cost and other things of this Scheme. The hon. Minister was telling that there are so many schemes like the Indira Awas Yojana, innovative credit housing and all those things. From the beginning, including the Prime Minister has assured in this House that Members of Parliament will have a say in allotment. It is not at all there. We do not know where the houses of the *Indira Awas Yojana* are standing. Members of Parliament are not all consulted even. Firstly, will the hon. Minister give any specific direction to the State Government to consult the Members of Parliament and also consider their request? Secondly, kindly give the details of the Innovative Stream.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Reddy, the hon. Minister has already given the details.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The objective of taking up innovative housing projects is to promote, to propagate innovative locally available technology, to construct houses through locally proven technology and as per the local geographical requirement. That is the purpose. Secondly, construction of a house does not mean constructing four walls only. It involves development of suitable sustainable habitats and initiatives that tend to themselves to superior habitat development.

Then if the State Governments, corporate bodies, voluntary organisations and also well-meaning social organisations come forward, we are assisting them. For the NGOs, we are giving Rs. 20 lakh per scheme. For the Government agencies, we are giving Rs. 50 lakh per scheme. The idea is that if the NGOs are contributing something from their side, the remaining money is being from the Government of India. We are giving Rs. 50 lakh to Government and semi-Government organisations. This is broadly about the Scheme.

With regard to the question raised by the hon. Member, Shri Reddy, you are all aware that it is a big issue which is pending since long. He asked about the involvement of hon. Members of Parliament with regard to the selection and identification of the beneficiaries in the *Indira Awas Yojana* and other housing schemes. Even before I became a Minister, this matter was raised a number of times on the floor of the House. I was wanting to have a meeting under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister along with the Leaders of Opposition. I must be frank in this regard. There are also senior Members sitting here with vast experience. There is a sort of contradiction between the State Governments' views and the view of the MPs. The State Governments are taking care of the needs, suggestions and proposals of the Members of their Legislative Assembly and are not giving weightage to those coming from the Members of Parliament. This is the reality. I have no hesitation to admit it...*(Interruptions)* The earlier guidelines were very clear to say that these houses should be given to people who are below poverty line and such people have to be identified by the village Gram Sabhas. Some people are taking shelter saying that it is being finalised by the Village Gram Sabha. In fact, I have received a number of representations from the MPs and also from others saying that Gram Sabhas are not actually entrusted with this responsibility but it is the officers who are finalising it.

So, there are some problems in this. I could not hold the last metering last time because of inconvenience of different leaders. I will take the earliest opportunity to hold the meeting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take up the matter because the Members of Parliament should also play a role in this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When the Chair has also made an observation, I will take it seriously. I, for one, am of the view that when Parliament is budgeting the entire amount and when it is allotting the money, the Members of Parliament, who are elected by the people, must also have some say with regard to monitoring. But this is a wider issue involving Centre-State relations. I will hold a meeting of all the party leaders and try to evolve a consensus so that there is no unnecessary conflict or friction between the Centre and the States.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

*221. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any scheme namely "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" pertaining to elementary education;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) the name of the States which have so far implemented this scheme alongwith the funds provided by the Centre, State-wise;

(d) the details of the State Governments which have so far submitted their project reports under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(e) whether there was any case of rejection of the project reports submitted by the State Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (f) The Government has launched the Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to pursue the goal of universal elementary education in a mission mode.

The objectives of the Scheme are as follows:-

- All 6-14 age children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, Alternate School, 'Back to School' camp by 2003;
- All 6-14 age children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007;
- All 6-14 age children complete eight years of schooling by 2010;
- Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life;
- Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010;
- Universal retention by 2010.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan provides for sustainable financing through long term partnership between the Central and State Governments on a ratio of 85:15 in the Ninth Plan, 75:25 in the Tenth Plan and 50:50 thereafter.

The programme envisages the preparation of district elementary education plans, reflecting community based habitation and village level planning.

These plans are appraised by teams constituted for the purpose, including representatives from the State Government. Based on the recommendations of the appraisal team, which are also discussed with the State officials, the plans are considered by the Project Approval board, in terms of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan norms and funds released according to the outlay approved. There has been no rejection of any plan so far.

Details of the Annual Works Plans for 2001-2002 approved for various States are given below:-

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of District Plans approved	Approved Outlay
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	53.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	3.57
3.	Assam	23	76.52
4.	Bihar	18	67.12
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	7.80
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Gujarat	23	41.56
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	16.18
9.	Haryana	19	4.96
10.	Jharkhand	22	13.36
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0
12.	Karnataka	27	65.09
13.	Kerala	14	23.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	64.62

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	35	104.49
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	7	18.71
18.	Mizoram	8	10.18
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Orissa	30	74.75
21.	Punjab	17	129.81
22.	Rajasthan	19	7.54
23.	Sikkim	1	1.46
24.	Tamil Nadu	30	68.63
25.	Tripura	4	10.48
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	25.79
27.	Uttaranchal	70	180.30
28.	West Bengal	17	35.47
29.	A & N Islands	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0
33.	Delhi	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	4	0.38
		512	1106.26

Educationally Backward Districts

*222. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

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

(a) whether the Government have identified the educationally backward districts, particularly in SC/ST dominated areas in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the development of educationally backward districts during the current five year plan; and

(d) the target fixed and achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 146 districts have been identified as Educationally Backward Districts (Statement-I).

(c) During the 9th Five Year Plan, the major schemes/ measures taken include;

(i) Relaxed norms for opening primary/middle schools,

(ii) Freeships/scholarships/fellowships, uniforms stationery, school bags etc,

(iii) Reservation of seats in admission in educational institutions,

(iv) Relaxation in cut off marks in admissions/ appointments,

(v) Priority to SCs & STs concentration areas in Universalisation of Elementary Education, Operation Blackboard, District Primary Education Programme, etc.,

(vi) Residential schools and Ashram Schools,

(vii) Hostels for SCs and STs,

(viii) Remedial and Special Coaching to improve academic skills, and

(ix) Preparation of text books in tribal languages.

Besides, funds have also been earmarked from the allocation under Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

(d) Appreciable progress has been achieved in the educational indicators of these sections of society i.e. Gross Enrolment Ratio, reduction in gender disparity, percentage increase in literacy rates and reduction in drop out rates (Statement-II). While no separate targets have been fixed under the schemes/programmes of the Ministry,

the effort has been to give priority attention to these sections of the society, including special focus to these districts, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which also lays special emphasis on these districts has been launched only recently and hence it is premature to report any significant achievement(s) thereunder.

Statement-I

List of Educationally Backward Districts

S. No.	Name of States & Districts
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Mahbubnagar
2.	Medak
3.	Nizamabad
4.	Karimnagar
5.	Nalgonda
6.	Warangal
7.	Adilabad
8.	Khammam
9.	Rangareddy
10.	Vishakhapatnam
11.	Vizianagaram
Arunachal Pradesh	
12.	Tawang
13.	Tirap
14.	East Kameng
Bihar	
15.	Aurangabad
16.	Begusarai
17.	Bhojpur
18.	Jehanabad
19.	Khagaria
20.	Nalanda
21.	Samastipur
22.	Saran
23.	Vaishali
24.	Araria
25.	Bhagalpur
26.	Gopalganj
27.	Katihar
28.	Kishanganj
29.	Madhepura
30.	Munger
31.	Nawada
32.	Paschimi Champaran
33.	Purbi Champaran
34.	Purnia
35.	Rohtas
36.	Saharsa
37.	Sitamarhi
38.	Siwan
39.	Darbhanga
40.	Gaya
41.	Madhubani
42.	Muzaffarpur
Chhattisgarh	
43.	Baster
44.	Sarguja
Gujarat	
45.	Banskantha
46.	Kachch
Jharkhand	
47.	Dumka
48.	Hazaribagh
49.	Palamu
50.	Sahibganj

1	2
51.	Deoghar
52.	Giridih
53.	Godda
Karnataka	
54.	Gulbarga
55.	Raich
Madhya Pradesh	
56.	Chhattarpur
57.	Guna
58.	Morena
59.	Panna
60.	Rajgarh
61.	Rewa
62.	Satna
63.	Sehore
64.	Shajapur
65.	Shivpuri
66.	Sidhi
67.	Jhabua
68.	Ratlam
69.	Betul
70.	Datia
71.	Dewas
72.	Dhar
73.	East Nimar
74.	Mandsaur
75.	Raisen
76.	Sagar
77.	Shadole
78.	Tikamgarh
79.	Vidisha
80.	West Nimar

1	2
Orissa	
81.	Koraput
82.	Bolangir
83.	Baleshwar
84.	Cuttack
85.	Ganjam
86.	Kalahandi
Rajasthan	
87.	Banswara
88.	Barmer
89.	Bhilwara
90.	Bundi
91.	Chittorgarh
92.	Dhaulpur
93.	Dungarpur
94.	Jaisalmer
95.	Jalor
96.	Jhalawar
97.	Jodhpur
98.	Nagaur
99.	Pali
100.	Swai Madhopur
101.	Sirohi
102.	Tonk
103.	Churu
104.	Udaipur
105.	Alwar
106.	Bharatpur
107.	Bikaner
108.	Ganganagar
109.	Jaipur
110.	Kota

1	2
111.	Sikar
Uttar Pradesh	
112.	Allahabad
113.	Bahraich
114.	Deoria
115.	Gonda
116.	Kheri
117.	Lalitpur
118.	Pilibhit
119.	Raibareli
120.	Shahjahanpur
121.	Sidharthanagar
122.	Sitapur
123.	Unao
124.	Banda
125.	Maharajganj
126.	Mirzapur
127.	Sonbhadra
128.	Azamgarh
129.	Barabanki
130.	Budaun
131.	Basti
132.	Bareilly
133.	Faizabad
134.	Gorakhpur
135.	Hamirpur
136.	Hardoi
137.	Jaunpur
138.	Mathura
139.	Moradabad
140.	Pratapgarh
141.	Rampur
142.	Sultanpur
143.	Varanasi
West Bengal	
144.	Birbhum
145.	Maldah
146.	West Dinajpur

Statement-II

(Figures in '000)

	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. **Enrolment**									
(a) **Primary**									
1980-81	44576	28112	72688	7213	3768	10981	3133	1527	4660
1999-2000	64103	49509	113613	11810	8625	20435	6139	4511	10650
% Increase	43.80	76.11	56.30	63.73	128.9	86.09	95.95	195.42	128.54

(b) **Upper Primary** (figures in 000)

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1980-81	13278	6568	19846	1621	602	2223	537	205	742
1999-2000	25082	16983	42065	3881	2420	6301	1804	1101	2905
% Increase	88.90	158.57	111.96	139.42	301.9	183.45	235.94	437.07	291.51

2. **Gross Enrolment Ratio**

(a) **Primary (I-V)**

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1980-81	99.00	66.20	83.10	105.40	57.80	82.20	94.20	45.90	70.00
1999-2000	104.08	85.18	94.90	103.57	80.53	92.41	112.68	82.73	97.70

(b) **Upper Primary (VI-VIII)**

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1980-81	52.10	27.20	40.10	41.40	16.20	29.10	28.20	10.80	19.50
1999-2000	67.15	49.66	58.79	73.57	50.33	62.49	70.75	44.79	58.01

3. **Dropout Rates**

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Primary	U.P.	Sec.	Primary	U.P.	Sec.	Primary	U.P.	Sec.
1980-81	58.70	72.70	82.46	60.16	76.84	86.91	75.66	86.71	91.18
1998-99	39.74	56.82	67.44	44.27	63.58	76.63	57.36	72.80	82.96

4. **Literacy Rate as per Census of India**

Year	All Categories		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961	34.44	12.95	16.96	3.29	13.83	3.16
1991	64.13	39.29	49.91	23.76	40.65	18.19
% Increase	86.21	203.40	194.28	622.18	193.92	475.63

Externally Aided Projects

*226. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some externally aided projects encompassing urban infrastructure, poverty alleviation and housing sectors are being implemented in various States, including Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of external aid received by the States and the projects on which it was utilized during the last three years;

(c) whether some more projects with external aid are likely to be undertaken in the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information available, the details of external aid received by the States/Union Territories from various external agencies for urban infrastructure, poverty alleviation and housing sectors during the last 3 years is at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The list of externally aided projects likely to be undertaken in the States/Union Territories is given at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of External Aid Received by the States from Various External Agencies for Urban Infrastructure, Poverty Alleviation and Housing Sectors during the last three years

(LC in Millions & Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Loan/Grant	Agreement Date	Loan/ Grant Amount	Terminal date of disbur-sement	LC= Local Currency INR= Indian Rupees	Utili-sation 1999-2000	Utili-sation 2000-01	Utili-sation 2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ADB - Asian Development Bank								
1.	1415-IND Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project	10-5-96	USD 85.000	30-6-2002	LC	15.369	16.738	7.275
					INR	66.679	76.802	34.475
2.	1647-IND Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project	1-12-99	USD 250.000	30.6.2005	LC	0.000	0.297	0.983
					INR	0.000	1.368	4.670
3.	1704-IND Karnataka Urban Development & Coastal Environment Management	19-5-2000	USD 175.000	30.6.2005	LC	0.000	0.089	1.304
					INR	0.000	0.416	6.189
4.	1826-IND Gujarat Earthquake Rehabili-tation & Reconstruction	26-4-2001	USD 500.000	30.6.2004	LC	0.000	0.000	80.000
					INR	0.000	0.000	375.535

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	1719-IND HUDCO Urban & Environment Infrastructure facilities	19-5-2000	USD 90.000	31-12-2006	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
6.	1720-IND ICICI Urban & Environmental Infrastructure facility	19-5-2000	USD 80.000	31-12-2006	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.373 1.732	0.354 1.706
7.	1721-IND IDFC Urban Environmental Infrastructure Facility	19-5-2000	USD 30.000	31-12-2006	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
8.	1550-IND HUDCO Housing Finance Project	6-11-1997	USD 100.000	—	LC	50.000	0.000	0.000
Gode Germany								
9.	4600452 HUDCO Promotion of Building Technology (HUDCO-III) AI 9065061	29-1-1991	DEM 10.000	30-6-1999	LC INR	0.210 0.420	0.002 0.005	0.380 0.834
10.	303695-HDFC-II AI. No. 9365800	14-2-1994	DEM 30.000	30-12-2005	LC INR	4.753 9.506	3.781 8.278	0.000 0.000
11.	DENG001 HUDCO V AI. No. 9565110	29-11-1995	DEM 35.000	30-12-1998	LC INR	0.888 1.776	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
12.	1542976 HUDCO VI AI. No. 9665944	31-10-1997	DEM 30.000	30-12-2000	LC INR	3.401 6.801	2.923 6.097	0.017 0.036
13.	23233038 HDFC-III (Low Cost Housing)	25-9-1998	DEM 30.000	30-12-2003	LC INR	0.500 1.000	1.751 3.816	5.148 11.198
14.	AI 9665944 HUDCO Hosing for economically weaker	31-10-1997	DEM 20.000	30-12-2000	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
GOFR France								
15.	FRGL 4009 Improvement of water supply & sewarage system KN 376 M	26-4-1996	FRF 47.941	31-12-2003	LC INR	0.000 0.000	9.488 5.944	4.620 2.963
16.	FRG 4201 Improvement of Water Supply Mgmt. in Kolkata	23-11-1998	FRF 35.999	21-6-2002	LC INR	0.000 0.000	9.389 5.886	7.205 4.522
17.	FRGG 3901 Bhubaneswar Development Authority (Waste Dev. Management Project).	5-2-1997	FF 1.900	31-12-2000	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	FRGG 3801 Public Health & Engineering Deptt. Jaipur	18-12-1995	FRF 6.500	31-3-2001	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
19.	FRGG 3902 Feasibility Study for Solid Waste Management CMC	13-11-1997	FRF 1.400	31-12-2001	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
20.	FRGL 3803 Delhi Water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking	30-4-1996	FRF 46.594	31-3-2001	LC INR	14.027 9.459	0.000 0.000	5.205 3.383
21.	FRGL 3805 Public Health Engineering Deptt. Jaipur	3-9-1996	FRF 13.686	31-3-2001	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
22.	FRGL 3806 Public Health Engineering Deptt. Jaipur	29-5-1997	FRF 4.976	31-3-2000	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
23.	FRGL 3804 Water Management Project for Jaipur	18-12-1995	FRF 5.300	31-3-2001	LC INR	0.909 0.620	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
24.	FRGL 4104 Up-gradation/Augmentation of Kangchup Water Supply	26-2-1997	FRF 31.650	31-12-2001	LC INR	25.949 17.738	3.763 2.387	2.338 1.520
GOJP Japan								
25.	IDP-102 Madras Sewarage R&F Improvement	28-2-1995	JPY 17.098.000	12-4-2002	LC INR	847.539 33.379	52.756 2.147	0.000 0.000
26.	IDP-121 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System	25-2-1997	JPY 14760.000	21-10-2007	LC INR	1114.700 41.490	1214.314 47.989	10899.079 414.087
27.	IDP-139 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-II	30-3-2001	JPY 6732.000	30-3-2008	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	4719.813 185.115
28.	IDP-109 Bangalore Water Supply & Sewarage Project	25-1-1996	JPY 28.452.000	26-3-2004	LC INR	2.714.068 104.263	3.754.250 150.030	3.462.947 138.277
29.	IDP-123 Kerala Water Supply Project Sanitation	25-2-1997	JPY 11.997.000	3-6-2006	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	IDP-110 HUDCO Urban Water Supply & Sanitation	25-1-1996	JPY 8.670.000	28-6-2004	LC INR	7522.539 280.914	1147.462 467.216	0.000 0.000
GOUK United Kingdom								
31.	UKG0 02 Cuttack Slum Improvement Project (LCG-1991)	23-5-1991	GBP 16.944	31-3-2002	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
32.	UKGG0 12 UK/India Cochin Urban Poverty Reduction Project	1-5-1997	GBP 11.469	31-12-2002	LC INR	1.382 9.435	1.772 11.782	0.000 0.000
33.	UKGGO 16 UK/India Cuttack Urban Services Improvement Project	20-10-1997	GBP 11.490	31-3-2002	LC INR	0.828 5.794	0.000 0.000	0.545 3.837
34.	UKGG0 17 Andhra Pradesh Urban Services Improvement for the poor	3-6-1999	GBP 94.413	31-5-2006	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	1.461 10.091
35.	UKGG0 22 Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the poor	3-6-1999	GBP 66.086	31-5-2006	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
36.	UKGG0 24 Calcutta Slum Improvement Project	1-1-1991	GBP 16.944	31-3-2002	LC INR	0.588 4.037	0.169 1.129	0.449 3.013
IBRD								
37.	TF-25573 West Bengal Municipal Development Project	17-9-1998	USD 0.469	31-12-1999	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
38.	3923-A-In Bombay Sewage Disposal	28-12-1995	USD 124.783	31-12-2002	LC INR	15.307 66.510	17.123 79.425	11.600 55.067
39.	4478-In Second Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	14-7-1999	USD 105.000	30-11-2004	LC INR	7.496 32.627	48.023 224.497	10.410 49.139
40.	P-362-In Calcutta Water Supply Sewarage and Drainage Project	23-7-1999	USD 2.500	30-11-2001	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.580 2.668	0.258 1.212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41.	3907-6-In Second Chennai Water Supply Project	20-11-1995	USD 80.500	30-6-2002	LC INR	19.876 86.322	15.694 72.385	4.923 23.434
42.	P 368-0-In Karnataka Water Supply Management & MS Project	23-12-1999	USD 1.500	2-6-2002	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000
OPEC								
43.	0693-P Shimla Sewarage Project	21-8-1997	USD 10.000	31-12-2002	LC INR	1.105 4.793	2.617 11.875	1.803 8.578
UNDP								
44.	IND/99/544 Capacity Development for Urban Governance	21-12-2000	USD 0.500	31-12-2002	LC INR	0.000 0.000	0.000 0.000	0.146 0.700

Statement-II

Details of Projects with External Aid Likely to be undertaken in various States

S. No.	State	Agency	Name of the Project
1.	Delhi	World Bank	Delhi Water Suppply & Sanitation Project
2.	Karnataka	World Bank	Karnataka Water Supply Management and Municipal strengthening project
3.	Maharashtra	World Bank	Middle Vaitarna IV Mumbai Water Supply Project
4.	Andhra Pradesh	World Bank & UNCHS	Hyderabad CDS initiative-Cities Alliance Programme
5.	Andhra Pradesh	World Bank	Andhra Pradesh Urban Poverty Reduction Project
6.	Gujarat	World Bank	Gujarat Urban Reform Project
7.	Andhra Pradesh	World Bank	Urban Poverty Reduction Programme for Hyderabad—Support from Italian Cooperation
8.	Maharashtra	World Bank	Mumbai Urban Transport Project
9.	Chhattisgarh	World Bank	Chhattisgarh Poverty Reduction Programme
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Netherlands	Inception Phase of the Green Hyderabad Programme
11.	Maharashtra	German	Nagpur Slum Improvement
12.	Multi State Poverty Alleviation Project	Italian	Urban Poverty Reduction Programme in India

Issue of Identity Cards

*227. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue identity cards/citizen cards to all the citizens of the country to check the illegal migration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken a decision to issue tamper proof Identity Cards to all the villagers living in the 10 k.m. border belt to check infiltrators from the various borders;

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

(e) whether any criteria has been fixed for issuance of such Identity Cards;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any time schedule has been fixed to complete the task; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (h) A proposal to issue Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to Indian citizens, including the people residing in the border areas of the country, is receiving the Government's attention.. These cards apart from providing a credible identification system, may have multifarious uses.

The issue of MNICs would involve creation of an Identification system for more than one billion citizens, streamlining the existing machinery for the registration of births and deaths at the grass root levels and choices of institutional as well as technological options for the creation of an integrated data base of personal identities capable of being continuously updated. The Government would finalize its decision only after an in-depth examination of all relevant issues and after making necessary preparations, including the legal backing to the scheme.

Disinvestment of Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.

*228. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sold out 74% of Government stake in Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. to Zuari Maroc Phosphates Pvt. Ltd. below the reserve price recommended by the Global advisers;

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

(c) the details of the assets and capital investment in the Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.;

(d) whether any agreement has been signed with regard to the fate of workers, payment of their wage, their other statutory arrears and the liabilities of the company; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) For the sale of 74% of Government's stake in Paradeep Phosphates Limited, the Advisors recommended the reserve price by giving weightage to valuations obtained by Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and Replacement Based Asset Value. This was a deviation from the usual practice of setting the reserve price on the basis of DCF valuation alone and did not conform to the guidelines of the Ministry on the subject.

PPL has been incurring losses since inception. There had been two financial restructurings previously in March 1994 and March 2000, yet the company continued to incur losses. As of 31st March 2001, the net worth of the company was barely Rs. 1.15 crore that too after third financial restructuring effective from 31/3/01. The outstanding liabilities of PPL as on 31/3/01 amounted to Rs. 856.34 crore. In addition there was an outstanding Government of India's loan of about Rs. 200 crore. In 2001-2002 the average net loss of PPL has been about Rs. 10-12 crore every month. Taking into account the recommendations of the Inter Ministerial Group/Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment and other relevant factors, the Government decided to accept the bid of Rs. 151.70 crore. This was well above the DCF valuation but was marginally below the reserve price recommended by the Advisors.

As on 31st March 2001 the Net Fixed Assets of the company were Rs. 303.08 crore and Capital Investment

was Rs. 670.69 crore. Because of heavy losses that were being incurred every month, by 31st March 2002, the net worth of the company would have fallen to around minus Rs. 120 crore.

(d) and (e) The Shareholders' agreement provides that the strategic partner shall cause the Company to honour all the outstanding contracts and commitments and ensure timely payment of all the existing debts and/ or liabilities of the Company outstanding as on the Closing Date. In addition, the agreement provides for specific clauses for protection of the interest of the employees, which are indicated in the enclosed Statement. The successful bidder has committed in writing that it would, within 30 days of becoming a strategic partner, implement the pending wage/pay revision prospectively and further that discussion regarding payment of arrears would be initiated immediately and modalities of payment of arrears finalised within 90 days.

Statement

Extracts from the Shareholders' Agreement

Recitals

F. The Parties have agreed that all Employees (defined hereinafter) of the Company on the date hereof will continue in the employment of the Company.

G. The Strategic Partner recognizes that Government in relation to its employment policies follows certain principles for the benefit of the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Physically handicapped persons and other socially disadvantaged categories of the society. The Strategic Partner shall use its best efforts to cause the Company to provide adequate job opportunities for such persons. Further, in the event of any reduction in the strength of the employees of the Company, the Strategic Partnership shall use its best efforts to ensure that the physically handicapped persons are retrenched at the end.

Articles

Article 4.4 Approval of Matters

(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement or in the Articles of Association or otherwise permitted under the Act, no obligation of the Company or any of its subsidiaries shall be entered into, no decision or the determination shall be made and no action shall be taken or with respect or the Company or any of its subsidiaries in relation to the matters identified in Schedule I, unless such obligation, decision or action, as the case may be, is approved;

(i) If at any meeting of the Company's shareholders duly called for the purpose of considering such obligation, decision or action, then subject to the provisions of sub-clause 4.8 (e), by the affirmative vote of the Government cast at such meeting;

(ii) If at any meeting of the Board, then subject to the provisions of sub-clause 4.3 (f) by the affirmative vote of at least one nominee director of the Government (or, in the case of Board resolutions by circulation by the approval to such resolution in writing by at least one nominee director of the Government).

Schedule I

Matters Requiring Special Consent

(XXV) For 5 (five) calendar years after the Closing Date, any adverse change in the pay scales or in the pension or retirement benefits to Employees of the Company as of the Closing Date from the pay scales or pension or retirement benefits available to such Employees as of the Closing Date.

Article 5.6 Sale of Equity Shares to the Employees of the Company

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in Clauses 5.1 (b) and 5.3, Government shall at its sole discretion at any time after the lapse of 6 (six) months from the Closing Date, have the option of selling from its shareholding, Equity Shares representing not more than 5% (five percent) of the Restructured Equity Share Capital of the Company, to the Employees of the Company in the manner as decided by the Board. In the event that Government exercises its option to sell part of the Equity Shares held by it to the Employees, the Employees shall be issued fresh share certificates for the Equity Shares transferred to the Employees if such Equity Shares are not held in a dematerialized form. The Parties agree that upon the completion of transfer, the Equity Shares transferred to the Employees pursuant to this Clause 5.6 shall not be subject to any restrictions in this Agreement, whether by way of a voting arrangement or a right of first refusal.

7.2 Principal(s) and Strategic Partner's Representation, Warranties and Covenants

Article 7.2 (e) Each of the Strategic Partner and the Principal(s) shall not retrench any Employees of the Company for a period of 1 (one) year from the Closing Date other than any dismissal or termination of Employees of the Company from their employment in accordance

with the applicable staff regulations, standing orders of the Company and applicable Law; provided however, that after the aforesaid period of 1 (one) year no retrenchment of an Employee shall be undertaken unless the affected Employees is given benefits that are equal to or exceed the Maximum Benefit;

(f) Subject to sub-clause (e) above any restructuring (including any reduction) of the employee force of the Company shall be implemented in the manner recommended by the Board and in accordance with applicable Laws and the Strategic Partner and Principal (s) shall ensure that the Company offers to the Employees, an option to voluntarily retire on terms that are not, in any manner less favourable than Maximum Benefit;

Maximum Benefit defined in Article 1.1 reads as "Maximum Benefit shall mean employees benefits which are the higher of (a) the terms of the voluntary retirement scheme as provided by the Department of Public Enterprises (Government of India) guidelines and applicable to the Company on the Closing Date or (b) the terms of the voluntary retirement scheme as applicable to the Company on the Closing Date.

Sexual Exploitation of Children

*229. DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government have endorsed Yokohama Declaration for action at national, regional and international level to eradicate commercial and sexual exploitation of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of countries which have pledged to adopt this Declaration;

(d) whether a permanent machinery has been constituted to oversee its implementation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) 138 countries, including India, sent delegations to the Yokohama Conference organised by Government of Japan, in collaboration with UNICEF, ECPAT International and the NGO Group on the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The conference adopted the Yokohama Global Commitment which included an Explanation Statement by India. In that Statement it was made clear that reference to extra-territorial criminal laws in the said Commitment is intended to ensure that the offender is tried in the country in whose jurisdiction the offence is committed; if he can not be so tried by virtue of his being not present in that country and his being not extradited for facing trial, he is tried in the country of which he is a national or in the country of which he a habitual resident or in the country where he is present. Statements have also been made by U.S., European Union, Iran and the group of Arab and African States.

(d) and (e) The Commitment does not include any specific mechanism for overseeing its implementation. Trafficking of children is an offence under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA), and the IPC administered by the States/UTs. The Government has taken the following steps to prevent trafficking of children;

(i) Drawn up a National Plan of Action (1998) and constituted a Central Advisory Committee to combat trafficking, rescue and rehabilitate victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation, and activate legal and enforcement systems to strengthen implementation of the ITPA.

(ii) Set up State Advisory Committees on Trafficking for the same purpose, devolving authority and seeking to mobilize greater state resources in the fight against trafficking.

(iii) The Department of Women & Child Development (DWCD) has issued guidelines to the States for effective implementation of the Plan of Action and regularly reviews State action.

(iv) The DWCD is presently reviewing the existing legal framework including the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act.

(v) DWCD has undertaken regional efforts, in alliance with NGOs, to create greater awareness of the dimensions of trafficking and increase sensitivity to victims among Government departments, the police and judiciary, as well as within civil society at large.

(vi) The National Commission for Women is conducting active advocacy against trafficking in partnership with NGOs. It has conducted 20 workshops all over the country and has prepared a comprehensive Report on the subject.

(vii) Concerned State Governments have enacted legislation to prohibit Devdasi and prevent Jogin tradition of sexual exploitation.

(viii) Profiling NGOs that are engaged in tackling trafficking and helping to rehabilitate victims.

(ix) The DWCD has initiated a new scheme called SWADHAR for women in difficult situations applicable to victims of trafficking also. The Scheme provides for shelter, counselling, medical assistance, vocational training to rescued victims.

(x) DWCD has formulated a model grant-in-aid scheme for assistance to NGOs to combat trafficking in source areas, traditional areas and destination areas through prevention, rescue and rehabilitation. Emphasis is placed on counselling, non-formal education and vocational training.

(xi) DWCD has notified officers of the level of Inspector and above in the CBI as Trafficking Police Officers for investigation of inter-state trafficking cases.

(xii) The DWCD has proposed to the Ministry of Home Affairs to set up a nodal agency for combating and monitoring of trafficking.

(xiii) The NHRC and DWCD have initiated a Survey on trafficking within the country. The study will also investigate the casual and behavioural aspects of all agents in trafficking. The DWCD has also commissioned a Survey to go into the magnitude of the problem, an estimate of the numbers involved and trafficking routes.

European Union Funded Tribal Development Projects

*230. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some European Union-funded tribal development projects have been launched in some States;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which these projects are being launched;

(c) the funds sanctioned by the European Union for launching those projects; and

(d) the funds received from the European Union, released by the Centre, to the States and actually utilized State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No Sir, European Union has not funded any project through Government of India or State Governments.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

CAG Report of ICDS Scheme

*231. SHRI ARUN KUMAR:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

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

(a) whether the CAG in its report has mentioned that Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme has failed to provide benefits to the target groups;

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

(c) whether some States diverted the funds for some other purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have detected any discrepancy in sanctioning and operating of projects and only 39% of World Bank funds have been utilised; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) The last Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Report No. 3 of 2000) is a performance appraisal of the impact of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and the delivery of services thereunder during the period 1992-1999. It has commented on the objectives, implementation and impact processes, shortfalls in the targets, discrepancies in the distribution of supplementary nutrition and delivery of services.

While the Report has pointed out 75 percent attainment of target set for number of ICDS Projects, significant co-operation and assistance by international agencies in implementation of the Scheme, it has also mentioned that 25 percent of the blocks in the country remained uncovered under ICDS, slow rate of the decline of Infant Mortality Rate, at 72 per cent thousand in 1996, discrepancies in distribution of supplementary nutrition by the State Governments, vacant posts of ICDS functionaries in some States, less provision for supplementary nutrition by the State Government, non-provision of therapeutic food in some States and deficiency in health input delivery e.g. immunization and health check-up.

(c) and (d) The aforesaid Report indicates that an amount of Rs. 35.99 crore was kept in civil deposits, Rs. 45.16 crore in personal deposits and Rs. 38.91 crore in saving bank by some States. However, the Report does not disclose actual diversion and/or utilization of central funds under the ICDS scheme for other purposes. The feedback received from States suggests that the money was kept in civil deposit/saving bank pending utilization of funds.

(e) and (f) Out of 454 projects sanctioned under World Bank associated ICDS-II Project, 452 projects had been operationalised upto 31.3.99. Though 39% of the total committed World Bank assistance was disbursed upto 31.3.99, the concerned States had incurred expenditure to the extent of more than 59%. The Project has since picked up and 85.8% of World Bank assistance has been utilized upto December, 2001.

Delhi Metro Rail Project

*232. SHRI Y.V. RAO:
SHRI SUBODH ROY:

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

(a) the time by which the second phase of Delhi Metro Rail Project is likely to be started and completed;

(b) whether there is any possibility for the said project to face cost over-run in case it is not completed within the scheduled period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) Second phase of Delhi Metro Rail Project has not been sanctioned so far. As such the likely date of start and completion for the phase cannot be given at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Conservation of Coastal and Marine Environment

*233. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any action plan for the proper conservation of coastal and marine environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Ocean Awareness Programme has been launched by the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and achievements made thereunder during the Ninth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the programme of Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM), the Department of Ocean Development have developed a draft ICMAM Plan for Chennai demonstrating the use of scientific tools and techniques like GIS, remote sensing and mathematical modelling which are useful in analysing issues and problems like coastal erosion, accretion, pollution and for conservation of a like ecosystem, namely Pulicat. Attempts are being made to prepare similar plans for Goa and Gulf of Kachchh.

Under a Programme of Ministry of Environment & Forests, action plans for management of mangroves and corals have been prepared by the coastal States and Union Territories. Further, as per the requirement of Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991, of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, each of the coastal States/Union Territories have prepared coastal zone management plans, which aim to protect coastal ecosystems like mangroves, coral reefs, etc, taking into consideration the region-specific issues along the coastal zone. Thirty mangrove and 4 coral reefs areas in the country have been identified for extensive conservation and management. Overall increase of 615 sq. kms of mangrove area in the country has been noticed during the period 1991-1999.

(c) and (d) The Department of Ocean Development has not launched any specific Ocean Awareness Programme. However, to protect and create awareness on ocean technology and other developmental activities in the ocean sector, the department participates in exhibitions in the country and abroad. Further, the department also provides part funding for the conduct of seminars/workshops on ocean related topics. During the 9th Plan period the department had participated in 17 major exhibitions and part financed the conduct of over 120 scientific seminars/symposia dealing with subjects in the ocean sector.

[Translation]

Schemes for Upliftment of Women

*234. SHRI NAGMANI:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

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

(a) the details of schemes launched by the Government for the upliftment of women and providing them employment and training, particularly for imparting them vocational training, especially in rural areas during the last three years;

(b) whether these schemes have created the right impact on the life of women;

(c) the amount allocated/utilized during the said period, State-wise and Scheme-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to launch some other schemes for the upliftment of women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (c) The Government has not launched any new scheme specifically for the employment and training of women during the last three years. However, three new schemes for the upliftment of women have been launched. Brief details of these schemes are as follows:

I. Distance Education for Women's Development and Empowerment — The scheme introduces a certificate course through Distance Education Mode to train self help group (SHG) workers.

II. Swayamsidha – is an integrated scheme for women's empowerment. It is based on the formation of women into self help groups (SHGs) and aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes.

III. Swadhar – The scheme has been designed with flexible and innovating approach to cater to the requirement of various types of women in distress in diverse situation under different conditions. The scheme provide shelter, counselling and training for women in difficult circumstances who do not have any social and economic support.

The State-wise amount allocated during the said period are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The schemes have benefited the targeted women.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal at present.

Statement

1. Swayamsidha (Started 2000-2001)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1998-1999 (The scheme not started)	1999-2000 (The scheme not started)	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	11.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	3.16
3.	Assam	-	-	7.68
4.	Bihar	-	-	16.95
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	7.68
6.	Goa	-	-	2.41
7.	Gujarat	-	-	8.43
8.	Haryana	-	-	4.92

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	–	–	3.66
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	–	–	4.92
11.	Karnataka	–	–	6.67
12.	Kerala	–	–	6.17
13.	Madhya Pradesh	–	–	10.68
14.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	5.92
15.	Maharashtra	–	–	10.68
16.	Manipur	–	–	2.41
17.	Meghalaya	–	–	2.91
18.	Mizoram	–	–	2.41
19.	Nagaland	–	–	3.16
20.	Orissa	–	–	10.68
21.	Punjab	–	–	5.42
22.	Rajasthan	–	–	8.43
23.	Sikkim	–	–	2.41
24.	Tamil Nadu	–	–	12.69
25.	Tripura	–	–	2.41
26.	Uttar Pradesh	–	–	25.23
27.	Uttaranchal	–	–	4.41
28.	West Bengal	–	–	11.44
29.	A & N Islands	–	–	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	–	–	0.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	–	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	–	–	0.00
33.	Delhi	–	–	2.66
34.	Lakshadweep	–	–	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	–	–	2.41
	Total	–	–	210.20

2. Swadhar – This is very new scheme. The funds yet not released.

3. Distance Education for Women's Development and Empowerment–

Under this scheme the funds released to Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) directly and not to State-wise.

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Funds Released
1998-1999	90.00
1999-2000	—
2000-2001	141.00

[English]

Setting up of District Planning Committees

*235. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the States to constitute District Planning Committees;

(b) if so, whether all the States have constituted such Committees;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of States that have not constituted the Committees so far; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) According to Article 243-ZD of the Constitution, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are required to set up District Planning Committees (DPCs). A statement indicating the available status of constitution of DPCs is enclosed.

The State Chief Ministers and Administrators of Union Territories have been advised to ensure setting up of DPCs at the earliest. In the Conference of the Ministers of State incharge of Panchayati Raj held on 11th July, 2001 at New Delhi, it was resolved that the State Governments and UT Administrations would set up DPCs by the end of December, 2001 and they have been requested to intimate the steps taken in this direction.

Statement

Status of District Planning Committees

S. No.	States/UTs	Status of Constitution of DPCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradsh	Not constituted
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not constituted
3.	Assam	Not constituted
4.	Bihar	Not constituted
5.	Chhattisgarh	Constituted
6.	Goa	Not constituted
7.	Gujarat	Not constituted
8.	Haryana	Only in 16 Districts. Rest under consideration
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Only in 7 Districts out of 12. Minister is Chairperson of DPC
10.	Karnataka	Only 5 Districts. Rest under consideration
11.	Jharkhand	Not constituted
12.	Kerala	Yes, Chairman of District Panchayat (DP) is Chairman of DPC
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes. District incharge Ministers are Chairpersons
14.	Maharashtra	Not constituted
15.	Manipur	Yes in 2 districts out of 4. Adhyksha, DP is Chairperson
16.	Orissa	Only 6 Districts. Rest under consideration
17.	Punjab	Not yet but constitution is under active consideration
18.	Rajasthan	Yes. Chairman of DP is Chairman of DPC
19.	Sikkim	Yes
20.	Tamil Nadu	Yes. Chairperson, DP is Chairperson of DPC

1	2	3
21.	Tripura	Not constituted
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes. Ministers incharge of Districts are Chairpersons
23.	Uttaranchal	Not constituted
24.	West Bengal	Yes. Chairperson, DP is Chairperson of DPC
25.	A & N Islands	Yes. Chairman of DP is Chairman of DPC
26.	Chandigarh	Not constituted
27.	D & N Haveli	Yes. Chairman, DP is Chairman of DPC
28.	Daman & Diu	Yes. Chairman, DP is Chairman of DPC
29.	Lakshadweep	Yes. Collector cum Dev. Commissioner is Chairperson
30.	Pondicherry	Not constituted. Panchayat Elections not held so far

The 73 Amendment Act is not applicable in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Jammu & Kashmir and NCT of Delhi are yet to adopt the provisions of this Act.

Private/Public Partnership In Rural Development

*236. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Summit on Private/Public partnership on rural development was held recently;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a task force to promote private/public partnership in rural development;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) A National Summit on Public-Private Partnership for Rural Prosperity was held in New Delhi on 16th October, 2001 when the Hon'ble Prime Minister called upon Government and Industry to together make rural prosperity the 'mantra' of the decade. The Summit was attended by industrialists and corporate representatives who expressed keen interest in establishing a meaningful partnership to accelerate the process of development of the rural areas. The Presentations made, *inter alia*, covered themes like the development of rural infrastructure.

2. In order to promote private/public partnership in rural development on a sustained basis, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) have been advised to nominate representatives on a Task Force to be set up for the purpose.

Indo-UK Science Festival-2002

*237. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-UK Science Festival 2002 was held in some important cities of India during the month of January;

(b) if so, the details regarding theme of the festival;

(c) the name of the places where this festival was held; and

(d) the extent to which it was useful to our country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The British Council and the British High Commission in India organized a Science Festival 2002 in important cities of India, from 7-18 January, 2002 which highlighted the best of British science.

(b) As per the information received, the focus was on Biomedical research, Biotechnology, Digital Communication, and Environment where both the UK and India have substantial strengths. As a part of the Festival, besides organization of a series of lectures, by visiting British Scientists in the indicated topics, the focus was also on organizing exhibitions and science education events in important cities.

(c) The Festival was organized in Chandigarh, New Delhi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Kolkatta, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram.

(d) Several eminent British and Indian scientists participated in the Festival with the objective of strengthening the India-UK science and technology relationship. They contributed to panel discussions, public lectures and workshops on contemporary research and innovative ideas to promote scientific partnership and cooperation.

Science and Technology Policy

*238. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Science and Technology Policy is under formulation in view of needs of 21st century;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the policy is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) On the basis of an extensive process of consultation at the national level with scientists, technical professionals, academics, social scientists, administrators and other persons of eminence, a draft document has been prepared for the consideration of appropriate levels in the Government for adoption and approval.

Improvement in Water Supply and Sanitation

*239. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government felt that considerable investment is necessary over the next decade to improve the water supply and sanitation facilities in the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the whether a working group has estimated the requirement of funds for achieving certain percentage of population coverage for providing these facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the actual amount of funds allocated by the Government for this purpose during 2001-2002;

(d) the amount of funds released to Maharashtra in this regard;

(e) whether a meagre percentage of required amount has been allocated for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission provided an outlay of Rs. 18,624 crores (Rs. 17,760 crores under State Sector and Rs. 864 crores under Central Sector) during the 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) as against the recommendation of the Working Group on Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Sector to provide Rs. 51,284.20 crores for coverage of the urban population with drinking water supply and sanitation facilities to the extent of 100% and 75% respectively besides other facilities by the end of the 9th Five Year Plan (i.e. March 2002). The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007) has assessed a total requirement of Rs. 77,856 crores for achieving 100% coverage of urban population with water supply facilities, 75% with sewerage and sanitation facilities, 100% with urban drainage facilities and 300 class-I cities (1991 Census) with proper solid waste management.

(c) and (d) The actual amount of funds allocated by the Government for this purpose during 2001-2002 is as under:-

(Rupees in crores)

	All India	Maharashtra
(i) State Sector – Rural & Urban Water Supply and Sanitation	5,972.24	734.55
(ii) Centrally Sponsored Accelerated (Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for towns of less than 20,000 population (1991 Census)	95.00	5.94
(iii) Centrally Sponsored Low Cost Sanitation (LCS) Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers	39.80	Nil

(e) and (f) Allocation of funds is made by the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments keeping in view the national priorities, competing demands of various sectors and overall resource constraint.

Financial Aid to Voluntary Organisations

*240. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE:

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

(a) the details of financial aid provided to various voluntary organizations for various welfare programmes for women and children during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002, State-wise;

(b) whether some such proposals received from the State Governments are pending for approval;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(d) the time by which these are likely to be approved;

(e) the details of agencies auditing accounts of such organizations;

(f) whether some organizations have been black-listed during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The proposals shall be considered for approval during 2002-2003 after necessary documentation are completed by the organizations.

(e) Chartered Accountants audit the accounts of such voluntary organizations.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. The State-wise number of black-listed organizations is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Name of Scheme: Women's Economic Programme (NORAD)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Voluntary Organisations assisted during the years			Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49	114	68	1.91	176.04	430.83
2.	Assam	3	31	8	0.06	48.94	15.25
3.	Bihar	2	70	3	0.03	71.15	3.16
4.	Gujarat	4	38	6	0.07	100.04	14.4
5.	Haryana	16	23	25	0.26	41.90	56.08
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	25	2	0.10	15.83	4.25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	35	49	0.05	56.47	71.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Karnataka	3	48	7	0.04	130.86	43.07
9.	Kerala	2	42	1	0.06	52.42	8.87
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15	85	50	0.60	105.33	78.87
11.	Maharashtra	12	63	56	0.04	83.06	161.1
12.	Manipur	11	30	–	0.16	33.52	–
13.	Nagaland	–	3	5	0.03	4.00	11.17
14.	Orissa	20	41	68	0.37	54.00	93.22
15.	Punjab	4	39	109	0.07	142.84	92.73
16.	Rajasthan	16	13	14	0.34	16.42	35.8
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	75	9	0.06	65.12	39.88
18.	Tripura	–	12	1	–	30.80	0.57
19.	Uttar Pradesh	68	176	180	1.30	205.80	297.21
20.	West Bengal	17	36	24	0.26	56.92	35.04
21.	Delhi	–	34	9	–	75.97	313.04
22.	Chandigarh	1	6	2	0.03	13.26	2.47
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	8	1	–	6.41	0.45
24.	Meghalaya	–	5	–	–	7.36	–
25.	Mizoram	–	14	–	–	21.90	–
26.	Pondicherry	–	10	–	–	16.98	–
	Total	251	1076	697	5.84	1633.34	1809.92

Name of the scheme – Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Voluntary Organizations assisted during the years			Fund Released		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	A.P.	4	5	5	25.4	37.38	46.22
2.	Nagaland	1	1	3	28.28	11.77	35.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Tamil Nadu	1	–	–	2.33	–	–
4.	Manipur	2	3	3	33.51	24.64	26.91
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	–	–	1	–	–	81.27
6.	Kerala	–	–	1	–	–	4.26
7.	Maharashtra	–	–	1	–	–	14.81
8.	West Bengal	–	–	1	–	–	15.60
9.	Uttaranchal	–	–	1	–	–	81.62
10.	Uttar Pradesh	–	–	3	–	–	47.27
11.	Bihar	–	2	–	–	20.73	–
	Total	8	11	19	88.52	94.52	353.40

Name of the scheme – Working Women Hostel.

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Voluntary Organizations assisted during the years			Fund Released		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4	5	45.53	42.69	59.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	1	1	–	6.04	11.70
3.	Assam	1	3	2	4.99	18.13	12.72
4.	Bihar	–	–	–	–	–	–
5.	Jharkhand	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Gujarat	1	11	–	1.12	77.82	–
7.	Haryana	2	3	3	44.52	38.93	27.38
8.	Himachal Pradesh	–	1	–	–	13.21	–
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	–	1	–	–	16.07	–
10.	Karnataka	6	10	4	116.16	133.89	39.98
11.	Kerala	16	13	9	172.85	126.72	77.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1	–	1	3.79	2.28	1.41
13.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	1	–	–	6.21
14.	Maharashtra	8	7	6	60.90	79.85	63.87
15.	Manipur	2	1	1	17.54	6.50	21.62
16.	Nagaland	2	2	5	13.25	10.56	25.70
17.	Orissa	2	2	1	10.76	21.80	7.94
18.	Punjab	–	1	1	–	6.30	6.27
19.	Rajasthan	1	1	–	.71	–	1.30
20.	Tamil Nadu	–	4	2	32.98	41.87	2.81
21.	Uttaranchal	–	1	–	–	17.90	–
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2	–	–	24.21	3.23	–
23.	West Bengal	4	–	1	103.42	1.39	11.50
24.	Chandigarh	1	–	–	3.03	–	–
25.	Delhi	–	1	1	39.91	76.50	3.23
26.	Pondicherry	–	–	–	–	–	–
27.	Goa	–	–	–	–	–	–
28.	Mizoram	–	–	–	7.08	7.41	4.08
	Total	52	67	44	702.66	749.09	384.49

Name of the Scheme: National Creche Fund (Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Voluntary Organizations assisted during the years			Fund Released		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215	106	93	53.98	47.66	73.31
2.	Assam	7	7	–	4.45	5.97	0.73
3.	Gujarat	11	10	12	5.35	3.51	6.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Haryana	17	14	14	11.85	5.75	7.45
5.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	4.62	2.61	.77
6.	Madhya Pradesh	12	16	15	6.84	7.18	12.68
7.	Bihar	1	-	1	1.84	-	4.69
8.	Punjab	1	-	4	1.84	-	4.15
9.	Manipur	4	5	2	2.58	2.95	1.01
10.	Maharashtra	33	37	25	2.44	20.02	14.14
11.	Karnataka	8	13	10	7.91	7.24	5.81
12.	Orissa	29	23	28	18.59	11.95	14.84
13.	Rajasthan	6	6	4	5.33	5.30	2.29
14.	Tamil Nadu	19	25	18	15.87	11.68	13.23
15.	Uttar Pradesh	43	23	43	21.52	14.46	15.98
16.	West Bengal	6	9	5	4.35	13.04	3.13
17.	Jharkhand	-	-	1	-	-	1.51
18.	Meghalaya	-	-	1	-	-	.48
19.	Uttaranchal	-	-	1	-	-	3.97
	Total	414	296	279	169.36	159.32	186.45

Name of the Scheme – General Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations for the welfare of Women and Children – Social Defence

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Voluntary Organizations assisted during the years			Fund Released		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	2	-	2	4.17	-	2.56
2.	Delhi	1	-	1	13.60	-	14.43
3.	Orissa	1	-	1	1.21	-	1.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Gujarat	1	–	–	2.20	–	–
5.	A.P.	–	–	1	–	–	6.90
	Total	5	–	5	38.98	–	24.99

Name of the Scheme – Science & Technology for Women (Department of Science & Technology)

State	No. of Voluntary Organizations assisted			Fund Released during the year (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.P.	1	2	1	2.50	4.00	4.00
Assam	–	2	–	–	9.00	–
Bihar	–	1	–	–	4.00	–
Delhi	2	2	–	5.40	7.50	–
Gujarat	1	–	2	1.20	–	6.00
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	3	1.00	7.00	6.00
Jammu & Kashmir	–	3	–	–	10.00	–
Jharkhand	1	–	1	3.00	–	2.00
Karnataka	1	1	1	4.00	6.00	3.70
Kerala	–	3	2	–	7.50	7.75
Madhya Pradesh	–	1	1	–	5.00	4.00
Maharashtra	3	2	2	4.35	12.00	10.50
Manipur	1	2	–	3.50	8.25	–
Meghalaya	–	2	–	–	5.00	–
Nagaland	1	–	–	4.00	–	–
Orissa	–	–	1	–	–	3.75
Pondicherry	–	–	1	–	–	4.00
Rajasthan	1	2	2	3.00	14.00	7.00
Sikkim	2	1	–	6.50	1.50	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tamilnadu		4	3	4	8.45	10.00	11.50
Tripura		–	2	–	–	7.50	–
Uttar Pradesh		1	–	2	0.90	–	4.00
Uttaranchal		1	1	3	1.50	8.00	10.00
West Bengal		1	2	–	3.00	6.00	–
Total		22	34	26	52.3	132.25	84.20*

*Upto 15th March, 2002.

Name of the Scheme: Biotechnology based Programme for Women (Department of Biotechnology)

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of the Voluntary Organizations assisted during the years			Fund Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Uttaranchal	1	2	1	3.36	8.22	5.29
2.	West Bengal	1	1	–	3.88	1.60	–
3.	Rajasthan	1	1	–	6.03	7.39	–
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1	3.25	6.02	6.31
5.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	–	95.00	250.00	–
6.	Manipur	–	1	–	–	4.94	–
	Total	5	7	2	111.52	278.17	11.60

Statement-II

No. of Proposals Pending Under Various Schemes

S. No.	Name of the State	Women Economic Programme	Working Women Hostels	National Creche Fund	STEP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	22	2	1	–
2.	Haryana	6	1	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Orissa	35	–	–	4
4.	Maharashtra	61	4	–	3
5.	Karnataka	12	–	–	–
6.	Tamil Nadu	17	4	–	–
7.	Punjab	14	–	–	–
8.	Kerala	3	1	–	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32	–	–	2
10.	Assam	6	2	–	6
11.	Nagaland	11	9	–	6
12.	Tripura	3	–	–	1
13.	Andhra Pradesh	28	–	–	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61	–	5	1
15.	Uttar Pradesh	196	–	–	3
16.	Manipur	–	2	–	2
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	3
18.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	1
19.	Uttaranchal	–	1	–	1
20.	Rajasthan	–	1	–	–
21.	Goa	–	1	–	–
22.	Mizoram	–	1	–	–
	Total	507	19	6	39

Name of the Scheme: Biotechnology based programme for women

(Department of Biotechnology)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Proposals
1	2	3
1.	Uttaranchal	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3
3.	Manipur	2
4.	Tamil Nadu	1
	Total	7

Statement-III

State-wise Number of Voluntary Organisations Black Listed

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of blacklisted Organizations
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	292
2.	Assam	151
3.	Bihar	154
4.	Gujarat	115
5.	Haryana	150
6.	Himachal Pradesh	53
7.	Karnataka	170
8.	Kerala	135
9.	Madhya Pradesh	55
10.	Maharashtra	131
11.	Manipur	212
12.	Meghalaya	323
13.	Nagaland	78
14.	Orissa	122
15.	Punjab	223
16.	Rajasthan	89
17.	Sikkim	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	304
19.	Tripura	69
20.	Uttar Pradesh	337
21.	West Bengal	96
22.	Chandigarh	4
23.	Delhi	15
24.	Goa	24
25.	Lakshadweep	3
26.	Pondicherry	140
	Total	3447

Name of the Scheme: Biotechnology based programme for women

(Department of Biotechnology)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Blacklisted Organisation
1.	Uttaranchal	1
	Total	1

Twin City Project between Howrah and Kolkata

2355. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of twin city project between Howrah and Kolkata could be considered during the Tenth Plan with one more additional bridge on Ganges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any specific proposals are under consideration to develop both sides of the Ganges from Kolkata to Nawadweep; 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) The Government of West Bengal has informed that the Public Works (Roads) Department of the State has since started preliminary activities for the construction of 2nd Vivekananda Bridge of 100 Mtrs. downstream from the existing Vivekananda Bridge on river Ganges.

(c) and (d) Government of West Bengal has informed that it plans to undertake riverfront development of different towns lying between Kolkata & Nabadweep through Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA). The riverfront development scheme includes protection of embankment, renovation of bathing ghats, riverside pathways, plantation of trees etc.

Expansion of Balconies

2356. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow extension of balconies by a foot or so in the existing flats of the group housing societies in Dwarka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is similarly a proposal to extend the balconies of the DDA flats in Dwarka; 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) Government has vide Notification No. 917 of 19.12.2001 allowed increase in the width of balconies from 3 ft. to 4 ft. for group housing societies in Delhi. A copy of the Notification is enclosed as statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation

(Delhi Division)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 19th December, 2001

S.O. 1241(E). - In exercise of the powers conferred under section 56 of Delhi Development Act, 1957, the following amendments/modifications are made in Unified Building Bye-laws, 1983.

Whereas the following modifications/additions which the Central Government proposed to make in the Building Bye-laws, 1983 in this regard were published for public information vide Public Notice dated 21 June, 2001 and was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary. No objection/suggestion was received from the public.

Whereas after thorough consideration of the report, Central Government has decided to make the following modifications/additions in the Building Bye-laws, 1983.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11A of Delhi Development Act, 1957, the Central Government hereby makes the following modifications/additions to the Building Bye-laws, 1983 with effect from the date of publication of this Notification in the Gazette of India.

MODIFICATIONS:

It is agreed to increase the width of balcony from 3 ft. to 4 ft. for Group Housing Societies in Delhi.

(No. K-12016/5/79-DDIA/VA/IB (Pt.)

Devendra Kumar Goel, Under Secy.

[Translation]

Self Employment Programmes for Most Deprived Youths

2357. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide self employment to ten lakh youths belonging to the most deprived families;

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

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this programme;

(d) the time by which this programme is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the name of the agency assigned the work of said programme and the sources from which the funds are likely to be provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (e) There are no proposals to provide self Employment, specifically to 10 lakh Youths belonging to deprived families. However, the Ministry is already implementing an integrated Self Employment Programme namely, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for the persons Below Poverty Line (BPL)

in rural areas of the country, which include rural youth. The expenditure under this Programme will depend upon the allocations made for the Programme from year to year. It is a Centrally Sponsored Programme shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25. The Scheme is being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) at the District level, through Panchayat Samitis at the Block level, with active involvement of other Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the Banks, the Line Departments and the NGOs. The allocations during the current year (2001-2002) is Rs. 700.00 crores. The Scheme is being continued in the Tenth Five Year Plan also. State-wise number of Swarozgaris economically assisted under the Programme, during the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Total Swarozgaris Assisted under the SGSY during 2001-2002 (upto Jan., 2002)

(in nos.)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	2001-2002 (upto Jan., 2002)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60701
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	436
3.	Assam	1241
4.	Bihar	113139
5.	Chhattisgarh	10013
6.	Goa	931
7.	Gujarat	15575
8.	Haryana	11296
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6484
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10372
11.	Jharkhand	27671
12.	Karnataka	24105
13.	Kerala	11327
14.	Madhya Pradesh	33619
15.	Maharashtra	32522
16.	Manipur	N.R.
17.	Meghalaya	2487
18.	Mizoram	2383
19.	Nagaland	1056
20.	Orissa	33195
21.	Punjab	4251
22.	Rajasthan	22278
23.	Sikkim	1161
24.	Tamil Nadu	35357
25.	Tripura	7570
26.	Uttar Pradesh	73706
27.	Uttaranchal	85548
28.	West Bengal	6564
29.	A & N Islands	8
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26
31.	Daman & Diu	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0
33.	Pondicherry	259
	Total	635281

N.R. = Not Reported.

[English]

Denotification for Tribal Rehabilitation

2358. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Karnataka has forwarded a proposal to the Union Government for denotification for tribal rehabilitation;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Government of Karnataka had identified 2,514 tribal families for rehabilitation in Chamarajnagar district;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the funds sanctioned by the Union Government for tribal welfare has been released by the State Government for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the State Government has utilized the 500 hectares of reserve forest land distributed among the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

Additional Floor and Increase in Floor Area Ratio

2359. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the Unstarred Question No. 3348 dated December 11, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Malhotra Committee are likely to be applicable in favour of Work Housing Cooperative Societies also; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the area of balcony allowed to increase and it will be one side or can be constructed surrounding the quarter/flats as per the situation alongwith the details of recommendations made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) Floor Area Ratio (FAR) in the residential buildings was increased by Government Gazette Notification dated 23.7.1998. However, further notification was issued by the Government on June 7, 2000 wherein it was stipulated that building plans to be sanctioned in accordance with the amended building Bye-laws of 1998 would be subject to provision of the layout plans and service plans already sanctioned and no layout plan and service plan should be amended till provision of required municipal services are ensured. This applies to Co-operative Societies also. As per Government's Gazette Notification dated 19.12.2001, maximum width of balcony in Group Housing Societies in Delhi has been increased from 3 ft. to 4 ft. It has been stated by the DDA that as per resolution No. 36 dated August 1997, a maximum area of 3.5 sq. mt. per balcony is permissible and the maximum number of balconies are allowed as per the number of bed rooms in a dwelling unit.

High Rise Buildings and Encroachments in Delhi

2360. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether high rise buildings and large scale encroachments by way of so called religious centres, taxi stands and unauthorised markets have come to recently on the side of National Chest Institute, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Masjid Moth, Bali Nagar and South Extension in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken or proposed to be taken to check these illegal activities entailing enormous demands of civic amenities without any payment to the local bodies etc. besides hardships to residents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Computer Education Scheme

2361. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state the funds sanctioned by the NEC during each of the last four years under the Computer Education Scheme for Schools in North-Eastern Region, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): Details of funds sanctioned by the North Eastern Council during each of the last four years under Computer Education Scheme are given below:-

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	1998	1999	2000	2001
Arunachal Pradesh	20.70	45.73	28.50	Nil
Assam	18.37	45.73	32.57	92.90
Manipur	18.37	47.22	36.64	96.68
Meghalaya	20.70	47.22	40.71	90.37
Mizoram	20.70	42.62	40.71	79.12
Nagaland	20.70	42.62	36.64	49.43
Tripura	18.37	42.62	32.57	62.25

Illegal Supply of Fuel to LTTE

2362. SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the illegal supply of fuel to the LTTE by Indian citizens;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any investigations in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that during 2000, 1716 litres diesel, 425 litres petrol and 135 litres kerosene were seized and 13 accused were arrested including 10 Indians. During 2001, 200 litres diesel and 2300 litres grease oil were seized and 20 accused were arrested including 16 Indians, when they attempted to smuggle essential commodities including fuel to the LTTE. 4 Indians were detained under NSA in the years 2000 and 2001.

(d) Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that a special force called Coastal Security Group (CSG) has been created to monitor coastal check posts effectively and provide coastal patrolling to check smuggling and infiltration of militants. Smugglers are being detained under NSA, cases are being registered against Sri Lankans and Indians who are smuggling for LTTE, Srilankans coming to adverse notice for smuggling and other related acts are lodged in Special camps to restrict their movements, penalties are imposed on the fishermen who violate the IBL and coordination meetings are held with various agencies at District and State level on periodical basis.

Development Plan for North-East

2363. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North-East Development Finance Corporation has submitted any Comprehensive Financial Development Plan to attract investment including FDI in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Central aid required therefor; and

(d) the reaction and response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Reduction in ITDA Districts

2364. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the ITDA districts in the country; and

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for continuation of ITDA districts?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The ITDAs are generally contiguous areas of the size of a Tehsil or Block or district in which the ST population is 50% or more of the total population in that area.

Assistance to Tendu Leaf Picker Tribals

2365. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any scheme to assist Tendu Leaf Picker Tribals in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether any special scheme has been drawn up for the benefit of tribals in the tendu leaf sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years, till date; and

(e) the funds spent for this purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No such scheme is being implemented by this Ministry.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Foodgrains Allocated under Annapoorna Scheme

2366. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH KAUSHAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains allotted by the Union Government under the Annapoorna Scheme so far, State-wise;

(b) the quota of foodgrains lifted by the State Governments under the scheme so far, State-wise;

(c) whether any requests have been received from the State Governments to enhance the quota;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

(c) to (e) Requests have been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Tripura for enhancing the allocation of funds under the Annapurna Scheme. The details are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Additional Number of Beneficiaries Requested	Additional funds Required
Andhra Pradesh	76,308	639.96
Bihar	7,752	54.79
Orissa	10,606	85.53
Tripura	5,526	45.65

State-wise allocations are made in accordance with the criteria laid down in the Guidelines for Annapurna Scheme. No inter-State-re-allocations have been done.

Statement

Annapurna Scheme - Quantum of Foodgrains Lifted

Unit-MTs

Sl. No.	States	2000-2001		2001-2002**	
		Allocation	Lifted	Allocation	Lifted
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11185	3560	14027	11022
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	221	0	571	89

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	3197	0	8271	856
4.	Bihar	26585	0	19062	14222
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	3201	705
6.	Goa	108	0	90	8
7.	Gujarat*	5318	0	–	0
8.	Haryana	2071	0	–	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	914	347	765	430
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1226	0	1026	498
11.	Jharkhand	–	0	5514	0
12.	Karnataka*	8165	–	–	0
13.	Kerala	5398	883	4514	3093
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	14376	0	–	5139
15.	Maharashtra	16075	0	17824	188
16.	Manipur	398	0	1031	47
17.	Meghalaya	430	0	1112	0
18.	Mizoram	120	120	310	103
19.	Nagaland	312	312	807	404
20.	Orissa	7776	4876	6503	6444
21.	Punjab*	1495	0	–	0
22.	Rajasthan	5700	2920	12635	8076
23.	Sikkim	115	0	298	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10327	0	8637	0
25.	Tripura	688	689	1782	917
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30125	5214	42000	25313
27.	Uttaranchal	–	42	1275	718
28.	West Bengal	11482	0	9602	1477
29.	A & N Islands	67	0	56	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Chandigarh	53	0	59	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45	0	38	39
32.	Daman & Diu	10	0	8	2
33.	NCT Delhi	965	0	1070	0
34.	Lakshadweep	7	0	6	0
35.	Pondicherry	190	0	159	0
	Total	165144	18963	162253	79790

*Not implementing the Scheme.

**Upto February, 2002.

Modernization of Police Force in Rajasthan

2367. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan could not get the total amount sanctioned by the Union Government for modernization of police force as the State Government has failed to arrange its own share during the last four years;

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

(c) the amount utilized by the State Government during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) During the year 1997-1998, a sum of Rs. 154.92 lakhs was released to the State Government of Rajasthan for the modernisation of the State police. As no report of expenditure against the release in the year 1997-1998 was received from the State Government, the release for the 1998-1999 was limited to Rs. 77.46 lakh. During the year 1999-2000, no money was released to the State Government as an amount of Rs. 186.48 lakh remained unutilised with the State. An amount of Rs. 4552.50 lakh and Rs. 6110.00 lakh have been released during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 respectively. The utilisation certificate for the central funds released during 2000-2001 is still awaited.

[English]

Polio Eradication Under ICDS

2368. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 5635 dated April 24, 2001 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 number of polio cases detected during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) Information has not yet been received from all the States. The defaulters have been requested to expedite the same.

(d) The information is being collected from State Governments/UT Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

VIP Security

2369. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Dubious Characters dot VIP Security' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated October 5, 2001;

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

(c) the total number of security personnel falling in the doubtful integrity list alongwith main reasons for doubt on their integrity of these security personnel; and

(d) the steps taken to get rid of the security personnel falling in doubtful integrity list in a phased manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The news-report under reference is highly exaggerated in as much as the number of police personnel presently posted in the Security Unit of Delhi Police and whose names figure in the List of Officers of Doubtful Integrity is barely 3.38 per cent of the sanctioned strength of the Security Unit as against 50-60 per cent claimed in the news-report. Nevertheless, Delhi Police have been advised to ensure that the police personnel whose integrity is in doubt are not assigned duties connected with VIP security.

DDA Club

2370. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answers given to Unstarred Question Nos. 3368 and 5198 dated March 20, 2001 and August 28, 2001 respectively and state:

(a) whether the vigilance unit of the Ministry has since inquired into the matter;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

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

(d) whether the marriages/functions are still taking place inspite of ban imposed by his predecessor;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken/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) to (c) Yes, Sir. The matter has been inquired into by the Vigilance Unit of the Ministry. The DDA club was set up to activate a Sports Club attached to the Siri Fort Complex, which was not in use, with the approval of the Competent Authority. This is a permissible activity in the green areas as per the Master Plan and there has been no violation of Master Plan guidelines. Ministry has also directed DDA to ensure that there is no misuse of the greens.

(d) to (f) DDA club is meant exclusively for DDA staff welfare activities and training. DDA has reported that booking of functions in the club has been made subject to certain terms and conditions which stipulate that weddings/marriages, serving of liquor or using music system etc. are not permitted.

Training of Top Cops

2371. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee was set up by the Government to review the training of top cops;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Government had set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Satish Sahney, IPS (Retd.) in June, 1999 to review In-service Compulsory Training of IPS officers with regard to their continuance, modifications, if any and any new courses that need to be added. The Committee submitted its report to the Government in October 1999.

(d) The Committee in its report, *inter-alia*, recommended modifications in Induction course for State Service Police Officers promoted to IPS, reorganisation of various courses for senior police officers, weightage of training for empanelment as DIG etc.

Sports Infrastructure Facilities

2372. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Schemes and Schemes of SAI for providing sports infrastructure facilities at State-level, Municipality-level/corporation level; and

(b) the eligibility factors for such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) While there are no schemes of SAI for providing financial assistance for infrastructure facilities at State Level, Municipality level/ Corporation level, the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by this Ministry are (i) Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure; and (ii) Grant for Installation of Synthetic Playing Surfaces. Under the Scheme (i) above, Central assistance is provided for construction of various play fields, Indoor/Outdoor Stadiums, Swimming Pool etc. and the grant can be availed of by the State Governments/UT Administrations, Local statutory Bodies such as Municipalities/Municipal Corporations/Notified Area Committees/Cantonment Boards and Registered Voluntary Organisations active in the field of Sports, the Voluntary Organisations should not have restricted/closed membership based on caste, sex, race or religion etc. Government school, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan,/ Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti/State/UT Administration schools are also eligible for creation of various sports facilities.

Under the Scheme (ii) above, Central assistance is provided for Installation/relaying of Atheletic Synthetic Track and Hockey Surface. The State/Union Territory Administrations, State Sports Councils, Sports Authority of India, State Sports Authorities, National Sports Associations/Federations, Services Sports Control Board, Railway Sports Control Board, Local Bodies and Universities/Colleges/Schools are eligible for assistance. The assistance is also admissible to the public/Private Sector enterprises, who are running Sports Academics or Sports Hostels for promoting sports excellence.

[Translation]

Development of Cities/Towns in Jammu & Kashmir

2373. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for Central assistance sent by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir for the development of its cities/towns during the last three years;

(b) the expenditure incurred on development of cities/ towns under each scheme, city/town-wise; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken on pending schemes by the Union Government and the reasons for the delay in taking the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme, one project/ town namely Anantnag was submitted by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir during the last three years. Anantnag town has been covered under the scheme and central assistance amounting to Rs. 75.00 lakhs has been released against which no expenditure has been reported by the State Government. Project Report of Pulwama town under the Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme has been received recently from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir and the appraisal report thereon is being sent to the State Government for approval by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC).

Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), project report of Samba town in Jammu & Kashmir has been sanctioned in July, 1999 for a total project cost of Rs. 305.70 lakhs against which the central share is Rs. 152.85 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 183.90 lakhs was released to the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in the year 1999-2000 for implementation of AUWSP schemes in Jammu & Kashmir including Samba town. The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 164.12 lakhs in June, 2001 in respect of Samba town.

Development of Cities and Towns in West Bengal

2374. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes proposed for the development of various cities of West Bengal this year alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted any proposal in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the decision being taken in this regard;

(d) whether the World Bank is providing any financial assistance for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) So far as the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme

is concerned, the Government of West Bengal have submitted proposals of 12 towns (ongoing and new towns) for release of Central assistance under IDSMT Scheme this year (2001-2002). The towns are Sanithia, Dainhata, Dubrajpur, Taherpur, Beldanga, Dhuljan, Baduria, Jamuria, Jiaganj-Azimganj, Coopers Camp, Nalhati and Egra. West Bengal State was tentatively allocated Rs. 368.00 lakhs during this year 2001-2002. So far the following five towns were released Central assistance amounting to Rs. 145.50 lakhs:

	Name of the towns	CA Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Sainthia	42.00
2.	Dainhata	16.50
3.	Dubrajpur	58.50
4.	Taherpur	13.50
5.	Beldanga	15.00
	Total	145.50

The proposals for Dhulian, Baduria, Jamuria, Jiaganj-Azimganj, Coopers Camp and Nalhati are in the process for release of Central assistance. The proposal for release of subsequent instalment to Egra town is not considered as the town does not qualify for further release and the State Government was accordingly informed.

There is a Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), to assist the State Governments in implementing water supply schemes for small urban towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census. The funding pattern is 50:50 by the Central and State Governments which includes 5% contribution from the Urban Local Bodies. The details of schemes sanctioned so far under AUWSP for West Bengal, such as name of town, population, sanction date, project cost, per capita cost, Central share, funds released by the Government of India and State Government, expenditure reported upto June, 2001, etc. is given in attached Statement.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities applicable to cities having population of 40.00 lakhs and above as per 1991 Census is being implemented by this Ministry. Kolkata is one of the five Mega Cities receiving grants under the Scheme. A sum of Rs. 154.87 crore had so far been released to designated Nodal Agency, i.e. Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority - KMDA (Rs. 20.02 crore has released during 2001-2002 for Kolkata Mega City).

(d) and (e) The Project Preparatory Fund (PPF) for US$ 2.5 million for the Kolkata Water Supply and Sewerage/Drainage Project was signed with the World Bank on 23.7.99. Since the refinancing date of the Project was 30.10.2001 and since no loan/credit has been granted by the Bank by the refinancing date, the Bank has asked for repayment of advance wtihdrawn together with interest or service charge accrued thereon. Therefore, at present the World Bank does not have any projects in West Bengal relating to the development of cities and towns.

Statement

West Bengal

Project Sanctioned

Status 11.3.2002 (Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of town	Distt.	Popula-lation (1991 Census)	Sanct-ioned date Mon./ye.	Project cost	Per Capita cost (in Rs.)	Central share	Funds Released		Expen-diture upto June, 01
								By GOI	By State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Khirpai*	Midnapur	14894	Decemember,94	118.88	798.17	59.44	I-39.13 (1993-94)	59.44	129.21
2.	Kharat *	Midnapur	10310	December, 94	90.88	881.47	45.44	II-52.25	45.44	96.91
3.	Ramjibanpur *	Midnapur	12199	December, 94	116.12	951.88	58.06	(1994-95)	58.06	116.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Haldibari	Cooch-Behar	10968	August, 98	87.40	796.86	43.70	III-71.56	39.33	39.33
5.	Deoria	North 24 Pargana	3814	April, 2000	98.32	2577.87	49.16	(1995-96)	20.00	9.10
6.	Madanpur	Nadia	9759	April, 2000	215.61	2209.35	107.81	IV-43.97	—	—
7.	Begampur U.A	Hoogli	19863	May, 2000	204.28	1028.44	102.14	(1998-99)	—	0.00
8.	Balarampur	Nadia	19155	Jan., 2001	475.80	2483.95	237.90	IV-248.51	—	—
9.	Uttar Latabari	Jalpaiguri	12170	March, 2002	128.84	1058.67	64.42	(2000-2001) V-248.22 (2001-2002)	—	—
	Total		113132		1536.13		703.65	703.64	222.27**	391.04

*Scheme Commissioned.

N.B Begampur urban agglomeration consist of Begampur NM, Purba Tazpur NM and Kharsarai NM.

**Figures of States release are as on 31.5.2001.

Schemes under scrutiny in CPHEEQ

S. No.	Name of Town	District	Popula-tion (1991)	Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Remarks
1.	Khatra	Bankura	13276	656.93	Examined, comments sent to State Govt. in 03/2002 for submitting the modified DPR. Reply awaited.
2.	Uttar Kamakhyaguri	Jalpaiguri	9092	142.03	Reply received in 01/2002. Pending for want of funds.
			22368	798.96	

[English]

Defacement of Property Act, 1976

2375. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandigarh UT has enforced the law relating to defacement of property viz. West Bengal Prevention of Defacement of Property Act, 1976;

(b) whether the aforesaid Act is considered to be not a true deterrent to check defacement;

(c) if so, whether there is a proposal to plug the loopholes and lacunae therein; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Commercial Activities in Lal Dora Areas in Delhi

2376. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no commercial activity is permissible in "Lal Dora" areas in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to check the commercial activities in Lal Dora areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Lal Dora areas are original abadi areas of the rural villages and as per use zones prescribed in the Master Plan of Delhi – 2001 village within Lal Dora located in any use zone form part of residential use. The Lal Dora ceases to exist for those rural villages which are declared urban under Section-507 (a) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

Any violation of Master Plan provisions is dealt as per the relevant provisions of law.

Sector Reforms In Maharashtra

2377. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved four project proposals of water supply and sanitation under Sector Reforms Programme in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of districts and financial allocation made for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the Sector Reforms Programme to other districts of the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four Sector Reform Pilot Projects for institutionalising community participation in Rural Water Supply activities and nine Total Sanitation Campaign Projects have been sanctioned for implementation in Maharashtra. The names of the districts where the above projects are being implemented and their sanctioned project cost are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	District	Sanctioned Project Cost for Sector Reform Projects	Sanctioned Project Cost for Total Sanitation Campaign Projects
1.	Amravati	21.26	16.60
2.	Dhule	39.53	10.85
3.	Nanded	40.00	16.49
4.	Raigad	37.93	12.63
5.	Aurangabad	–	13.42
6.	Chandrapur	–	22.90
7.	Ratnagiri	–	17.96
8.	Sangli	–	9.78
9.	Yavatamal	–	19.90
	Total	138.72	140.53

These projects attempts to bring about a paradigm shift from the supply driven, centralised, Government oriented programme to a demand driven, decentralised, community oriented programme.

(c) and (d) In Sector Reform Projects in Rural Drinking Water Supply, additional projects would be taken up in the country in the second phase after learning from the experiences gained in the implementation of reforms in the first phase.

Involvement of Inspectors In Criminal Cases

2378. SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Inspectors in Delhi Police involved in various criminal cases and have been arrested during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they are still working on sensitive posts such as SHO, FRRO, Traffic Crime Branch etc.; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) During the last three years, criminal cases were registered against 17 Inspectors of Delhi Police in connection with which six of them were also arrested. The cases against fourteen of these Inspectors are either under trial or investigation, whereas in respect of the remaining three Inspectors, the case has been either sent to the Court for cancellation or the allegation made against the accused officer was not substantiated in the course of investigation or the accused officer was exonerated by the Court.

Of the 14 Inspectors in respect of whom the case is either under investigation or trial, only one Inspector is at present posted in a sensitive Unit (FRRO). However, he also is under orders of transfer to a "non-sensitive" assignment.

Construction of Indoor/Outdoor Stadia in States

2379. SHRI AMBAREESHA:
SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the State Governments for the construction of Indoor/Outdoor Stadiums during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether all the proposals have been cleared and funds released for the purpose;

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

(d) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(e) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (e) Under the Scheme of "Grants for Creation of Sports Infrastructure", Central assistance is provided to State Government/UT Administration/NGOs etc for the construction of Outdoor/ Indoor Stadia in accordance with approved pattern, subject to the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments. State-wise details of proposals received for Indoor/Outdoor Stadia and Central assistance approved/ released from 1998-1999 to 2001-2002 (as on 14.3.2002) have been enclosed as Statement. Remaining proposals were deficient or not found viable for Central assistance and the concerned State Governments were informed suitably.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of proposals received from 98-99 to 2001-2002 as on 14.3.2002)	No. of proposals approved	Amount of Central assistance approved	Central assistance released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	11	751.77	160.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	7	521.39	25.00
3.	Assam	13	3	75.63	0.00
4.	Bihar	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	2	56.96	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Delhi	1	1	17.80	16.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Gujarat	2	1	60.00	0.00
9.	Goa	4	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Haryana	20	2	101.90	0.00
11.	Himachal Pradesh	14	7	474.57	77.00
12.	J & K	12	1	27.00	0.00
13.	Karnataka	34	9	436.53	45.00
14.	Kerala	8	4	100.25	21.12
15.	Madhya Pradesh	29	15	447.28	45.00
16.	Maharashtra	33	4	220.26	0.00
17.	Manipur	21	8	351.09	70.00
18.	Mizoram	26	8	219.00	112.50
19.	Meghalaya	00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Nagaland	39	13	939.35	150.00
21.	Orissa	7	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Punjab	22	19	1025.23	453.79
23.	Rajasthan	21	1	18.72	0.00
24.	Sikkim	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamilnadu	11	7	385.82	56.47
26.	Uttar Pradesh	19	4	103.88	0.00
27.	Uttaranchal	7	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	5	2	65.00	10.00
29.	Jharkhand	1	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	390	129	6399.43	1241.88

Production of Ethylene Oxide

2380. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

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

(a) the details of chemical and fertilizer units which are producing Ethylene Oxide in the country;

(b) whether the existing production of Ethylene Oxide in the country is sufficient to meet the domestic demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to make up the demand and supply gap of Ethylene Oxide in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) The companies producing Ethylene Oxide (EO) in the country are (i) M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL); (ii) M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.; (iii) M/s. India Glycol and (iv) M/s. NOCIL.

(b) and (c) The production of EO is sufficient to meet the domestic demand.

(d) The manufacture of Ethylene Oxide has been de-licensed and investment decisions are made by investors.

[Translation]

CBI Case Against Johnson & Johnson Company

2381. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA:

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

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation filed a case against the renowned pharmaceutical company Johnson & Johnson in January 2002 for overcharging of the medicines thereby duping the common consumers and the Government to the tune of Rs. 50 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to recover the aforesaid amount;

(c) whether the Government propose to cancel the license of the company and take concrete action against this company;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No such case has been registered by CBI during January, 2002. However, it is a fact that CBI has registered a Regular Case RC-07/2001-SIU.XI on 24.12.2001 under Section 120-B IPC read with Section 420, IPC read with Section 7 & 10 of Essential Commodities Act and substantive offences thereunder against M/s N.R. Jet Enterprises Limited, Mahim, Mumbai through its Directors M/s Johnson & Johnson Limited, Mumbai through its Directors & others on the allegation of causing loss to common consumer and Government to the tune of almost Rs. 50 crores for selling drugs on higher rates.

(c) to (e) The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) has already issued an overcharging notice on M/s N.R. Jet Enterprises Ltd. demanding about Rs. 23 crores in respect of one product named Raricap. The State industries department and the Drugs Controller have also been asked to take appropriate action.

[English]

Disinvestment of Maruti Udyog

2382. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:
SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government decided to off-load its stake in Maruti Udyog Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total assets value of Maruti Udyog and the profits or losses incurred by it during 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(d) the manner in which the company has been successful in fulfilling the vision of its founders to provide a people's car within the reach of common man; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to protect the interests of the employees of the company?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN

REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Government, at this stage, has decided to offer shares on a rights basis to the existing shareholders with a renunciation option for the Government in favour of Indian Financial Institutions and/or Suzuki Motor Corporation (SMC). Government has invited Suzuki Motor Corporation for negotiations on the principles of fixation of rights issue price, respective proportion of renunciation in favour of Indian financial Institutions and/or Suzuki Motor Corporation, renunciation premium and control premium to be paid by SMC.

(c) The position regarding Net worth and profits/losses for last four years is as follows:-

Net worth and Profit

Year	Net Worth	Post Tax Profits/(Losses) (Rs. in crore)
1998-1999	2596.1	523.0
1999-2000	2859.8	330.1
2000-2001	2683.8	(269.4)
2001-2002 Till 30/9/2001	2537.0	30.4

(d) MUL has largely achieved the objectives set for it at the beginning. It helped in rapid motorization in the country, Passenger car industry which was almost stagnant before MUL, grew at the annual rate of 23% during 1983-1990. The industry has grown at CAGR (Compounded annual growth rate) of 10-12% in the 90's. Advent of MUL also saw development of modern component industry which helped other global manufacturers to set up production facilities in country. The two popular models, Maruti 800 and Omni remain the lowest cost models produced any where in the world and the actual cost of these models in real terms has remained almost the same since these were launched.

(e) Protection of interests of employees is an integral component of the disinvestment policy.

[Translation]

Non-Government Organisations

2383. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs functioning under his ministry/departments at present;

(b) whether a State-wise list of these NGOs has been prepared;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the functioning of these NGOs has been reviewed by the Government;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government have received any complaints, regarding the alleged irregularities in the functioning of NGOs during the last three years and till date;

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

(h) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) No NGOs are functioning under the Ministry of Rural Development. However, the Ministry gives project based funding to NGOs for training, research and evaluation, promotion of innovative technology in rural housing. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) under the Ministry of Rural Development funds projects to NGOs under its three schemes of Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development (PC), Organization of Beneficiaries (OB) and Advancement of Rural Technology (ARTs). The Voluntary Organizations which have been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or State amendment thereof, the Indian Trusts Act, 1982 or the Charitable and Religious Act, 1920, are eligible for support by CAPART. It should be working at least for three years with participants in rural areas and should not have been put on the CAPART's list of organisations to which funding has been suspended/stopped.

(d) to (h) CAPART has a system of monitoring and evaluation of the projects funded by it through empanneled project evaluators. Provisions are made to monitor projects at least at 3 stages i.e., pre-funding appraisal before the project is sanctioned, mid-term appraisal before release of funds in the second and subsequent phases and post-evaluation after the project has been completed. It has a system for ensuring proper accountability of grants released by it to the voluntary organizations (VOs) for implementation of projects. Whenever CAPART gets prima facie evidence that grants released by it have not been properly utilized by the VO or the promises made in the proposal have not been fulfilled during implementation of the project, a temporary funding restriction, namely, Further Assistance Stopped (FAS) imposed on the erring VO. In case a VO is found to have indulged in financial

misappropriation of CAPART grant, it can be placed in the Blacklist category as per the laid down guidelines and procedure. A list of the NGOs against whom such action has been taken till date is enclosed as statement.

Statement

State	No. of NGOs	Action Taken					
		Placed Under *FAS	Placed Under *BLA	*Defaulter Category	*Doubtful Category	*Delisted after Investigation	*Under Investigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	26	15	2	–	1	2	6
Assam	2	1	–	–	–	1	–
Bihar	43	41	1	–	1	–	–
Delhi	10	9	1	–	–	–	–
Gujarat	5	4	–	–	1	–	–
Haryana	12	4	2	–	1	3	2
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	–	–	–	–	–
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Jharkhand	9	7	1	1	–	–	–
Karnataka	5	4	–	–	1	–	–
Kerala	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Madhya Pradesh	21	9	3	7	–	–	2
Maharashtra	13	12	1	–	–	–	–
Manipur	3	1	2	–	–	–	–
Nagaland	4	2	1	–	1	–	–
Orissa	23	19	1	1	–	2	–
Rajasthan	11	10	–	–	–	–	1
Tamil Nadu	23	18	2	–	1	–	2
Uttar Pradesh	76	52	4	3	3	8	6
Uttaranchal	2	1	–	1	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
West Bengal	23	17	1	–	–	1	4
Total	321	236	22	13	10	17	23

*FAS-Further Assistance Stopped till investigation is completed.

*BLA-Black Listed Agencies not entitled to any future assistance.

*Defaulter-Those VOs which are blacklisted by other ministries.

*Doubtful-Ascertain the credential of the VO before sanctioning any new project.

*Delisted-Removed from FAS/BLA/Defaulter/Doubtful category on appeal and after giving hearing and ascertaining facts.

Almirahs in Government Quarters

2384. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry considers the provision of almirah as essential in the Government quarters;

(b) if so, whether almirahs have been provided in all types of Government quarters in all the Government colonies;

(c) if not, the names of the Government colonies where the quarters do not have even a single almirah alongwith the details of the types of such quarters;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide almirahs in those almirah-less quarters without realising additional changes for construction of almirahs;

(e) if so, the time by which the almirahs are likely to be provided; and

(f) if not, the reasons for levying additional changes for providing the basic facility like almirahs in those quarters where it could not be provided earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The necessity of providing almirah is manifest in the standard plinth area rates, which lay down the norms for providing built-in cup-boards with or without shutters in different types of quarters. According to these norms type-I quarters are entitled to only one built-in open cup-board, whereas other types of quarters are entitled to built-in cub-boards both with and without shutters.

(b) No, Sir. Type-I quarters are by and large without almirahs. Some very old pre-independence quarters are also without almirahs.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

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

(f) Government accommodation is constructed on the basis of approved norms prevailing on the date of construction/sanction. Presently the norms, which were approved in 1992, provide for built-in cup-boards in all types of houses. Keeping in view the economy and living habit etc. Type-I quarters are provided with open built-in cup-board. In some old constructions almirah or built-in cup-boards are not available. As it is not possible to upgrade all the old constructions to new norms the Government introduced a scheme whereby residents could get amenities as per latest norms on cost sharing basis. Under this scheme residents desirous of getting almirah provided in their house can get these by paying 10% of the cost.

Statement

S. No.	Location	Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Type-IV	Type-V	Type-VI	Type-VII	Type-VIII
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	DELHI								
	Sriniwaspuri	648	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Andrewsganj	800	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sadiq Nagar	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thyagraj Nagar	456	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kasturba Nagar	2480	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Pushpa Vihar	3192	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Timarpur	296	311	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minto Road Complex	495	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Aram Bagh	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rabindra Nagar	–	–	–	–	112	–	–	–
	Pandara Road	–	–	–	–	128	–	–	–
	Shahjahan Road	–	–	–	–	44	–	–	–
	Kaka Nagar	–	–	–	–	169	–	–	–
	Bharati Nagar	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	–
	Pitam Pura	120	420	90	–	–	–	–	–
	Rohini	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mayapuri	236	344	16	–	–	–	–	–
	DMS Colony	225	210	30	–	–	–	–	–
	IARI Pusa	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Netaji Nagar	1462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Moti Bagh	224	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kidwai Nagar (E)	1336	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Lodi Road Complex	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	12256	1322	136	–	553	–	–	–
2.	Faridabad	638	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Chandigarh	612	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Indore	108	–	10*	–	10*	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Neemuch	14	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
6.	Bhopal	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7.	Hoshangabad	264	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8.	Jabalpur	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Shillong	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10.	Bamunimaidan	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Domlur, Bangalore	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12.	Kakkanad, Cochin	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13.	Hyderabad	694	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14.	Visakhapatnam	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15.	Vijaywada Div.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16.	Machilipatnam	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17.	Gannavaran	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18.	Guntur	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19.	Tirupathi	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	2681	4	10	–	10	–	–	–
	Delhi Total	12256	1322	136	–	553	--	–	–
	Grand Total	14937	1326	146	–	563	–	–	–

* Pre-Independence Construction

[English]

Sarkaria Commission Report

2385. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission about appointment of persons from politics as Governors and participation of former Governors in active politics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of progress with regard to implementation of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission Report on Centre-State relation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) The Inter-State Council in its meeting held on 16.11.2001 has taken a view on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission relating to the appointment of Governors.

The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission and the view taken by the Inter-State Council on these recommendations are enclosed as Statement. The Government has not yet taken a final decision on these recommendations.

(c) The Inter-State Council has taken a view on 230 recommendations out of 247 recommendations contained in the report of the Sarkaria Commission. Out of these 230 recommendations, 35 recommendations have not been accepted by the Inter-State Council/Administrative Ministries, 108 recommendations have been implemented and 87 recommendations are at different stages of examination/implementation in the Administrative Ministries and Departments concerned.

Statement

Chapter IV

ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR

Para No. of Sarkaria Commission Report	Recommendation of Sarkaria Commission	Recommendation of the Inter-State Council
1	2	3
4.16.01	A person to be appointed as a Governor should satisfy the following criteria:	
	(i) He should be eminent in some walk of life.	(i) He should be an eminent person.
	(ii) He should be a person from outside the State.	(ii) Agreed.
	(iii) He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the State; and	(iii) He should be a detached figures and not connected with the local politics of the State.
	(iv) He should be a person who has not taken too great a part in Politics generally, and particularly in the recent past.	(iv) Not agreed.
	In selecting a Governor in accordance with the above criteria, persons belonging to the minority groups should continue to be given a chance as hitherto. (Paragraph 4.6.09)	Agreed
4.16.02	It is desirable that a politician from the ruling party at the Union is not appointed as Governor of a State which is being run by some other party or a combination of other parties. (Paragraph 4.6.19)	Not accepted in view of the decision on recommendation in para no. 4.16.03.
4.16.03	In order to ensure effective consultation with the State Chief Minister in selection	The Constitution may be suitably amended to make

1	2	3
	of a person to be appointed a Governor, the procedure of consultation should be prescribed in the Constitution itself by suitably amending Article 155. (Paragraph 4.6.25)	the consultation with State Chief Minister obligatory.
4.16.08	As a matter of convention, the Governor should not, on demitting his office, be eligible for any other appointment or office of profit under the Union or a State Government except for a second term as Governor or election as Vice-President or President of India. Such a convention should also require that after quitting or laying down his office, the Governor shall not return to active partisan politics. (Paragraph 4.9.04)	Governor should be allowed a second term but he would not be expected to return to active politics after demitting office. However, he will be eligible for election to the offices of Vice-President or President of India.

[Translation]

Pak Training to Youths

2386. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of youths from the country, especially from Jammu and Kashmir have been going to Pakistan or Pakistan Occupied Kashmir for terrorist training in the recent years;

(b) if so, the estimated number of youths who went there in the year 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) The Pak ISI network was able to rope in gullible youth initially to foment trouble in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan/POK has been providing all help to terrorist outfits in the shape of training, equipment, arms and money to the militants so as to undertake subversion on Indian soil.

While it is not feasible to give exact figures in this regard, as estimates vary widely, as per available reports, approximately 2800 youth have exfiltrated from Jammu and Kashmir during the years 1998 to 2001.

(c) Government of Jammu and Kashmir is taking the following measures to check this trend:-

(a) Employment to un-employed educated youth in different Government Departments. More than 85,000 youth have been provided Government jobs.

(b) Soft loans under different self-employment schemes have been provided to young entrepreneurs.

(c) Revival of tourist industry.

(d) Revival of Handicrafts industry.

(e) Better Border Management.

(f) Plugging of all known routes of infiltration/ exfiltration.

[English]

National Capital Planning Board

2387. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Capital Planning Board set up twelve years ago, has not been able to ensure that its policy decisions are implemented by its member States; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) had been constituted by the Government according to an Act of 1985 with the mandate for preparing a plan for development of the National Capital Region (NCR), coordinating and monitoring implementation of such plan and for evolving harmonised policies for control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR region. To achieve this end, NCR has financed number of projects in the sub-region of Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh which has helped in development of residential, industrial, commercial and other infrastructure facilities and services in these States. The participating States are responsible for the implementation and monitoring of such projects financed by NCRPB.

The NCRPB has, so far, financed a total number of 148 projects of which 68 had been completed and the other 80 projects are at different stages of implementation by the Development Agencies of the participating States. This financial assistance has helped in the creation of the following infrastructure:-

States	Residential Plots	Industrial Plots/Shops	Commercial Plots/Offices
Uttar Pradesh	63,288	3,518	1,895
Haryana	33,051	1,559	3,248
Rajasthan	16,410	2,585	2,531
Total	1,12,749	7,662	7,674

Irregularities in Disbursement of Scholarship to Tribal Students

2388. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the large scale irregularities in the disbursement of scholarships to the tribal students in various educational institutions in various States particularly in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of such cases came to the notice of the Union Government during 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and till date, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found involved in such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) No instance as such has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Counter Insurgency Operation

2389. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force has taken over counter-insurgency operations in the country alongwith Rashtriya Rifles from the Army and Border Security Force; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Collection/Distribution of Money by Terrorist Groups

2390. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the intelligence agencies for a report on the ways adopted by the terrorist groups and the underworld dons to collect and distribute money through their network;

(b) if so, whether the report has been submitted;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to check the financing of the terrorist network in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Collection of information regarding various aspects of activities of terrorists/underworld, including financing, is an on-going process. Information received from time to time is shared with the concerned agencies/State Governments for further follow-up action.

Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 has been promulgated under which 25 Terrorist Groups have been notified as Terrorist Organisations to inter alia, facilitate concerted action against terrorists including their funding.

[Translation]

Central Assistance to Delhi for Supply of Drinking Water

2391. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance provided to the Government of NCT of Delhi for the supply of drinking water during each of the last three years, till date; and

(b) the details of the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) The drinking water supply is a State subject and the schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the State from their own resources. However, the Government of India, Department of Drinking Water Supply has provided Central assistance of Rs. 2 crores during the year 2000-2001 to the Government of NCT of Delhi under the Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Of this Government of NCT of Delhi has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1.20 crores.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that there are no non-covered and Partially covered Rural Habitations in Delhi and all the Rural Habitations had already been covered with drinking water facility.

Amendment in National Commission for Women Act, 1990

2392. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have got the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 passed in the Lok Sabha;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to bring some amendment in this Act after about 11 years; and

(c) if so, the provisions under consideration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Women Bill, 1990 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 9th August, 1990.

(b) and (c) A proposal to amend various provisions of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 is under consideration of the Government.

Meeting with NSCN Leaders

2393. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has met the leaders of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) during his visit to Japan;

(b) if so, the details of discussion held with these leaders; and

(c) the progress on the issue as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Mr. Isak Swu and Mr. Th. Muivah of the NSCN (IM) had called on the Prime Minister in Osaka, during PM's visit to Japan, in December 2001. The Prime Minister gave them a patient hearing and assured them that the peace process would continue.

[English]

A.C.P. Scheme in Departments of NCT of Delhi

2394. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assured Career Progression/Financial Upgradation Scheme of the Union Government is applicable to the employees of various Departments of the Government of NCT Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of employees benefited under the scheme in the Directorate of Employment, Delhi in particular;

(c) whether it is a fact that several cases under the scheme have been revised/reviewed in the Directorate of Employment and are pending in the Services Departments; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to finalise the same expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 6045 employees of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi including 30 employees working in the Directorate of Employment have been extended the benefit of financial upgradation under the Assured Career Progression (ACP) Scheme.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Due clarifications were issued by the Services Department on the two references received by them from the Directorate of Employment.

[Translation]

Linking of PMGSY with MPLADS

2395. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from MPs to link the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana with the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS);

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to finalise the action plan in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal/scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) had recommended that each Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) may be entitled to recommend construction of rural roads to the extent of Rs. 2.00 crore per annum in their respective constituencies under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

2. The Guidelines of the PMGSY stipulate that the views and suggestions of the local Members of Parliament be taken into account before finalising the District Rural Roads Plans. The State Governments and Union Territories have, accordingly, been advised that the proposals received from Members of Parliament should receive full consideration (by the District Panchayat and the State Government), before the project proposals are forwarded to the Ministry of Rural Development.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

2396. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SUBODH ROY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring every family above the poverty line under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of families brought above the poverty line during the last three years under the Scheme;

(d) whether the Government have fixed some target under the said Scheme during the current financial year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The objective of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organising them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and providing them income-generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government Subsidy. Though the Programme Guidelines issued in April, 1999 provide for coverage of 30% of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families under the Programme, in the next five years, the actual coverage of families would depend upon the availability of funds.

(c) The SGSY is a process oriented Scheme, under which the group becomes eligible for economic assistance after qualifying second grading test, conducted one year after the date of formation of the group. As per the Scheme Guidelines, the Swarozgaris would require a minimum of three years, to cross the poverty line, after receiving financial assistance for an economic activity.

The number of Swarozgaris economically assisted under the Scheme, during the last three years is as under:

Year	Swarozgaris Assisted
1999-2000	933868
2000-2001	1030193
2001-2002 (Upto, January, 2002)	635281

(d) and (e) Since 1995-96, physical targets are not being fixed under the Scheme.

Recognition to Model Sanskrit Colleges/Research Institutes

2397. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutes recognised as Model Sanskrit Colleges/Research Institutes for granting financial assistance by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, State-wise; and

(b) the criteria adopted for granting recognition to the said institutes for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan is an autonomous body under the administrative control of this Ministry. A list of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalyas/Sodh Sansthans that it administers and funds is at Statement-I. The terms and conditions under which recognition to such institutions is granted is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Sodh Sansthan

1. Calicut Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
   P.O. Balussery,
   Distt.-Kozikode,
   Kerala - 673612
2. Sri Ranglaxmi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
   Vrindaban,
   Uttar Pradesh-281121.
3. Haryana Sanskrit Vidyapeetha,
   P.O. Bhagola (Palwal),
   Distt. Faridabad.
   Haryana
4. Vaidika Samsodhana Mandala
   Tilak Vidyapeetha,
   Gultekdi,
   Pune-37
5. J.N.B. Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
   P.O. Lagma,
   Via-Lahna Road,
   Distt.-Darbhanga.
   Bihar-847407
6. Shri Bhagwan Das Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
   P.O. Gurukul Kangri,
   Distt. Haridwar
   Uttaranchal
7. Madras Sanskrit College & S.S.V. Patasala,
   84, Royeetha High Road,
   Mylapore, Chennai-600 004
   Madras.
8. Laxmi Devi Saraf Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
   Kali Rekha, Distt. - Deoghar, Bihar 814112
9. Sri Ekarshanand Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
   Distt.-Mainpuri
   Uttar Pradesh-205 001.
10. Mumba Devi Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
    C/O Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan,
    K.M. Munshi Marg,
    Mumbai, Maharashtra-400 007
11. S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
    Dohgi, Distt.-Una,
    Himachal Pradesh
12. Himachal Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
    Jangla (Rohru)
    Distt.-Shimla
    Himachal Pradesh
13. Sh. Diwan Krishna Kishore S.D.
    Adarsh Sanskrit College,
    Ambala Cantt.
    Haryana.
14. Rajkumari Ganesh Sharma Sanskrit Vidyapeetha,
    Kolahnta Patori,
    Distt.-Darbhanga,
    Bihar-846 003.
15. Poornapranja Samshodhana,
    Mandiram, Kathiguppa Main Road,
    Bangalore, Karnataka - 560 028
16. Swami Pankuscharya Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
    Hulasganj,
    Gaya, Distt.-Gaya (Bihar)
17. Shri Sita Ram Vaidic Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
    7/2, P.W.D. Road,
    Calcutta-700 035 (W.B.)
18. Thakur Gadadhar Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
    Kalipur P.O. Arambagh,
    Distt. Hooghly
    West Bengal-712601

19. Kaliachak Bikram Kishore
Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
Vill.: Kaliachak, P.O. Haria,
Distt. Midnapore,
West Bengal-721 430.

20. Ramji Mehta Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
Malighat, Muzaffarpur,
Bihar.

21. Rani Padmavati Tara Yog Tantra
Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,
Indrapur (Shivpur),
Varanasi, Uttar Pardesh.

Statement-II

Terms and Conditions for Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Sodh Sansthan

1. Any registered voluntary organisation either as a society under the Societies Registration Act or a registered Trust, maintaining a Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya or Shodha Sansthan will be eligible to apply for recognition.

2. The Mahavidyalayas should be teaching at the level of Prak Shastri, Acharya or equivalent courses on traditional lines. The Shodha Sansthan should be actively pursuing research in the various traditional Sanskrit disciplines.

3. The Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan should have been in existence for at least seven years at a level mentioned in (I) above. However, the Mahavidyalaya/Sodha Sansthan receiving financial assistance under the earlier scheme would continue to be entitled to receive financial assistance under this revised scheme.

4. The institutions should be in ownership and in possession of adequate building and campus. Lease of 99 years in favour of the institutions will also be acceptable.

5. The registered Parent Body applying for recognition and financial assistance under this scheme in future would have to deposit in a Fixed Deposit Account a sum of at least Rs. 2.00 lakhs in favour of Mahavidyalaya. However, the institutions already receiving assistance under the old scheme which have deposited Rs. 1 lakh in favour of the Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan would be exempt for this condition.

6. The Mahavidyalaya/Shodha should be affiliated either to a University duly set up by an enactment of the Central Government or a State Government or to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan.

7. The Mahavidyalaya should have a student strength of not less than 50. A Shodha Sansthan should have not less than 12 active researchers.

8. The Parent Body will have to give an undertaking to bear its share of 5% on recurring expenditure and 25% on non-recurring expenditure.

9. The Parent Body will have to give an undertaking to abide by the rules and regulations of the Scheme.

[English]

Bringing Back Ashes of Subhash Chandra Bose from Japan

2398. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japanese authorities had expressed their willingness to transfer the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to India;

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

(c) whether the Government have decided to bring back the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from Renkoji Temple in Japan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The issue of transfer of ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose to India has not come up in recent interactions with the Japanese Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice M.K. Mukherjee under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 (60 of 1952) to inquire into all the facts and circumstances related to the disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose in 1945 and subsequent developments connected therewith.

(d) Does not arise.

Food For Work Programme

2399. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:
DR. RAJESH VERMA:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains allocated/released by the Government under the Food for Work Programme so far, State-wise;

(b) the employment generated in each State so far;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the scheme to urban BPL families as the impact of drought is one and the same;

(d) whether the Government have not lifted their quota of wheat and rice under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise;

(f) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(g) whether the Government have received any requests from the State Governments for release of additional funds for drought hit areas under the scheme;

(h) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(i) whether the Government have received any reports regarding irregularities/misuse of funds under the Programme;

(j) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(k) whether the Government propose to review the Programme;

(l) if so, the details thereof; and

(m) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (f) Statement showing State-wise quantum of foodgrains allocated/ released, lifted and utilized alongwith mandays of employment generated under the Food for Work Programme is enclosed. Release of foodgrains under the programme depends on demands from affected States/ UTs. Within the released quantities, lifting and utilization of foodgrains is upto the respective States/UTs. There is no proposal to extend the Scheme to urban BPL families at present.

(g) to (j) Under the Food for Work Programme the Central Government provide only foodgrains, free of cost to the "calamity affected" areas of States/UTs. There is no provision for allocation of funds under the Scheme. As such, request for additional funds under the Scheme or misuse of funds provided under the scheme, does not arise.

(k) to (m) The food for work programme will come to an end by 31st March, 2002.

Statement

State-wise Foodgrains released/allocated, lifted and mandays generated under Food for Work Programme

		2000-01	2001-02					
S. No.		Foodgrain allotted/ released (in tonne)	Foodgrain allotted/ released (in tonne)	Total (3+4) (in tonne)	Foodgrains lifted/offtake (in tonne)	Percentage Foodgrains Lifted (%)	Foodgrains Distributed (in tonne)	Mandays Generated (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1650000	1650000	1379151	83.58	1342327	1125950.00
2.	Bihar	0	100000	100000	2023	2.02	N.R	N.R.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Chhattisgarh	207000	419007	626007	625890	99.98	505507	865.91
4.	Gujarat	90000	58105	148105	136336	92.05	119220	1585.20
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11549	0	11549	11549	100.00	5069	16.94
6.	Karnataka	0	100000	100000	99763	99.76	N.R	N.R
7.	Kerala	0	5000	5000	5000	100.00	N.R.	N.R
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63079	188665	251744	211112	83.86	176090	N.R
9.	Maharashtra	10000	140000	150000	50000	33.33	32657	152.39
10.	Orissa	100000	150000	250000	246643	98.66	186249	429.00
11.	Rajasthan	118145	621360	739505	560560	75.80	482980	1072.52
	Total	599773	3432137	4031910	3328027	82.54	2850099	1130071.96

* On the request of the State Government, Chhattisgarh 2,98,507 tonnes of paddy was allocated in lieu of 2,00,000 tonnes of rice to the State of Chhattisgarh.

N.R. Not Reported

[Translation]

Setting up of Pharmaceutical Parks

2400. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first pharmaceutical park of the country is being set up in Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the main objectives thereof and the role of the Union Government therein;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up similar pharmaceutical parks at other places in the country; and

(d) if so, the cities and the time by which these parks are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Bids for SCI

2401. DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited initial bids for Shipping Corporation of India (SCI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the companies/joint ventures who have shown their interests in SCI;

(d) whether some of the parties who have submitted their bids have less than 800 crores net worth; and

(e) if so, the details of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government have invited Expressions of Interest (EOI)

from the interested bidders for the disinvestment of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. (SCI). The EOIs have been received on 18th February, 2002.

(c) It would not be in the interest of the transaction to disclose the number of bidders and their names.

(d) and (e) The parties who have met the pre-qualification criteria of Rs. 800 crores net-worth have been qualified to participate in the disinvestment process.

Fake Passports

2402. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons having fake passports entered in the country from foreign countries during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the number thereof, airport-wise;

(c) the strategy adopted by the Government to prevent the entry of such persons; and

(d) the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No foreigner can be permitted to enter the country on fake passport. The break-up of forgevies in passports detected by Immigration authorities at major international Airports in India, viz. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Amritsar during the last three years is as follows:

	1999	2000	2001
Delhi	91	90	181
Mumbai	219	176	192
Kolkata	42	100	38
Chennai	133	41	76
Amritsar (including Wagha Road & Attari rail)	8	5	28
Total	493	412	515

(c) and (d) Foreigners detected for foregery are refused entry into India and a notice is served to the master of the vessel under para 6 of the Foreigners Order 1948 to remove the foreigner within 24 hours or by next available flight which ever is earlier. In cases where the forgery is detected at the time of departure or during the stay of foreigner in India, cases are registered against them under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act and IPC by the State Police. Names of such foreigners are also placed on prior reference category to ban their future entry into India.

Construction of Second Floor in NCR of Delhi

2403. DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the areas falling in NCR of Delhi such as Gurgaon, Faridabad have allowed construction of second floor;

(b) if so, whether Noida has not allowed construction of second floor;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government are aware that like DDA, Noida has also approved in principle to grant free-hold rights to the allottees of Houses/plots/flats;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government propose to issue guidelines to maintain uniformity in construction of second floor in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) The NCR Planning Board has reported that in concerned towns/development agencies in Haryana there is a provision of construction of 2nd floor in the Houses with maximum height of buildings upto 11 Mtrs. Flats in Group Housing Colonies are Multi-storeyed in the entire State of Haryana including areas falling in NCR such as Gurgaon and Faridabad Urban Estates.

(b) and (c) It has been stated by NOIDA that as per their building-bye-laws 1986 construction of 2nd Floor is not permitted in the Houses/Flats. Clause 40 of above building-bey-laws reads as under:-

> "Height limitations - (1) Residential building other than group housing - In such cases the maximum number of storeys that can be constructed on any plot shall be 2 plus barsati"

However, in group housing, 150 FAR is allowed and controlled by density.

(d) and (e) It is reported that NOIDA has not approved grant of free hold rights to the allottees of houses/plots/flats.

(f) and (g) Government issues guidelines/model building bye-laws from time to time. However, building bye-laws being a State subject (except in Delhi) it is upto the State Governments to take further necessary action in this regard.

Increase in State Quota of IPS Officers

2404. SHRI R.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the State quota of IPS officers;

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No Sir. At present there is no proposal before the Government to increase the ceiling for promotion from State Police Service to the IPS.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Privatisation of Petroleum Sector

2405. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise petroleum sector;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) the details of the Government holdings therein; and

(d) the cost of each PSU and the details about the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings is a continuous process. As a part of the process, Government keeps considering proposals for disinvestment in various Public Sector Undertakings from time to time. The proposals are considered through Inter-Ministerial consultation and final decisions are taken. The Government has decided 'in principle' to disinvest in Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL).

(c) As on date, Government holds 66.20% of the equity of BPCL and 51.01% of the equity of HPCL.

(d) At the time of disinvestment, valuation of the concerned PSUs is done through various methodologies so as to arrive at a reserve price. Similar exercise will be undertaken in the case of both BPCL and HPCL as Government proceeds with the disinvestment exercise. Protection of the interests of the employees is an integral part of the disinvestment policy. This is ensured by making appropriate provisions in the Shareholders Agreement entered with the concerned strategic partners.

[English]

Terrorism in J & K

2406. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed the target date to finish the terrorists as well as their training camps from Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, whether the Government have been able to finish the terrorists and their camps by now; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) However, the Government is committed in its resolve to wipe out militancy from Jammu & Kashmir and to usher peace and normalcy in the State as soon as possible. In addition to continued diplomatic initiatives at various levels, redeployment of troops at borders/LoC and intensive pressure on terrorists in the hinterland the Government, conjointly with the State Government, has adopted a multi-pronged approach, to contain cross border terrorism perpetrated by the Pak ISI in Jammu & Kashmir, which includes, inter-alia, strengthening border

management to check infiltration; pro-active action against terrorists within J&K; gearing up intelligence machinery; greater functional integration through an institutional framework of Operation Groups and Intelligence Groups of the UHQ at all levels; improved technology, weapons and equipments for security forces and action as per law against over ground supporters of the terrorists.

The strategic, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the Unified Headquarters in the State and in Operation Group at various levels.

Sexual Harassment against Women at Work Places

2407. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly five years back the Supreme Court made it compulsory for all employers to set up a complaint cell to deal with sexual harassment against women at the work places;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that a survey conducted by NGOs revealed that actual implementation of apex court ruling is merely 9% as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated December 11, 2001, captioned "Sexual harassment at work place continue"; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement the rulings of the Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its judgement dated 13.8.97, in the matter of Visakha Vs. State of Rajasthan laid down guidelines and norms to prevent sexual harassment for women at work place. These guidelines, inter alia, stipulate setting up of a Complaint Committee as a part of complaint mechanism to redress the complaint made by the victim.

(b) As per preliminary assessment made by the National Commission for Women (NCW), some offices, organisations etc. are yet to constitute the complaints committee. Further, some of the complaints committees do not have 50% representation of women and are not headed by a woman. Some of them do not have third part (NGO) representation. They have also found that the members of complaints committees are not familiar with procedures etc.

(c) The Government has taken a number of initiatives to give effect to the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court, which have the force of law under Article 141 of the Constitution of India. These include:

- The Government have requested all the Central Ministries/Departments, Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Universities/Institutions, Central Board of Secondary Education, All India Council of Technical Education to constitute complaints committees and ensure that the guidelines are implemented.
- NCW has formulated a Code of Conduct for Work Place, putting down the Supreme Court's guidelines in a simple manner. The Commission has widely circulated this Code of Conduct to all State Commissions for women, Non-Governmental Organisations, the apex bodies of the Corporate Sector, Media, all Ministries and Departments, so that it percolate down to the lowest functionaries and is compiled with by all concerned.
- A Central Committee headed by Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development has been constituted in the Department of Women and Child Development to ensure that the complaints committees are constituted and the guidelines are implemented by all concerned.
- Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules have been amended to include sexual harassment as a prohibited conduct.
- Amendments have been made to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 so that sexual harassment of women at work place in the private sector could constitute an offence for which a workman is liable for disciplinary action.

Privatisation of HMT and NTPC

2408. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to privatise Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);

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

(c) the present status of these companies; and

(d) the steps to protect the interests of employees of these companies?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings is a continuous process. As a part of the process, Government keeps considering proposals for disinvestment in various public sector enterprises from to time. The proposals are considered through Inter-Ministerial consultations and final decisions are taken. No decision has been taken in respect of disinvestment of equity in National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). The Turn Around Plan approved by Government in 2000 envisaged disinvestment/joint venture of HMT Tractors Division, Machine Tools Division and Watch Division up to 74%. The disinvestment process is on in these divisions of HMT Ltd.

(c) NTPC is a profit making company. It had earned a net profit after tax of Rs. 3424.53 crore in the year 1999-2000. HMT is a loss making company. It had incurred a net loss of Rs. 36.77 crore in the year 1999-2000.

(d) Protection of the interests of the employees is an integral part of the disinvestment policy. This is ensured by making appropriate provisions in the Shareholders Agreement entered with the concerned strategic partners.

MRTS Project At Hyderabad

2409. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether MRTS project is under implementation at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details of allocation made for the project during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003;

(c) whether the Union Government intend to complete the project on time;

(d) if so, whether funds required for the purpose are likely to be made available; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Light Rail Transit System (LRTS) project in Hyderabad is not under implementation. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Ministry of Railways have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to implement the Hyderabad Multi Modal Suburban Commuter Transportation System.

[Translation]

World Bank Funds for Drinking Water

2410. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has sanctioned any funds for drinking water schemes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the States where these schemes are likely to be implemented alongwith State-wise allocation of funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes/projects with external assistance for providing water supply and environmental sanitation to rural areas are implemented by the States. The States willing to implement such projects with external assistance are required to make adequate plan provision in the State budget. The States, after incurring expenditure under the project, claim reimbursement from Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit, Department of Economic Affairs, 5th Floor, B Wing, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi. As such, no funds are allocated/released to the States by the Government of India for implementing rural water supply and sanitation projects with external assistance. Details of Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Projects funded by the World Bank being implemented in the States are given below:

(i) The UP Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project costing US$ 71.0 million, with World Bank assistance of US$ 52.4 million (revised) is under implementation in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal. The project implementation started in August 1996 and is scheduled to be completed by end of May 2003.

(ii) A World Bank assisted "Kerala Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project" is under implementation in Kerala, commencing from Jan. 2001, with approved project cost of US$ 89.8 million and the IDA loan amount to

the project is to the tune of US$ 65.5 million (approx. 73%). The project is expected to be completed by the year 2007.

(iii) A World Bank assisted "Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project" has been launched on 11th Feb. 2002 in Karnataka State for implementation. The project is likely to cost US$ 193.44 million and the IDA loan amount to the project is to the tune of US$ 151.6 million (approx. 78%). The project is expected to be completed by the year 2007.

Further, as per the information furnished by Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, a project titled "II Chennai Water Supply Project" at an estimated cost of Rs. 778.90 crores is being implemented with World Bank assistance of US$ 80.5 million since November 1995. The credit closing date of this project is 30.6.2002.

Disinvestment of Airport Restaurants of ITDC

2411. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lease out/ divest profit making airport restaurants of ITDC in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status and amount realized therefrom; and

(c) the estimated loss incurred by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) In terms of the disinvestment plan in respect of the hotel properties of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), its hotel properties are being demerged into separate companies and divested through sale of 100% of Government's shareholding in the new companies formed through demerger or long-term Lease-cum-Management contract. The sale/lease implies transfer of the business including contracts and permits to the buyer of the respective property.

There are four airport restaurants at Aurangabad, Kolkata, Bangalore and Delhi. All these restaurants were taken by ITDC on license from the Airports Authority of India (AAI). The disinvestment plan envisages disinvestment of those Airport Restaurants, which are attached to a particular hotel, alongwith that hotel unit. Since Airport Restaurant at New Delhi is not run by a particular unit, it is not being divested. The Airport Restaurant at Bangalore has already been given Lease-cum-Management Contract along with Hotel Ashok, Bangalore. In the 3rd tranche of disinvestment of the hotels of ITDC, advertisement inviting Expressions of Interest has been issued on 1st January 2002 for 9 properties including Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata and Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad. The Airport Restaurants attached to these two hotels would be disinvested alongwith the respective hotels.

Out of the three airport restaurants divested/to be disinvested, only Airport Restaurant, Bangalore reported a net profit (Rs. 3.38 crore) for the year ending March 2001. The new terms of the License Agreement with AAI in respect of Airport Restaurant, Bangalore are as under:

1. The new Lessee of the hotel, who is also new Licencee of the Restaurant, has paid Business Transfer Consideration of Rs. 1,98,46,153.00 for the Airport Restaurant. In addition, the new Lessee will pay annually 18.5% of the turnover of the Restaurant.

2. Under the new terms, the new Licencee is required to pay to AAI minimum Rs. 1.10 crore in the first year as against Rs. 10 lakhs according to the previous terms.

3. A part of the license fee (Rs. 30 lakhs in the first year) will increase cumulatively by 10% every year

4. In addition, the new Licensee has paid to AAI security deposit of Rs. 51,60,000.00 and arrears of Rs. 19,80,000.00 towards electricity and water charges, which ITDC had not been able to pay due to its financial constraints.

Thus, the Government has not incurred any loss rather has profited, as a result of divestment of the Airport Restaurant, Bangalore.

Airport Restaurant, Aurangabad reported a net loss of Rs. 1.39 lakh and Airport Restaurant, Kolkata reported a net loss of Rs. 1.05 Crore for the year ending March 2001.

[English]

Loan from Netherlands for Sanitation in Gujarat

2412. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2374 regarding loan from Netherlands for sanitation and drinking water in Gujarat dated December 4, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information received from the State Government of Gujarat, the Rural Development Department in Gujarat has not received loan from Netherlands for Sanitation in Gujarat.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Self Employment Schemes for SC/ST and BPL People

2413. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/ BPL people provided employment under various rural employment schemes during the last three years, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated under the schemes during the said period, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to consider these schemes sufficient to raise the standards of living and provide self-employment to these categories of people; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), an integrated Programme for Self Employment of persons below the poverty line (BPL) in rural areas. The Scheme provides special safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 50% of the total Swarozgaris assisted under the Scheme will be from SCs/STs. A Statement showing State-wise Central Allocations, total Swarozgaris assisted, coverage of SCs/STs under the Scheme during the last three years i.e. 1999-2000, and 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line in three years, by providing them income generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government subsidy. The Scheme lays emphasis on the Group approach by organising the rural poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilisation, their training and capacity building. As per the Scheme Guidelines, the Swarozgaries would take a minimum of three years to cross the poverty line, after receiving financial assistance for an economic activity.

The steps taken to improve the implementation of the Programme, include the following:

- The Guideline already provides for identification and selection dominant activities through participative process keeping in view the local resources, the attitude, skill of the people and available marketing facilities as key activities in each block. For each key activity there should be a project report indicating the various elements i.e. training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.
- The infrastructure required for the selected key activities for production, processing, quality testing, storage or marketing could be provided from the funds available under the SGSY Infrastructure.
- Similarly, 10% of the annual allocation under the Scheme is earmarked for imparting Skill development training to Swarozgaris.
- The Scheme provides for involvement of NGOs as facilitators for formation of groups, their training and capacity building including skill development.
- The performance of the implementation of the SGSY is monitored continuously at all levels. At the Central level, the Programme is monitored by the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC), at the State level by the State SGSY Committee, at the Block and District levels, through reports and physical verification of the assets.
- Concurrent evaluation as well as Evaluation studies through reputed institutions and organisations are conducted periodically to get the feedback on the implementation of the Scheme.

Statement

Central Allocation and Swarozgaris economically assisted under the SGSY from 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 (upto Jan., 02)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	1999-2000				2000-2001				2001-2002			
		Central Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Swarozgaris assisted (Nos.)			Central Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Swarozgaris assisted (Nos.)			Central Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)	Swarozgaris assisted (Nos.)		
			Total	SC	ST		Total	SC	ST		Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6219.55	165190	63491	15929	5303.03	83084	30745	8395	3068.31	60701	21718	6714
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	136.74	3060	0	3060	276.91	1403	0	1403	164.76	436	0	436
3.	Assam	3553.09	17974	2216	3886	7195.18	12282	1348	3529	4281.13	1241	239	183
4.	Bihar	20374.56	106393	29876	16684	12616.76	125792	39035	1972	7300.00	113139	34596	1432
5.	Chhattisgarh*	-	-	-	0	2800.88	25423	2560	11132	1620.58	10013	1316	4529
6.	Goa	59.78	0	0	0	50.00	23	2	0	50.00	931	149	-
7.	Gujarat	2341.15	19341	2616	8054	1996.15	29241	4786	9684	1154.96	15575	2565	4900
8.	Haryana	1377.36	17348	8263	0	1174.37	25853	11746	0	679.48	11296	4882	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	580.06	8638	3163	994	494.67	11647	43948	1588	286.16	6484	2546	506
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	717.90	5835	N.R.	N.R.	612.10	9302	224	484	354.16	10372	210	684
11.	Jharkhand*	-	-	-	-	4755.33	55038	9765	20146	2751.41	27671	4395	12027
12.	Karnataka	4696.65	19184	5818	2126	4004.53	29026	9090	2480	2317.00	24105	7697	1949
13.	Kerala	2107.37	29485	8133	456	1796.82	37926	10667	797	1039.63	11327	3762	234
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10327.33	112118	23573	30695	6004.58	71823	18622	19049	3474.22	33619	8243	8208
15.	Maharashtra	9284.11	87994	21329	12869	7915.98	87998	18460	14725	4580.15	41837	9381	7786
16.	Manipur	238.19	N.R.	-	-	482.36	0	N.R.	N.R.	287.00	0	-	-
17.	Meghalaya	266.87	741	-	741	540.42	1671	0	1671	321.55	2487	0	2487
18.	Mizoram	61.75	0	0	0	125.06	1352	0	1021	74.41	2383	0	2383
19.	Nagaland	183.06	4749	0	4749	370.70	1364	0	1364	220.57	1056	0	1056
20.	Orissa	7113.90	74633	15017	18402	6065.56	86171	18850	20499	3509.50	33195	7275	10929

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Punjab	669.38	1694	1046	0	570.73	11990	7028	0	330.22	4251	2384	-
22.	Rajasthan	3566.34	34120	9804	5507	3040.77	44504	12677	7921	1759.38	22278	6924	3053
23.	Sikkim	68.38	686	61	288	138.45	2181	104	816	82.38	1161	81	406
24.	Tamil Nadu	5499.44	65427	30203	1309	4689.03	83393	39855	1788	2713.06	35357	16616	932
25.	Tripura	430.08	8450	1549	2934	870.92	14640	2567	5196	518.20	7570	1177	2814
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22422.38	60647	26130	782	18163.60	124064	58390	477	10509.37	73706	32759	194
27.	Uttaranchal*	-	-	-	-	954.45	31555	10608	518	552.30	85548	17338	2409
28.	West Bengal	7905.68	88826	26485	5008	6740.66	21230	7615	1061	3900.11	6564	1687	141
29.	A & N Islands	59.78	795	18	78	50.00	448	0	71	50.00	8	0	0
30.	Daman & Diu	59.78	N.R.	0	0	50.00	6	4	4	50.00	26	-	26
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	59.78	6	0	6	50.00	0	0	0	50.00	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	59.78	3	0	3	50.00	4	0	4	50.00	0	0	0
33.	Pondicherry	59.78	531	147	384	50.00	39	0	39	50.00	259	104	155
	Total	110500.00	933868	278938	134944	100000.00	1030473	319146	137834	58150.00	644596	188044	76573

N.R. Not Reported.

* These States came into existence duirng 2000-2001.

[English]

Reservation of SCs/STs/Backward Classes and Women in Panchayats

2414. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand from several parts of the country to bring in a Central Act to introduce reservation of seats for the SCs/STs/Backward Classes and women in the village panchayats;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which a Bill is likely to introduced in the Parliament in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. The Part-IX of the Constitution provides for reservation of seats for SCs/ STs/Backward Classes and Women in the Village Panchayats.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Violence Against Minorities

2415. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violence targeting minority communities during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) the organisations involved in such attacks;

(c) the number of persons arrested/charge sheeted in this connection during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check violence against minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) 'Public order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, and hence the State Governments are primarily concerned with the detection, registration and prosecution of such crimes as well as maintenance of data/records on the issues under question. The Union Government does not maintain any data in this regard. The Union Government, on its part, shares information and sends alert messages/advisories to enable the concerned State Governments/Union Territories Administrations 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 Paramilitary Forces are made available to them on specific request and a special force called the Rapid Action Force is also deployed exclusively for dealing with communal disturbances. Assistance is also provided for modernization of the State police forces.

The activities of all organizations having a bearing on the maintenance of peace and communal harmony in the country are under constant watch of law enforcing agencies and requisite legal action is taken wherever necessary.

Even as the Union Government is taking steps as indicated above, it may be added that the Government is very much alive to sensitivities of the minority communities in this regard and reaffirms its commitments to uphold the secular principles enshrined in the Constitution as well as to safeguard the interests of the minorities and to maintain peace and communal harmony in the country, at all costs.

[Translation]

Vocational Education

2416. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the vocational courses started at the secondary level;

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

(c) whether the steps have been taken to boost vocational education in the country;

(d) if so, the stage at which the vocational courses have been started in the schools and colleges;

(e) the name of courses recommended by the Union Government to the State Government to be started by their universities;

(f) whether the funds allocated to States have been utilized; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) At the National level, Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education, Bhopal, prepares, the curriculum for vocational education. It is for the States to adopt or modify the courses as per the local requirements.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Vocational courses in schools are offered at senior secondary level and in some colleges at under-graduate level.

(e) Union Government does not recommend to the State Government the name of Vocational courses to be started by their universities. Universities as per their needs, select the Vocational programmes.

(f) and (g) The details of funds released to different States and Union Territories (UTs) for implementation of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education during the IXth plan period and unspent balances lying with them till date are given in Statement I and Statement II attached.

Statement I

Grant Released to States/UTs during 1997-98 to 2001-2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Name of the State	1997-1998 (Rs.)	1998-1999 (Rs.)	1999-2000 (Rs.)	2000-2001 (Rs.)	2001 2002 (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	5920.04
Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	6.35
Assam	–	–	208.88	28.57	–	1197.78
Bihar	–	–	–	–	–	1686.30
Goa	–	–	–	10.00	–	806.40
Gujarat	–	–	–	–	1902.72	6830.39
Haryana	–	–	124.68	94.28	212.10	3129.82
Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	425.90
Jammu & Kashmir	–	–	–	916.55	–	971.40
Karnataka	–	–	–	263.25	–	4287.74
Kerala	222.67	–	–	1362.22	–	5827.02
Madhya Pradesh	–	–	–	467.80	31.90	3668.66
Maharashtra	–	–	–	–	–	15024.47
Manipur	14.21	–	8.00	98.32	–	266.27
Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	39.05
Mizoram	–		111.30	–	–	212.12
Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–	24.24
Orissa	–	–	–	–	284.83	2388.86
Punjab	8.00	–	–	–	313.00	2452.13
Rajasthan	–	–	–	–	–	3345.61
Sikkim	–	–	–	–	3.00	20.84
Tamil Nadu	–	209.00	–	–	–	3318.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	–	–	–	–	–	29.78
Uttar Pradesh	–	271.79	67.14	808.96	907.45	6777.16
West Bengal	–	–	–	–	–	61.19
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	–	–	–	–	–	3.24
Chandigarh	–	–	–	22.00	–	273.47
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	5.25
Daman & Diu	–	–	–	–	–	16.71
Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	186.10
Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pondicherry	–	–	22.05	–	25.00	111.45
Total	252.00	480.79	542.05	4071.95	3680.00	69314.58

Statement II

The Position of unspent balances as on date

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total amount released as on date (in Rs.)	Unspent balance (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5920.04	1211.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.35	0.35
3.	Assam	1197.78	234.02
4.	Bihar	1686.30	171.70
5.	Goa	806.40	10.52
6.	Gujarat	4927.67	Nil
7.	Haryana	2917.72	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	425.90	12.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	971.40	18.05
10.	Karnataka	4287.74	412.07
11.	Kerala	5827.02	391.07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3636.76	Nil
13.	Maharashtra	15024.47	1288.00
14.	Manipur	266.27	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	39.05	3.15
16.	Mizoram	212.12	4.99
17.	Nagaland	24.24	16.24
18.	Orissa	2104.03	Nil
19.	Punjab	2139.13	142.18
20.	Rajasthan	3345.61	Nil
21.	Sikkim	17.84	9.61
22.	Tamil Nadu	3318.84	639.90

1	2	3	4
23.	Tripura	29.78	21.34
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5869.71	156.00
25.	West Bengal	61.19	24.20
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3.24	1.74
27.	Chandigarh	273.47	Nil
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.25	2.29
29.	Daman & Diu	16.71	Nil
30.	Delhi	186.12	46.83
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
32.	Pondicherry	86.45	37.98
	Total	65634.58	4846.33

[English]

Unified Cross-Border Command by Hurriyat

2417. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has drawn to the Hurriyat Conference move to create a unified cross-border political command centered in Kashmir valley;

(b) if so, whether the demand for such a political command has been pressed by Kashmiris;

(c) if so, whether Hurriyat Conference is planning for setting up of a global network of Kashmir Missions in Key capitals around the world;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) There are reports that Kashmiri expatriate community has been pressing Hurriyat Conference for setting up such a cross-border political command. The announcement by Hurriyat Conference (APHC) regarding its intensions of setting up their parallel election commission to elect representatives who would participate in any negotiations on Kashmir, could be a step in the same direction. Former Chairman of Hurriyat Conference, Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, and earlier on December 16th 2000 announced plans to open APHC offices in several foreign countries, but the same does not appear to have been followed up. The move of APHC has been criticised by the people, intelligentsia, political parties and media, and has reportedly been questioned even by some members of Hurriyat. The proposals has the portents of aborting the move even before its full conception, in view of the impracticality of implementation. The Government is however keeping a watch in the matter.

Foreign Language Teaching Institutes

2418. SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL (Yatnal):
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

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

(a) the number of reputed Foreign Language Teaching Institutes in the Country under the Ministry, location-wise;

(b) the source of funding for maintenance of these institutes;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up any new Foreign language Institute in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for setting up of one such institute in view of the growth of Information Technology in the State; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The prominent foreign language teaching institutions under the Ministry of Human Resource Development are Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, Delhi University, Delhi,

Pondicherry University, Pondicherry and Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad. These Institutions are funded by the University Grants Commission for their maintenance.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) No such proposal has been received.

Wanted Criminals

2419. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has requested the Interpol to persuade Pakistan to hand-over 32 terrorists and criminals wanted in India;

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

(c) whether the Interpol has already issued red corner notices for these criminals including those involved in hijacking of Indian Airlines Plane to Kandahar and Mumbai bomb blasts in 1992; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) Interpol Secretariat General (IPSG) has issued Red Corner Notices in respect of seven absconding accused persons in the case relating to hijacking of IC-814 to Kandahar and 36 absconding accused in the cases relating to the serial bomb blasts in Bombay in 1993. Interpol is only a coordinating agency and does not have the mandate or the mechanism to issue directions or exert pressure on the member countries to arrest or extradite wanted fugitives.

[Translation]

Villages under Lal Dora Areas in Delhi

2420. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:

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

(a) the details of villages under Lal Dora area in Delhi;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposals to extend the Lal Dora Area of Delhi;

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

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

(e) whether the Union Government are contemplating to raise the living standards in the urbanise villages and develop them;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to Delhi Development Authority for development of urbanised villages;

(h) if so, whether the DDA has taken any action thereon so far;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

(j) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) As per Government of NCT of Delhi, the details of villages under Lal Dora areas in Delhi are as under:

South District	-	29
South West District	-	58
West District	-	14
North East District	-	86
North District	-	11
North East District	-	21
East District	-	7

(b) No, Sir.

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

(e) and (f) The urban villages are to be planned as per the provisions of Master Plan of Delhi - 2001 which aims at raising the living standards of the urbanised villages.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) to (j) Does not arise in view of reply to (g) above.

Projects Launched by CAPART in Chhattisgarh

2421. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects sanctioned by CAPART in Chhattisgarh, till date;

(b) the details of agencies to which assistance has been provided through CAPART, NGO-wise and location-wise;

(c) the amount allocated, released and remained unspent to each of the above agency so far;

(d) whether the Government have received any reports regarding irregularities in the working of these NGOs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) CAPART has sanctioned 2 projects in Chhattisgarh since formation of the State till date. The details of these agencies along with the amount allocated and released to each of them so far by CAPART and the amount remaining unreleased are given in the statement attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

Statement

State: CHHATTISGARH

Sl. No.	Name of NGO and location	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Amount unspent
1.	Vardan Samajik Sanstha, Block Churriah, Distt. Rajnandangaon, Chhattisgarh	36,19,603	18,09,801	18,09,802
2.	Gandhi Seva Ashram, At Narsingpur, Block Pandari, Distt. Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	15,92,000	6,14,951	9,77,049
	Total	52,11,603	24,24,752	27,86,851

[English]

Subsidy for Rural Sanitation

2422. SHRI MANSINH PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the subsidies provided by the Union Government for the construction of toilets in rural areas, both in individual houses and public places and for other sanitation programmes during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to enhance the subsidy under various sanitation programmes, especially in the rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) The details of the funds including subsidies provided to the States/UTs for the construction of toilets in rural areas, both in individual houses and public places and for other sanitation programmes under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the Statement enclosed. At present there is no proposal under consideration for enhancement of subsidy under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme.

Statement

Funds provided to State/UT Governments under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years and the current year

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State/UT	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002 (14-3-2002)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1148.93	1074.91	1522.41	1895.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	40.48	73.98	52.80
3.	Assam	0.00	133.22	0.00	423.80
4.	Bihar	0.00	729.75	678.69	1663.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	229.33
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	1.16	0.00
7.	Gujarat	200.00	484.10	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	214.23	62.06
9.	Himachal Pradesh	70.77	42.13	32.49	36.28
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	122.05	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	270.22	601.11
12.	Karnataka	498.67	997.19	164.51	62.19
13.	Kerala	731.37	253.03	632.99	875.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	525.48	438.11	928.82	219.17
15.	Maharashtra	575.28	1838.02	1339.51	54.27
16.	Manipur	45.50	8.96	48.08	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	35.00	0.00	9.09	0.00
18.	Mizoram	21.00	1.89	0.00	2.03
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	118.33	0.00
20.	Orissa	315.82	771.04	971.06	567.83
21.	Punjab	53.35	0.00	94.25	142.17
22.	Rajasthan	193.76	556.80	1285.23	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	28.00	25.43	2.82	19.99
24.	Tamil Nadu	496.39	1052.49	1016.66	1758.98
25.	Tripura	24.00	0.00	253.66	364.63
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1116.49	737.77	1984.47	1853.10
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	16.21	34.62
28.	West Bengal	304.21	0.00	1300.03	1170.99
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	3.50	2.50	0.00	47.42
	Total	6394.52	9187.82	13080.95	12137.05

MP as Chairman of DRDA

2423. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1441 dated 27.11.2001 regarding appointment of MPs as Chairman of DRDAs and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) In the reply to parts (a) and (b) of Unstarred Question No. 1441 dated 27th November, 2001, it was stated that "the proposal is under active consideration." The matter is receiving attention and it is expected to take some time for decision to be reached.

Balika Samridhi Yojana

2424. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Balika Samridhi Yojana is being implemented in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the grants provided to the State Government for implementation of the said scheme during each of the last three years;

(c) whether any centrally monitoring team has been formed for the proper implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any external aid is being received for this scheme; and

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

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

(b) The funds released to the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years are as under:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
1999-2000	304.95
2000-2001	60.00
2001-2002	-

(c) and (d) The Government has laid down norms, guidelines and conditions for implementation of the scheme by the States/UTs, inter alia providing for the following:

(i) disseminating information about the scheme and the procedures for obtaining the benefits under it;

(ii) monitoring and following up the disbursal of the benefits under the various components of scheme;

(iii) periodic submission of status of utilisation of funds under the scheme to the Central Government.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. The Balika Samridhi Yojana is a centrally sponsored scheme to extend 100% Central assistance to States/UTs to provide benefits to the eligible girl children.

Assistance for Research Work to College Teachers

2425. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has received proposals from various universities for providing assistance for research work to college teachers;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the research facilities at the school level also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Additional Funds under Rural Development Scheme

2426. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any requests from the State Government for release of additional amount under various Rural Development Schemes;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have considered the demand of the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/ released for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry have received proposals for release of additional funds under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS), the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS), the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during the current year. State-wise details of additional funds demanded by the State Governments are given in the Statement enclosed. The details of additional funds released by the Ministry are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Scheme	State	Amount released
IAY	Andhra Pradesh	18.75
	Gujarat	26.00
	Jammu & Kashmir	1.65
	Orissa	247.50
EAS	Uttar Pradesh	5.40
NOAPS	Andhra Pradesh	4.44
	Orissa	8.43

Under the allocation based programme of Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP), request for additional funds has been received from the States of Karnataka, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Sikkim. Funds have not been released so far for this scheme.

Statement

Details of additional funds demanded by the State Governments under various Rural Development Programmes during 2001-2002

Rs. in lakh

S. No.	State	SGSY Demand	JGSY Demand	PMGSY Demand	NOAPS Demand	NFBS Demand	ARWSP Demand	Annapurna Demand
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4400.00	30.00	–	387.12	580.43	10000.00	639.96
2.	Bihar	–	–	–	523.86	469.63	–	54.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	316.77	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Gujarat	75.00	–	–	–	–	4000.00	–
5.	Haryana	362.50	–	–	–	549.71	1500.00	–
6.	Himachal Pradesh	321.70	–	–	–	93.40	2500.00	–
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	178.58	–	–	–	45.20	–	–
8.	Karnataka	523.50	–	–	–	137.77	–	–
9.	Kerala	519.82	–	15000.00	–	–	–	–
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1385.36	–	–	340.32	616.27	4438.00	–
11.	Maharashtra	752.96	120.54	–	–	–	10000.00	–
12.	Mizoram	–	159.12	–	–	–	798.00	–
13.	Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–	615.00	–
14.	Punjab	–	–	–	–	–	1500.00	–
15.	Orissa	77.40	–	–	–	2437.91	–	85.53
16.	Rajasthan	532.33	–	–	3566.16	939.50	–	–
17.	Sikkim	–	–	–	–	–	1500.00	–
18.	Tamil Nadu	–	–	–	–	–	2000.00	–
19.	Tripura	729.07	–	–	–	–	1000.00	45.65
20.	Uttar Pradesh	519.89	–	–	1761.87	284.64	–	–
21.	Uttaranchal	99.91	–	–	–	–	4500.00	–
22.	West Bengal	–	–	–	337.29	207.05	–	–

Decongestion of Delhi

2427. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board, in a recent report prepared by it, has suggested five land use zones, a uniform tax policy and a unified electricity supply authority for the region with a view to decongest Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other observations/suggestions contained in the report; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) A High Level Group was constituted by the Government for the preparation of Regional Plan-2021 for harmonised and balanced development of the National Capital Region. On the suggestion of the High Level Group, Government had notified eight Study Groups.

The draft recommendations of the Study Groups in respect of land use zones, uniform tax policy & unified power authority were discussed in a two day Seminar on Regional Plan 2021 held on 23rd and 24th January, 2002.

The Study Group on Regional Land use and Rural Development has suggested 5 land use zones for NCR i.e. (i) The Regulated Area Zone (ii) Natural Area Conservation Zone (iii) Planned Green Areas (iv) Built-up Areas and (v) Agricultural Area.

The Study Group on Economic & Fiscal Policy Group, including Resource Mobilisation and Funding, has suggested to follow a uniform tax policy in the NCR region.

The Study Group on Utility and Infrastructure, including Power, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Drainage & Irrigation etc. has suggested a Unified Power Authority for NCR, as it will help in bringing the uniformity/improving the power supply and help providing similar tariff throughout the Region. The recommendations of different sub groups are being taken into consideration during preparation of Regional Plan 2021.

New Syllabus of NCERT

2428. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the position of adopting the syllabus prescribed by NCERT by various States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): The syllabi, as finalized by NCERT, have been forwarded to all States/UTs, National and State Boards of Education for adoption/adaption. NCERT being only a recommendatory body, it is for them to adopt or reject it. The implementation, however, has been stayed by the Supreme Court and the matter is *sub-judice*.

Reforms in DDA

2429. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: 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 "Demolishing old mindsets for DDA makeover" appearing in 'The Times of India' dated October 12, 2001;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government to the issues relating to the difficulties of Group Housing Societies, sale of apartments with DDA getting not its due share of profit and the revenue loss in House Tax Collection etc.;

(d) the response of the Government to the points made by the Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Corporation on discrimination between DDA and Group Housing society flats; and

(e) the extent to which his Ministry has succeeded in changing the image of DDA as demolition squad in Delhi?

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

(b) The following points inter alia have been mentioned in the news-item:

(i) 40-50% DDA flats which were allotted to the persons who submitted the affidavits to the effect that they did not own land/house in Delhi, have

exchanged hands and the DDA did not get any benefit out of these transactions.

(ii) The new owners also did not submit any affidavit to the effect that they did not own land/house in Delhi and the Civic Bodies continued to levy House Tax on the original cost and not on the current price at which the flat was sold.

(iii) Similarly, 30-35% flats, constructed by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies have also exchanged hands and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government of NCT of Delhi; the DDA; and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have become mute spectators to these transactions.

(iv) The DDA harasses the Cooperative Group Housing Societies for glazing of balconies though a similar facility was available in Government and DDA flats. This has also been brought to the notice of the LG, Delhi by the Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Corporation.

(c) As per the DDA's policy, the allottees of flats constructed by the Cooperative Group Housing Societies are debarred from transfer/sale of flats without the prior permission of the Lessor. In the event of permission to sell being granted by the Lesser, the allottee is liable to pay 50% of the unearned increase as Lessor's share.

But in the year 1992, a Scheme of Conversion of residential properties from Lease-hold to Free-hold announced. According to this Scheme, the transaction made through General Power of Attorney (GPA) and the Agreement to Sell were allowed to be regularised on payment of surcharge of 33 $^{1}/_{3}$% in addition to the usual conversion charges.

The MCD have reported that in the case of sale of DDA flats and the Cooperative Group Housing Society flats, the assessment as self occupation of such flat is made on the basis of cost paid by a new buyer and on payment of 'transfer duty' or 'transfer duty security' failing which the property is assessed on comparative rent basis ensuring that there is no revenue loss in house tax collection.

(d) As per the existing procedure, in the case of any Cooperative Group Housing Societies, any additional construction/alterations within the permissible ground coverage, floor area ratio (FAR), height and other requirements, require prior approval of building plan by the Local Body and the clearance from the Delhi Fire Service and Delhi Vidyut Board.

However, glazing of balcony in Cooperative Group Housing Societies is permissible provided it is within the ground coverage FAR fulfilling the Delhi Fire Service requirement of 1x1 mt. openable window, for which regularization/addition/alteration plans are required to be submitted for sanction. The above also requires approval of General Body of the Society with Structural Stability Certificate.

(e) The primary aim of DDA is to ensure development of the city in accordance with the provisions of the Master Plan. Therefore, in order to protect the Government land from encroachment and to ensure strict adherence to the building norms and bye-laws, action for removal of encroachment and demolition of unauthorised construction is resorted to by the DDA so that the growth of the city takes place in an orderly manner.

Hurriyat Election Commission

2430. SHRI J.S. BRAR:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hurriyat Conference has announced for setting up of an Election Commission of its own;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the political and security implications thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Hurriyat Conference had made an announcement on 28.01.2002 regarding its intensions of setting up their parallel election commission to elect representatives who would participate in any negotiations on Kashmir. As per Hurriyat, the said commission would be governed by rules to be framed later. The move of Hurriyat has been criticised by the people, intelligentsia, political parties and media, and has reportedly been questioned even by some members of Hurriyat. There should not be any apprehension about political or security implication of such a move, as the proposal of Hurriyat has the portents of aborting the move even before its full conception, in view of the impracticality of implementation. The Government is however keeping a watch in the matter.

[Translation]

Fuel Technology from Solid Wastes to Cities

2431. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deparment of Science and Technology has established any technology to recover fuel from the solid wastes of cities on a pilot scale level;

(b) if so, whether Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) has identified a suitable industrial partner in Karnataka for producing power from solid wastes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the States in the country that have so far adopted the said technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Department of Science and Technology (DST) has established a technology to recover fuel pellets from Municipal Solid Wastes on a pilot scale level in Deonar dump yard near Mumbai with techno-managerial support from Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC). The pilot scale fuel pellestisation plant with total indigenous efforts was engineered, procured, erected and established at a production rate of 2 tonnes per hour with fuel pellets having a calorific value of about 3000 Kcal/Kg. The process of conversion of garbage into fuel pellets involves primarily drying, separation of non-combustibles, size reduction and pelletisation.

A commercial scale plant for processing 700 tonnes per day of Municipal Solid Wastes to produce about 210 tonnes per day of fuel pellets has been commissioned and streamlined in the city of Hyderabad with the said technology with techno-managerial support from TIFAC and financial support from the Technology Development Board.

The knowledge about availability of this technology has been widely disseminated by TIFAC and DST. TIFAC's main task is to assess emerging technologies and create a few viable demonstrable models. It is for industries to establish similar plants elsewhere in coordination within the concerned municipalities.

[English]

Establishment of Laboratories of C.S.I.R.

2432. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to State:

(a) the number of laboratories of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) existing in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of revenue generated by these laboratories during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The number of CSIR laboratories existing in the country, Statewise are as follows:

State	No. of Laboratories
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3
Assam	1
Chandigarh UT	2
Delhi	6
Goa	1
Gujarat	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Jharkhand	3
Karnataka	2
Kerala	1
Madhya Pradesh	1
Maharashtra	2
Orissa	1
Rajasthan	1
Tamil Nadu	3

1	2
Uttaranchal	2
Uttar Pradesh	4
West Bengal	3
Total	39

(b) The details of extra budgetary support generated by the CISR laboratories during the last five years are as follows:

Year	External Cash Flow (Rs. Crore)
1996-97	203
1997-98	223
1998-99	221
1999-2000	252
2000-2001	245

Setting up of a Biotechnology Development Board

2433. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Biotechnology Development Board;

(b) if so, whether the modalities for the establishment of the Board has been worked out;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (d) A National Biotechnology Board was formed in 1982 for identification of priority areas and evolving a long term plan in biotechnology as well as to initiate and promote such activities for the development of various areas in biotechnology. With the establishment of a separate Department of Biotechnology in 1986, a further impetus was given to promote R & D and its application. In the 10th plan (2000-2007) and Annual Plan 2002-2003 of the department, proposals for setting up of a Biotechnology Development Fund to process and speed up commercialization of new biotechnologies has been included and the same is under discussion with Planning Commission.

The main objectives of the proposed Biotechnology Development Fund would be to provide support in high growth, Biotech Ventures involving innovative products, services, processes, technologies aimed at futuristic or new markets in the focus areas of biotechnology.

Pharma Industry

2434. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of FDI in Pharma Industry through automatic route, after it was raised to 100 per cent;

(b) the nature of drugs are being manufactured by these companies;

(c) whether the Government have taken any measures so that these drug companies do not cheat patients and keep the retail price of these drugs low; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Inclusion of Lambada and Sugalis in ST List

2435. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lambada and Sugalis have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Madras and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other States where these tribes are found?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) 'Sugalis, Lambadis' have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh but these have not been so specified in relation to Tamil Nadu.

(c) Sugalis and lambadis have not been specified as Scheduled Tribes in relation to other States and UTs. Therefore such details are not available in the Ministry.

Backward Districts

2436. PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Committee recently for identification of most backward and poor districts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has identified any such districts so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) A Committee (headed by 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 attached.

Statement

List of Most Backward and Poorest Districts as identified by the Committee

S. No.	Name of Districts
1	2
Bihar & Jharkhand	
1.	Nalanda
2.	Bhojpur
3.	Ranchi
4.	Aurangabad
5.	Jehanabad
6.	Gaya
7.	Nawada
8.	Saran
9.	Siwan
10.	Gopalganj
11.	Pashim Champaran
12.	Purba Champaran
13.	Sitamarhi
14.	Muzaffarpur
15.	Vaishali
16.	Begusarai
17.	Samastipur
18.	Darbhanga
19.	Madhubani
20.	Saharsa
21.	Madhepura
22.	Purnea
23.	Katihar
24.	Khagaria
25.	Munger
26.	Bhagalpur
27.	Godda
28.	Sahibganj
29.	Dumka
30.	Deogarh
31.	Giridih
32.	Hazaribagh
33.	Palamau
34.	Lohardagga
35.	Gumla
36.	Pachim Singhbhum
37.	Araria
38.	Kishanganj
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
39.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Haryana	
40.	Kaithal
Himachal Pradesh	
41.	Hamirpur

1	2
Karnataka	
42.	Bidar
Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh	
43.	Tikamgarh
44.	Chhatarpur
45.	Panna
46.	Sagar
47.	Damoh
48.	Khargone
49.	Khandwa
50.	Vidisha
51.	Sheore
52.	Raisen
53.	Betul
54.	Hoshangabad
55.	Narsimhapur
56.	Mandla
57.	Chhindwara
58.	Seoni
59.	Balaghat
60.	Rajnandgaon
61.	Surguja
Maharashtra	
62.	Aurangabad
63.	Jalna
64.	Parbhani
65.	Beed
66.	Nanded
67.	Osmanabad
68.	Latur
69.	Buldana
70.	Gadchiroli
71.	Yavatmal

1	2
Orissa	
72.	Phulbani
73.	Kalahandi
74.	Koraput
75.	Keonjhar
Rajasthan	
76.	Dungarpur
77.	Banswara
Sikkim	
78.	West Sikkim
79.	South Sikkim
Uttar Pradesh & Uttaranchal	
80.	Sitapur
81.	Hardoi
82.	Unnao
83.	Rae Bareli
84.	Jalaun
85.	Lalitpur
86.	Hamirpur
87.	Banda
88.	Fatehpur
89.	Pratapgarh
90.	Bahraich
91.	Barabanki
92.	Sidharthnagar
93.	Maharajganj
94.	Jhansi
95.	Mau
96.	Kanpur Dehat
West Bengal	
97.	Kooch Behar
98.	Jalpaiguri
99.	Maldah
100.	Darjeeling

Settlement of Various Tribes in A & N Islands

2437. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Tribes from other parts of the country which have been acknowledged to have settled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether all or some of them have been deprived of the facilities meant for Tribals;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to recognize them as Tribals and extend reservation facilities to them?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) Some Oraon, Munda, Kharia, Dhanaka, etc. communities of Chotanagpur region of Jharkhand who are known as Ranchi Community have settled in A & N Islands. They are not entitled to facilities meant for Scheduled Tribes as they have not been specified as Scheduled Tribes in relation to these Islands.

SC/ST Posts

2438. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether SC/ST MPs Convention during December 1999 has sought inclusion of one SC/ST member on all the 'Selection Committees/Boards' for the posts at the level of 'Board of Directors' Managing Directors/Chairman of Public Sector Enterprises, Statutory/Autonomous Organizations, Corporations and other senior posts/ positions at the level of Joint Secretary to Government and above;

(b) if so, the structural-constitutional changes brought about in the existing instructions/systems regarding composition of the said Selection Boards/Committees for facilitating inclusion of SC/ST persons in them; and

(c) the year-wise number of persons appointed to the aforesaid posts during the last five years under his Ministry and subordinate offices indicating the percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them?

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

(b) Guidelines & instructions exist for associating SC/ ST members in the Selection Committees, Selection Boards, Departmental Promotion Committees etc. for recruitment/promotion to posts/services under the Government. However, caste is not one of the criteria for selecting persons for appointment to the Board level post of PSUs/statutory bodies/autonomous organizations etc.

(c) As caste is not one of the criteria for selecting persons for appointment to the Board level post of PSUs/ statutory bodies/autonomous organizations etc. information an the caste basis is neither maintained nor available.

Inclusion of Left out Tribal Communities in STs List

2439. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has recommended for inclusion of left out tribal communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for non-inclusion of the said tribal communities in the list of scheduled tribes?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) The Govt. of Orissa has recommended inclusion of certain communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes of that State. These proposals have been processed as per modalities approved for deciding such claims.

Nodal Agencies in Mega Cities

2440. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the details of nodal agencies set up in each of the mega city to receive, pass on the funds to the implementing agencies and monitor the progress of each of the infrastructure development project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): The Centrally sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure development in Mega Cities is applicable to Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

The funds under the Scheme were channelised through specialised institution/nodal agency at the State level.

The nodal agencies were required to provide project-related finance for development of urban infrastructure.

Funds flowed from the Central and State Governments to the nodal agency as grant in the 25:25 ratio and the balance 50% was to be mobilised by the nodal agency from financial institutions and capital market.

The nodal agencies for the Mega City Scheme are:-

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA), Mumbai.

Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA), Kolkata.

Tamil Nadu Urban Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation (TUFIDCO), Chennai.

Andhra Pradesh Urban Infrastructure and Finance Development Corporation (APUIFDC), Hyderabad.

Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (KUIDFC), Bangalore.

Special Area Game Scheme

2441. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Area Games Scheme (SAGS) introduced during 1987-88 has not achieved the desired results;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the number of people trained under the said scheme so far;

(e) whether the funds allocated to States under the scheme has not been utilised properly;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

However, the scheme has been reviewed from time to time with a view to make it more effective. Recently, while formulating the 10th Five Year Plan, it has been proposed to provide boarding and lodging facilities to the trainees for 330 days against the present 300 days from the next financial year. The diet charges of the trainees have also been increased keeping in view the calorie requirement. The trainees are now given the option of joining the centre either on residential or non-residential basis.

(d) The number of trainees trained under the Special Area Games Scheme (SAGS) is given in the Statement attached.

(e) to (g) Under the SAG scheme funds are not allocated to the States but are given directly to Regional Centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) for running the SAG Centres in the region.

Statement

Year-wise number of trainees who were provided training under the Special Area Games Scheme (SAGS) of Sports Authority of India

Year	No. of Centres	No. of trainees
1986-87	1	69
1987-88	4	101
1988-89	10	246
1989-90	10	280
1990-91	10	305
1991-92	11	448
1992-93	11	394
1993-94	13	404
1994-95	13	430
1995-96	8	301
1996-97	8	329
1997-98	9	307
1998-99	9	311
1999-2000	8	565
2000-2001	16	1048
2001-2002	16	968

SCs/STs/OBCs in Indian Police Service

2442. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs has not reached the level of 15%, 7.5% and 27% respectively for them in Indian Police Service;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) the number of 'sanctioned posts' in respect of Indian Police Service for whole of India includihg those posts of IPS which are conferred on Provincial Service Officers on promotion to certain grades, State-wise;

(d) the number of persons belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and General Categories working against such posts including their respective percentage to such posts, as on July 2, 1997 as ascertained, as per the instructions contained under para 5 of DOPT OM No. 36012/2/96-Estt (Res) dated July 2, 1997; and

(e) the fresh vacancies occurred during the last three years and the number of such vacancies/posts filled from SCs, STs, OBCs and General Categories, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Direct recruitment to the Indian Police Service is made through Civil Services Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Allocation of SCs, STs and OBCs candidates to IPS on the basis of Civil Services Examination is made as per the prescribed percentage of reservation for these categories.

(b) in view of the above, question does not arise.

(c) A statement showing number of sanctioned strength in respect of Indian Police Service State-wise as on 01.11.2001 is enclosed.

(d) Reservation of vacancies for SCs, STs & OBCs categories is provided only in direct recruitment made through Civil Services Examinations conducted by UPSC. Instructions as contained in the OM dated July 2, 1997 were implemented in IPS from Civil Services Examination, 1998. As on 01.11.2001, out of total authorised strength of 3549 of IPS, direct recruitment posts are 2460 only against which 2339 IPS officers are in position. Out of these 2339 officers, 315, 159, 185 and 1680 officers are of SCs, STs, OBCs and General Categories respectively. Their respective percentage is 13.46%, 6.79%, 7.90% and 71.82%. Reservation for OBC category in IPS has started from the Civil Services Examination, 1994 only.

(e) 36 vacancies, each have been filled up by direct recruitment to IPS, through the Civil Services Examinations, 1998, 1999 and 2000. As per 200 point Model roster introduced in IPS from the Civil Services Examinations 1998, number of vacancies filled by SCs, STs, OBCs, and General categories through Civil Services Examination, 1998 to Civil Services Examination, 2000 are as under:-

Year	Gen.	OBC	SC	ST
1998	21	10	02	03
1999	21	07	05	03
2000	18	09	06	03

Statement

Name of the State	Sanctioned Strength
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	194
Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-UT	162
Assam-Meghalaya	136
Bihar	163
Chhattisgarh	059
Gujarat	149
Haryana	125
Himachal Pradesh	072
Jammu & Kashmir	120
Jharkhand	087

1	2
Karnataka	156
Kerala	139
Madhya Pradesh	219
Maharashtra	205
Manipur-Tripura	120
Nagaland	058
Orissa	159
Punjab	144
Rajasthan	167
Sikkim	025
Tamil Nadu	214
Uttaranchal	042
Uttar Pradesh	375
West Bengal	259
Total	3549

Accredition to Biotech/Micro-Biology Centre by UGC

2443. DR. B.B. RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission propose to give accredition to Biotech/Micro-Biology Commission; and

(b) if so, the number of proposals pending in this regard for recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Integrated Watershed Development Project

2444. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any proposals regarding Integrated Watershed Development Project for rural poverty alleviation through land based activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of proposals cleared, as on date; and

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Seven projects in the districts of Kheda, Junagarh, Surat, Bhavnagar, Bharuch and Valsad have been prioritised for sanction during 2001-02 under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). Out of these, one project each in Junagarh, Bhavnagar and Valsad districts and two projects in Kheda district have been approved for sanction. The project in Bharuch district is under consideration. Certain deficiencies have been observed in the project of Surat district and the State Government/DRDA concerned have been advised to remove these deficiencies.

Allocation of Funds to GSI for Exploration of Sea

2445. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated funds to GSI for the research in the coastal shelf and deep sea exploration during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Revamping of ARWSP

2446. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revamp the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have undertaken some pilot projects under the revamped scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the State where these projects are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government has partly revamped the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) by introducing reforms in the Rural Water Supply Sector which envisages to institutionalise community participation in the rural water supply activities to ensure sustainability of assets created under the Programme and the sources on which they are dependent. Upto 20% of ARWSP funds could be used for the implementation of the reforms projects.

(c) and (d) Pilot projects have been sanctioned for the implementation of the sector reforms in 63 districts across all the States of India except Goa and Manipur. The salient features of Sector Reform Projects are:

- adoption of a demand-driven approach based on empowerment of villagers to ensure their full participation in the project planning, decision making in the choice of scheme design and management arrangement;
- shift of Government's role from provider to facilitator;
- focus on village level capacity building;
- ensuring an integrated service delivery mechanism by streamlining the functions of the agencies involved in project implementation and;
- partial capital cost sharing and full O & M cost sharing by users;
- taking up of conservation measures for sustained supply of water through rainwater harvesting and ground water recharge.

Model Residential Schools in Kerala

2447. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for Model Residential Schools in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has received proposal from the State Government of Kerala for grant under proviso (1) Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India for setting up of Residential School from Class I to XII with CBSE Syllabus in Thiruvananthapuram District. The total project cost is Rs. 1042.14 lakhs, to be spent over a period of six years.

Lending by HUDCO to Kerala

2448. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a request from the Government of Kerala to resume the lending by HUDCO to the State Government;

(b) if so, whether the request has been agreed to; and

(c) if not, the hindrance in resuming the lending?

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

(b) and (c) Board of Directors of Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has approved release of Rs. 24.99 crore to three agencies in relaxation of HUDCO norms applicable for agencies where defaults in respect of loans covered by Government guarantee are in excess of the stipulated limit. However, loan released in respect of Kerala State Housing Board (KSHB) could not be made as it requires approval of National Housing Bank (NHB) for relaxation in prudential norms for exposure to a single borrower.

[Translation]

Matching Grants for Rural Development Schemes

2449. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:
SHRI A.C. JOS:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of expenditure shared between the Centre and State Governments under the Centrally sponsored rural development schemes, Scheme-wise;

(b) the details of Central schemes in which matching grant is required by the State Governments, Scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any requests from the State Governments to extend the matching grant;

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

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(f) the details of the schemes which are directly run by the Union Government or being implemented by the NGOs/Agencies nominated by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) The ratio of expenditure of funds to be shared between the Centre and State Governments under the major Centrally sponsored Rural Development Schemes, namely, he Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) is 75:25. For the Integrated Watershed Development Programme (IWDP), the ratio between the Centre and State is 11:1. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is 100% Centrally funded. Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) State share varies from 0% to 30%, depending on component of the Programme. Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), the expenditure share between Centre and State is 50:50. Under Sub-Missions, the share of expenditure between Centre and State is 75:25. Under Sector Reform Projects, the Government of India contributes 90% of the capital cost and 10% of the capital cost is to be borne by the beneficiaries.

(c) to (e) The North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir have presented for reducing the State share by adopting 90:10 ratio. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on North Eastern Region has recommended the adoption of this funding pattern for the States in the North Eastern Region and similarly placed States.

(f) The Schemes of the Ministry are generally implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)/Village Development Councils. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/ Voluntary Agencies (VAs) are also involved in the implementation of Watershed Development Programmes, Rural Water Supply, Rural Sanitation, Rural Housing Schemes and SGSY.

[English]

Recommendations of Committee on Polymetallic Nodules

2450. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4331 dated December 18, 2001 regarding Expert Committee on Polymetallic Nodules and state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the High Power Expert Committee to assess the Polymetallic Nodule Programme (PMN) upon which the Department has taken necessary action;

(b) whether the Government have achieved the desired results; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Pursuant to the recommendations of the High Power Expert Committee, following activities were undertaken and were implemented during the 9th plan:

i. Survey & Exploration;

ii. Technology Development (Mining);

iii. Technology Development (Extractive Metallurgy);

iv. Environmental Impact Assessment Study

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The details of the achievements in respect of various components are as below:

Survey & Exploration:

India was allotted an area of 1,50,000 sq. km. in Central Indian Ocean Basin under United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) by the United Nations. As a part of firmly establishing he resource potential and pattern of abundance, sampling has been undertaken on progressive closer grid. Survey and exploration has been initiated and undertaken in selected blocks at 5 km. grid for validating the assessment and updating the quality and abundance.

India, as a pioneer investor, has to relinquish 50% of the area in phases. India has already relinquished 30% in stages. Relinquishment of final 20% of the area was recommended on the basis of the available data.

Technology Development (Mining):

A major project towards development of technology for mining nodules was taken up for fabrication of a shallow sand mining system. A crawler designed to operate on sandy seabed was furbished with appropriate pumping, cutting device, manipulator and control systems. The system successfully pumped clay slurry from a depth of 410 m. The design of an integrated underwater nodule mining system for upto 6,000 m has been prepared and shall be developed during the 10th plan.

A Remotely Operated Vehicle capable of operating at 250 m depth designed and fabricated by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, underwent a series of tests. The system was eventually successfully tested at 210 m depth for its designed operations i.e., observation of ocean parameters, photography, maneuverability of movement in the water column.

Technology Development (Metallurgy):

A process (ammonical SO_2 leach route) has been taken up for upscaling for extraction of metal values from nodules.

A semi-continuous demonstration pilot plant of 500 kg. per day capacity for extraction of metals from nodules has been set up as a part of technology development activity for metallurgy. The plant has been set up at Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur which is responsible for its operation and maintenance. The demonstration pilot plant trial runs will generate process parameters for evaluation, optimization and economic studies of the process route.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study:

A comprehensive EIA study for potential exploration of nodules has been initiated in the pioneer area. After obtaining baseline environmental and oceanographic data on the seabed and water column, benthic disturbance simulating mining of nodules was done using specialised equipment. The pattern of restoration in the same vicinity both immediately after the disturbance and over a period of time has been studied. Monitoring of the parameters in the identified test sites in the Central Indian Ocean Basin is continued.

Justice Nanavati Commission

2451. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2404 dated August 7, 2001 and state:

(a) whether the Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry had submitted its report;

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

(c) the time by which the inquiry is likely to be over and the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Commission had invited statement/ information from individuals/associations/organizations. The information received was found inadequate and the Commission decided to regulate its own procedure.

Since then the Commission has summoned the representatives of some of the organizations/associations and recorded their statements in order to probe into the matter. This process is continuing. As collection of detailed information is taking time, it is difficult at this stage to indicate the date by which the inquiry will be over.

Opening of Borders in North-Eastern Region

2452. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern States have requested the Government for opening up of borders with the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh and Myanmar to check and prevent smuggling, gun-running and drug trafficking and boosting of trade;

(b) if so, the details of the problem of funds crunch faced by Assam and other North-Eastern States;

(c) the present status of trade between these States and the neighbouring countries; and

(d) the response of the Government to the demand for expanding trade with the neighbours?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the recent years, the state finances of the North Eastern States have been under pressure as reflected in various fiscal indicators, such as fiscal deficit, revenue deficit, primary deficit etc. Gross fiscal deficit of the States has been increasing over the years mainly due to inadequate buoyancy in revenue (Tax/Non-Tax) receipts, and rising level of revenue expenditure.

(c) and (d) Trade (exports & imports) statistics are maintained for the country as a whole and not with

respect to States. An Empowered Committed has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary to promote trade and exports of commodities of North Eastern Region. At the 4th meeting of the Empowered Committee held on 23rd July, 2001 at New Delhi, it was decided that each State Government will prepare an export promotion plan and identify gaps which need to be bridged. It was also decided that Indian Institute of Foreign Trade may facilitate preparation of such reports while keeping in view all earlier reports on the subject.

The Committee on Economic Cooperation led by Commerce Secretaries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries has been formed to promote trade and economic cooperation among the SAARC members. India and Myanmar are exploring the possibilities of setting up Joint Trade Committee/Joint Trade Commission with a view to further promote bilateral trade.

Unfit Drivers on Delhi Roads

2453. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Many more unfit drivers on the road" appearing in 'The Times of India' dated January 28, 2002;

(b) if so, the number of drivers found unfit during the years 2001 and 2002, till date Delhi roads;

(c) the action taken against them;

(d) the measures taken by the Government to identify the unfit drivers and to check plying of vehicles by them on Delhi roads; and

(e) the extent to which the rate of road accidents are likely to come down as a result thereof?

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

(b) The number of drivers of Public Service Vehicles and School Buses found unfit by Institute of Driving Training & Research during the year 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 (upto February, 2002) was 1154 and 1563 respectively.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Panchayati Raj Institutions in Chandigarh

2454. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 29 functions enumerated in Schedule-XI of the Constitution have not been transferred to the Panchayati Raj Institutions by Chandigarh UT Administration;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps take to confer the said functions on these grass-root level democratic institutions?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) As per available information, the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh have not yet devolved powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

(b) Due to delay in delimitation in constituencies, elections to Intermediate Panchayats and District Panchayats could be held in time while the Gram Panchayat elections were held in January, 1999. Pending elections to these Panchayats, the Union Territory of Chandigarh did not devolve powers upon PRIs. However, the devolution of powers is now under consideration of the Chandigarh Administration.

(c) In pursuance of a Resolution adopted in the Conference of the Ministers of Panchayati Raj of States held in July, 2001 at New Delhi, the Union Territory Administration has been requested to devolve powers to Panchayats by the end of March, 2002.

Investment on Drug Research

2455. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated special incentive schemes for drug companies to invest at least rupees ten crores a year on drug research;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of companies which do invest rupees ten crores every year on research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to (a), as above.

(c) There are 11 pharmaceutical companies with the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research recognized in-house R&D units, who have reported R&D expenditure of more than Rs. 10 crores during the years 1999-2000 or 2000-2001.

Production of Fertilisers

2456. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the target set and achievements made in the production of various kinds of fertilizers during the Ninth Plan;

(b) whether the steps are being taken to achieve self-sufficiency in the fertilizers;

(c) if so, the efforts made in this direction; and

(d) the projectives made for the Tenth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Year-wise targets and production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in nutrient terms during the Ninth Five Year Plan are given below:

(In Lakh MTs)

Year	Nitrogen		Phosphate	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1997-1998	96.11	100.86	28.60	29.76
1998-1999	106.83	104.80	30.27	31.41
1999-2000	110.67	108.90	33.45	33.99
2000-2001	112.14	109.62	39.93	37.43
2001-2002 (Estimated)	116.59	108.03	49.30	39.45

(b) and (c) To encourage investment in the fertilizer sector and thus increase fertilizer production, the following facilities/concessions have been made available to the fertilizer industry by the Government at present:-

(i) As per the Industrial Policy Resolution dated 24th July, 1991, no licence is normally required for setting up/expansion of fertilizer plants. Entrepreneurs are free to set up fertilizer plants anywhere in the country subject to environmental clearance. However, Public Sector Undertakings/ Co-operative Societies under the administrative control of the Department of Fertilizers have to obtain approval of the Government before undertaking such capital expenditure beyond their delegated power.

(ii) Deemed Export Benefits to indigenous suppliers of capital goods to fertilizer projects provided such supplies are made under the procedure of International Competitive Bidding.

(iii) Reasonable return on investment to the entrepreneurs under the Retention Price-cum-Subsidy Scheme, at present applicable to existing urea capacity.

(iv) Concession on sale of decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers.

(v) Import of capital goods for setting up of new fertilizer plants/modernisation of existing units at a concessional rate of customs duty.

(d) As per the "Report of the Working Group on Fertilizers for the Tenth Plan", the following projections have been made for production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers in nutrient terms, assuming 100% capacity utilisation in existing plants:

(In Lakh MTs)

Year	Nitrogen	Phosphate
2002-2003	120.58	52.31
2003-2004	121.74	52.31
2004-2005	121.74	52.31
2005-2006	121.74	52.31
2006-2007	129.28	52.31

The entire requirement of potassic fertilizers is met through imports as there are no known commercially viable sources of this fertilizer in the country.

Shortage of Houses In Urban Areas

2457. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared any estimation regarding shortage of houses in the urban areas in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the target fixed for allotment of house-sites/houses under various housing schemes during 2002-2003, State-wise; and

(d) the target fixed for grant of loan by HUDCO for private housing in terms of housing units during 2002-2003, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) As per the projections made by the 9th Plan Working Group, a total of 16.76 million units would have to be constructed in the urban areas during the 9th Plan period (1997-2002) for covering housing shortage. State-wise urban housing shortage projected in the 9th Plan Working Group for the years 1991, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001 is given the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Housing is a State subject. Government of India's role is an enabler rather than builder. The Government of India through the National Agenda for Governance have declared 'Housing for All' as a priority area. Towards this and the Agenda sets a target of construction of additional 2 million houses (7 lakh in Urban areas and 13 lakh in Rural areas) every year. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), a Public Sector enterprise under this Ministry provides financial support to State Government agencies for this housing programme on a demand driven basis. State-wise annual target under Additional 2 Million Housing Programme in urban areas by HUDCO is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) HUDCO has intimated that no State-wise targets are fixed for private housing as the scheme is demand driven.

Statement I

State-wise Urban Housing shortage projections during 9th Five Year Plan 1997-2001

(in Million)

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs	1991	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.1	1.01	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
3.	Assam	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.13
4.	Bihar	0.45	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.36
5.	Goa	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
6.	Gujarat	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.28
7.	Haryana	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10
10.	Karnataka	0.46	0.42	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.37
11.	Kerala	0.35	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.40	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.32
13.	Maharashtra	0.85	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.72	0.69
14.	Manipur	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
15.	Meghalaya	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
16.	Mizoram	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
17.	Nagaland	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
18.	Orissa	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23
19.	Punjab	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
20.	Rajasthan	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.23
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1.03	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.87	0.83
23.	Tripura	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.96	0.88	0.86	0.84	0.81	0.77
25.	West Bengal	0.57	0.52	0.51	0.50	0.48	0.46
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Chandigarh	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Delhi	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.29
31.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	All India	8.23	7.57	7.36	7.19	6.93	6.64

Statement II

State-wise annual target under additional 2 million Housing Programme (Urban) by HUDCO

States/UTs	Units
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	29388
Arunachal Pradesh	483
Assam	20513
Bihar	22535
Goa	951
Gujarat	27184
Haryana	66113
Himachal Pradesh	1645
Jammu & Kashmir	5328
Karnataka	23923
Kerala	12090
Madhya Pradesh	31697
Maharashtra	44240
Manipur	4573
Meghalaya	2777
Mizoram	6218
Nagaland	2581
Orissa	12423
Punjab	8935
Rajasthan	25071
Sikkim	166
Tamil Nadu	33750
Tripura	2717
Uttar Pradesh	40995
West Bengal	24210
Andaman & Nicobar Island	181
Chandigarh	619
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	45
Daman & Diu	60
Delhi	7848
Lakshadweep	60
Pondicherry	679
Total	400000

Militant Activities in Delhi

2458. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of ISI backed militant groups arrested by Delhi Police recently have revealed that the former Scientific Adviser and renowned Cricket Players were on the lists for murder/kidnap;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken precautionary steps to provide security to all the important personalities in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to crush the plans of the terrorists?

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

(b) and (c) These threatened personalities are provided with appropriate security cover during their visit to Delhi. Besides, the State Governments concerned have also been advised to strengthen security arrangements for them.

(d) The steps taken to curb militant activities in Delhi include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of armed pickets at strategic point; strengthening of intelligence network; close watch and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs of criminals and terrorists; checking of persons and baggage particularly in crowded market places and

places of entertainment; checking of guest houses; and formation of anti-terrorist cell in each police district.

Freezing of Bank Accounts

2459. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in response to a United Nations Order the Government have frozen the bank accounts of the official of Afghan Airline Ariana in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the accounts freezed so far;

(c) the other accounts so far freezed by the Government in regard to various organisations having connections with Talibans; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to freeze all the accounts of the organisations involving Taliban?

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

National Federation of Indian Women

2460. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Federation of Indian Women (NFW) expressed concern over the increasing incidence of rape on minor girls in the country and demanded an early passage of the bill drafted by the National Commission for Women to curb the atrocities against minor girls;

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

(c) the latest status of the bill; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) This Ministry is not aware of the National Federation of Indian Women expressing concern over increasing incidents of rape on minor girls in the country. The National Commission of Women had forwarded a draft Bill in the year 1995 namely 'The Criminal Laws (Amendment) Bill 1994' proposing amendments to Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code for Criminal Procedure, 1973 which was referred to Law Commission of India which was engaged in taking a comprehensive review of the Cr. PC and IPC. In their 154th and 156th Reports on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Indian Penal Code 1860, the Law Commission have recommended the changes to the sections relating to sexual offences. Since the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure are on the concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments have been requested for their views on the recommendation of the Law Commission of India. As a view can be taken only after analysing the comments/views received from the State Governments, it is difficult to indicate a time frame within which a final decision on the recommendations of the Law Commission can be taken.

Allotment of Land by DDA to Schools

2461. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

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

(a) whether the schools which were allotted land on concessional rates by DDA are observing the terms and conditions with which the land was allotted to them;

(b) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken against those schools; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to vacate the possession of lands from such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) The DDA has reported that the allotment of land to Public Schools in Delhi is made under Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rule, 1981 at zonal variant rate fixed by the Central Government with usual terms and conditions. One of the essential conditions for the allotment of land is the recommendation/sponsorship from Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi.

The professional conduct of the Society to whom the land has been allotted has to be regulated by the sponsoring agency. However, as and when, any complaint with regard to their professional conduct is made by the sponsoring authority, an appropriate action is taken under the terms and conditions of the allotment/lease deed which may even lead to the determination of the lease.

Works of Art in Government Buildings

2462. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken quite sometime past to the effect that works of art be made as pre-requisite for any new Government public and semi-public building projects;

(b) if so, the date on which this decision was taken, the number of building projects executed thereafter, the works of arts provided in these buildings alongwith the cost thereof;

(c) the reasons, if any, for not making provision for adequate funds and engagement of agencies for decorating the buildings with the works of art like paintings, sculptures etc.;

(d) whether the Government propose to make adequate provisions for works of art while planning the new building projects as also for the existing buildings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Delhi Urban Art Commission has taken a decision on Feb 1, 2001 to make provision of 1% of project cost for the works of art in Public/Semi Public buildings as a condition for the commission's approval of project proposals.

(c) to (e) Estimates for Government buildings are prepared in CPWD on the basis of plinth area rates and there is no provision for providing works of art in these rates. Hence, funds are not normally provided for works of art. However, wherever the architectural drawings provide for special architectural features works or art etc. specific provisions are made for them in the estimates.

Development of Cost Effective and Safe Medicines

2463. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of Sir Richard Sykes reported in 'Indian Express' dated January 9, 2002, that biotechnology can help in developing cost effective and safe medicines;

(b) if so, the present stage of research being made in this regard in India; and

(c) the details of further plans 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) Yes Sir, the Government is aware of statement made by Sir Richard Sykes, which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated January 9, 2002. The Department of Biotechnology has initiated several programmes to combat important human diseases.

(b) and (c) The major thrust of the Health Biotechnology has been to develop cost effective diagnostics, generate genetic technologies for vaccines for pophylactic and therapeutic use, design novel drug delivery systems and understand disease processes and immune responses at molecular levels. Programmes relating to pharmacogenomics, bicomputing, microbial and structural genomics, proteomics, Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNPs) and their association with diseases like hypertension, coronary heart disease, diabetes, neurological disorders and cancers have been initiated. Stem Cell Biology research and application have also received major fillip.

A good number of diagnostic assay systems have been developed, validated and transferred to the industries. Some have been launched in the market. An immuno-modulator developed as an adjunct to multi drug therapy for leprosy, that reduces the treatment duration and cures the disease, is available for use. Efforts are being made to make available DNA vaccine to control rabies in dogs, in the market. Sixteen genetic clinics and counselling units are functional and have provided services to 16,5000 affected families.

Development of new candidate vaccines for six important diseases like Cholera, Rabies, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Japanese encephalitis and Malaria under National Jai Vigyan S&T mission are either in preclinical or phase-I/Phase-II human volunteer trials.

Autonomous institutes/Centres of the Department of Biotechnology are vigorously pursuing basic research on disease manifestation, prevention and control at molecular levels.

While continuing the ongoing efforts, major emphasis in future would be to utilize the information available on the human genome and microbial genome sequence data to identify new targets for drugs and better predictive molecular medicine.

Evaluation Study of Statutory Development Boards

2464. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of evaluation study of the existing three Statutory Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra has since been completed by the Planning Commission and submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Evaluation Study on "Functioning of Development Boards of Maharashtra" by the Planning Commission has not been completed so far, though substantial progress has been made in regard to collection of data and relevant material. The time schedule for completion of the study could not be adhered to due to administrative reasons. It is not possible to indicate at the this stage the exact time frame by which the Planning Commission is likely to submit the report of the Evaluation Study to the Government.

Empowerment of Women

2465. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a drive for the empowerment of women;

(b) if so, the details and results thereof;

(c) whether the same has proved to be successful; and

(d) 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) to (d) The Government announced the year 2001 as the Women's Empowerment Year with the objectives (i) to create awareness of women's issues with active participation and involvement of all women and men; (ii) to initiate and accelerate action to improve access to and control of resources by women; and (iii) to create an enabling environment to enhance self-confidence and autonomy of women. Various programmes and activities were organised and new initiatives were taken during the year. These included, adoption of a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, review of existing legislation on women, introduction of a new Bill on Domestic Violence against Women, launching of new programmes such as "Swayamsiddha" which is a Self-Help Group based programme for the social and economic empowerment of women and "Swadhar" which is a scheme for women in difficult circumstances, etc. All these programmes, activities and initiatives have been successful in creating large scale awareness on various issues concerning women.

Development of Know-How by CFRI for Bulk Utilisation of Fly Ash

2466. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) has developed know-how for bulk utilization of Fly Ash for soil amendment, wasteland management and reclamation of over-burdened dumps;

(b) if so, whether the same has been covered under Patent and implemented on a large scale successfully;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to encourage the inventors of the said know-how; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) Dhanbad they have developed techniques for bulk utilization of fly ash for soil amendment, wasteland management and reclamation of overburden dumps. These developments are demonstrated through large scale pilot trials. The developments are IPR protected.

(d) and (e) The inventors of the know-how receive intellectual fee as per the CSIR guidelines.

Water Schemes

2467. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated any strategy under the name 'build, operate and maintain' in water schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of districts identified under this scheme and the funds allocated to each of these; and

(d) the present status of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. No strategy 'build, operate and maintain' in drinking water supply schemes has been initiated by the Government of India.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

National Youth Festival

2468. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned the funds for Haryana Government for holding a National Youth Festival;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such amount was sanctioned for other States also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Government has released an amount of Rs. 75 lakhs as first instalment for holding the 7th National Youth Festival at Hisar during 12-16th January, 2002 and balance will be released on receipt of statement of actual expenditure subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 crore so far as the Central grant is concerned.

(c) and (d) The provision of assistance upto a maximum ceiling of Rs. 1 crore was made in the revised scheme of Promotion of National Integration only during the current financial year. In earlier years, State Governments hosting the Festival were provided with financial grants based on a realistic assessment of the estimated expenditure. The assistance provided to the Govts. of Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat for the National Youth Festivals hosted by them during 1998, 1999, 2000 was Rs. 50.00 lakh, Rs. 50.00 lakh, Rs. 48.30 lakh respectively.

IAY in Earthquake hit areas of Gujarat

2469. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the loss of human lives/livestock and properties in Gujarat caused by earthquakes;

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

(c) the details of houses sanctioned for construction in earthquake hit areas of Kutch district of Gujarat under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

(d) whether reconstruction of dwelling units in the rural areas has since been completed;

(e) if not, the status thereof, district-wise; and

(f) the number of houses completed and allotted under the scheme so far?

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

SCs/STs in Para-Military Forces

2470. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Para-military Forces in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the present percentage is as per the Government's Orders;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government for the recruitment of constables for achieving the prescribed percentage; and

(d) the time by which the prescribed percentage is likely to be fulfilled?

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

[Translation]

Khalistani Movement

2471. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding meeting of Khalistani leaders appearing in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated December 4, 2001;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the movement in support of Khalistan does not get revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government is aware of the activities of the Pakistan based Punjab militant outfits and the foreign based pro Khalistani activists during the visit of the Sikh Pilgrim Jathas from India to Pakistan. As per reports, the Khalistanis continue to receive encouragement from the Pak ISI. The Government is keeping a close watch on the activities of the Khalistan sympathizers and action is taken under the law wherever warranted. The Government has also adopted a coordinated and multi-pronged approach for tackling the activities of militants which includes strengthening of border management to check illegal cross border activities, gearing up the intelligence machinery, close interaction between agencies of the Centre and the State Governments, neutralizing plans of militants and anti national elements by coordinated action, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication system etc.

[English]

Release of Funds to Karnataka

2472. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI R.S. PATIL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has urged the Centre to release funds for grant-in-aid to the State Tribal Development Co-operation for minor forest produce (MFP) for the year 2000-2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) The State Government of Karnataka has sent a proposal for release of Rs. 40.00 lakhs to them under the State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Scheme for the year 2001-2002. They have sought the money for strengthening the working capital of LAMP Societies, strengthening share capital as well as to establish two processing units. The State Government, however, is yet to furnish details sought by this Ministry on their proposal.

[Translation]

Setting up of Block Resource Centres in Bihar

2473. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Block Resource Centres (BRC) established in each district of Bihar under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP); and

(b) the amount spent thereon so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The number of Block Resource Centres (BRC) established in educational districts of Bihar where the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is being implemented and the amount spent thereon till 31/1/2002 is given as below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Educational District	Number of BRC	Amount spent
1	2	3
Bhagalpur	17	232.73
Bhojpur	17	218.65
Darbhanga	12	108.18
Gaya	12	134.46
Munger	16	216.44
Muzaffarpur	14	237.61
Purnea	20	195.90

1	2	3
Rohtas	12	217.91
Sitamarhi	11	144.28
Vaishali	10	114.19
West Champaran	11	117.81
Total	152	1938.16

Employment Programme in North-Eastern Region

2474. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any programme to provide employment to unemployed youths of North-Eastern Region;

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

(c) the funds allocated under the various schemes during the last three years for the purpose; and

(d) the number of Youth benefited thereby during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) There are a number of Centrally Sponsored Poverty Alleviation Programmes, which also generate supplementary employment. These are implemented all over the country, including the North Eastern Region. Schemes like Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SJGSY), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) are implemented in the rural areas and Swarna Jayanti Shaheri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) are implemented in the urban areas. However, these schemes are not specifically for employment generation for the youths. The Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) launched in 1993 generates self employment for educated youths throughout the country including the North Eastern Region.

(c) Under PMRY, the Central Government provides funds for subsidy and entrepreneurial development etc. Subsidy is provided @ 15% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15,000 per beneficiary in the NE States. RBI is authorized to pass the subsidy on to beneficiary through the implementing banks. The funds for entrepreneurial development training @ Rs. 1000 per beneficiary for industrial sector and Rs. 500 per beneficiary for service and business sectors are released to the States/Uts. In addition, contingency funds are also released to the States/UTs @ Rs. 250 per person/ sanctioned loan. An amount of Rs. 362.62 lakhs was released to the North Eastern States including Sikkim during the period 1998-1999 to 2001-2002 (as on 14.3.2002) for entrepreneurial development and contingency etc. under PMGRY. State-wise releases made are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(d) A Statement-II indicating State-wise number of youths benefited under PMRY in the NE States including Sikkim is enclosed.

Statement I

Funds released to the North Eastern States including Sikkim during the period 1998-1999 to 2001-2002 (as on 14.3.2002) for entrepreneurial development and contingency etc. under PMRY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Years				Total
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	138.72	53.88	20.69	42.85	256.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.79	3.03	1.92	1.74	11.48
3.	Manipur	5.99	1.02	3.34	4.50	14.84
4.	Meghalaya	3.20	4.61	4.79	13.56	26.18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Mizoram	2.55	2.61	1.45	1.62	8.23
6.	Nagaland	4.07	1.47	2.94	2.99	11.47
7.	Tripura	2.11	5.79	2.57	21.40	31.86
8.	Sikkim	1.08	1.05	0.14	0.15	2.42
	Total	162.51	73.46	37.84	88.81	362.62

Statement II

State-wise number of youths benefited under PMRY in the NE States including Sikkim during 1998-99 to 2000-01

Sl. No.	States	Employment Generated		
		1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Assam	8288	8775	2301
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	249	323	177
3.	Manipur	611	465	504
4.	Meghalaya	303	534	609
5.	Mizoram	56	126	368
6.	Nagaland	60	110	29
7.	Tripura	165	366	39
8.	Sikkim	68	65	60
	Total	9800	10764	4087

[English]

Issue of Import Licences to Pharmaceutical Companies

2475. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Pioneer' of January 17, 2002 regarding serious irregularities in the issue of import licences to pharmaceutical companies;

(b) if so, the nature and details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons and officers nabbed in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) CBI report referred to in the news item has detailed the results of the CBI raid on the residences and office of Dr. P. Dasgupta during April 2000 when he was Officer on Special Duty (OSD), having been transferred from the post of DCG (I) during 1999. Apart from the details with regard to the procurement of property in Gurgaon and the hospitality in the form of air tickets during some of his foreign tours by Dr. Dasgupta, the CBI has not examined the nature and details of

irregularities committed by him in the issue of import licences to Pharmaceutical companies. CBI did not make any arrests in this case other than filing charge sheets for prosecution of Dr. Dasgupta and some officials representing the drug companies, under prevention of corruption Act. Dr. Dasgupta has since retired from service on 31st December 2001 while under suspension.

Direction by NHRC Regarding Mentally Ill Patients

2476. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Human Rights Commission has directed all States and Union Territories to certify that no mentally ill patient is kept in chains in any mental hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of deaths reported in accidents due to mentally ill being chained, State-wise;

(d) whether any compliance report has been received by NHRC from the States; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the further steps taken or being taken by Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has communicated to Chief Secretaries of all States and Union Territories (UTs) to certify that no mentally ill patient is kept in chains in any of the mental hospital in their States/UTs.

(c) 28 deaths have been reported from the State of Tamil Nadu to the NHRC.

(d) and (e) The NHRC has received compliance report from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and UTs of Andaman and Nicobar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. The remaining States were reminded by NHRC to send the compliance report at the earliest.

Production of Pesticides

2477. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of pesticides produced in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government are both importing and exporting pesticides;

(c) if so, the total amount spent on import and the amount earned from export of pesticides during the last three years;

(d) whether the Government are taking any steps to reduce the import and increase the production and export of pesticides; and

(e) if so, the projection made in this regard for the Tenth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Details of quantum of production of pesticides are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) and (c) The details of value of pesticides imported and exported are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) India is a net exporter of agro chemicals. Our exports have been growing at a faster pace as compared to imports. Constant efforts are being made to increase the production and export of pesticides and also to reduce the incidence of imports. Due to liberalized policy being followed by the Government no projection has been made for the pesticide industry for the 10th Plan.

Statement-I

Installed Capacity and Production of Technical Grade Pesticides

Units: Tonnes

S. No.	Product	Ins. Cap	Production		
			1998-99	1999-00	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Technical Pesticides/Insecticides				
1.	B.H.C. (13% Gama)	37000	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	D.D.T.	4147	3638	-	3766
3.	Malathion Parathion	9450	5227	5894	5103
4.	Methyl	4000	2287	1860	1979
5.	Fenitrothion	0	0	0	0
6.	Dimethoate	810	1630	1447	822
7.	D.D.V.P.	3920	2469	2496	2648
8.	Quinalphos	5580	3433	2218	1569
9.	Monocrotophos	16150	10241	9522	8118
10.	Phosphamidon	5700	2952	3234	113
11.	Phorate	7550	3804	6140	6044
12.	Ethion	1537	3383	-	3456
13.	Endosulphan	10100	8425	8287	7462
14.	Fenvalerate	2130	1819	1394	1153
15.	Cypermethrin	4640	3228	3741	3388
16.	Anilophos	600	980	900	800
17.	Acephate	4800	4758	2884	3347
18.	Chlorpyriphos	10340	7240	7513	7000
19.	Phosalone	1000	911	514	583
20.	Metasystox	0	836	744	583
21.	Abate	170	185	-	36
22.	Fenthion	0	212	155	189
23.	Triazaphos	0	826	845	750
24.	Lindane	1275	921	1107	473
25.	Temephos	100	16	6	176
26.	Deltamethrin	250	178	104	134
27.	Alphamethrin	360	69	361	115
	Total	137179	67876	68572	69827

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Funigicides				
28.	Capn & Captafol	1800	1004	1125	1184
29.	Thiram	180	0	0	0
30.	Ziram	178	0	-	104
31.	Carbendazim	1215	847	900	712
32.	Calixin	200	31	35	38
33.	Mancozab	11000	8349	10323	9889
34.	Copperoxychloride	1500	66	219	0
	Total	16279	10534	12602	11927
	Herbicides				
35.	2, 4-D	1074	1348	-	1150
36.	Butachlor	900	670	706	700
37.	Metamitron	500	0	0	510
	Total	3780	2766	2054	2360
	Weedicides				
38.	Isoproturon	8538	5532	4610	4500
39.	basalin	300	250	0	0
40.	Glyphosate	1800	1349	1676	728
41.	Paraquat	4000	0	1374	1400
42.	Alachlor	0	0	0	0
43.	Diuron	100	24	0	0
44.	Atrazine	40	0	128	14
45.	Fluchloralin	300	0	154	50
	Total	15078	7155	7942	6692
	Rodenticides				
46.	Zinc Phosphide	860	617	474	615
	Total	860	617	474	615

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Fumigants				
47.	Aluminium Phos.	2300	2014	1842	2463
48.	Methyle Bromide	300	119	100	60
49.	Dicofol	150	101	124	108
	Total	2750	2234	2066	2629
	Grand Total	175926	91182	93710	84050

Statement-II

Export & Import of Pesticides

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Export	Import	Surplus
1998-99	882	166	716
1999-00	1005	237	768
2000-01	1215	221	994

Source: DGCIS

Food Packaging Materials

2478. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to replace the Plastic with that of chitosan films as food packaging materials which are abundantly available polysaccharides in nature;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to create the general awareness among the people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) In the economically advanced countries packaging films made out of proteins, polysaccharides and their derivatives are finding increasing use for packaging food material. However, there is no information regarding such packaging films having completely replaced plastics. Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI), Mysore a constituent unit of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have developed chitosan films made out of chitin, a polysaccharide abundantly available in India. These films possessing good tensile/tear strength both in dry and wet states, have been successfully tested for a few food packaging applications at laboratory level only. At present such films are not seen as a viable alternative to plastic for food packaging.

Allocation of Funds under PMGY

2479. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the series of major poverty alleviation programmes, the Government have started Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana;

(b) if so, the funds allocated/released and remained unspent under the scheme so far, State-wise, component-wise;

(c) the details areas which have been given importance under the scheme;

(d) whether the reports regarding achievements in this regard have been received from the reports regarding achievements in this regard have been received from the State Governments; and

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

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

[Translation]

National Awards

2480. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis and the standards adopted by the Government while conferring the National Awards like Bharat Ratan, Padam Bhushan, Padam Vibhushan and Padamshree;

(b) whether the Government propose to amend the rules in regard to conferring of these in view of controversies surrounding them for the last few years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The Statutes and Rules relating to Bharat Ratna and Padma Awards are contained in the Notification Nos. 1-Pres./55, 2-Pres./55, 3-Pres./55 and 4-Pres./55, issued by the President's Secretariat on 8th January, 1955. Regulation 5 of each of the four Notifications explains the nature of the service for which the decoration shall be awarded. Thus:—

(i) In case of Bharat Ratna: "The decoration shall be awarded for exceptional service towards the advancement of Art, Literature and science, and in recognition of public service of the highest order".

(ii) In case of Padma Vibhushan: "The decoration shall be awarded for exceptional and distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants".

(iii) In case of Padma Bhushan: "The decoration shall be awarded for distinguished service of a high order in any field including service rendered by Government servants".

(iv) In case of Padma Shree: "The decoration shall be awarded for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants".

The recommendations for the award of Bharat Ratna are made to the President by the Prime Minister himself who is free to consult anyone he chooses. No formal recommendations for this are necessary.

The recommendations for the Padma awards are made by the Padma Awards Committee consisting of distinguished persons. The Committee applies the highest standards while selecting persons for the awards.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal at present.

Watershed Development Programme

2481. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM:
SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received under Watershed Development Programme during the last three years and the current year, especially from drought hit areas of the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of projects pending under the programme State-wise; and

(c) the time by which these pending projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources is implementing three Programmes, namely, Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) for development/treatment of wastelands/degraded lands in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. The project proposals under DPAP/DDP are not invited from the State Governments but are sanctioned by the Department of Land Resources in the identified Development Blocks while projects under IWDP are invited from the State Governments.

Under IWDP, the project proposals are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments on year to year basis for sanction during a financial year since 1999-2000. The pending project proposals which are not sanctioned in a financial year are also considered for prioritisation during the next financial year in consultation with the State Government. The pending project proposals which do not find a place in the priority list, are then returned to the State Governments. The number of prioritized project proposals received and sanctioned under

IWDP during the last three years (1998-99 to 2000-2001) and the current financial year i.e. 2001-2002 are given in the enclosed Statement.

New projects are generally sanctioned in a year keeping in view the funds available for the programme, after meeting the liability for the ongoing projects, progress made in ongoing projects, spread of treatable wastelands in the State, implementation capacity etc. and conformity of project proposals with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. Since sanction of project proposals depends on many factors such as budget available, conformity of project proposals with the Guidelines, progress in the ongoing projects etc., no firm time limit can be indicated.

Statement

State-wise details of projects received and sanctioned under IWDP during 1998-99 to 2001-02 (upto 15.03.2002)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
		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	7	6	17	4	10	7	11	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	13	0	11	3	11	11	14	8
4.	Bihar	4	0	4	1	5	0	4	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	8	4	15	6
6.	Gujarat	5	6	7	6	13	6	7	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	5	17	8	7	7
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	1	0	0	0	4	4
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0
11.	Karnataka	11	5	15	5	8	0	10	8
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	0
13.	Maharashtra	24	3	3	5	12	7	8	4
14.	Meghalaya	3	0	4	2	5	5	0	0
15.	Manipur	14	3	23	1	8	0	5	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	11	11	10	9	17	9
17.	Mizoram	0	0	2	0	12	7	4	4
18.	Nagaland	1	2	8	2	5	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Orissa	11	6	12	1	8	6	9	8
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
21.	Rajasthan	4	1	9	8	14	9	9	6
22.	Sikkim	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	1	17	8	9	9	12	2
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22	7	18	9	17	3	11	5
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	19	4	6	6
27.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

[English]

Computerisation of Land Record

2482. SHRI R.S. PATIL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the State Governments for releasing funds for computerisation of Deputy Commissioner Offices and providing enough infrastructure for proper monitoring and utilisation of land records data;

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

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka for release of additional funds for computerization and creation of infrastructure at Deputy Commissioner Offices. Accordingly, this Ministry has released an amount of Rs. 59.40 lakhs to the State of Karnataka during the current financial year for the purpose.

Setting up of Life Sciences Institute in A.P.

2483. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Andhra Pradesh Government is setting up a life sciences institute;

(b) if so, whether the Government have offered any assistance in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government encourage the State Governments for setting up of such special institutes; and

(e) if so, the details in this regards?

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, it is understood that the Government of Andhra Pradesh proposes to facilitate setting up of the Indian Institute of Life Sciences as a center of excellence in life science research. The autonomous institute will be funded by a consortium of leading pharmaceutical companies on the campus of University of Hyderabad, which had agreed to provide approximately 10 acres of land for this purpose. Government of India has not been approached for any assistance in this regard.

(d) and (e) Yes sir. Government of India encourages such activities. Proposal for grants for research & development, training and infrastructure are considered on a case-to-case basis.

[Translation]

Revised Central Rural Sanitation Programme

2484. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Government under the revised Central Rural Sanitation Programme during the last three years;

(b) whether the said target has been achieved under the programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps being taken to improve rural sanitation in the Country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (f) No targets are fixed by the Government of India in Central Rural Sanitation Programme. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme has been restructured w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The revised Programme moves away from the principle of State-wise allocations primarily based on poverty criteria to a demand based district wise campaign oriented approach in a phased manner. The Programme is called Total Sanitation Campaign. In view of this, no annual targets were fixed during the last three years. Under the Total Sanitation Campaign of the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, States are required to formulate projects in identified districts. A demand driven approach is adopted with increased stress on awareness building and meeting the demand with alternate delivery mechanism. So far 149 Total Sanitation Campaign projects have been sanctioned in the country. The progress made in this regard is given below:

TSC	Performance				
projects Sanctioned	Individual Household Latrines	Sanitary Complex for Women	School Toilets	Anganwadi/ Balwadi Toilets	Rural Sanitary Marts/Production Centres
149	2214056	209	4030	577	63

[English]

DRDA Scheme

2485. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cut imposed on the 'District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration Scheme' during the last two years;

(b) whether any State Government has asked the Centre to revoke the cut; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) 'District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) Administration Scheme' was started w.e.f. 1.4.1999. The entire fund allocated under the Scheme during the year 1999-2000 was released to the DRDAs without any cut. However, for the year 2000-2001, a cut of Rs. 2307.98 lakhs was imposed under the scheme due to excesses in opening balance, contingency expenditure, Central release, short State release and excessive amount drawn from SGSY.

(b) and (c) Yes, some of the States had asked the Centre to revoke the cut imposed. Wherever restoration of the cut was felt justified, the Government of India had restored the amount.

Children in Tihar Jail

2486. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by the Government regarding the number of children languishing in various jails in the Country, particularly in Tihar Jail, without having committed any crime or due to delay in disposal of their cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study has been made with regard to their overall mental attitude for being in the company of criminals for years together;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) According to a study on "Children of Women Prisoners in Indian Jails" conducted by the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Ministry of Home Affairs, during the period 1997-2000 there were 885 children living in different jails of the country with their prisoner mothers as on 30.6.1997. As on 14.3.2002, there were 62 children living in Tihar jail with their prisoner mothers who can keep their children upto the age of 6 years with them. The jail Manuals provide for appropriate care regarding their health and education.

Juvenile/delinquent children above six years of age are not kept in jails. The attention of the State Governments/UT Administrations have been drawn to the recommendations of the study by the National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science and they have been asked to consider their recommendations for implementation.

Community Resource Management Project in North-Eastern Region

2487. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released for Community Resource Management Project for the Upland Areas under NEC Plan during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the performance of the project in the North-East indicating both physical and financial achievements, year-wise/district-wise;

(c) whether the project is having an impact on the economic livelihood of the people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) An amount of Rupees 297.19 lacs, Rs. 340.32 lacs and Rs. 928.58 lacs has been released as on 31.12.2001 during the 9th Plan of NEC to the States of Assam, Manipur & Meghalaya respectively.

(b) Major physical achievements include formation of 808 Self Help Groups (SHG) and formation of Natural Resources Management Groups in 328 villages. District wise physical and financial achievements are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:—

(i) The SHGs have been able to address the issues of micro-credit needs locally. It has also been instrumental in empowerment of women. For example, in Ukhrul district, where only one bank operates and where the habit of thrift and saving is almost nil, the Women's Self Help Groups facilitated by the Project has saved more than Rs. 22 lakhs till date.

(ii) Natural Resources Management Groups have come up with a Perspective Plan for the next 30 years. Based on the Perspective Plan, Annual Action Plans are being prepared.

(iii) The project has also created awareness on a follow-up approach that people themselves can be instrumental in addressing issues that directly affect their lives such as health, micro-credit, nutrition, sanitation, education etc.

Thus the project has been able to improve the livelihood of the people through improved management of their resource base in a way that contributes to protecting & restoring the environment.

Statement

A. Physical achievements under the Project

State	District	Number of Self Help Groups (upto December, 2001	Number of villages covered by Natural Resource Groups (upto December, 2001
1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	65	59
	West Garo Hills	98	60

1	2	3	4
Assam	North Chachar Hills	70	60
	Karbi Anglong	99	60
Manipur	Ukhrul	405	33
	Nonapati	71	56

B. Financial Achievements under the Project

District	Funds Utilization upto 31.12.2001 (Rs. in lakhs)				
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
Karbi	1.21	28.45	49.22	78.59	167.47
North Cahar Hills	1.21	20.02	60.28	58.21	139.72
Sehapati	1.21	16.02	33.97	80.55	131.75
Ukhrul	1.21	28.23	76.87	102.26	208.57
West Garo Hills	1.21	23.52	47.30	90.18	162.21
West Khasi Hills	1.21	18.36	58.17	51.13	128.87
Total	7.26	134.60	325.81	460.94	938.59

World Bank Assistance under Poverty Alleviation Programmes

2488. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has sanctioned funds for poverty alleviation schemes in rural areas;

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

(c) the details of proposals in this regard lying pending with Government; state-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Details of Rural Poverty Alleviation Schemes being funded by World Bank are given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Development of Project Concept Notes/Project Reports by State Governments and transmission of the same to the Central Government to receive external assistance to undertake rural development activities is a continuing process. A list of such Project Concept Notes/Project Report so far received in the Ministry of Rural Development is given in Statement-II. These proposals are at various stages of processing.

Statement-I

World Bank Aided Poverty Alleviation Schemes

(Amount in Million $$)

S. No.	Project's Name	States	Donor	Signing Date	Closing date	LN/CR amount	Disb. Up to Jan. 02
1.	AP-District Poverty initiatives Project	Andhra Pradesh	IDA	12.5.2000	31.12.2005	111.0	4.736
2.	Madhya Pradesh District Poverty initiatives	Madhya Pradesh	IDA	5.12.2000	30.06.2006	110.1	3.786
3.	Raj. District Poverty initiatives project	Rajasthan	IDA	19.5.2000	31.12.2005	100.5	4.027

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of State	Title of the Project
1.	Chhattisgarh	Concept Paper on Chhattisgarh Poverty Reduction Programme Project with the assistance from the World Bank
2.	Karnataka	Concept Paper on the Project for Poverty Reduction in Karnataka, Chetna
3.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Poverty Reduction Initiative Project Proposal

[Translation]

Ban of Certain Books/Publications

2489. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that certain books/publications are hurting the sentiments of the people; and

(b) if so, the details of books/publications on which the Government have imposed ban during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Certain books/publications have come to the notice of Government from time to time, in this regard.

(b) Since "public order" is a State subject, the Central Government does not maintain State-wise details. However, the books/publications which have been denied permission for import/proscribed are:- (i) Islamic Havoc in Indian History and (ii) Vanity Incarnate in 1999; (i) World Geography (ii) Nabjataker Raktoksharan and (iii) Cromptor 1998 Encyclopeadia in CD-Rom in 2000.

Freedom Fighters' Pension

2490. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released by the Government for freedom fighters' pension during each of the last three years, as on date;

(b) whether pensions of many freedom fighters have been cancelled in the recent past;

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

(d) whether the freedom fighters of Goa Mukti Sangram have not been provided any amount or pension, till date; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The expenditure incurred towards freedom fighters pension, during the last three years, is as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)
1998-1999	Rs. 177.79
1999-2000	Rs. 194.56
2000-2001	Rs. 234.55

(b) and (c) The number of cases in which pension has been cancelled during the period from 1.4.2001 till date is as under:

S. No.	State/UT	Number of pensions cancelled
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1
2.	Bihar	43
3.	Karnataka	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1
5.	Manipur	116
6.	Punjab	1
7.	Tamil Nadu	1
8.	Tripura	5
	Total	171

The main reasons for cancellation of pension are furnishing of false information or production of forged documents.

(d) and (e) Goa Mukti Sangram (Goa Liberation Movement) is recognized as part of the freedom movement and the participants who fulfilled the eligibility criteria as laid down under the "Swatantra Samman Pension Scheme" have been granted pension.

[English]

Survey of Marine Zone

2491. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to conduct a survey of the marine zone of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be derived from the said survey; and

(c) the time by which the said survey is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The government propose to conduct marine survey to prepare India's claim on the continental shelf in accordance with the provisions of United Nations Conventions on Law of the Sea. The survey is proposed to be carried out in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal to collect the scientific and technical data. The continental shelf would be extending beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone. Upon acceptance of the claim, India would be in a position to exercise its exclusive right over the mineral resources on the delineated continental shelf. The survey is likely to be conducted during 2002 and 2003.

Encroachments on Forest Land

2492. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: 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 "Old Ridge Habitation Worry Forest Officials" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 27, 2001;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the corrective steps taken in the ongoing corruption pertaining to land matters in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that some encroachments have been reported by the Forest Department, Government of NCT of Delhi on the Gaon Sabha land notified under Southern Ridge. A Survey has been carried out and it has been decided to remove the encroachments.

(d) The Government of NCT of Delhi has further reported that whenever any case of encroachment or violation of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 comes to the notice, FIR is lodged against the encroacher and court case is initiated under the provisions of Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. Besides, action to remove the encroachments is also taken through the District Task Force.

Coal Based Fertilizer Plants

2493. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal based fertilizer plants so far installed in the country;

(b) the details of the fertilizer plants closed down so far;

(c) whether Talcher Fertilizer Plant has been closed down alongwith its Heavy Water Plant;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to re-start the said plant; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Talcher (Orissa) are the two coal based urea plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI) in the country.

(b) to (f) Production at the following plants of Fertilizer Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of this Department had to be discontinued for reasons of safety/feedstock limitation or on account of non-viable operation:—

1. Ammonia-Urea units at Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh), Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Talcher (Orissa) of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCI). The Talcher Unit of FCI includes the heavy water plant also.
2. Ammonia Urea units at Durgapur (West Bengal), Barauni (Bihar) and Namrup-I & II (Assam) and Haldia Fertilizer Project (West Bengal) of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC).
3. Dehradun (Uttaranchal), Amjhore (Bihar) and Saladipura (Rajasthan) Units of Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL).
4. Urea-I unit of Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) at Trombay (Maharashtra).

Comprehensive rehabilitation proposals of FCI including its Talcher unit, the operations of which have been suspended due to high cost of production and continuous incremental losses, on the basis of unit wise techno-economic viability, are to be submitted to the competent authority in the Government shortly. The question of revival of sick fertilizer units has been referred to a Group of Ministers set up for the purpose.

Establishment of Integrated Basic Infrastructure in Towns

2494. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared and implemented any project for establishing integrated basic infrastructure in the towns;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details about result of implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) Providing basic infrastructure in towns is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments and Local Bodies. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) which is under operation since 1979-80, financial assistance is given to Small & Medium Towns upto 5 lakhs population for provision of certain facilities which have town wide significance, as follows:—

* Strengthening of Master Plan roads including ring, arterial, bypass/link roads and small bridges.
* Sites and services.
* Development of bus/truck terminals.
* Construction/upgradation of Master Plan drains including storm water drains/channels.
* Solid Waste Management.
* Development of City/Town parks.
* Street lighting for Master Plan roads.
* Slaughter houses.
* Major public amenities like gardens, play grounds, marriage halls, pay-and-use toilets, etc.
* Cycle/Rickshaw stands.
* Traffic improvement and management schemes.
* Construction of retaining walls and slope stability measures in hill towns.
* Social amenities, specially for the poorer sections of the society.

Central and State share is provided in the form of grant since 1995-96. The funding will depend upon the size of the towns and the financing pattern under the scheme is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Town (Population)	Project Cost	Central assistance Maximum	State share (Grant)	HUDCO/FIs loan/other sources
A (<20000)	100	48	32	20(20%)
B (20000-50000)	200	90	60	50(25%)
C (50000-100000)	350	150	100	100(29%)
D (1-3 lakhs)	550	210	140	200(36%)
E (3-5 lakhs)	750	270	180	300(40%)

Upto the end of February, 2002, 1121 small and medium towns have been covered and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 690.97 crores was released and an expenditure of Rs. 709.25 crores has been reported by the States/Union Territories. The details are given in Statement-I.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities applicable to cities having population of 40.00 lakhs and above as per 1991 census is being implemented by this Ministry. As on 31.12.2001, 405 projects in five Mega Cities (Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bangalore) were approved. Central share amounting to Rs. 671.59 crores was released as on 28.2.2002 and a total expenditure of Rs. 1983.63 crore has been reported.

Water Supply and Sanitation is a State subject and as such, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies to plan, design implement, operate and maintain the water supply schemes under the State Plan in the urban areas Government of India responsible for formulation of the policy guidelines, strategies for the Sector and to facilitate external assistance required for various water supply and sewerage projects, wherever necessary. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Government of India launched the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme during the later part of 1993-94 for implementing water supply schemes in small (urban) towns having population less than 20,000 as per 1991 Census in the financing pattern of 50:50 between the Centre and the States.

The Ministry has approved 654 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 817.70 crores as on 8.3.2002 since the launching of the programme and an amount of Rs. 337.37 crore has been released by the Ministry to different State Governments as Central share. The State Governments are reported to have released Rs. 244.10 crores as State share. An expenditure of Rs. 383.32 crores has been reported by the State Governments as on 8.3.2002. Statement-II indicating the State-wise details of the progress is enclosed.

The Centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of the Scavengers was started from 1980-81. The main objective of the scheme is to convert the existing dry latrines into low cost pure flush latrines and to provide alternative employment to the liberated scavengers. Statement-III indicating the total number of schemes sanctioned, towns covered, funds released, etc. is enclosed.

The Government have allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment in the field of integrated development of township including housing and building material. In this connection Guidelines have already been issued, a copy of which is placed in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Towns covered, Central Assistance Released and Expenditure reported under IDSMT scheme since 1979-80 till Feb., 2002.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Town covered	C.A. released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	4782.64	8185.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	143.00	167.52
3.	Assam	28	1002.77	1065.88
4.	Bihar	32	856.89	1074.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	795.47	738.94
6.	Goa	9	204.00	118.72
7.	Gujarat	69	3530.47	5211.23
8.	Haryana	18	950.50	1252.36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	445.92	630.97
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	597.82	647.57
11.	Jharkhand	12	343.76	439.58
12.	Karnataka	91	4347.07	4217.05
13.	Kerala	38	1914.56	3529.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	73	2977.61	3242.92
15.	Maharashtra	108	6496.00	12652.99
16.	Manipur	11	377.60	631.52
17.	Meghalaya	8	287.90	471.87
18.	Mizoram	8	431.40	657.40
19.	Nagaland	9	334.99	499.91
20.	Orissa	52	1833.11	2103.38
21.	Punjab	33	1489.36	2482.56
22.	Rajasthan	48	2412.22	4533.10

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	10	250.89	272.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	111	3945.06	5533.92
25.	Tripura	13	485.21	484.27
26.	Uttaranchal	3	102.00	113.32
27.	Uttar Pradesh	107	4002.92	4969.95
28.	West Bengal	78	3261.54	4697.59
29.	A & N Islands	1	92.00	124.00
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	112.22	16.38
31.	Daman & Diu	1	23.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	1	25.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	7	240.75	159.55
	Grand Total	1121	49096.64	70925.34

Note: C.A. Central Assistance

Statement-II

Status-11.3.2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State	Annual allocation 2001-2002	DPRs. Approved So Far						Population 1991 Census	Range of per Capita cost (in Rs.)
			Upto 2000-2001		2001-2002		Total			
			Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost	Nos.	Estt. cost		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	297.73	Nil	-	7	1494.40	7	1494.40	101578	331-2919
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71.74	2	2467.00	Nil	-	2	2467.00	34288	5394-8372
3.	Assam @	473.91	12	2357.77	Nil	-	12	2357.77	137488	687-4486
4.	Bihar	261.96	8	771.44	Nil	-	8	771.44	110383	490-1096
5.	Chhattisgarh	264.64	17	1117.90	10	1047.27	27	2165.17	325069	299-1990
6.	Goa	57.22	2	51.13	2	301.22	4	352.35	38485	202-306

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Gujarat	489.06	19	2750.15	6	349.31	25	3099.46	380325	109-1809
8.	Haryana @	190.44	22	3562.08	1	114.44	23	3676.52	308343	473-3582
9.	Himachal Pradesh @	71.53	8	1249.07	2	995.18	10	2244.25	48513	1035-17138
10.	Jammu & Kashmir @	44.70	4	766.83	Nil	-	4	766.83	34228	1603-2587
11.	Jharkhand	194.91	9	1490.64	Nil	-	9	1490.64	109980	382-3941
12.	Karnataka @	589.19	25	4345.68	4	1091.40	29	5437.08	397018	194-2882
13.	Kerala	211.00	5	1223.52	Nil	-	5	1223.52	73751	1167-2060
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1105.07	83	7414.11	Nil	-	83	7414.11	965026	171-2903
15.	Maharashtra	579.36	20	4906.52	Nil	-	20	4906.52	298729	132-4858
16.	Manipur	150.00	15	1739.67	1	141.09	16	1880.76	141670	280-3265
17.	Meghalaya	28.26	2	581.73	Nil	-	2	581.73	18203	1633-3222
18.	Mizoram	78.26	7	948.43	Nil	-	7	948.43	34570	839-5758
19.	Nagaland	36.96	2	902.81	Nil	-	2	902.81	24011	2605-4385
20.	Orissa	365.67	20	2908.98	Nil	-	20	2908.98	258050	368-2488
21.	Punjab	200.27	9	579.22	Nil	-	9	579.22	103433	370-1131
22.	Rajasthan @	561.48	35	3826.55	6	932.82	41	4759.37	584667	81-2586
23.	Sikkim	10.87	1	115.68	Nil	-	1	115.68	3880	2981
24.	Tamil Nadu	558.79	34	4457.52	2	1280.14	36	5737.66	472850	61-3495
25.	Tripura @	100.00	5	1233.08	1	267.25	6	1500.33	71124	1339-3348
26.	Uttar Pradesh @	2068.88	190	14890.34	36	2974.04	226	17864.38	2530941	232-2385
27.	Uttaranchal @	144.84	11	2587.58	Nil	-	11	2587.58	95062	511-7990
28.	West Bengal	293.26	8	1407.29	1	128.84	9	1536.13	100962	797-2578
	Total	9500.00	575	70652.72	79	11117.40	654	81770.12	7802627	

@ Revised Cost

Statement-II Continue

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released (Central Share)							State Share Released	Expdr. Reported	Month upto which Progress reported
		During VIII Plan	During 1997-98	During 1998-99	During 1999-2000	During 2000-2001	During 2001-2002	Total			
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.00		Nil	-	-	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.29	21.16	0.00	149.08	50.00		303.53	203.68	1167.21	Sept-01
3.	Assam @	194.11	140.00	198.87	324.26	0.00		857.24	643.74	769.73	Jun-01
4.	Bihar	94.50	0.00	192.75	319.47	0.00		606.72#	143.76	342.39	Jun-01
5.	Chhattisgarh						49.60	49.60	392.07	770.13	Dec-01
6.	Goa	25.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		25.58	25.85	51.41	Dec-97
7.	Gujarat	255.62	0.00	0.00	347.25	386.10	377.01	1365.98	798.32	1483.10	Jun-01
8.	Haryana @	228.10	87.03	130.19	259.56	438.85	637.31	1781.04	1159.93	1503.68	Dec-01
9.	Himachal Pradesh @	118.10	44.95	58.95	156.50	125.25	120.78	624.53	851.34	1368.28	Dec-01
10.	Jammu & Kashmir @	63.97	41.51	20.75	183.90	0.00		310.23	295.98	450.62	Jun-01
11.	Jharkhand								184.77	77.79	Mar-01
12.	Karnataka @	237.85	179.96	298.08	465.91	555.80	435.24	2172.84	1124.16	2511.50	Jun-01
13.	Kerala	138.83	64.39	85.50	67.69	127.68	127.67	611.76	515.00	383.18	Dec-01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1084.94	417.98	626.72	936.56	559.76	590.44	4216.4##	2253.62	3136.84	Sep-01
15.	Maharashtra	386.91	271.80	393.94	369.01	437.92	593.68	2453.26	2482.00	3398.41	Sep-01
16.	Manipur	143.19	90.99	63.16	160.51	206.00	241.26	905.11	307.45	699.98	Sep-01
17.	Meghalaya	58.90	38.92	0.00	0.00	96.53	96.52	290.87	101.57	199.38	Mar-01
18.	Mizoram	23.24	51.68	76.95	63.42	138.11	120.82	474.22	203.54	644.15	Dec-01
19.	Nagaland	52.33	34.36	17.51	175.80	85.98		365.98	445.43.	824.87	Nov-00
20.	Orissa	289.73	156.62	258.00	258.62	245.79	245.73	1454.49	662.87	1509.08	Sep-00

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
21.	Punjab	184.13	0.00	0.00	105.48	0.00		289.61	289.00	495.90	Dec-01
22.	Rajasthan @	803.69	171.52	324.81	0.00	306.74	306.52	1913.28	1571.86	2864.70	Mar-01
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.92	0.00	28.92	57.84	28.92	62.88	Sep-01
24.	Tamil Nadu	195.95	205.46	234.91	521.36	535.54	535.54	2228.76	1834.76	3414.95	Jan-02
25.	Tripura @	5.16	0.00	42.11	91.44	175.25	302.58	616.54	125.00	263.71	Sep-00
26.	Uttar Pradesh @	2031.34	776.57	932.83	1515.26	1680.19	1794.60	8730.79$	7563.13$	9102.65	Dec-01
27.	Uttaranchal @						327.03	327.03		586.77	Sep-01
28.	West Bengal	162.94	0.00	43.97	0.00	248.51	248.22	703.64	222.27	391.04	Jun-01
	Total	6852.40	2795.00	4000.00	6500.00	6400.00	7179.47	33736.87	24410.02	38574.33	

\# Includes Jharkhand Share

\## Includes Chhattisgarh Share

$ Includes Uttaranchal Share

Statement-III

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Low Cost Sanitation for Liberation of Scavengers

Achievements of the scheme

(Upto 26.1.2002)

1.	Total No. of scheme sanction	845
2.	No. of towns covered	1248
3.	Project cost of sanctioned schemes	Rs. 1431.13 crores
4.	Subsidy sanctioned	Rs. 484.92 crores
5.	Loan sanctioned	Rs. 590.50 crores
6.	Subsidy released by HUDCO to States	r.s 246.68 crores
7.	Loan released by HUDCO to States	Rs. 278.6 crores
8.	No. of units sanctioned for conversion	Rs. 16,90,029
9.	No. of units sanctioned for construction	18,47,884
10.	No. of scavengers to be liberated with completion of sanctioned schemes	1,14,478
11.	Total conversions/constructions completed	14,11,484
12.	Total conversions/constructions in progress	3,22,105
13.	Scavengers Liberated	37,430
14.	Towns declared scavenger-free	387

Rs. 200 crores were proposed for the 9th Plan period, but Rs. 117.75 crores only have been released to HUDCO as Government of India subsidy as per details given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1997-98	26.80
1998-99	23.80
1999-2000	27.35
2000-2001	29.80
2001-2002	10.00
Total	117.75

Statement-IV

Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion
SIA (FC Division)

Press Note No. 3 (2002 Series)

Sub: Guidelines for FDI in development of Integrated township including housing and building material.

Government vide Press Note No. 4 (2001 series) permitted FDI upto 100% for development of integrated townships, including housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, city and regional level urban infrastructure facilities such as roads and bridges, mass rapid transit systems and manufacture of building materials. Development of land and providing allied infrastructure will form an integrated part of township's development.

2. FDI in the development of integrated townships will be subject to the following guidelines:

(i) The foreign company intending to invest, shall be registered as an Indian Company under Companies Act 1956 and will henceforth be allowed to take up land assembly and its development as a part of Integrated Township Development. All such cases would be processed by FIPB on the recommendation of Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation and other concerned Ministries/ Departments. Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation will develop an exclusive cell to deal with such cases.

(ii) The core business of the company seeking to make investment, should be integrated township development with a record of successful execution of such projects elsewhere.

(iii) The minimum area to be developed by such a company should be 100 acres for which norms and standards are to be followed as per local bylaws/rules. In the absence of such bylaws/ rules, a minimum of two thousand dwelling units for about ten thousand population will need to be developed by the inventor.

(iv) The investing Foreign company should achieve clear milestones once their proposal has been approved.

(a) The minimum capitalisation norms shall be US$ 10 million for a wholly owned subsidiary and US$ 5 million for joint ventures with Indian partner/s. The funds would have to be brought in upfront.

(b) A minimum lack-in period of three years from completion of minimum capitalisation shall apply before repatriation of original investment is permitted.

(c) A minimum of 50% of the integrated project development must be completed within a period of five years from the date of obsession of the first piece of land. However, if the investor intends to exist earlier due to reasons beyond his control, it shall be decided by FIPB on a case-to-case basis.

(v) Conditions regarding the use of land for commercial purposes, development charges, external development charges and other charges as laid down in Master Plan/By laws, preparation of layout and building plan, development of internal and peripheral development, development of other infrastructure facilities including the trunk services etc., will be the responsibility of the investor as per planning norms and standards on similar lines as those applicable to local investors. In the absence of such standards and norms, every State Government may decide their own conditions for which the Urban Development Plan formulation and Implementation guidelines circulated by the Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation may serve as a guiding principle.

(vi) Land with assembled area for peripheral services such as police stations, milk booths will be

handed over free of cost to the Government/ local authority/agency as the case may be.

(vii) The Developer will retain the lands for community services such as (i) schools (ii) shopping complex (iii) community centres (iv) ration shop (v) hospital/dispensary. These services will be developed by developer himself and shall be made operational before the houses are occupied.

(viii) The developer, after properly developing playgrounds, park will make it available to the local authorities free of cost.

(ix) The developer will ensure the norms and standards as applicable under local laws/rules.

(x) For companies investing in Special Economic Zones, Foreign Investment Promotion Board may accord exemption to any of the above mentioned conditions on a case-to-case basis. This will, however, be an interim measure till guidelines are evolved in due course in a need based manner.

Sd/-

(M.S. Srinivasan)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

No. 5(6)/2000-FCI Dated 4th January, 2002

Copy forwarded to Press Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, for giving wide publicity to the above Press Note.

SCs/STs/OBCs in Public Sector Undertakings

2495. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1466 dated November 27, 2001 regarding SCs/STs/OBCs in PSUs 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 YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The extension to fulfil the Assurance to Unstarred Question No. 1466 has been sought upto 27.5.2002.

World Bank Assistance for Rural Sanitation Projects

2496. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is financing the drinking water and sanitation projects in the rural areas of the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the components of the projects;

(c) the number of proposals seeking World Bank assistance under the said Projects have been received from the State Governments, State-wise especially in respect of Maharashtra;

(d) the number of proposals cleared so far, State-wise;

(e) whether a World Bank team visited Maharashtra recently to hold discussion on these projects; and

(f) if so, the observation of the team and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Projects funded by the World Bank being implemented in the States are given below:

(i) The UP Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project costing US$ 71.0 million, with World Bank assistance of US$ 52.4 million (revised) is under implementation in Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal. The project implementation started in August 1996 and is scheduled to be completed by end of May 2003.

(ii) A World Bank assisted "Kerala Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project" is under implementation in Kerala, commencing from Jan. 2001, with approved project cost of US$ 89.8 million and the IDA loan amount to the project is to the tune of US$ 65.5 million (approx. 73%). the project is expected to be completed by the year 2007.

(iii) A World Bank assisted "Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project" has been recently (11th Feb 2002) launched in Karnataka State for implementation. The project is likely to cost US$ 193.44 million and the IDA loan amount to the project is to the tune of US$ 151.6 million (apprx. 78%). The project is expected to be completed by the year 2007.

(c) and (d) State-wise details of Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (RWS&ESP) received by Government of India are as under:

S. No.	State	Number of RWS&ESPs received	Number of RWS&ESPs cleared by Government of India	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	—	State Government has been requested to submit the modified proposal.
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	—	State Government has been requested to submit a full-size project in accordance with Generic Project Concept Document.
3.	Maharashtra	1	1	World Bank Identification Mission visited Maharashtra. Project preparation is in progress in the State.
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	Posed to the World Bank by Department of Economic Affairs on 30th Jan 2002. Presently Identification Mission of World Bank is visiting Tamil Nadu.
5.	Nagaland	1	—	State Government has been requested to submit the modified proposal.
6.	Uttaranchal	1	—	Proposal received from the State Government.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) A World Bank Identification Mission visited Maharashtra State during 21st January 2002 to 1st February 2002. As per the report of the World Bank Mission, the State Government has agreed to complete the following priority actions so as to facilitate project preparation:

(i) set up a full-time project preparation team and provide it with adequate funds to initiative preparation of the project;

(ii) achieve substantive progress in launching project studies and analyses as well as pilot schemes in a few districts;

(iii) prepare a road map with a plan of action for the required institutional restructuring of Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (MJP) and Ground water Survey Development Agency (GSDA); and

(iv) prepare strategy and plan of action for completion or otherwise of on-going RWS schemes under the Master Plan of the State (including identifying sources of funding for implementing such schemes).

Certification for GM Foods

2497. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to introduce Certification for GM Foods soon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect of GM certification on the import of oil products?

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) Biosafty assessment of

Genetically Modified foods is mandatory under the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986, and rules made thereunder. However, no Genetically Modified (GM) food has yet been released in the country. Work has been initiated on framing the guidelines for labeling of GM foods.

Mapping of Urban Areas

2498. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have started work on the mapping of urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, since when and the progress made so far State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the urban mapping is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (c) A scheme for preparing urban maps using aerial photography was initiated on pilot basis in 1992. In the first phase 25 towns from 6 States were selected to be covered. The work in respect of these towns was completed and the base maps generated were sent to the Town & Country Planning Departments of respective States.

In the second phase, 28 towns from 19 States (other than those covered under Phase-I) were selected to be covered by 2002-2003.

A list of towns under Phase-I & II is enclosed (Statement).

Statement

S. No.	State	S. No.	Towns
1	2	3	4
	Phase-I Towns		
1.	Tamil Nadu	1.	Tindivanam
		2.	Nagapattinam
		3.	Karaikkudi
		4.	Tiruchendur
		5.	Rajapalyam
2.	Uttar Pradesh	6.	Agra
		7.	Faizabad
		8.	Nainital
3.	Orissa	9.	Bhubaneswar
		10.	Puri
4.	Gujarat	11.	Valsad
		12.	Bharuch
		13.	Surender Nagar
		14.	Porbandar
		15.	Veraval
5.	Maharashtra	16.	Kalyan & Ulhas Nagar
		17.	Sholapur
		18.	Nanded
		19.	Nagpur
		20.	Ratnagiri
		21.	Akola
6.	Andhra Pradesh	22.	Nandyal
		23.	Khammam
		24.	Gudiwada
		25.	Bhimavaram
	Phase-II Towns		
1.	Karnataka	1.	Mangalore
		2.	Mysore
2.	West Bengal	3.	Asansol
		4.	Siliguri
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5.	Bhopal
		6.	Indore
4.	Rajasthan	7.	Ajmer
		8.	Bikaner
5.	Haryana	9.	Ambala
		10.	Gurgaon
6.	Punjab	11.	Muktsar
		12.	Moga

1	2	3	4
7.	Meghalaya	13.	Shillong
8.	Sikkim	14.	Gangtok
9.	Chandigarh	15.	Chandigarh
10.	Assam	16.	Guwahati
11.	Kerala	17.	Kochi
		18.	Thiruvanantha-puram
12.	Bihar	19.	Gaya
		20.	Chapra
13.	Pondicherry	21.	Pondicherry
14.	Goa	22.	Panaji
15.	Himachal Pradesh	23.	Hamirpur
		24.	Nalagarh
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.	Itanagar
17.	Mizoram	26.	Aizwal
18.	Nagaland	27.	Kohima
19.	Tripura	28.	Agartala

Inflammatory Literature

2499. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a lot of pro-Taliban and pro-Qaida books from Pakistani and Islamic publishers, have found their way into India;

(b) if so, the number of such books have been found in circulation and on sale, State-wise;

(c) whether the books showing Kashmir as part of Pakistan were found at the World Book Fair in New Delhi recently; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent their entry, circulation and sale in the Country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Though circulation of audio/video cassettes containing provocative speeches and write-ups of terrorist leader, Maulana Masood Azhar (who is known for having close links with Taliban/Al-Qaida) has come to notice, there is no specific information about circulation of Pro-Taliban and Pro-Al-Qaida books in India.

(c) No such books came to notice at the World Book Fair.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Grants to Voluntary Organizations

2500. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of voluntary organizations which receive foreign grants for the purpose of upliftment of Scheduled Tribes, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government keep a vigil/record to monitor the receipt and utilization of such foreign grants by various NGOs;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) The details of the receipt of foreign contribution by voluntary associations, including those working for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes, are contained in the Annual Reports on the Receipt of Foreign Contribution by Voluntary Associations brought out by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division). Copies of the Annual Reports from the year 1991-92 to 1999-2000 are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Under the Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, an association covered under the Act is required to furnish intimation in regard to the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution on a yearly basis, duly certified by a Chartered Accountant to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The monitoring of Foreign contribution is done through these returns. The Central Government is also empowered under the Act to order an inspection of accounts or records or audit the books of account of such associations.

(d) Does not arise.

Involvement of Officials in Illegal/Unauthorised Constructions

2501. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answers given USQ Nos. 290 and 316 dated July 25, 2000 and November 21, 2000 respectively and state:

(a) whether the CBI has since enquired into all the 33 cases;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(d) the action taken against the officials found having disproportionate assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The matter is still under investigation by the CBI. Investigation in such cases usually takes time as they have to collect evidence to file charge sheet against the delinquent officers for which record has to be examined and a number of witnesses have to be interrogated.

Transfer of Functions in Schedule XII to Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh

2502. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the functions enumerated in Scheduled XII of the Constitution have not been transferred to the Municipal Corporation by the Chandigarh UT Administration;

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

(c) the steps taken, if any, to transfer the Constitutional functions to the Municipal Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Out of 18 functions enumerated in the Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution, 12 functions have been transferred to the Municipal Corporation either fully or partially. The main reason because of which all these functions have not so far been transferred to the Municipal Corporation is its lack of adequate financial resources.

Rural Housing

2503. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared any estimate regarding shortage of houses in the rural areas, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the target fixed for the allotment of house-sites/ houses under various housing schemes during 2002-2003; and

(c) the target fixed for grant of loan by HUDCO for private housing in terms of housing units during 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) According to 1991 Census, housing shortage in the rural areas of the country was 137.2 lakh, out of which the housing shortage in rural areas in the state of Andhra Pradesh was 11.18 lakh.

(b) Targets for 2002-2003 under the various housing schemes implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development have not so far been fixed.

(c) As per the information furnished by HUDCO, there are no targets fixed for grant of loan by HUDCO for housing projects from private individuals or private agencies.

FBI-CBI Discussion on Terrorism

2504. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FBI Director held discussions with CBI Director and other officials of law enforcement and security agencies about the joint efforts and strategies against terrorism;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held and the agreement reached; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to help the country in fighting the terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Director FBI held discussions with Director, CBI and other officers of law enforcement and security agencies during his stay in New Delhi, on issues pertaining to exchange of information and mutual cooperation in the fight against terrorism. Director, FBI assured cooperation and agreed to share information in the field of terrorism.

(c) the sharing of information and mutual cooperation on reciprocal basis will help in fighting terrorism to a consideration extent.

Decentralized Empowerment of Communities

2505. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Consultation Workshop on Women was held in Bangalore on 10th December, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the Workshop has appealed the Union Government to steer the Tenth Five Year Plan towards a gender sensitive and people-centered plan with focus on decentralized empowerment of communities concentrating on grass root-level participation;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with other main decisions taken in the Workshop;

(d) whether the Government have considered these suggestions; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As a part of the initiative of UN inter-agency Working Group on Gender and Development the World Bank had organized the Southern Regional Consultation Meet for Engendering the 10th Five Year Plan at Bangalore on 10-11 December 2001.

(b) and (c) The Workshop made a number of recommendations on education, health, employment and anti-poverty schemes for women as also on gender mainstreaming of governance and the convergence of services at the grass-root level.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission is using these recommendations along with recommendations of other Working Groups, for the preparation of the 10th Five Year Plan.

Regularisation of Shops Operating from Residential Houses

2506. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI:

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 "Shops in houses may become legal" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 30, 2001;

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

(c) whether the operations of the shops from houses have been made legal by now;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay therein;

(e) whether there is also any proposal to legalise the operation of offices of taxation and legal practitioners, parlours, schools homoeopath despensaries etc. from the Government allotted quarters in Delhi;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether any opportunity is given to the allottees to suspend the operation of such activities before taking a final view in the matter; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) The Master Plan of Delhi-2001 & Zonal Plan allow some shops under the mixed use policy in residential area, subject to certain stipulations wherein certain types of shops are not permitted/are excluded. In the approved zonal plans, mixed land use streets have been identified where activities other than residential have been permitted.

Further, according to the Government's Notification dated 23.7.1998 professional activity has been allowed in residential plots and flats on any floor on the condition that part of the premises shall be permitted to be used upto a maximum of 25% of FAR or 100 sq. metres, whichever is less, for non-residential but non : nuisance activities for rendering service based on professional skills.

(e) to (g) No, Sir.

(h) and (i) Does not arise.

Shifting of Base by Militants

2507. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the militants and Islamic extremists in Pakistan have decided to shift their base in Bangladesh as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 17.2.2002;

(b) if so, whether the Bangladeshi militant groups are helping the Pak militants in Kashmir;

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

(d) whether the Government have taken up the matter with the Bangladesh Government;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Government is aware of the news report. However, there is no specific input about the dispersal of militants and Islamic extremists from Pakistan to Bangladesh.

(b) and (c) Government has received certain reports which indicate that fundamentalist elements/terrorists of Bangladesh are helping the terrorist outfits operating in J&K. Outfits such as Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, Lashkar-e-Taiba etc. have been using Bangladesh for logistical support and transit of men and materials etc.

(d) to (f) The Government has raised the issue of militants operating from Bangladesh against the interest of India at various official meetings, fora and through official demarches. The Government of Bangladesh has been categorically stating that it would not allow its territory to be used for terrorism or against the interest of another friendly country.

Role of Panchayats in Primary Education

2508. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of States where Panchayats have played thin role in primary education in rural areas;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Participating Research in Asia (PRIA) in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of the findings: and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The National Policy on Education, 1986 and the Programme of Action (POA), 1992 have emphasized the importance of decentralizing the planning and management of education at all levels and involving people in the process. In accordance with the POA, a Committee on Decentralised Management of Education was constituted to formulate guidelines for the management of education at district, sub-district, and village levels keeping in view the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India. This Committee had indicated how educational structures should be set up at the district, block/taluk levels in pursuance of the Constitutional Amendments. It had also suggested ways for mobilizing community participation in the educational process so that the country could move with a renewed vigour towards the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education. The report was commended for appropriate adoption and effective implementation by the States and UTs keeping in view the specific situations as well as the spirit of the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India.

(b) and (c) Participating Research in Asia (PRIA) have made a study on Devolution of Primary Formal Education to Panchayats in 14 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal. The major findings of the study are given below:—

(i) Overlapping of functions devolved to various tiers of Panchayats.

(ii) Non receipt of official communication from State Governments regarding transfer of powers to Panchayats.

(iii) Nominal roles given to Panchayats with regard to teachers.

(iv) Few States have transferred staff required for Panchayats to discharge their functions.

(v) Inadequate devolution of financial powers.

(d) The Ministry has been urging the States/UTs to take appropriate action on the Report of the Committee on Decentralised Management of Education. The new programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan for universalisation of elementary education also emphasizes decentralized community based planning and implementation.

Overstaying of Pak Citizens in the Country

2509. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY:
SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:
SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the States to locate Pakistani citizens overstaying in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard indicating the exact number of Pak citizens, State-wise;

(c) the number of Pak citizens about whom there was no reliable information as on 31.1.2002, State-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government have provided any assistance to the States in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the extent to which the States have been able to locate them and the Centre has deported them to Pakistan during each of the last three years and till date?

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

(b) and (c) A Statement containing this information as on 31.12.2001 is attached.

(d) and (e) The powers under Section 3(2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946 to detect and deport foreign nationals including Pakistani nationals, staying in India unauthorisedly have been entrusted to the State Governments and UT Administrations. Besides, administrative instructions are issued to them from time to time to launch special drives to detect Pak nationals staying illegally in the country for their immediate deportation. The State Governments perform these functions on behalf of the Central Government and expenditure incurred by the States on this account is reimbursable.

(f) The number of Pak nationals detected and deported during the last three years are as under:—

1999	195
2000	108
2001	490

Statement

State-wise Break-up of Pak Nationals reported overstaying/untraced in the country as on 31.12.2001

Sl. No.	State	Overstaying	untraced	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29	7	36
2.	Bihar	18	32	50
3.	Maharashtra	665	1104	1769
4.	West Bengal	282	364	646
5.	Delhi	--	81	81
6.	Gujarat (Nov.)	545	20	565

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Haryana	390	--	390
8.	Karnataka	94	9	103
9.	Kerala (Nov.)	265	100	365
10.	M.P. (Nov.)	804	105	909
11.	Orissa	15	---	15
12.	Punjab	159	---	159
13.	Rajasthan	4879	76	4973
14.	Tamil Nadu	82	18	100
15.	U.P. (Nov.)	590	380	970
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	77	4	81
17.	Goa	1	---	1
	Total	8913	2300	11213

Educational Institutions in Gujarat

2510. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of educational institutions like Primary, Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools, Colleges, IIT's Polytechnics etc. were destroyed in the devastating earthquake in Gujarat on 26th January, 2001;

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

(c) the number of educational institutions repaired/ reconstructed so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) As per the information available in the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the number of schools/colleges/institutions damaged in the earthquake in Gujarat on 26th January, 2001 are as under:

1.	Primary schools	15653
2.	Secondary/Higher Schools	
	(a) Govt. Schools	130
	(b) Non-Govt. Schools	1913
3.	Colleges/Institutions	128
4.	Technical Institutions	58
5.	Primary Teachers Training Institutes	
	(a) Government	11
	(b) Non-Government	17
6.	District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs)	14

The Ministry released an assistance of Rs 110.33 crores in this regard to the State of Gujarat by 31.3.2001, details of which are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

1.	Gujarat School Reconstruction Programme	50.00

2.	University Grants Commission (UGC)	50.60
3.	All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)	5.45
4.	Education Guarantee Scheme & Alternative and Innovative Education (EGS&AIE)	3.78
5.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan – SSA (Preparatory Activities)	0.50
	Total	110.33

Under the Gujarat School Reconstruction Programme, 40,300 classrooms have been repaired and 58 new classrooms have been constructed as on 31.12.2001. Also, repair/reconstruction work has been completed in 59 colleges.

NHRD Programme under RGDWM

2511. SHRI ARUN KUMAR:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched National Human Resource Development Programme under the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission all over the country?

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the funds released under the programme during the last three years and the current years, State-wise/ Institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has launched a National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) in 1994 under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission all over the Country. The NHRDP, inter-alia, aims at training at least one grass root level worker in a village through district level trainers who in turn get trained at elected Institutions forming the Indian Training Network (ITN). There are two types of training courses–one for Grass Root Level (GRLT) Workers at village level and other for sector professionals of the Department. The workshops for stakeholder Department, NGO etc. at state and district level are also being organized to improve the coordination among the various departments and other stakeholders in the RWS Programme.

The HRD program aims at empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies with the objective of enabling them to take up operation and maintenance activities related to rural water supply systems. It also aims at capacity building of local communities by giving requisite training to mechanics/health motivators/masons etc. especially women to operate and maintain hand-pumps and the components of other water supply systems as well as to generate demand for adequate sanitation facilities.

Under the NHRDP, the States setup State level HRD cells for planning, designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating an appropriate and need based HRD programme. the Central Government provides 100% assistance during the 9th plan period for the above activities as per the approved norms.

(c) The details about funds released under the NHRD Programme during the last three years and the current years, State-wise/Institute-wise are enclosed in Statement-I & II.

Statement-I

Funds released under National Human Resource Development Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	47.82	45.57	54.75	148.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	11.95	12.96	20.56	45.47
3.	Assam	0.00	5.03	31.06	25.97	62.06
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	63.72	0.00	63.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	25.98	0.00	25.98
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.99	16.99
7.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	63.29	75.47	138.76
8.	Haryana	0.00	1.20	2.20	7.10	10.50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.20	24.20
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	2.80	43.70	48.40	94.90
13.	Kerala	12.93	16.81	46.15	33.32	109.21
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	4.00	43.32	37.10	84.42
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	50.56	0.00	50.56
16.	Manipur	0.65	10.60	14.93	12.62	38.80
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	6.74	18.42	9.60	34.76
18.	Mizoram	2.10	0.00	23.29	33.43	58.82
19.	Nagaland	13.75	0.00	12.84	9.90	36.49
20.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	56.55	88.89	145.44
21.	Punjab	6.07	0.00	24.44	36.90	67.41
22.	Rajasthan	5.52	26.25	17.29	30.64	79.70
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	48.93	34.27	70.48	72.26	225.94
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29.91	290.24	97.29	235.69	653.13
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	43.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.29	11.29
29.	A & N Islands	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
31.	Daman & Diu	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Delhi	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
33.	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
34.	Pondicherry	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
	Total	123.36	457.71	764.04	928.08	2273.19

• Provisional

Statement-II

Funds released under National Human Resource Development Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutions	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002•	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	AIIMS, Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	GJTI, Gandhinagar	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40
3.	AIIH&PH, Calcutta	0.00	11.18	13.36	15.34	39.88
4.	CMERI, Durgapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	SIRD, Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	NIRD, Hyderabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	TTTI, Bhopal	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	3.50
8.	TTTI, Madras	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	ESI, Ahmedabad	0.00	7.01	10.23	12.65	29.89
10.	IIM, Ahmedabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	SJCE, Mysore	0.00	5.73	0.00	10.81	16.54
12.	RK Mission, Calcutta	0.00	12.19	0.00	2.25	14.44
13.	SKIPA, Ranchi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	GGRI, Gandhigram	25.43	0.00	0.00	4.57	30.00
15.	DRL, Tezpur	2.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06
16.	NGRI, Hyderabad	1.50	5.00	3.90	3.90	14.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	MLNREC, Allahabad	0.00	4.79	0.00	0.00	4.79
18.	RRL, Bhubaneshwar	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.72
19.	NEERI, Nagpur	0.00	5.80	0.00	5.00	10.80
20.	IIT, Roorkee	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.47	4.47
21.	ITRC, Lucknow	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
	Total	32.39	56.92	27.49	58.99	175.79

*Provisional

Koina Dam In Maharashtra

2512. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Koina Dam in Maharashtra fall within the earthquake prone site during the next 30 to 40 years;

(b) if so, whether the dam is likely to withstand the earthquakes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) As per seismic zoning map of India published by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the Koina Dam falls under zone IV. This zone is broadly associated with earthquakes of intensity up to VIII on the Modified Meracalli Scale. At present, there is no scientific technique available anywhere in the world which can predict the earthquake with reasonable degree of accuracy in terms of time, space & magnitude. It is, therefore, not possible to forecast earthquake activity in Koyna-Warna region for the next 30-40 years.

(b) The Koina Dam, after the magnitude 6.3 earthquake of 1967, has been strengthened to withstand an earthquake of similar intensity.

(c) The area is continuously monitored and various scientific studies/investigations are taken up to understand the earthquake mechanism in the region.

[Translation]

Custodial Deaths

2513. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of details of custodial deaths during the last one year and as on date, in the country, particularly in Delhi;

(b) whether the Government have conducted any inquiry into the causes and circumstances of such custodial deaths; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The total number of cases of custodial deaths in Judicial Custody and Police Custody reported to the National Human Rights Commission during the last one year and as on date in all States/Union Territories (UTs) and particularly in Delhi are as under:—

Year	All States/UTs	Delhi
2000-2001	1037	37
2001-2002 (Till 13.3.2002)	1250	32

(b) and (c) Under section 176 of Cr. P.C., whenever a person dies in police custody, the nearest Empowered Magistrate shall hold an inquiry into the cause of death either instead of, or in addition to the investigation held by the officer authorized by the State Government. The

Supreme Court of India have also recently issued directions, in October 2001, to all States and Union Territories to complete the inquiry in cases of custodial deaths within a period of four months and where it is not possible to do so, adequate reasons shall be recorded by the officer concerned and permission sought from the Session Judge of the concerned district for more time to complete the inquiry. It is expected that all the State Governments and Union Territories shall now implement the directions of the Supreme Court and complete the inquiries expeditiously.

[English]

Daily Allowances to Sports Persons

2514. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1543 dated November 27, 2001 regarding daily allowance to sports persons and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in collecting the same; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) According to the information obtained from the Ministries/Departments of the Government, no orders have been issued by the Government for paying daily allowance to sportspersons for Inter-Ministerial events.

The sportspersons while participating in Inter-Ministerial Sports events are treated as on duty and are eligible for normal TA/DA admissible to them as per their rank. Since, the amount sanctioned is adequate and no representation has been received from any sportspersons, there is no reason for enhancement in the prevailing atmosphere of financial stringency.

Project under IWDP

2515. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Integrated Wastelands Development projects received during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of projects pending for clearance till February, 2002, State-wise;

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

(d) whether the Government have take foreign assistance for the development of wastelands; and

(e) if so, the assistance received during the said period for the purpose and allocated to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) The Department of Land Resources is implementing an Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) for development/treatment of wastelands/degraded lands under the Guidelines for Watershed Development. Under this programme, the project proposals are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments on year to year basis for sanction during a financial year since 1999-2000. The pending project proposals which are not sanctioned in a financial year are also considered for prioritisation during the next financial year in consultation with the State Government. The pending project proposals which do not find a place in the priority list, are then returned to the State Governments. The number of prioritized project proposals received and sanctioned under IWDP during the last three years (1998-99 to 2000-01) and the current financial year i.e. 2001-02 are given in the Statement.

New projects are generally sanctioned in a year keeping in view funds available for the programme, after meeting the liability for the ongoing projects, progress made in ongoing projects, spread of treatable wastelands in the State, implementation capacity etc. and conformity of project proposals with the Guidelines for Watershed Development. Since sanction of project proposals depends on many factors such as budget available, conformity of project proposals with the Guidelines, progress in the ongoing projects etc., no firm time limit can be indicated.

(d) and (e) In order to mobilise resources for development of wastelands in the country, efforts have been made for obtaining external assistance. Presently, 7 projects namely (i) Andhra Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (APRLP), (ii) Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP), (iii) CIDA assisted Tree Growers Cooperatives Project, (iv) SIDA assisted Tree Growers, Cooperatives Project, (v) Attappaddy Wasteland Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project, (vi) Haryana Community Forestry Project, and (vii) Community

management of Natural Resources of Gujarat are under implementation with the assistance of different Foreign Donor Agencies.

The APRLP and WORLP are being implementing with the financial assistance from the Department for International Development (DFID), UK, and funds are released by the Department of Land Resources. A sum of Rs. 1661.61 lakhs and Rs. 177.23 lakhs have been released so far to APRLP and WORLP respectively. In other projects, funds are not being released through this Department. The information in respect of these projects is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

State-wise details of projects received and sanctioned under IWDP during 1998-99 to 2001-02 (upto 15.03.2002)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02	
		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	7	6	17	4	10	7	11	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	1
3.	Assam	13	0	11	3	11	11	14	8
4.	Bihar	4	0	4	1	5	0	4	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	8	4	15	6
6.	Gujarat	5	6	7	6	13	6	7	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	2	2	5	17	8	7	7
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	1	0	0	0	4	4
10.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	0
11.	Karnataka	11	5	15	5	8	0	10	8
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	4	2	3	0
13.	Maharashtra	24	3	3	5	12	7	8	4
14.	Meghalaya	3	0	4	2	5	5	0	0
15.	Manipur	14	3	23	1	8	0	5	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	11	11	10	9	17	9
17.	Mizoram	0	0	2	0	12	7	4	4
18.	Nagaland	1	2	8	2	5	5	5	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Orissa	11	6	12	1	8	6	9	8
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
21.	Rajasthan	4	1	9	8	14	9	9	6
22.	Sikkim	1	1	2	2	4	1	2	2
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	1	17	8	9	9	12	2
24.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	22	7	18	9	17	3	11	5
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	19	4	6	6
27.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

[Translation]

Development of Science and Technology in Jharkhand

2516. SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the proposals from the Government of Jharkhand for the development of science and technology in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has received the following proposals from the Government of Jharkhand.

(1) Setting up of Space Application Centre

(2) Setting up Software Technology Park

(3) Establishment of Regional Science Centre

(c) These proposals are required to go through the process of expert evaluation before being sanctioned.

[English]

Development of Sugarcane

2517. SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to introduce modern technologies through an appropriate system for the upgradation of Sugar Factories in the country; and

(b) 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) Yes, Sir. Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, autonomous body under Department of Science and Technology has set up Sugar Technology Mission for improving the technical performance of the sugar industry. The Mission has so far prepared modernisation schemes for 30 sugar factories in the country focusing on energy conservation, higher plant efficiencies, capacity optimisation and improvements in sugar quality.

In addition, evaluation of 20 new technologies have been undertaken so far, out of which 14 have been completed and others are at different stages of evaluation.

Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

2518. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments had incurred excess expenditure on Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in general and training during 1992-1999 while some other States incurred less expenditure;

(b) if so, the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry did not receive audited expenditure statements from the State Governments; and

(d) 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 excess or less expenditure incurred by the State Governments in any financial year is taken into account and adjusted while releasing the grant in the subsequent financial year, having regard to the entitlement of funds of the concerned State.

(c) and (d) Funds under ICDS Scheme are released to the State Governments on the basis of the expenditure statement and utilisation certificate furnished by them.

[Translation]

Visit of Central Team to Poonch

2519. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team visited Poonch area in February 2002 in pursuance of the Supreme Court order;

(b) if so, the details of persons included in the said team;

(c) whether the said team has submitted its report to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) In a Writ Petition filed in the Supreme Court regarding the plight of those who migrated from the border areas and living in camps due to military built-up along Line of Control/International Border and mining of the border areas, the Apex Court directed that a Central Team should visit the migrant camps and give a report with regard to relief measures which have been taken by the State Government and whether the above relief is actually being provided. Accordingly, Department of Food & Public Distribution in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, who is handling the matter in the Court on behalf of Union of India, deputed a Central Team consisting of a Joint Commissioner from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution, a Director from Department of Jammu and Kashmir Affairs and one Under Secretary each from the Department of Food & Public Distribution and Department of J&K Affairs respectively. The Team visited the various camps at Jammu, Kathua, Rajouri and Poonch districts from 10th-12th February 2002 and submitted their report which has been filed in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The matter is pending in the Court where the State Government is also impleaded as a party.

[English]

Release of Funds to Panchayats

2520. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to link the release of funds and delegation of powers to Panchayati Raj Institution with their performance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Article 243-G of the Constitution empowers the State Legislatures to devolve powers upon Panchayats in respect of 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule. Article 243-I provides for the constitution of a State Finance Commission to determine the principles which would govern the devolution of funds from the State Government to the PRIs.

2. The Central Government have urged the State Governments, from time to time, to transfer funds, functions and functionaries to PRIs for their effective functioning as institutions of self Governance. At a Conference of the Ministers of Panchayati Raj of the States and Union Territories, held in July, 2001, it was, inter-alia, resolved that the States/Union Territories would be, by the end of March, 2002, devolve powers upon Panchayats in respect of the 29 subjects listed in the

listed in the Eleventh Schedule and issue executive instructions devolving specific powers upon each tier of Panchayats.

Amendment to FCRA

2521. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend Foreign Contribution Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have also consulted representatives of NGOs and State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the response of the Government thereto; and

(f) the changes likely to be carried out in FCRA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (f) Government is considering certain changes in the law governing the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by voluntary organizations to remove shortcomings noticed in the present law, including those pointed out by NGOs at different fora. The State Governments have also been apprised of Government's intention in this regard.

Disinvestment of Neyvelli Lignite

2522. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment has recommended for 51% disinvestment in Neyvelli Lignite Corpn. Ltd.;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Workshop on ITPA-1956

2523. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a day-long work shop on 'Immoral Traffic Prevention Act' (ITPA)-1956 was organized at Hyderabad during February, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held there;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to set up a coordination committee consisting of several Government agencies and non-Governmental organizations concerned for the purpose to rescue and rehabilitate female commercial sex workers in the State; and

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

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

(b) In the Workshop, several vital issues concerning immoral trafficking in women and children were discussed. Another aspect of the discussion was on the punishment and penalties provided in the ITPA and it was held that the existing punishment provided in the Act is not commensurate with the offences. In the Workshop the following issues were also discussed:

(i) there should be a law enforcement agency in the State exclusively to tackle this menace.

(ii) the need for creation of an inter-state coordination cell for prevention of inter-state border offences for areas like Delhi, UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Goa.

(iii) it was urged that there is need for greater public awareness on this issue and the media should be taken into confidence for creating awareness regarding the social problems of victims in this area.

(iv) that for the women in difficult circumstances, allocation of funds from 3% to 5% from the Ministry of Rural Development at the District level for the welfare and rehabilitation of women in distress should be taken up.

(v) the NGOs' role in the sensitive areas was felt and it was held that there should be coordination and proper understanding for working on these issues.

(vi) it was emphasised that under the Central Government scheme of SWADHAR, a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the victims in the State not only under the ITPA but also for women in moral danger, victims of rape, cruelty etc. should be taken up.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The State Government has constituted a State Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary for taking up steps for the prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of child and women victims of commercial sexual exploitation. The Committee consists of representatives from ten Government Departments and two NGOs as members.

Migration of Youths from Rural Areas

2524. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether migration of youths from rural areas because employment opportunities are increasing year by year as per the latest National Sample Survey Organisation;

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

(c) the States where the seasonal migrants are in large number; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) As per the latest estimates provided by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), based on 55th Round of Survey (July 1999-June, 2000), 18 million persons migrated from rural areas for the following employment related reasons;

(i) in search of employment

(ii) in search of better employment

(iii) to take up employment/better employment

(iv) transfer of service/contract and

(v) proximity to place of work

(c) Data on seasonal migration have not been compiled by the NSSO during the said Survey.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development have been implementing three employment generation programmes namely, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Swarnjayanati Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for creating additional employment opportunities in rural areas all over the country. The EAS and JGSY have been merged to a single wage employment programme, namely, Sampooma Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) with effect from 25th September, 2001. This scheme is intended to provide additional wage employment, food security, alongwith the creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in rural areas.

Institute of Rural Management

2525. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Institutes of Rural Management functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the Central assistance provided to these institutes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to open such more institutes in the near future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) The number of Institutes of Rural Management functioning in the country, at present, State-wise, is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Institutes
1.	Gujarat	2
2.	Jharkhand	1
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2
4.	Maharashtra	5
5.	Uttar Pradesh	2
	Total	12

(b) There is no provision of Central assistance to these Institutes.

(c) and (d) No proposal is pending with All India Council for Technical Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education to open such Institutes.

[Translation]

Setting up of Youth Hostels

2526. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sports Authority of India propose to set up youth hostels in the country during 2002-2003;

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

(c) the time by which the youth hostels already sanctioned are likely to become operational, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Irregularities in Implementation of Rural Development Schemes

2527. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received reports of irregularities in the implementation of Centrally sponsored rural development programmes in many States;

(b) if so, whether the Government have sent special Central teams in those States which are not implementing the rural development schemes as per the guidelines of the Union Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) Complaints in respect of irregularities in the implementation of Rural Development Schemes, brought to the notice of the Ministry of Rural Development are duly looked into. Special Teams of Officers were recently deputed to Rajasthan and Assam to investigate such irregularities. The observation of the Teams, which periodically tour the States and Union Territories, are communicated to the State Government and Union Territory Administrations for urgent corrective steps.

Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance

2528. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give more teeth to POTO to counter terrorist organizations operating outside India as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated February 15, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government have discussed the matter with political leaders/experts in the regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions given by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There is no proposal at present to amend the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism (Second) Ordinance, 2001 (POTO) or the Prevention of Terrorism Bill, 2002 seeking to replace the POTO moved for consideration by the Lok Sabha during the current Session.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Cricket Relation with Pakistan

2529. SHRI Y.S. VIVEKANANDA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is keen to play cricket with India;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan's President urged New Delhi not to mix sports with politics; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) to (c) Indian Cricket teams as well as teams in other sports continue to play Pakistani teams at regular multi-lateral tournaments.

Pakistani leaders frequently resort to propagandist statements including calls for resumption of normal sporting links, in order to divert international attention from Pakistan's continued sponsorship of cross border terrorism in India. These efforts have proved to be futile. The international community now openly acknowledges the fact that Pakistan sponsors cross border terrorism in India and uses terrorism as an instrument of state policy.

Pakistan must end its sponsorship of terrorism in India so that conditions for normal, peaceful and cooperative ties with India are created.

Setting up of Technical Institutions

2530. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Fund to regulate and co-ordinate the efforts made by NRIs to set up technical institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the contribution of the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Government has decided to set up a Bharat Shiksha Kosh to enlist the support of all concerned and to mobilise extra budgetary support for educational development. The Central Government propose to make a one time contribution of Rupees one crore to the Kosh. Other modalities are yet to be worked out.

[Translation]

Women Sports Competition

2531. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government organise women sports competitions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of such competitions organised during each of the last three years and the current year, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON. RADHAKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the scheme of National Sports Championship for Women, sports competitions are organized at Block, District, State and National levels involving women sports persons. The sports disciplines covered under the scheme are Athletic, Badminton, Basketball, Gymnastics, Handball, Hockey, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Table Tenis, Tennis, Swimming and Volleyball. The pattern of financial assistance for organising the various competitions is as under:

(i)	Block level	Rs. 1000/- per block
(ii)	District level	Rs. 3000/- per distt.
(iii)	State level	Rs.10000/- per state
(iv)	For smaller States and UTs	Rs. 5000/- per State/UT

(v) For National level competitions, boarding lodging @ Rs. 35/- per head for the days of the festival and to and for 2nd class rail Fare/bus fare are reimbursed.

(c) The details of competitions organized for women during the last three years and current, year, location-wise, are as under:

Year	Venue	Number of Participants
1998-99	Cuttack	1998
	Nizamabad	
	Kurukshetra	
1999-00	Chandigarh	1684
	Delhi	
	Davanagiri	
2000-01	Delhi	2389
	Jaipur	
	Haldia	
2001-02	Agra	1827
	Jagdalpur	
	Chennai	

[English]

Child Marriage

2532. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the Government have taken any concrete steps to stop child marriage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of child marriage cases which have come to the light of the Government during the last three years and the number of States where child marriages are solemnised time and again;

(d) the details of such incidents State-wise;

(e) whether the National Commission for Women has launched any awareness programme to aware of the people of this social evil;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to protect the rights of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has already enacted the Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1978 fixing the minimum age for marriage for boys at 21 years and for girls at 18 years. The administration and implementation of this act is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

With the objective of raising the overall status of the girl child and bringing about a positive change in family and community attitudes towards her, the Government is implementing a scheme called 'Balika Samridhi Yojana' as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which funds are released to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for execution of the scheme. The Scheme covers up to two girl children born on or after 15th August, 1997 in family living below the poverty line.

Government is also undertaking mass media programmes against child marriages through electronic and print media.

(c) and (d) As per the statistical data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, 58 cases were registered in the country under the Child Marriage Restraint Act during the year 1999, 94 during 2000 and 63 during 2001 (upto available months). Statement-I showing the State and Union Territory-wise number of cases reported under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 during the last three years i.e. from 1999 to 2001 (upto available months) is attached.

(e) and (f) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has intimated that with a view to identify the problems faced in implementation of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, it proposes to hold public hearing in ten States where the child marriages are more prevalent. NCW has so far held public hearings in Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh.

(g) A statement-II is enclosed.

Statement-I

Cases registered under Child Marriage Restraint Act during 1999, 2000 and 2001, State and Union Territory-wise compiled by the National Crimes Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1999	2000	2001	Figures of 2001 are upto the month of
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	7	11	November
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	July
3.	Assam	0	0	0	November

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar	3	3	0	November
5.	Chhattisgarh	NE	NE	NA	
6.	Goa	0	0	0	December
7.	Gujarat	31	31	3	December
8.	Haryana	2	2	0	November
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	4	1	December
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	November
11.	Jharkhand	NE	NE	NA	
12.	Karnataka	0	2	4	December
13.	Kerala	2	1	2	December
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	3	1	December
15.	Maharashtra	2	33	33	Dec.(Oct.)
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	November
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	November
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	December
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	December
20.	Orissa	0	0	0	April
21.	Punjab	2	2	0	December
22.	Rajasthan	6	4	4	December
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	Oct. (June. July, Sept.)
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	December
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	December
26.	Uttaranchal	NE	NE	0	December
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	October
28.	West Bengal	0	0	2	December
29.	A & N Islands	1	2	0	December
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	Sept. (July)

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	Dec. (Oct.)
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	Dec. (Apr., Aug., Sept.)
33.	Delhi U.T.	0	0	0	November
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	Dec. (March, Aprl.)
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	December
	Total (UTs)	1	2	1	
	Total (All India)	58	94	63	

Source: 1999, 2000–Crime in India data, 2001–Monthly Crime Statistics

Note:

1. Figures for 2000 and 2001 are provisional
2. NE stands for Not Existing
3. NA stands for Not Available
4. 1999 figures of Bihar repeated for 2000 due to non-availability

Statement-II

The Government has enacted several legislations to ensure the protection of the rights of women, gender equality and to prevent atrocities against women. Enforcement of these Acts is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government has been issuing instructions to the State Governments/Union Territory administrations to strictly enforce the laws concerning women and gender sensitise the administrative, enforcement and judicial personnel.

The Government is also implementing various schemes for economic empowerment of women, for imparting legal literacy and for providing support services to women. The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women adopted by the Government has stressed on strict enforcement of all legal provisions for women. The Policy has been circulated to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for implementation.

Provisions of law affecting women are being reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with emerging requirements.

A National apex level statutory body called the National Commission for Women's was constituted on 31.1.92 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The functions of the Commission include investigating into the Constitutional and legal safeguards provided to women and to recommend to the Government measures for their effective implementation.

Assistance for Training to Primary Teachers

2533. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance for imparting training with modern methods to primary teachers; and

(b) if so, the details of amount sanctioned by the Union Government to the State Governments for the purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Training is being provided to school teachers under Special Orientation Programme for School Teachers, through NCERT. NCERT releases funds to State Nodal Agencies for the purpose. Details for the year 2000-2001 are given in the statement.

Training is also provided under the centrally sponsored scheme of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) which is being implemented in 18 States.

Teacher trainings in DPEP have been conducted in a decentralized manner and in a participative mode with the help of resource, teachers. The trainings have focussed on minimum levels of learning, competency based, child centred and activity oriented pedagogy. Funds under DPEP are released against the approved Annual Work Plan & Budget for the implementation of various activities under the programme. Funds are not provided by the GOI separately for different components of the project.

Distance Education Programme of DPEP provides in service training to primary education personnel especially teachers through interactive conferencing (tele-conferencing), radio broadcast, internet facilities in addition to the capacity building of teachers, other personnel through self training print material, audio-video programmes and also through multi-media package. This service is being provided in 18 DPEP states.

Statement

Funds released to state nodal agencies for implementation of special orientation programme for School Teachers during 2000-2001

Name of State/UT	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
Goa	5.40
Haryana	5.40
Jammu	71.39
Karnataka	510.57
Kerala	233.36
Maharashtra	716.43
Rajasthan	42.97
Tamil Nadu	229.89
Tripura	30.20
Total	1845.61

Jobs on Compassionate Grounds

2534. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of his Ministry/Departments expired while in service during each of the last three years, Year-wise;

(b) the number of eligible dependents who have been provided with the suitable jobs on compassionate ground;

(c) the number of eligible dependents have not yet been provided with the jobs on compassionate ground; and

(d) the time by which the jobs on compassionate ground are likely to be provided to such eligible dependents of the deceased officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The number of officials in the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Departments (Main) who expired while in service during the last three years is given below:—

Year	No. of officials
1999	5
2000	9
2001	10
Total	24

(b) and (c) Out of the 24 officials who expired during the last three years, applications from 22 eligible dependents were received. Of these, dependent of one deceased official has been provided job on compassionate ground.

(d) Compassionate appointments are made only in Group 'C' or Group 'D' posts against the direct recruitment quota upto a maximum of 5% of the vacancies which become available in each recruitment year. In other words, only one vacancy can be filled on compassionate ground when atleast 20 vacancies occur under the direct recruitment quota. In view of the limited number of vacancies, it will not be possible to provide jobs to the dependents of all the deceased officials.

Political Map of India

2535. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4412 dated 18th December, 2001 and state:

(a) whether 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 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The assurance has been fulfilled on 22.2.2002. The text of the reply is as under:

According to the information furnished by the Government of Kerala, few distortion have occurred in the boundaries of certain nations including India in the Maps showing the density of population of the World and the map showing the percentage of population over 65 years published in Page 89 and 92 respectively of the Social Science Text Book of Standard VII of Kerala. The said maps have been incorporated from the book by name: GEOGRAPHY: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH (Second Edition) written by WAUGH and published by Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., UK (1995). These errors have crept in inadvertently. Subsequent to the detection of the said errors, State Governments has taken necessary steps to exclude the said maps for classroom transaction. It has been decided to delete the incorrect maps in the forthcoming editions. The State Government has also ordered an enquiry in the matter.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Introduction of State Syllabus in K.V.S.

2536. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan propose to introduce State Syllabus in their respective States in South India viz, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala on experimental basis during 2002-2003; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) KVS have decided, to introduce the state curriculum at Plus Two Level on experimental basis in a few schools. It will, however, not be possible to introduce it in the year 2002-2003.

(c) Does not arise.

Control List of Drugs

2537. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to remove all new drugs; vaccines both drugs and veterinary products from the control list;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of drugs and formulation in the present control list; and

(d) the number of drugs are now under price list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Government have recently announced the "Pharmaceutical Policy-2002". The policy provides for identifying the drugs for price regulation out of the basket of the items appearing in the National Essential Drug List and those considered important from the point of view of their use in various Health Programmes, in emergency care etc., with the exclusion therefrom of sera & vaccines, bloods products, combinations etc. Further, a manufacturer producing a new drug patented under the Indian Patent Act, 1970, and not produced elsewhere, if developed through indigenous R&D, would be eligible for exemption from price control in respect of that drug for a period of 15 years from the date of commencement of its commercial production in the country. Presently, 74 bulk drugs, as mentioned in the First Schedule of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995, and formulations based thereon, are under price control.

Examination system in Schools

2538. SHRI K. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to streamline the examination system in schools in consultation with the States and Union Territories and universities at all levels throughout the country, as the fixed time table for conducting examinations and declaring results enable the students to seek admission for higher studies in any part of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Education is on the concurrent list

and School Education is primarily the concern of the State/UT Governments. The timetable for conduct of Board level Examinations and declaration of results thereof is decided by the respective Boards of School Education set up in different states, keeping in view the local conditions, number of examinees and the needs of the students in regard to admission to the institutions of higher learning and professional colleges. In view of the diversity prevailing in different Regions of the country it is not advisable to have a common fixed Examination Schedule. It would also curtail the autonomy of Boards of School Education of the States.

Establishment of Educational Institutions

2539. DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to establish some educational institutions as the Centre of Excellence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission does not establish educational institutions. The Commission has, however, granted the status of "Universities with Potential for Excellence" to the following five Universities:

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

(ii) Jadavpur University, Kolkata

(iii) University of Pune, Pune

(iv) University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

(v) University of Madras, Chennai

National Open School

2540. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:
SHRI B.V.N. REDDY:

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

(a) whether there has been any widespread criticism on the conduct of examinations under the open school system;

(b) if so, the malpractices reported in this regard during the last two years alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the fake certificates of National Open School are being sold openly at many places of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to streamline the National Open School and save it from mockery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The National Open School has been vested with the authority to conduct Examinations at Secondary and Senior Secondary level and certify students appearing in them. NOS has informed Government that during the examinations held in April/May, 2000 and April/May 2001, NOS received reports regarding cases of mass coping in some Examination Centres as per details given below:—

	No. of candidates appeared	No. of Examination Centres	No. of candidates involved in the cases of mass-copying	No. of Examination Centres involved in mass-copying
Exams held in April/May 2000				
Secondary Exam	98948		1894	
		522		37
Sr. Sec. Exam	71453		8312	
Exams held in April/May 2001				
Secondary Exam	122101		2355	
		621		39
Sr. Sec. Exam	93175		3649	

The following specific steps have been taken by the NOS during the past two years to eradicate mass-copying and other malpractices in the examinations conducted by it:—

(i) Only the accredited institutions of NOS are now fixed as Examination Centres as far as possible, because accredited institutions are accountable to NOS and are also well versed with NOS system.

(ii) After the examinations are over, the Centre Superintendents are directed to despatch Answer Books to the NOS by the same evening.

(iii) Provision of scanned photographs of all the candidates to the Examination Centre to check impersonation.

(iv) Appointment of Team of Observers/Nodal Officers to oversee fair conduct of Exams.

(v) Appointment of External examiners in addition to the internal examiners for the conduct of practical examinations.

(vi) Introduction of the concept of fictitious Roll Numbers for secret evaluation at different evaluation centres from October, 2001 Exams.

(vii) Accreditation of 26 accredited institutions of NOS which were involved in malpractices during the conduct of April/May, 2000 Exam was withdrawn. Eleven other Examination Centres (Non AIs) were also blacklisted.

As a result of improvement measures initiated by the NOS, the total number of candidates involved in mass-copying has come down from about 6% (10206 out of 170401) in April/May, 2000 examination to 2.78% (6004 out of 215276) in April/May, 2001 examinations.

(c) to (e) There was a news items in "Enadu" of Andhra Pradesh in October 2000 regarding alleged sale of fake NOS certificates in Andhra Pradesh. During the calendar year 2001, 525 certificates were referred to NOS for verification of authenticity by various institutions/ organisations/individuals. Out of these 14 had not been issued by the NOS. All these cases were referred to the concerned police authorities for investigation and subsequent action. One such case registered in 1998 is now under trial.

The NOS has taken following stringent measures to check this menace:—

(i) The certificates now bear the scanned photograph of the candidate taken from the admission form directly so that the genuiness of the certificate is ensured.

(ii) The certificates are printed on NOS logo water marked paper and a hologram is pasted on it.

(iii) NOS mark in invisible ink is also printed on the certificates.

(iv) Press releases as well as advertisements are given in the National newspapers warning the public at large not to all prey to these unscrupulous elements.

[Translation]

Literacy Drive

2541. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second instalment of the funds has been released by the Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of its 51 projects under literacy drive;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Second instalment of funds have been released to 36 projects under Total Literacy Campaign/ Post Literacy Programmes in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) A statement showing, district and project-wise release of funds towards second instalment is enclosed.

(c) The reasons for not releasing the second instalment to the remaining projects are as follows:—

(i) Non-utilisation of the first instalment fully;

(ii) Non-receipt of complete and up to date audited accounts of funds released.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the District	Project	Funds Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Balaghat	TLC	10.00
2.	Betul	TLC	72.25
3.	Bhopal	TLC	15.00
4.	Bhind (Ph.I)	TLC	5.63
5.	Bhind (Ph. II & III)	TLC	20.00
6.	Chhatarpur	TLC	56.33
7.	Chhatarpur	PLP	15.00
8.	Chhindwara	TLC	99.00
9.	Chhindwara	PLP	25.22
10.	Datia	TLC	14.58
11.	Dewas	TLC	5.00
12.	Gwalior	TLC	15.00
13.	Hoshangabad	TLC	7.86
14.	Jhabua (Ph. II)	TLC	40.00
15.	Khargone	TLC	75.00
16.	Mandsaur	TLC	5.00
17.	Morena	TLC	20.00
18.	Narsinghpur	TLC	30.70
19.	Panna	TLC	10.00
20.	Panna	PLP	4.59
21.	Raisen	TLC	20.00
22.	Raisen	PLP	13.96
23.	Rajgarh	TLC	21.00

1	2	3	4
24.	Ratlam	TLC	100.00
25.	Rewa	TLC	66.25
26.	Sagar	TLC	64.43
27.	Satna	TLC	54.33
28.	Seoni	TLC	25.00
29.	Shahdole	TLC	30.00
30.	Shivpuri	TLC	10.00
31.	Shivpuri	PLP	25.00
32.	Sidhi	TLC	65.50
33.	Tikamgarh	TLC	44.18
34.	Tikamgarh	PLP	15.00
35.	Ujjain (Ph. II)	TLC	30.00
36.	Vidhisha	TLC	13.90

[English]

Sending of Hindi Teachers Abroad

2542. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any schemes under which university teachers are sent abroad for teaching Hindi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the procedure adopted for selection of the teachers in this regard;

(c) the number of Hindi teachers/professors sent abroad during each of the last three years; and

(d) the achievements made so far through this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

District Teachers Training Council

2543. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District level Teachers Teaching Council has been constituted throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have announced the procedure and conditions for the NCTE affiliated institutes throughout the country;

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(e) whether the Government are aware that NCTE have not uniformly implemented the said criteria in several States, especially in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) This Ministry has not constituted any District Level Teachers Teaching Council.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) to (f) All teacher training institutions are required to conform to the norms and standards prescribed by the NCTE for various training programmes. However, in terms of Section 7 of the National Council for Teacher Education (Norms and Standards for Recognition of Teacher Education Programmes) Regulations, 2001 published in the Gazette of India on 4-9-2001, if a request is received from the concerned State Government for removal of any hardship caused in adhering to the norms and standards notified, the Council may relax any of the norms and standards in respect of any class or category of institutions to such extend and subject to such conditions, as may be considered necessary.

Government of Maharashtra have sought certain relaxations in the implementing of the norms prescribed by NCTE.

[English]

Setting up of Universities by Private Agencies

2544. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH:
PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow private Agencies to set up Universities;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions for the same; and

(c) the number of such universities established during the last two financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission Act of 1956 allows private sector participation in higher education through the deemed university route. The terms and conditions of such participation are specified in the guidelines of UGC on the subject.

(c) During 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, nine such institutions were conferred the status of "Deemed to be University".

Setting up of Higher Education Centres in Rural Areas

2545. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of lack of higher education and its low standard in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government are considering to draw up comprehensive plan to set up higher education centers in the rural areas to train the aspiring students to compete for higher jobs with urban candidates;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) At present, there are 246 universities and university-level institutions and nearly 11,400 colleges in the country. In addition, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and State Open Universities are also offering courses in various disciplines through the distance education mode. Thus, opportunities for higher education are available in every part of the country.

Besides, the University Grants Commission is providing grants to universities/colleges under the scheme of Coaching Classes for Competitive Examinations for Weaker Sections towards remedial coaching, coaching for Group B and C level posts, coaching for All India Services and NET examinations. Under the "scheme for providing assistance to colleges for development", UGC, with a view to removing disparities and regional imbalances, is providing assistance to the colleges catering to the needs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and colleges situated in backward/rural/border areas.

[Translation]

Objective for setting up of NCTE

2546. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the objective for setting up of National Council for Teachers' Education (NCTE) was to bring uniformity in the teachers training;

(b) if so, whether the said objectives, have been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the scheme being formulated by the Government to make it successful;

(d) whether the Government are contemplating to set up any committee to assess the functioning of the said Council; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has been set up with a view to achieving planned and co-ordinated development of teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of norms and standards in the teacher education system and for matters connected therewith.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the mandate and for granting recognition, the Council had notified norms and standards for teacher training programmes at different levels. There are 2491 courses recognised by the Council with total approved intake of 180341 students, as on 31.3.2001.

(d) and (e) The Government have already set up a Committee to study the functioning of the Council.

Universalisation of Secondary Education

2547. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to start the process of universalisation of secondary education shortly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) A Conference was organised by NIEPA in collaboration with the Ministry of Human Resource Development in New Delhi. The perspective of Development and Universalisation of Secondary Education were the major themes of the conference.

Short Duration Computer Operator Training

2548. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds have been allocated to State Government's including Gujarat under the continuous education programme of the World Bank project for short duration computer operator training during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of candidates provided short duration computer training so far under the said project and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates among them, State-wise and year-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Literacy Drive in Orissa and W.B.

2549. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the desired target has not been achieved under the literacy drive in Orissa and West Bengal;

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

(c) whether the said situation has arisen due to lack of proper co-ordination between his department and concerned university of the State Government; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As per census 2001 (provisional), the literacy rate of Orissa has increased from 49.09 percent in 1991 to 63.61 percent in 2001. It has increased in West Bengal from 57.70 percent in 1991 to 69.22 percent in 2001. The National Literacy Mission seeks to achieve full literacy in the country, i.e. a sustainable threshold level of 75% by 2005.

(c) and (d) The literacy campaigns are not implemented by the universities of the State Government but by the Zilla Saksharata Samitis, which are registered societies under the Chairmanship of the District Collector.

[English]

Implementation of Justice Iyer Committee Report

2550. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh directive has been issued to the States for implementation of recommendations of National expert committee headed by Justice V.R Krishna Iyer;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the report from the State Governments about the implementation of these recommendations is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN): (a) to (c) The Report of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners headed by Justice Krishna Iyer was forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in December, 1987. They were requested to examine the recommendations and take a view on those for action. The Department of Women and Child Development has been seeking a status report on implementation of the recommendations of the Report of the National Expert Committee from time to time from the State Governments. Some of the State Governments have already furnished the information. The others are being reminded.

Jobs on Compassionate Grounds

2551. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials of his Ministry/Departments who expired while in service during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of eligible dependents who have been provided with the suitable jobs on compassionate grounds;

(c) the number of eligible dependents have not yet been provided with the jobs on compassionate grounds; and

(d) the time by which the jobs on compassionate grounds are likely to be provided to such eligible dependents of the deceased officials?

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

1999	—	6
2000	—	5
2001	—	4
Total		15

(b) 8 (eight)

(c) 5 (five). 2 (two) applicants were not found eligible for compassionate appointment.

(d) As only 5% of vacancies under Direct Recruitment Quota in Group 'C' or 'D' can be filled up by appointment on compassionate grounds it would be difficult to give a definite time frame by which all eligible applicants can be appointed.

[Translation]

Higher Education

2552. SHRI NAGMANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of students reading to the level of higher education is very less;

(b) if so, the percentage of those students completing primary education who are able to take admission in the institutions of higher education;

(c) whether the Government have recently decided to increase the expenditure on higher education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The estimated percentage of students who are able to reach first year of higher education, with reference to percentage of enrolment in Class-I of School education, is around 10%.

(c) and (d) The Government expenditure on higher education has been steadily increasing. The allocation during the 9th Plan has shown an increase of 216% and about 245% on Plan and Non-Plan side respectively, as compared to the 8th Plan.

[English]

SC/ST on Selection Boards

2553. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given the USQ No. 3528 Dated December 11, 2001 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 the same is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The information to fulfil the assurance given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3528 dated December 11, 2001 is required to be collected from all the Statutory/Autonomous Organisations/Public Sector Undertakings of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Efforts are afoot to fulfil the assurance within stipulated time or the time extended for such fulfilment.

National Conference on Management

2554. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Conference on Management at Higher Education, 21st Century Challenges were held recently;

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

(c) the discussions held and views expressed by the participants; and

(d) the Government's response thereto alongwith the action taken on the suggestions and recommendations of the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. A National Conference on "Management of Higher Education: 21st Century Challenges" was organised by Jamia Millia Islamia on 9th February, 2002. The topics Discussed during the conference included–(i) Predictability of Financing for Higher Education; (ii) Training the Trainer: Strategies for the Future of Education; (iii) Strategies to promote Industry–Education Government Interaction; (iv) Equity and Relevance of Higher Education; and (v) Emerging Challenges in Higher Education. The proceedings of the conference containing details of the discussion and conclusion have not been received by the Government.

Disabled Children in Education

2555. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the inclusion of disabled children into the mainstream of education, the education for the disabled remained a distant dream;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have directed the State Governments to provide free education in an appropriate environment to all children with disabilities upto the age of 18 years; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As against the target of brining 90000 disabled children under the scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children (IEDC) for inclusion of disabled children in the mainstream of education in Ninth Five Year Plan period, the Government was able to exceed the target by providing education to 133088 disabled children by now. Further the Government has proposed for a sum of Rs. 31.50 crores for the year 2002-2003 which is 47% higher than last year allocation.

(c) and (d) Minister of Human Resource Development and Education Secretary have been impressing upon the States and UTs for strengthening the programmes for education of disabled children in normal schools and implementation of provisions of Persons with Disabilities Act 1995, which include the provision of free education to disabled children upto the age of 18 years. Majority of the State Governments have positively responded.

Family Counselling Centres

2556. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of counselling centres existing in the country State-wise;

(b) the purpose for which these centres have been set up;

(c) the extent to which the said centres have been able to resolve the family disputes;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up more family centres for redressal of the grievances of women; and

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

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

(b) The purpose of the scheme of Family Counselling Centres is to provide counselling and rehabilitative services to women in distress.

(c) The Family Counselling Centres have been able to resolve the family disputes to a large extent and their utility is also recognised by Family Courts, Police, Colleges, Universities and State Government Administration etc. Annually more than 50,000 women and families have been availing the facilities of the scheme of FCC.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Family Counselling Centres is an expanding programme and each year new FCCs are set up in the needy areas. The State-wise allocation of new FCCs for the current year is at Statement.

Statement

The Existing FCCs and New FCCs during the year 2001-2002 in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Existing FCCs	New FCCs 2001-2002
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	3
2.	Assam	9	5
3.	Bihar	26	10
4.	Gujarat	33	1
5.	Haryana	15	3
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5	3
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	3
8.	Karnataka	35	3
9.	Kerala	34	–
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33	10
11.	Maharashtra	41	5
12.	Manipur	–	2
13.	Meghalaya	3	2
14.	Nagaland	1	2
15.	Orissa	13	6
16.	Punjab	10	1
17.	Rajasthan	11	8
18.	Tamil Nadu	31	3
19.	Tripura	5	–
20.	Uttar Pradesh	32	18
21.	West Bengal	29	1
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4
24.	Chandigarh	3	1
25.	Delhi	32	–
26.	Goa	1	1
27.	Lakshadweep	–	1
28.	Mizoram	2	1
29.	Pondicherry	4	–
30.	Sikkim	2	1
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	1
	Total	436	100

Grading System

2557. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) has devised a grading system for schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new grading system is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The NCERT has proposed two types of grading, namely, direct grading for the assessment of co-scholastic abilities and indirect grading for the assessment of scholastic abilities. Indirect grading has been further split into two viz., absolute grading for school based (home) examinations and relative grading for public examinations.

(c) Implementation of grading system has been left to the School Education Boards as it is not obligatory on their part.

[Translation]

Dealerships of RCF

2558. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed in awarding dealership of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF);

(b) the number of the advertisements issued by the R.C.F. for awarding dealership in the rural areas of the country, especially in Maharashtra during the last two years;

(c) whether the Government noticed some irregularities in awarding dealership in the rural areas of Ahmednagar district;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/likely to be taken thereon by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) The distributors/dealers of fertilisers are appointed by the individual fertiliser manufacturing company keeping in view, interalia, their commercial and marketing needs in different States. The licence for distributorship is given by the respective State Governments. The criteria followed by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) in awarding dealership are given below:

(i) The applicant must possess a valid fertiliser dealer's licence issued by the District Agriculture Officer;

(ii) The applicant should not have been subject to any penalty or cancellation of licence due to non compliance with laws relating to Fertiliser Control Order;

(iii) The applicant must have his own godown, for storage of fertiliser and shop at a convenient location;

(iv) The applicant should have good contacts with the farming community and resources to invest in the fertiliser business;

(v) The applicant must bear favourable references from District Agricultural Officer and his bankers;

(vi) The applicant must produce Income Tax clearance certificate and should have Sales Tax registration number;

(vii) In case the applicant happens to be an unemployed graduate or physically handicapped or belongs to SC/ST category or Ex-serviceman then necessary certificate for the same has to be produced.

The final selection of dealers is made by the Selection Committee constituted by RCF for the purpose through personal interviews.

(b) Nineteen advertisements were issued by RCF for awarding dealerships during the last two years including nine in Maharashtra State.

(c) Dealerships for rural areas of Ahmednagar district have been awarded by the RCF management as per the company's policy.

(d) and (e) Questions do not arise.

[English]

NGO Getting Foreign Funds

2559. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:
SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of Non-Governmental Organisations which received foreign funds during each of the last three years and as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether some NGOs have been found to be indulged in misusing these foreign funds for illegal, anti-national and religious activities during this period;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against them, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have inspected the accounts of the NGOs found violating the provision of foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976;

(e) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the number of such NGOs whose accounts have been scrutinized/are being scrutinized, State-wise; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The details are contained in the Annual Reports on the 'Receipt of Foreign Contribution by Voluntary Associations' brought out by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Divisions). Copies of the Annual Reports upto the year 1999-2000 are available in the Parliament Library. The data for the year 2000-2001 is under compilation.

(b) and (c) Reports about the misutilisation of foreign contribution by voluntary associations whenever received are enquired into the action taken against the concerned associations under the relevant provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976. The action includes, prohibiting the association from accepting any foreign contribution, freezing of its bank accounts and prosecuting it in a court of law.

(d) to (f) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 empowers the Central Government, it has any ground to suspect that any provisions of the Act has been or is being contravened by any association, to order an inspection of the accounts and records of that association. This is an ongoing process.

Indian Science Congress

2560. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA:

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

(a) whether the 89th Session of the Indian Science Congress was held in Lucknow and inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 3rd January 2002;

(b) if so, the main purpose of this session;

(c) whether it is a fact that the new policy is under preparation;

(d) if so, the main reasons for delay;

(e) the time by which the new science policy is likely to be announced;

(f) whether in view of the assurance given by the Prime Minister at the concluding Lucknow session of Indian Science Congress, the Finance Ministry has been urged to allocate more funds for scientific research in the country;

(g) if so, the total funds proposed to be allocated;

(h) whether the allocation for scientific research proposed to be provided in the Tenth Plan period also;

(i) if so, the details thereof;

(j) whether recommendations of the earlier session of Indian Science Congress have since been implemented; and

(k) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purpose of the annual session of the Indian Science Congress is for informal exchange of information among the scientists/technologists/researchers of various levels. There are also presentation of papers/posters on the focal theme of the session. The focal theme of the 89th Session of Indian Science Congress was on "Health Care, Education & Information Technology". The Congress also formulates recommendations on the focal theme for consideration by the Government.

(c) to (e) Consultation processes for the formulation of the National Science & Technology Policy have been completed to enable the submission of the draft Policy document to the Government for an early decision.

(f) to (i) The Honourable Prime Minister has said in the 89th Indian Science Congress at Lucknow about the

increase of the total national R&D investments to GDP to around 2% in the last year of the 10th Plan and move ahead to meet this target inspite of constraints.

(j) and (k) The recommendations of the earlier session of Indian Science Congress have been circulated to various ministries/departments/agencies for getting the views and for follow-up actions.

District Primary Education Projects

2561. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to States for District Primary Education Projects have not been utilised; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Against the total release of funds by the Government of India and the State Governments for District Primary Education Project (DPP) amounting to Rs. 3567.84 crores upto end of March, 2001, the cumulative expenditure by the concerned project States is Rs. 3274.22 crores. Under the financial parameters of DPEP, funds are released in advance to meet the requirement of next six months. The unutilised funds at the end of the financial year, therefore include the funds released in advance for utilisation on the on-going activities of the project in the next year.

The position of physical and financial progress of the project is reviewed by the Government of India from time to time and the States having major shortfalls in expenditure as compared to the planned targets are advised to take necessary steps to improve the pace of expenditure. Necessary technical support from the national level is also provided to the project States for bringing out overall improvement in the programme implementation.

Forged Certificates to Industrial Units

2562. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated November 20, 2001 regarding issuance of guidelines with regard to rules of Supreme Court and non-polluting certificates to industrial units in Delhi;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA): (a) to (d) The Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) has reported that based on information that certain elements were apparently cheating the general public/industrialists in the guise of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and forged orders/circulars of the DPCC, a FIR had been lodged by it on November 30, 2000. It had also informed the industrial societies/Associations on November 30, 2000 itself regarding the same. The matter was investigated by the Delhi Police and subsequently referred to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for further investigation. The Crime Branch of Delhi Police is investigating the matter and had arrested one person on October 8, 2001.

Elementary Education

2563. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any NGO, have been provided fund by UNICEF for promoting elementary education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Prices of Medicines

2564. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Histac Effervascent tables, Gramoneg, Gramogyl, revital and Gramoneg M tabs are being sold at high prices; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Histac Effervascent tablets,

Gramoneg, Gramogyl and Gramoneg M tablets are being sold at the ceiling/non-ceiling prices fixed by NPPA. Revital is manufactured and sold by M/s Ranbaxy as a food supplement under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (P.F.A.) Rules, 1955 and not under the Drugs & Cosmetics Act.

New Institutions for Higher and Vocational Education

2565. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up New Institutions for Higher Education and Vocational Education during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with names of places identified for the same, State and Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to set up new institutions for Higher Education and Vocational Education by the Ministry of Human Resource Development during the current financial year.

Execution of the Projects by KRIBHCO

2566. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that KRIBHCO conceived about 19 projects and spent about Rs. 462 lakhs but none of the projects could be executed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have enquired into the matter and fixed accountability in the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have statutory powers to give directions to the cooperative societies in the public interest; and

(f) if so, the details of the directions given to KRIBHCO in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attractive investment opportunities can be identified only on completion of certain minimum pre-project activities to establish the viability of the proposals, which would entail some expenditure too.

(c) to (f) The Government has referred KRIBHCO's decision relating to the proposal for acquisition of phosphatic fertilizers manufacturing facilities in USA/Russia, which is one of the 19 dropped proposals, to Central Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation. The circumstances leading to dropping of the remaining 18 proposals by KRIBHCO were examined in detail by the Government and it was found that further enquiry to fix accountability in the matter might not serve any fruitful purpose. No directions under statutory powers have been issued to KRIBHCO in the matter relating to taking up or dropping of the above proposals.

Deemed University Status to Educational Institutions

2567. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for giving deemed university status to educational institutions; and

(b) the names of Educational Institutions accorded Deemed University Status during the last three years and till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) University Grants Commission has laid down the guidelines for considering proposals for declaring an institution as Deemed to be University under Section 3 of the UGC Act 1956. These guidelines inter-alia provide that an institutions should generally be:

(i) Engaged in teaching programmes and research in chosen fields of specialisation which innovative and very high academic standards at the Master's (or equivalent) and/or research levels. It should also have a greater interface with society through extra mural, extension and field action related programmes.

(ii) Making in its areas of specialisation, distinct contribution to the objectives of the University education system through innovative programmes and on being recognised as a university capable of further enriching the university system as well

as strengthening teaching and research in the institution and particularly in its area of specialisation.

(iii) Competent to undertake application-oriented programmes in emerging areas which are relevant and useful to various development sectors and to the society in general.

(iv) Institutions should have the necessary viability and a management capable of contributing to the university ideals and traditions.

Ordinarily, institutions affiliated to universities and which are offering only conventional degree programmes leading to BA/B.Com/B.Sc. or MA/M. Com/M.Sc, will not be considered for grant of deemed to be university status. However, such institution which is also offering innovative programmes, and which has adequate resources, might be considered for recognition as a university. Supplementary assistance for innovation may be considered by the UGC only in such exceptional cases.

Institutions which are imparting routine type of instructions to full-time students or offering training programmes for in-service personnel, unless of high quality, would, generally, not qualify for recognition.

In selective cases, outstanding research institutions specialising in Social Sciences, Science and Technology can be considered for research degree and highly specilised programmes at the Master's level.

In case the institution is offering a degree/diploma, in professional subject(s), the academic programme(s) should be recognised by the concerned statutory authority e.g. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH), Indian Nursing Council (INC) etc. before it applies for a deemed to be university status under Section 3 of the UGC Act.

This shall, however, not apply to de-novo institutions in the emerging areas with the promise of excellence, not yet fulfilling the prescribed guidelines of the UGC whose case will be considered for a provisional status for a Deemed to be University.

(b) A list of educational institutions accorded Deemed to be University status during the last 3 years is enclosed as statement-I. A list of all the deemed universities notified till date is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of institutions granted Deemed to be University status during the last 3 years.

1998-99

(i) Chennai Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai (but the Deemed to be University status was withdrawn from the institute w.e.f. 29.3.2001).

1999-2000

(ii) Institute of Armament Technology, Pune

(iii) Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad

(iv) TERI School of Advanced Study, New Delhi

2000-2001

(v) Bihar Yoga Bharati, Munger, Bihar

(vi) Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology, Nadiad, Gujarat

(vii) Indian Institute of Information Technology & Management, Gwalior

(viii) Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem, Tamil Nadu

(ix) Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad

(x) Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow

Statement-II

List of institutions which have been granted Deemed to be University status

S. No.	Name of Institutions
1	2
	Andhra Pradesh
1.	Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad.
2.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati.
3.	Shri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning, Prasanthi Nilayam.
4.	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad

1	2
	Bihar
5.	Bihar Yoga Bharati, Munger.
	Gujarat
6.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
7.	Dharmsinh Desai Institute of Technology, Nadiad.
	Haryana
8.	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.
	Jharkhand
9.	Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Ranchi.
10.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
	Karnataka
11.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
12.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.
13.	National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Science, Bangalore.
	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior.
15.	IIIT&M, Gwalior.
	Maharashtra
16.	Bharati Vidyapeeth, Pune.
17.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Mumbai.
18.	Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Pune.
19.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune.
20.	Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research, Mumbai.
21.	Institute of Armament Technlogy, Pune.
22.	International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.
23.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
24.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune.
	Punjab
25.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala.

1	2
	Rajasthan
26.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali.
27.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani.
28.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur.
29.	Jain Viswa Bharati Institute, Ladnun.
	Tamil Nadu
30.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore.
31.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram.
32.	Sir Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kanchipuram.
33.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College & Research Institute, Chennai.
34.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem.
35.	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA), Thanjavur.
36.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore
37.	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai.
	Uttaranchal
38.	Forest Research Institute, Dehradun.
39.	Gurukula Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar.
	Uttar Pradesh
40.	Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarnath.
41.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Dayalbagh, Agra.
42.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar.
43.	Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
44.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad.
45.	Bhatkhande Music Institute, Lucknow
	West Bengal
46.	Bengal Engineering College, Howrah.
	New Delhi
47.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

1	2
48.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi.
49.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.
50.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi.
51.	National Museum, Institute of the History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi.
52.	TERI School of Advanced Study, New Delhi.

Technical Studies on Dexamethasone

2568. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NPPA has conducted technical-cum-cost studies for Dexamethasone; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): Sir, on behalf of Shri L.K. Advani, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 8th March, 2002 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh published in Notification No. G.S.R. 178 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 2002 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 8th March, 2002 made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation published in Notification No. G.S.R. 179 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5236/2002]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh dated the 6th March, 2002 to the President.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5237/2002]

(3) A copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Central Industrial Security Force, Assistant Inspector General Legal and Regulations, Group "A" posts Recruitment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 61 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 2002 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5238/2002]

(4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Vol. I) (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2002-2003.

(5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Vol. II) (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Union Territories without Legislatures) for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5239/2002]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5240/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5241/2002]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5242/2002]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5243/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai for the year 2000-2001.

(1) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5244/2002]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5245/2002]

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Limited, for the year 2000-2001 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5246/2002]

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Smith Stainstreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata for the year 2000-2001 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5247/2002]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Pesticides Formulation Technology, Gurgaon, for the year 2000-2001.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5248/2002]

(9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts the Bengal Immunity Limited, Kolkata for the year 2000-2001 within the stipulated period of nine months after close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5249/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts* of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5250/2002]

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts* of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5251/2002]

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts* of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5252/2002]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5253/2002]

(5) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Science and Technology for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5254/2002]

(6) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Ocean Development for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5255/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5256/2002]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arun Shourie, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Development of North Eastern Region for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5257/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi 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 Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi for the year 1998-99.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5258/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil) (No. 3 of 2002)—Performance Appraisals for the year ended the March, 2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5259/2002]

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil) (No. of 2002)—Autonomous Bodies for the year ended the March, 2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5260/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Re-organisation (Removal of difficulties) Order, 2001 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 637 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2001 under

*Annual Reports and Audited Accounts for the year 2000-2001 were laid on the Table on 26.2.2002.

sub-section (2) of section 94 of the Uttar Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2000.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5261/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the District Primary Education Programme-II, Lucknow, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the District Primary Education Programme-II, Lucknow, for the year 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5262/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the District Primary Education Programme-III, Lucknow, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the District Primary Education Programme-III, Lucknow, for the year 2000-2001.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5263/2002]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Taibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5264/2002]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5265/2002]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 2000-2001.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5266/2002]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Primary Education, Gandhi Nagar, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Council of Primary Education, Gandhi Nagar, for the year 2000-2001.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5267/2002]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5268/2002]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2000-2001, 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 2000-2001.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5269/2002]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1998-1999.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 1998-1999.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5270/2002]

(19) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) Annual Report of the Educational Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5271/2002]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 1999-2000.

(21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5272/2002]

(22) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Pondicherry, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5273/2002]

(24) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5274/2002]

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry & Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 2000-2001 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5275/2002]

(27) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5276/2002]

(29) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5277/2002]

(31) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5278/2002]

(33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, for the year 2000-2001.

(34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5279/2002]

(35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, 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 School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(36) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5280/2002]

(37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society, Shimla, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society, Shimla, for the year 2000-2001.

(38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5281/2002]

(39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5282/2002]

(40) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5283/2002]

(41) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology, Sangrur, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5284/2002]

12.03. hrs.

UTTAR PRADESH BUDGET - 2002-2003

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): Sir, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5285/2002]

12.04 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS— (UTTAR PRADESH)— 2001-2002

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the State Uttar Pradesh for 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 5286/2002]

[English]

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much. I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to an important issue over which he entire State of Tamil Nadu is very much agitated and concerned. Neyveli Lignite Corporation is the energy bridge to fulfil Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's vision.

On that basis, it was established in 1959. This is the prestigious public sector undertaking continuously making profits, right from 1976-77 upto date. Recently, in the current financial year, the Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 724 crore against the investment of around Rs. 6,000 crore by the Government of India. But we were shocked to realise the fact that the Disinvestment Commission has submitted a report on Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) with a proposal recommending disinvestment of 51 per cent equity. Of course, not only the sick units to be disinvested but the Government is of the view that some of the profit-making public sector undertakings also have to be disinvested. But, Sir, not the NLC.

Presently, the core activities of the Corporation are to excavate lignite in two of its mines with a capacity of 763 MT. Two power stations, with a capacity of 600 MW and 1470 MW, are presently catering to the energy needs of the entire South India. This public sector undertaking provides employment to 20,000 people directly and 10,000 through Indco serve and contract.

This recent move, that is, giving the NLC in a golden platter to any one of the monopoly companies, is not to be tolerated. Of course, the Government of India should not accept the recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission. It is the pride of our State. The Government is paying Rs. 1.64 per unit whereas we have to pay nearly Rs. 5 per unit. All the political parties, all the trade unions and the entire State are agitated over this issue.

I would urge upon the Union Government not to heed the suggestion of the Disinvestment Commission on this particular public sector undertaking. This is the only public sector unit which is profit making in my State. If you hand over NLC, then, in that case, you would be handing over all the public sector institutions in a golden platter to the monopolists. The hon. Prime Minister the other day said that some of the profit-making institutions also have to be disinvested. But not the NLC. The Government of India should not accept the recommendations. Already the people of the State and the political parties are making peaceful agitation. The Government should not allow it to reach a point of explosion of volcano.

Therefore, I would request the Government and particularly the Prime Minister not to accept the recommendation of the Disinvestment Commission and give up the idea of handing over the NLC to any one of the monopolists....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, I allow all of them to associate with Shri Vaiko.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, it is a very important issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After many days, we are going to have the 'Zero Hour'. All the hon. Members would get the chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vaiko, I would allow all of them to associate with you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: For the first time, all the political parties of Tamil Nadu are supporting it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would allow all of them to associate with this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ezhilmalai, are you associating with this?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, it is not just simply associating with it. This is not just to say that we are also associating with that. We are actually involved ourselves in this. Particularly, the whole State...*(Interruptions)*

With regard to the NLC, this is not about the land, we give everything to the NLC. The Government of India acquired the entire land of 32,000 acres in and around Neyveli for NLC. The entire land was completely wiped out. Out of 32,000 acres of land, not even 25 per cent of the land have been utilised. On no account and on no circumstance, the people of Tamil Nadu would allow disinvestment in NLC. Thank you very much...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The Government are not paying attention towards it....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already mentioned to you that I allow all of you to associate with this issue. Now, please resume your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore): I represent that constituency...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Adhi Sankar, I am allowing you to associate with it. You have not given any notice.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidamberam): The staff and workers are beaten up mercilessly by the police when they were protesting peacefully...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is Shri Adhi Sankar reading?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Adhi Sankar, you have to get permission from the Chair. Neyveli may be a place in your constituency but you should get the permission from the Chair to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): In such a sensitive matter, if a Member belongs to that constituency, at least he should get two minutes to speak.

Everyday, the Prime Minister says that the Opposition is blaming that the Government is selling away the country. Hon. Member said that 32,000 acres of land belong to this industry. If it is a profit-making industry, on what basis the Government is going to sell it? There should be some logic or basis or some rationale for disinvesting such a unit. I do not want to intervene but if the hon. Member feels so sensitive about it and it is a sensitive matter in my opinion, he should get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chandra Shekhar, in the 'Zero Hour', Shri Vaiko has given the notice to raise this matter. When all the hon. Members stood up, I said that all right, I would permit all of them to associate with this issue. They have not given the notice.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Sir, now I seek the permission of the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot read anything during 'Zero Hour'. However, since it is located in your area, you can make a submission.

SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Sir, the electricity that is generated through the power stations of Neyveli Lignite Corporation is sold to the Governments in the Southern Region, namely to the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh at a very cheap rate, at Rs. 1.65 and to the State of Tamil Nadu at Rs. 1.14, whereas the power generated from the private sector is sold at Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.50. Apart from this Corporation

*Not recorded.

is also engaged in social activities and is catering to power requirements of Southern Region, mostly as service-oriented organisation, rather than as commercial organisation. It is a viable unit successfully functioning and the ongoing projects are going to be commissioned very shortly. The workers are also agitated on the move of the Government to privatise Neyveli Lignite Corporation. Therefore, I would plead with the Government not to make any efforts to disturb the structural arrangement of this undertaking, as that would necessarily create trouble not only in the power sector but also would affect the entire economy. It is a hen laying golden egg and, therefore, the Government should not make any attempt to vitiate the healthy atmosphere of this Corporation.

SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL (Patan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very serious matter concerning the employees and officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all over the country in general and particularly in Karnataka.

Sir, this hon. Parliament passed the 85th Amendment to the Constitution during the Winter Session last year giving benefit to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. When the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are given promotion, they should also get seniority along with their promotion according to this Amendment. A circular was issued on the 30th January, 1997 which stated at promotion would not follow by automatic seniority. The matter was taken up very seriously by this Parliament and an Amendment to article 16(4) (a) of the Constitution was passed. A Writ Petition was filed in the hon. Supreme Court and when the matter came up before the Supreme Court on the 4th March, 2002, I am extremely sorry to inform the House that the main respondent, which was the Government of India, was not represented at the time of preliminary hearing. As a result, the Supreme Court has issued a stay on the implementation of the Constitution Amendment passed by this Parliament. The order says:

"In the meantime, the *status quo* as of today shall be maintained."

As a result of this order, hundreds and thousands of employees all over the country belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes will not get the benefit of the Constitution Amendment passed by Parliament.

I would also like to bring to the attention of this House that the petitioners Shri Rajiv Dhawan and Shri Venugopal have also insulted Parliament through a statement made in the petition. The petition says:

"The said Constitution Amendment is a fraud on the power of the amendment by the Legislature which is made only with a view to nullify the effect of the judgement of the hon. Court by making such an amendment retrospectively."

The lawyer further said:

"There is no application of mind by the Legislature before making the said amendment which is apparent from the fact that no proper debate has taken place and a whip was issued to Members of Parliament by the political parties."

The lawyer is challenging the Indian Parliament and the amendment passed by us. So, I would like to know from the Minister of Law and Justice and also from the Minister of Personnel as to why the representative of the Government of India was not present at the time of preliminary hearing on the 4th March, 2002 and what further action the Government is going to take to protect the interests of the employees all over the country belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. If they do not get the benefit in spite of passing of the Constitution Amendment in this Parliament, then the amendment is of no use. I would like to have a reply from the Minister of Law and Justice, Minister of Personnel and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you chance. We are having 'Zero Hour' after many days. Let us hear each other silently. If you cooperate, I will accommodate everybody. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, I will give the floor to you later on.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ponnuswamy, do not interrupt.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This Parliament is the supreme organ of our country. The first duty of this Parliament is to protect the Constitution of India and its values. The other day, Leader of the House hon. Prime Minister, and the Minister of Home Affairs made it abundantly clear inside the House that no compromise shall be made on the Fundamental Rights of the citizens and the Constitution. He unequivocally condemned the entire violence in Gujarat.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

I would like to draw your attention. We have no right to discuss any resolution passed by any political party inside the House because political parties have their rights to discuss the issues of the country on their own merits. But if any organisation passes any resolution or any document detrimental to the interests of the Constitution of India and the very secular amity of the nation, the Government has to take cognisance of that fact.

The present given situation in the country is very difficult. We are passing through a very critical stage of Indian history. The Prime Minister on the other side and the Leader of the Opposition on this side have been emphatically stating the need of unity at this hour. All political parties thereafter placed their views in the Parliament that we shall not do anything which disturb the amity of the nation.

The resolution passed two days back in Bangalore by the *Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh* is their own....*(Interruptions)* I am coming to the point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All must get a chance.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ahamed, I will give you a chance.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have also given the same thing.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The resolution is a direct challenge...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Sir, discussion has already taken place on this matter yesterday, why is he raising this matter time and again.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not disturb. I want everybody to get a chance today. I would also try to give a chance even to those hon. Members who have not given their names.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The resolution is a direct challenge to the Constitution of India...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chouhan, please do not interrupt.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Sir on this matter discussion has already taken place yesterday...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This Parliament has condemned the Godhra incident and its aftermath...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: On this matter discussion has already taken place yesterday, why are you raising this issue time and again?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you do not want 'Zero Hour', I will take up another matter.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: What has happened in Gujarat after Godhra? This Parliament declared the rights of citizens and all religious faiths equal in the Constitution. The resolution says: "The Muslims can be saved if they win the goodwill of the Hindus." This is detrimental. This is a repetition of words of Shri Golwalkar as depicted in '*Bunch of Thoughts*'. Should this Parliament remain silent on this matter? Should not the Government take cognisance of this very anti-constitutional resolution of the RSS passed in Bangalore? This House should, therefore, unequivocally disapprove and condemn that resolution...*(Interruptions)*

Today, if you read the editorial in the *Hindustan Times*, this Parliament cannot remain silent...*(Interruptions)* I gave a notice...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not disturb now.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I gave a notice...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you do not like 'Zero Hour', I will go to some other matter.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I gave a notice to discuss this matter in the House. The Parliament and the Prime Minister must come out clearly on this issue and take cognisance of the fact that the Government shall not encourage such an act.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. Now, Shri Ahamed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, you find time about that notice. We must discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not in my hand. If you decide, it will come to the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I think, the Business Advisory Committee can meet any time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is up to you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Parliament cannot ignore this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, the matters for the Business Advisory Committee are not decided here. When you take it up the in the BAC, we will discuss it. If the BAC finds time, you slate it and discuss it. Who is going to prevent you? But it is not like this.

Shri Ahamed, you have also given a notice on the same matter. I am allowing you to associate yourself. Do not make any long speech. Be brief in your speech.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many provisions enshrined in the Constitution providing the safety and security of every citizen, particularly the minorities, of this country. There were many of the statements made right from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister up to Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, the present Prime Minister giving assurance to all sections, particularly the minorities for the safety and security of their lives, property and honour. There are a number of judgements by the apex courts and High Courts of the country guaranteeing the safety and security of every section, particularly the minorities.

Sir, I do not want to quote all these things, but I would ask only one thing whether the safety and security of minorities of this country is in the hands of some people or some organisations or that of Government of this country. I may be permitted to say, what authority to these people, like *Sangha Parivar* or RSS, who dictate terms to the minority community as to how they should behave, how they have to thing and how they have to do. Is it not atrocious, is it not repugnant to the very principle of the Constitution, is it not interference and also encroachment on the fundamental rights of citizens of this country? Only because one happens to be of a particular minority community one should behave, as they want. How is it permissible in a democratic India? How is it to be tolerate by the people of this country? Who are they to use barometers to measure the loyalty of the Muslims to their motherland? Who are they to encroach upon and interfere in the fundamental rights of the citizens of this country enshrined in the Constitution?

I would like to ask whether the safety and security of minorities is in the hands of the Government or in the hands of the RSS. It is nothing but a clear declaration of their philosophy to implement naked way of their cultural nationalism and denial of the fundamental rights to the Muslims. We are here in our Parliament through which we contribute to the entire nation.

We have a sympathetic media in this country. I know what happened in Gujarat. Even the media has been curbed by the Gujarat Government only because they are focussing he atrocities committed on the minorities. I know that because I visited Gujarat during the time of riots. Media is the only source for us to see as well as to show what is being done towards minorities.

Sir, with a great sense of resentment, I call the Resolution of RSS at Bangalore as atrocious and anti-democratic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What do you want the Central Government to do?

SHRI E. AHAMED: Therefore, the Government should come forward to reassure the safety and security of the lives, property and honour of the minorities who are living in this country. It is the sacred duty of the Government and not of the Sangha Parivar outfits like RSS.

I have my commitment to this country, I have my faith in my country, I have my loyalty towards this country. Muslims are born in this country, they are living in this country and they will be buried in this country. So, we will not allow anybody to deny our fundamental rights and question our patriotism.

Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, My name is also there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name is there, I will call you, please resume your seat.

[English]

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a matter regarding the problems faced the tea growers in Valparai, in my constituency, Pollachi...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, on the same subject, my notice is also there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not there.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I have also given a notice on the same subject...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your notice is not there on this subject, but I will give you the floor later.

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, there are a lot of tea plantations in my constituency Pollachi and the wages of the workers have been unilaterally reduced by the owners there.

Sir, the wage agreement for the workers of tea plantation in Valparai Tea Estate in Tamil Nadu ended on 31st December 2001. They are not receiving their pay from that day onwards, for the past three months. The owners of tea plantation have taken a unilateral decision of reducing the daily wages from Rs. 75 to Rs. 64. The workers are starving. They have not received the payment from 1.1.2002. The Government should intervene in this matter.

The Government has increased the import tax from 70 per cent to 100 per cent and also there is a tax reduction of one per cent. Even though the Government has given such facilities for tea plantation, the owners of tea plantation have reduced their wage from Rs. 75 to Rs. 64. The Government should intervene and find out a way-out to protect the employees of tea plantation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On the same matter, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan has given a notice. Shri A.K.S. Vijayan.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE (Nasik): Sir, I have given a notice. Please allow me to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On many days, we had no Zero Hour, Shri Dhikale. You will get a chance to speak. I am taking up the matters according to the importance.

Now, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan. Have you given a notice to speak in Tamil in writing?

@SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): Yes, Sir. I am on a different matter.

@Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, for the past 30 years we had direct paddy procurement centres in Tamil Nadu. When our leader Kalaignar Karunanidhi was in power this was in vogue and direct procurement of paddy was there till last year.

Every year on 15th of December these direct procurement centres started functioning to benefit the paddy cultivators. But this year the ADMK Government has delayed the opening up of these centres and only from January this year paddy procurement has started.

Unprecedented heavy rains this year had hit hard the paddy cultivation to a great extent. At a time when paddy farmers were finding it difficult to push through their agricultural produce due to rain havoc, these direct procurement centres were closed on 15th March much ahead of the month of May as it used to be. The small farmers and agriculturists from the districts of Thanjavur, Thiruvaroor and Nagapattinam resorted to dharna on the roads urging upon the State Government to procure paddy. But the paddy farmers are being arrested by the AIADMK Government. The Union Government must intervene and evolve a uniform paddy procurement policy to be followed by all the State Governments. Hence I impress upon the Union Government to ensure a uniform and smooth procurement policy to be followed by all the State Governments. It is necessary to save the paddy cultivators from the clutches of middlemen in the open market and being swayed by the vagaries of market trends. The Union Government must suitably respond to protect the interests of the paddy cultivators.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to reply. He is levelling an allegation against the Government of Tamil Nadu. I have to defend. What he says is absolutely wrong. It is totally baseless. There is no ground...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri): Sir, he has not given a notice to speak on this subject. How are you allowing him to speak?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: We are continuing the same policy enunciated by the previous Government in Tamil Nadu....*(Interruptions)* Sir, I did not interrupt when he spoke...*(Interruptions)* When the policy is wrong, it has to be discussed. But this is not a place to discuss that policy. Last week, the Legislature was in session and they did not raise it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He mentioned about the problems of the farmers.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: He mentioned about arrest. There is no such arrest. Just to draw the attention of the

Government, he has levelled a baseless allegation. When the Tamil Nadu Government is attacked, we have to defend it. There is no such arrest. We are following the same policy of procurement. The policy of procurement is the same. They did not raise it on the floor of the Legislature last week...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kaliappan.

*SHRI K.K. KALIAPPAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, I would like to bring the notice of this august House the plight of handloom weavers who are hard hit by the levy of duty on spindle yarn to the tune of about 9.2%. Due to the steep increase in the excise duty levied by the Union Government, the small weavers in the districts like Erode, Karur, Salem and Coimbatore District are the worst hit. Some units are on the verge of being closed. Large number of weavers face the threat of being render unemployed. The Government has not yet responded positively to the weavers' just demand to withdraw the enhanced duty on spindle yarn.

This has resulted in price rise of the yarn and also the manufactured products. This has affected the handloom exporters making the price less competitive. This has disabled us to compete with our neighbouring countries like China, Pakistan and Bangladesh. At least 20% of such weavers who depend on spindle yarn are in Tamil Nadu. In my native district and in the neighbouring districts like Coimbatore, Salem and Erode the weaving industry and the ancillary units have been hit hard by the increase in duty on spindle yarn. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to withdraw the enhanced duty that affects handloom sector.

Now in Tamil Nadu we have a Government headed by our dynamic revolutionary leader following the footsteps of late beloved Arignar Anna. We have committed to ensure a responsive Government that would wipe out the tears from the eyes of the toiling masses. Our leader had a dream of uplift the handloom weavers to give a boost to economy. Our AIADMK Government is committed to extend a warm hand for a cordial relation with the Centre and at the same time we will not lag behind to raise our voice from our rights. I urge upon the Union Government to coordinate with our Government in Tamil Nadu taking care of the interests of the handloom weavers of Tamil Nadu in particular and handloom sector all over the country.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (Solapur): Fortunately, my name is also figuring in today's list.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will get your chance.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramulla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in December, 2001, by the order of the Government of India, STD facilities have been stopped to the PCOs of Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this serious concern caused due to the stoppage of STD facilities in Jammu and Kashmir. This is an insulting order. This amounts to the denial of a right equivalent to fundamental right...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not get the chance today. When your name is there, I will call you. Every time you disturb me by calling *Upadhyaksha*.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Unfortunately, the people who do not have the facility of telephone connection in their homes, are in a terrible situation this time because they cannot communicate to their boys and girls who are studying outside in different States of the country. Those students, who are outside the State, are like fish out of water for communication. I would like to urge upon the Government to withdraw this order as early as possible. This order has unfortunately rendered 30,000 people, who had taken to this meagre job, jobless. Among those people, there are graduates, war widows and ex-soldiers. So, this is a matter of concern. People are concerned. I urge that this order should be withdrawn as early as possible.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kuppusami, you will get your chance. I will call you at the appropriate time. I am also sitting here. You will get your chance.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (Balaghat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising this issue in view of internal security. Threat to internal security has arisen from such a state which has got a history of a peaceful region and where organised crimes have never been committed. While on one side naxalite incidents are increasing there, on the other a report about the ISI activities has been presented by the electronic media on Sunday which should come to the knowledge of this House. The number of incidents that have occurred in the country since 1995—be it the incident of Lal Quila or Mumbai bomb explosion—all these are important incidents. One or the other culprit of these incidents has been getting shelter in Madhya Pradesh. Such a vast number of A.K.-47, A.K.-56 have been recovered...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have strong objection to this because it is not proper to level such allegation on the Government of Madhya Pradesh without any proof. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Prahlad Singh Patel says there is no aarop on Madhya Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not levelling any allegation on the Madhya Pradesh Government. Perhaps Lakshman Singhjee had got the precognition that. I am going to speak on this subject...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, Prof. A.K. Premajam has given notice against the alleged assault on Shri S. Ajaya Kumar. He is an hon. Member of Parliament from Kerala...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know. I will come to that. Why are you now referring to that?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KURUP: He was brutally assaulted...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call her.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House should express grave concern over this issue. I have not talked about a wrong issue, I have raised the question of internal security. The House should seriously consider the activities of ISI that is so far going on there, about which report has come.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears that justice has not been meted out to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have spoken what you had to speak.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Sir, I have never raised any such issue. Justice has not been done to me. I have been continuously giving notice for four days.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So far there was no Zero Hour for four five days.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will finish it within two minutes. People have wasted here so much time....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to give chance to thirty members to speak. You have said everything, if not, then say.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel that it is not right. I never speak out of context. I beg your pardon, but it is not right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is not right. Speak whatever you wish to bring to the notice of the Government. If you have not spoken yet then come to the point.

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: I thank you for giving me chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why are you losing your temper?

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not getting angry, in view what's going on in the House, I am not angry. But I have not spoken anything objectionable....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thirty Members have given notices and I have to accommodate all. Therefore, speak whatever you want to. If anything is left, please say then. Don't sit in a fit of anger like this. I have to give chance to all...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a large number of people from India go to Haz for pilgrimage every year. They are issued passports and visas. Almost one lakh twenty thousand people have gone to Haz for pilgrimage this year also. But what is most painful is that despite completing all formalities, a large number of people have been deprived of Haz pilgrimage...*(Interruptions)* People who go on Haz, their family members, well wishers, friends and colleagues come to Delhi to see them off. It is very painful that after assurance, they came to Delhi airport, stay in Delhi for weeks, yet they could not go to Haz. It is my humble submission that the value of Rial is equivalent to 12 Rupees and 40 paise. But here Haz Committee gave Rial for 13 Rupees and 30 paise. The situation is that people had been given assurances that they would be taken to Haz. They deposit their amount 6-7 months before and when they failed to go, it take several years to refund the amount to them and even their amount is not refunded. Where is this amount kept and what

happens to the interest thereon. It is indeed a matter of concern. I would like to say that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask what Government of India have go do in this regard. What information do you want in this regard?

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: On Feb. 15 people did not allow Shri Tanveer Ahmed, Chairman Haz Committee to go on Haz and all people were deprived of going to Haz pilgrimage. The Government should pay immediate attention as to what are the shortcomings and lacunae due to which people have been deprived of Haz pilgrimage. It has also been brought to my knowledge that the plan to shift Haz office from Delhi to Mumbai is under consideration of the Government. Through you, I want to request the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Perhaps you do not know that it is still in Mumbai.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Headquarters of Haz, Ministry of Railways and Ministry of External Affairs are situated in Delhi and Seventy five percent people of North India go on Haz pilgrimage. People are benefited by this office. Therefore, it is necessary that this office should be located in Delhi only. Haz pilgrimages.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please ask whatever you want to ask from the Government of India.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Central office of Haz Committee should be set up in Delhi and Government should look into the reasons that despite fulfilling the formalities people have been deprived of leaving for Haz pilgrimage, and it should take action thereon.

SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a point seriously about onion. I would like to raise the matter relating to the ban imposed on the export of onion. This year the onion crop has been very good in India, especially in Maharashtra and due to this there are no buyers....*(Interruptions)* Athawaleji. you are also from Maharashtra, please you should also listen to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ramdasji, whether this issue belongs to Maharashtra only?

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): It concerns all.

SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, due to bumper crop of onion, there are no buyers. Farmers are agitating, as there are no buyers of onion. They are blocking roads and are railways. They are getting one hundred rupees per quintal for it. This price is far less than its production cost...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: The Minister from Maharashtra is sitting here, but he is not paying attention to the issue being discussed here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Therefore, I demand the Government to lift the ban on export and make arrangements to provide better prices to the farmers for their produce.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to draw your kind attention and, through you, the attention of the Government to the large number of unorganised workers who go to carry out the railway line construction and repairing work. I think, the number of these construction workers would be around more than ten lakh all over the country, but they are not recognised as the Railway employees and they are not even getting the minimum amenities. The Railway authorities do not provide them even the medical facilities and also free passes to travel for reaching their work place. So, I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, that the Government should come up with setting of a special committee to provide the amenities, and in particular, the free passes to the construction workers who are known as the *thekedar's mazdoors* in the Railways. So, I would urge upon the Government to make these facilities available to them.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that there is a very old radio station in my constituency. Inspite of being the oldest radio station, it is not a full fledged radio station. Every year I demand that the above radio station should be made full fledged radio station.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): What is the name of this radio station?

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: It is Parbhani Radio Station. Every year I write letter to the Minister, demanding to make the radio station full fledged one. But this radio station has not been made full fledged radio station so far. Despite having all the resources, this radio station has not been made full-fledged radio station. The minister had assured to make this radio station full fledged one. But it has not been done full fledged one

[Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav]

so far. Through you, I demand the Government that Parbhani Radio station be made full fledged radio station.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, through you, I would like to submit that at present Rajasthan is the largest State of the country in Terms of area. Several proposals of Rajasthan regarding constructing national highway are under consideration of the Union Government. I request that the these proposals should be given early approval so that funds may be made available for the construction of these national highways. I am also to request that Union Government should provide funds to the State Government for the maintenance of national highways in the State so that highway could be well maintained. Sir, I think these are very small demands which should be accepted. I hope the Union Government will definitely accept these demands.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur): Sir, I would like to raise a very serious matter. A serious situation has arisen by the reported decision of the UAE Government that job permits will not be given to people who have not got the higher education. They will not give permits to people who have not completed high school education. This decision will adversely affect the people who are seeking jobs abroad, especially in UAE. Forty per cent expatriates in UAE have not completed high school education and they are going for ordinary jobs. This decision of the UAE Government will seriously affect the Indians, Keralites in particular and the South Indians in general, who go there seeking their livelihood. This is a very important matter, and I represented to the hon. Minister of External Affairs. This is a very serious matter which we have to take up with the UAE Government and need to be taken care of.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): We associate ourselves with what he has stated.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): I associate myself with what Shri Jos has stated.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): I also associate with what Shri Jos has said

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you are allowed to associate with what Shri Jos has stated.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, this may be noted that all the Keralite Members are associating themselves with what I have said just now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already said that all Keralite Members are allowed to associate with what you have stated.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bihar has been divided. After division Bihar has been burdened with two third expenditure and left with only one third of revenue now whereas two third of its revenue has gone to Jharkhand. The 60 MPs of all the political parties had jointly submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister, demanding an economic package of Rs. 1 lac 79 thousand crore for Bihar. The proposal after being passed unanimously by Bihar assembly was sent to the Union Government, demanding special economic package for Bihar as it is indispensable for the State. It was stated in the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister by the sixty MPs of all the parties that Bihar is burdened with Rs. 37 thousand crores of loan. The Bihar should be provided economic package after waving off this loan. The proposal for road and electricity in Bihar pending for approval in Planning Commission should be approved. The amount of Rs. 625 crore for Panchayati Raj for the four years Tenth and 1st year of Eleventh Finance Commission which was to be provided to Bihar as per the recommendation of Finance Commission and which Union Government is withholding because of some prejudice, should be made available to Bihar immediately as Panchayat elections in which 1 lac 37 thousand candidates have won, is over now. The Government is not releasing fund while the Finance Commission had advised to release to Bihar Government on holding elections.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I demand that an economic package be given to Bihar, the schemes of Bihar concerning power and road lying pending with the Planning Commission should be urgently granted approval and the Ministers from Bihar in the Union Government should be instrumental in getting an economic package for the Government of Bihar from the Centre...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already called for the factual note on the matter from the Ministry of Home Affairs. I have received two notices.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, the matter pertains to Shri Ajaya Kumar, an hon. Member of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know that.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, kindly allow me to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When a privilege motion is received, you are a senior Member and you should know, we send it for verification and then only the hon. Member will be allowed to raise it. I have received the notices.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: I would like to make a submission. Sir, last week, he was participating in an agitation of the unemployed youth, when he was manhandled.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both Shri Ajaya Kumar and Prof. A.K. Premajam have given the notices. I am sorry I am not in a position to allow you.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Then you should allow Shri Ajaya Kumar to make a submission. The hon. Minister also is present here...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Sir, he was assaulted by the police...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is a case of human rights violation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now whether it is a human right violation or any other violation for that matter, Shri Radhakrishnan, when I stand up you have to take your seat. Now, what violation have you come to know?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am not violating any rule...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please resume your seat. You were a former Speaker of the Kerala Legislative Assembly.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is a grave matter. An hon. Member has alleged here that he has been assaulted by a police officer. All these things are there in the notice. The notice has been given by Shrimati Premajam, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan and Shri Ajaya Kumar. I have sent for verification of the information. The veracity of the information has to be verified and only then that would be sent to the Privileges Committee. That is the procedure. Before that you are not allowed to have any discussion here. Shri Radhakrishnan, have you now understood?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, no. I have not understood it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: Sir you are the custodian of this House. Where would a Member ventilate his feelings if he is assaulted by the police?...*(Interruptions)* Where should he go?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He can say it in this very House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, he should be allowed to make a submission. You can allow him to make a submission...*(Interruptions)* It will take months to settle this in the Privileges Committee...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I am not the person to disturb this House but...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Vaiko, this House has an established convention that when we receive such a notice, natural justice demands that the veracity of the information has to be verified.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, the Members should be allowed to make their submissions, otherwise there is no protection for Members of Parliament...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make only one submission. It is proper that you would investigate carefully regarding Shri Ajaya Kumar. Thereafter, you would do as you think proper. But there are certain serious matters about which if your hear, it could help you in investigation. Therefore kindly hear Ajaya Kumar first. If you do not hear him, you would not get enough help....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): Sir, please allow him to make a statement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: Kindly allow him to make a submission...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, please do not spoil his case.

...*(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs.

RE: ATTACK ON A MEMBER BY POLICE IN PALLAKAD, KERALA

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR (Ottapalam): Sir, on 16th March, 2002 the Democratic Youth Federation of India had organised agitation against the growing unemployment and the ban on recruitment by the State Government of Kerala. As part of the agitation, the Collectorate was *gheraoed* by the DYFI volunteers. I was one of the speakers who addressed the youth gathering who had come for this agitational programme at Palghat. When I started delivering my speech, the polite without any provocation resorted to *lathi-charge*. They did not even spare me. The police beat me brutally and abused me by calling my low caste...*(Interruptions)* They have registered false cases against me. It is an act against my democratic rights and also against my privilege as a Member of Parliament.

Sir, I am moving a privilege motion also...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir gross injustice is being done...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already called for a factual note from the Home Ministry in this regard. After receiving the note, we will examine and see if it has to be sent to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): The Home Ministry should call for a report from the State Government of Kerala...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you are here to protect the Members of the House. You are the custodian of the House. You have to protect the Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am also a Member of this House, Shri Vaiko! Therefore, I am also concerned directly. Whatever we decide here will have to be enforced. I have just mentioned the convention of this House.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, you know how the police behaves nowadays.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know it. Let us receive the information from the Ministry. Let the veracity of the incident be checked first. Then, if it is necessary, we will send it to the Committee on Privileges.

SHRI VAIKO: Privileges Committee will take months to come to a conclusion....*(Interruptions)* The Home Ministry should call for a report from the State Government...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)* On this matter the hon. Home Minister should first ask for a report from the State Government. Until the report is received, how the situation can be known. The hon. Home Minister should ask for the report and tell us about the situation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have done the same. I asked for the report from the hon. Home Minister just after getting that information. After getting that report I shall send it to the Privileges Committee only if needed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not an issue of any party. This has been the convention that when a Member is insulted outside the House all the Members of the House, whichever party he belongs to, get united. It is my demand that any Minister should give assurance, the Law Minister is sitting here. Any Minister can say something....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have asked for report from the hon. Home Minister. Only after that something can be done.

...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Members are being insulted regularly. It is not proper.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Sir, I will convey to the hon. Home Minister the sentiments expressed by all the sections of the hon. House. I will bring this incident to his notice. You also have called for verification of facts. I think due action will be taken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Expeditiously. There ends the matter for now.

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri): Sir, this is a very important issue relating to my Constituency. There is a need to speed up the process of four-laning of

NH-7 from Athipalli to Perandapalli, and NH-46 from Krishnagiri to Vaniyambadi. This comes under the project announced by the hon. Prime Minister. This project falls under my Constituency. The progress of four-laning work along the streches between Athipalli to Perandapalli on NH-7, and Krishnagiri to Vaniyambadi on NH-46 has been very slow. The work done by the concerned contract agency on NH-7 from Athipalli to Perandapalli near Hosur in my Constituency Krishnagiri is not up to the mark. Even though an extension of 6 months was given for completion of the work, the work done is very bad. It is also sad to see that same agency has been awarded the package for the work of four-laning the road between Krishnagiri to Vaniyambadi on NH-46. They have not appointed any consultants even after six months. Therefore, I urge the Government to look into this matter immediately, and speed up the process of four-laning work so as to serve the people of the country better.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh was hit by a devastating hailstorm and it ruined the crops of 300 villages. In 100 villages the fields were covered with two feet high layers of hailstones and it was difficult to fathom which crop was sown in the field. Thousands of animals and birds including three person have died in this devastation. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has not provided any relief to the victims of hailstorm. The relief that has been provided is nominal, therefore, I request the Central Government to announce a special package for he hailstorm hit areas on the farmers and labourers of that area are starving. Therefore, I submit the Government to provide them wheat at the rate of two rupees per kg by treating them as persons living below the poverty line. The loans taken for fertilizer and seeds by the stricken farmers from nationalised banks and cooperative banks should be waived this year. A special package should be provided through Sampurna Gramin Rozgaar Yojana and Assured Employment Guarantee Scheme so that opportunities of work can be made available to the labourers of the entire area.

Before concluding, I would like to say that Crop Insurance Scheme should be amended and instead of taking tehsil to be a unit individual should be taken as a unit and insurance companies should give compensation for the crops. Thank you.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact that the present Government of Rajasthan is continuously promoting communalism and suppression. 73 riots and 300 incidents which have caused tension, have taken place since the Congress Government has come to power in Rajasthan. The workers of Bhartiya Janata Party, VHP and RSS in Kishengarh, which is under my constituency were subjected to severe atrocities, on 1 March, 2002, when a call for bandh was given in Rajasthan in protest against Godhara carnage. Police and administration beat the innocent citizens mercilessly and violated human rights and to an extent fundamental rights were withdrawn. One person was killed due to beating by the police and another one has been admitted in SMS hospital, which is the biggest hospital in Rajasthan due to being shot. Apart from this, several rural people who had come to sell milk and were not aware that curfew had been imposed or what kind of a situation is prevailing, were also beaten mercilessly. In protest against this atrocities BJP President of Rajasthan region Shri Bhanwar Lalji Sharma, is sitting on dharna in Kishengarh from 7th March. Rajasthan Government is not agreeing to take action against several guilty police personnels and officers of the Police Administration, therefore, I request the Central Government to conduct a CBI enquiry in this regard and Gehlot Government, which is violating human rights and fundamental rights should be dismissed. We were told that if we will work for BJP and RSS then we will have to face the consequences and accordingly our workers were tortured.

Therefore, thorugh you I request the Government to conduct an enquiry in regard to the violation of human rights and fundamental rights there and that of the merciless beating of innocent civilians. Therefore, the Gehlot Government should be dismissed.

SHRI SOHAN POTAI (Kanker): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important issue during Zero Hour in the House. In 1999 the Government of India made ERA and public hearing essential for major development schemes to avoid any mistake in selecting site for their construction. Aspects such as prevention of use of main agricultural land and finding such a source of water for development scheme which should not affect its earlier usages, are included in this study. Moreover, pollution, population and traffic density which will increase with these development schemes are also the parameters of this study.

29 activities have been included in Schedule-1 of ERA notification issued by Forest and Environment Ministry of the Central Government. Industrial activities which can cause pollution like cement plant, thermal power plant and steel plant have been included in this. Out of 61 villages for which notification has been issued for Chhattisgarh capital project, 26 villages are going to be affected and 9 villages are proposed to be displaced totally. Constitution of a new state and setting up a capital was not kept in mind while issuing ERA notification in 1994.

[Shri Sohan Potai]

It is mandatory to formulate rehabilitation package regarding land acquisition which would affect more than one thousand people. I, therefore, request the Government to construct railway line where, it is not available in view of new capital where population is likely to increase by 5-7 lakh by 2020. To achieve this the Government is requested to bring an amendment in Schedule-1 of ERA so that capital project is included in it. The Government is also requested to issue necessary direction to the Chhattisgarh Government to stop the acquisition of land.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the communal situation of the country needs serious attention of the Government. Even twenty days after the first flare up in Gujarat, the anti-minority violence continues.

There is a need for strict measures to maintain peace. Even in Haryana there were attacks on the mosques and the entire communal situation is getting very complicated and explosive.

The RSS now comes forward with a resolution threatening the Muslims that their safety lies in the pleasure of the majority community. Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to life and here we have an organisation that says that the right to life rests on the pleasure of a certain community. The Government must come forward and explain its stand on such explosive matters. The Government cannot remain quiet on such matters...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. This matter has been discussed yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No one can be on point of order in zero hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There is a sense of insecurity...*(Interruptions)* I, therefore, ask the Government to respond to the entire situation and come forward with a Resolution. The Government must come forward and resolve to act against such communal elements that are spoiling the entire atmosphere.

13.12 hrs.

RE: DHARNA FOR LAND RIGHTS BY TRIBALS OF MAHARASHTRA

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE (Solapur): Sir, I wish to invite the attention of this august House to a very grave situation. The tribals of 75 villages of Akrani *tehsil*, Nandurabai District in Maharashtra...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK): You cannot read it.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: But facts will have to be given and that is why I am reading it.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): You are quoting but now reading.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Yes, I am quoting certain figures taking the help of the paper.

Sir, for the last 300 years these tribals are staying in the Akrani village. In 1891 a survey was conducted. These tribals are staying over there for the last 300 years. I would like to bring to your notice that in 1991 a Gazette was published indicating that all facilities, like that of drinking water and roads, will be given to them. But on one fine day the Ministry of Environment on technical grounds issued the stay order. Where will they go? Poor people, living in these 75 villages, cannot even dig well to get drinking water. They are tribals but nobody is looking after them.

An MLA belonging to that area is sitting on hunger strike in Delhi. He has been pressing for these demands for the last two to three years but the Government of India has not taken cognizance of it at all. Through you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I request the Government of India to immediately take cognizance of it because from 11th of this month they are sitting on strike at *Jantar Mantar*. It is obligatory on the Government to take some action. Sir, the Ministers are sitting here. Since the matter relates to tribals, I would request the Government to respond.

I would request the Government of India to pay attention to this. Sir, as the concerned Minister is sitting, I would appeal him to give an answer.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Sir, I will go through the grievance and see what best can be done.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: I will ask the MLA to see you.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh touches the Indo-Nepal border on one side and is covered with forests declared as Sohagibaba Forest division wild life sanctuary. After this declaration the forest department of Uttar Pradesh Government is not giving permission to construct roads and bridges in that forest area which is creating problems and people from my constituency are facing problems of transportation. I want to draw your attention towards the fact that an amount of one crore rupees has been lying with Public Works Department, Maharajganj for three years for construction of roads in the area, Sohagibaba is situated on the triangle of Nepal, India and Bihar and river Gandak has to be crossed to reach there but since forest department has given NOC...*(Interruptions)* this has hindered the work. Similarly the bridge at Chanki Ghaat located on the road coming from Adda Bazaar to Terhi Ghaat and from there to Chowk is lying incomplete after the construction of two pillars. The construction work is lying incomplete as the Forest Department has not given NOC. Through you, Sir, I urge upon the Government to send a Central Group over there to study the geographical situation and after that to resolve the practical problems, the Government of India should direct its Ministry to give NOC so that the construction of bridges on the roads, passing through the forest area and roads should be completed....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is why I request the hon. Minister to give his statement...*(Interruptions)* He is present here. Anant Kumarji wants to say something in this regard....*(Interruptions)* He wants to say something which will take only one minute. Please tell the Forest Minister that this is a serious issue...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot compel them. If they want to respond, they can do so.

...(Interruptions)

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, development works have come to a standstill and there are skirmishes between the villagers and people of Forest Department everyday and if it takes a serious turn then thousands of people may be killed. The situation can be really serious.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I compel them?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a serious issue. I need your support in this regard...*(Interruptions)* It is my request that hon. Minister is present here...*(Interruptions)* Please direct the hon. forest Minister from the Chair to say something in this regard....*(Interruptions)* It is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It depends on the hon. minister to respond or not regarding the matters which are raised in the zero hour, I cannot compel him. There are several Ministers present here.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: He will give clarification if you will give direction...*(Interruptions)* It is a matter relating to my constituency...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not ready to respond.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Please give direction....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are the other hon. members who have to speak. This is why I do not give you chance and if I permit you, this is how you usurp other member's chance.

...(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: It is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)* It is related to day to day life of people.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every issue that is raised here is serious.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): Sir, let the hon. member write to me, I will look into the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Kesari Padavi, MLA of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly has been sitting on dharna at Jantar Mantar Road since last ten days. As per the Government of India's law of 1980 there are no telephone and electricity facilities in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes areas. Roads have not been constructed. Not a single department is functioning. Through you, Sir, I want to request that arrangements should be made to provide the facilities by making the forests law flexible.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ponnuswamy, you have not given the notice. But the matter of disinvestment in Neyveli Lignite Corporation pertains to your area. Therefore, I am allowing you to associate yourself with Shri Vaiko. That is sufficient.

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidambaram): Sir, kindly give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, that is not possible. So many Members are there.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Sir, we would also like to associate ourselves with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All are allowed to associate with the issue of NLC.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ponnuswamy, if you were feeling it so strongly, you would have given notice. Even then I have given you permission. You satisfy yourself with that. You give notice tomorrow. Now Shri Kuppusami.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI (Madras North): Sir, we the DMK, strongly condemn the violation of basic rights by the Government of Tamil Nadu through police officials. A high level police official of Tamil Nadu said yesterday to the press-persons that the Government of Tamil Nadu is tapping all the telephone conversations of all DMK frontline leaders including former DMK ministers. This news item has appeared yesterday in *Malaimalar*, a Tamil daily. The telephone tapping, as this august House knows, is a clear violation of fundamental rights. That too, it is being done by the police officials who have to safeguard the fundamental rights of the Indian citizens.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, you have asked him to associate with the issue of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. But, he is raising the telephone tapping issue alleging that it is being done by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Suddenly he is bringing up this issue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ponnuswamy associated himself only with the Neyveli issue and not with any other subject.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: No, Sir. Shri Kuppusami is talking about telephone tapping.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was talking about Shri Ponnuswamy. Shri Kuppusami has given notice about the alleged tapping of telephone of DMK leaders in Tamil Nadu.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: They have accumulation of wealth amounting to thousands of crores. He is talking about telephone tapping...*(Interruptions)* They cannot level allegations like this. The leader of DMK did not say anything like that till this time....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: This is nothing but witch-hunting. If this type of fascism is allowed to have its nefarious designs, this menace would become a scourge on our democracy. The Chief General Manager of BSNL and other cellphone operators should not be a party to these illegal actions...*(Interruptions)* We, the DMK urge upon the Government of India to take immediate necessary action to stop this violation of fundamental rights taking place, to save democracy and safeguard fundamental rights...*(Interruptions)*

We demand the Government to give complete details of how many politicians and leaders telephones have been tapped, immediately....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, he cannot suddenly raise an issue like this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has given the notice.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Sir, Shri Kuppusami has raised a relevant point pertaining to a newspaper report which has appeared in *Malaimalar* yesterday. It is regarding the telephone tapping. A particular officer or somebody must have permitted it. Even the Tamil Nadu police officers themselves have come on record...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I can also give a newspaper report. You cannot show a newspaper report and suddenly spring up like this....*(Interruptions)* This is as a result of the raids conducted by the Government of Tamil Nadu last week in the premises of four erstwhile Ministers for having accumulated wealth to the tune of Rs. 1450 crore...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pandian, he has given notice. He has not given any such thing at all.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, telephone tapping is a serious thing...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): Can you deny it?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: I can denty it...*(Interruptions)* Even I can plant a news item. It is very easy to plant a news item. Sir, what he is saying is not proper...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is anything detrimental or objectionable, I will expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: If it is to be expunged, then it is all right...*(Interruptions)* Do not depend on *Malai Malar*. I can also plant a news item...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 'Zero Hour' is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, is not a Member entitled to express his anguish over telephone tapping?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has given notice to speak in 'Zero Hour'. If anything objectionable has been raised in the matter which he raised, I will look into it.

Now item No. 16, Shri Arun Jaitley.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, kindly expunge the portion regarding telephone tapping. Within one minute, I can plant a news item. After all, it is an evening daily and they are depending on it....*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whether it is morning or evening daily, we are not taking it into account on record. If there is any kind of an objectionable thing in which he has given notice, within the purview of the procedure in 'Zero Hour', I will look into it and expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, I have the right to reply. Allow me to reply. He has levied a charge against the State Government. I have to reply...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you want to reply now?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, they have looted the State Treasury and now, they have been charged by the DVAC. Raids have been conducted by the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption. So many documents are being examined by the Police. To prevent them from further investigating them, they are levelling this charge...*(Interruptions)* One former Minister has accumulated Rs. 1450 crore worth of wealth...*(Interruptions)* They have looted the State and are facing corruption charges...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Adhi Shankar, please take your seat. It is over.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Raja, you are a Minister. Please do not speak like other Members. Shri Kirti Jha Azad, you have not given any notice. Only Dr. Sanjay Paswan has given a notice. Dr. Paswan, on what matter have you given notice?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Paswan, do you know on what subject have you given notice? You read it.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJAY PASWAN (Nawada): It is about law and order situation in Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

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* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, it is about law and order situation in Bihar. Had you put anything other than that, I would have allowed it. It is because of that only, I am disallowing it. You can give notice on some other item tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kirti Azad, he has written that he is going to speak about law and order situation in Bihar.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you a chance on some other item tomorrow. Had it been any other subject, I would have allowed him to speak. If I allow him, I would be setting a bad precedent.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The subject should have been different. Straightaway, he says it is about law and order situation in Bihar. That is not permitted here to be taken up.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You come up with different subject and different wording. Do you understand now?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not informed so in my notice...*(Interruptions)* Murders and rapes are being perpetrated in Bihar...*(Interruptions)* More than 500 people have already been killed there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: On the record, it is about law and order situation in Bihar.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you did not write law and order situation in Bihar, then how did I know.

SHRI KIRTI JHA AZAD (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, tell me how to change it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Arun Jaitley jee will tell you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you put the State subject directly, I cannot allow it. You please tell him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): I have received a threat letter from Indore...*(Interruptions)* My life is in danger...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ramdas, I always give you a chance. Tell me about this not today but tomorrow.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I am going to Mumbai tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tell me day after tomorrow. Have you written a letter.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I have been writing for four days....*(Interruptions)* Even if I have not written, granting me permission to speak is within your jurisdiction...*(Interruptions)* My life is in danger...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If your life is in danger then you give it in writing, I will take action. He has introduced the other item, you please take your seat.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, do not disturb now. You have not given any notice. I will allow you to speak tomorrow.

...(Interruptions)

13.30 hrs.

[English]

ELECTION AND OTHER RELATED LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Companies Act, 1956 and the Income-tax Act, 1961.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Companies Act, 1956 and the Income-tax Act, 1961."

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. My opposition to this Bill is confined to one material aspect that this legislation is beyond the competence of this House. Now, the main purpose for which the Bill is introduced, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is to bring in transparency in the financial contribution to political parties by corporate sector and other persons. To bring in transparency in the contribution to political parties is an impossibility.

We cannot legislate upon those subjects. It is concerning the relationship between the political parties and the company. We cannot legislate on that business. It would be a futile exercise to dwell upon that subject because there would be no end of the matter.

Political parties contribute according to their will and pleasure. If the contribution is allowed, definitely that would be a death blow to the Indian democracy. We all know in elections money is a deciding factor. Money can influence our elections and electoral process. It would be a futile exercise if money is made a deciding factor in the matter of elections.

Sir, you would agree that the election is the most important thing. Without elections, we cannot decide the will of the people. So, in that process, if money is allowed to have a free play, that would be a death knell to our democracy. That is why, it was banned long before. Now, the present Bill seeks to amend that portion and that the political contribution by companies to political parties is made legal by this legislation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going into the merits of the Bill. You can only object on the basis of the legislative competence.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Now, the Committee also did not make any recommendations and it was left to the court...*(Interruptions)* Let me conclude.

My humble submission is that we may be making a futile exercise. Now, our democracy is built upon the political will and the political will should not be influenced by money. I strongly hold that nothing can succeed unless and until there is a political consensus. So long as there is no political consensus, any attempt to bring in the idea of contribution of money in the elections by the corporate bodies would not be successful. After all this is the political process.

The hon. Member is even attempting to bring in a legislation wherein we have no power...*(Interruptions)* Moreover, in the present case, there is no consensus between the political parties. The Election Commission has also not made such a recommendation. Therefore, my humble submission is that this is a premature exercise and this would be a futile exercise. I may repeat that we are entering into a field wherein we have no control. Political parties are controlling the system...*(Interruptions)* There can be no transparency in money matters by this legislation. So, I would suggest that as per the Goswami Committee Report the present system be allowed to continue until the political consensus is arrived at between the political parties. So, I strongly oppose the introduction of the Bill.

I once again urge upon the Minister not to proceed with the present Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Bill seeks to amend three legislations - the Representation of People Act, which is Entry 72 of the Union List, the Companies Act, which is Entry 43 and 44, and the Income-tax Act, which is Entry 82 of the Union List. In all the three matters, this Parliament has the full legislative competence to enact this law.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Companies Act, 1956 and the Income-tax Act, 1961."

The Motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 19.3.2002.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Forty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then re-assembled at Forty-Six Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House would take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Virendra Kumar.

(i) Need to Lay Rail Line on Chhatarpur-Sagar-Devari-Kareli-Nagpur Route in Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been a demand for a long time to join my constituency area of Sagar through rail going through Chhatarpur, Sagar, Kareli, Nagpur line. The rail line from Lalitpur to Singrauli has been approved. The Sagar division is quite backward from the viewpoint of development. The main cause of that is the lack of rail lines and the trains going out of Sagar also mainly run three or two days in a week. If Sagar is made a junction and rail line is extended to the Chhatarpur, Shahgarh, Makronia, Surkhi, Devri, Kareli route setting up of industries based on the minerals found in this area will get a boost whereby the Sagar division could get ahead in economic development and the distance between Sagar and Nagpur will decrease and the fare of the train passengers of Chhatarpur to Sagar will also get reduced.

Therefore, through the Union Government, I request the Ministry of Railways to cooperate in laying urgently the rail line in the Chhatarpur Sagar Devri Kardi Nagpur route.

(ii) Need to provide adequate irrigation facilities in Bahraich and Shravasti districts of Uttar Pradesh

SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY (Bahraich): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my constituency Bahraich is adjacent to the border of Nepal. Neither there is any canal for irrigation nor boring Tubewells is succeeding in some areas. Provision of deep boring should be done here so that there could be increase in the field and the farmers could get remunerative prices of their harvest. Certain reservoirs had been made for irrigation in the Sirasia Hariharpur block of the Shravasti district of Uttar Pradesh, but they are not functioning consequent upon which farmers have to face severe hardships due to the lack of proper provision of irrigation. Their crops are also getting affected.

So, the Government is requested to revive those reservoirs so that the difficulties of the farmers pertaining to irrigation could be removed and their yield could get a boost. For this the State Government should be given economic assistance.

(iii) Need to accord clearance to the proposal of Orissa Government prohibiting transfer of Scheduled Tribe land to non-STs with a view to protect their interests

[English]

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa): Sir, in order to protect the Scheduled Tribes from alienation of their land to the non-STs in the scheduled areas of the State of Orissa, Government of Orissa had promulgated Regulation 2 of 1956. However, because of a saving clause in section 3 of the said Regulation, the land of the Scheduled Tribes was being transferred to the non-STs by prior approval of the competent authority. The competent authority, in many cases, did not make proper enquiry and allowed the transfer of land of the Scheduled Tribes. This has resulted in mass transfer of the land of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

In order to plug the loophole in the Act, the Government of Orissa has suggested suitable amendment to Regulation 2 of 1956. Although the matter has received the assent of the Governor of Orissa and clarificatory memoranda have been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs, yet the assent of the President of India has not been communicated.

The Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs may take immediate steps in the matter to protect the interests of the tribals of Orissa.

(iv) Need to lay metro rail network in Cochin city, Kerala

SHRI GEORGE EDEN (Ernakulam): Sir, Cochin, is one of the fast developing cities in the country. The port city is the commercial capital of the State of Kerala. It is the nearest port in the Western maritime in the western

coast of the country. The traffic block is the regular phenomena in the Cochin city and near-by area. The only solution for clearing the traffic blocks is the Metro Railway network to be introduced in this area. Various Government organisations and social organisations conducted surveys in this regard. The non-availability of land due to high density of population in the city creates problems to open new roads also. In this regard, I would like to request the Government to introduce the metro rail network in the city of Cochin.

(v) Need to introduce a fast passenger train between Durgapur and Howrah

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the long-standing demand of people for running a fast passenger train between Durgapur and Howrah. Durgapur city is growing faster with more industries. Naturally, both industrialists and businessmen are to commute between Durgapur and Howrah. A large number of students, particularly a substantial number of girl students from Durgapur, a particular sub-division of Bankura and from a part of Birbhum, also commute regularly for attending universities. Since most of them come from middle class and lower middle class families, they cannot afford hostel facilities. Senior citizens are often to board on train from Durgapur for drawing pension and personal affairs. It is noteworthy to mention here that since neither Coalfield Express nor Mayurakshi Fast Passenger starts from Durgapur, these trains become always overloaded when they reach Durgapur. Considering constraints of all sections of people, I urge upon the Government to run a fast passenger train from Durgapur to Howrah.

(vi) Need to give income tax exemptions on all donations for National Games to be held in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA (Siddipet): The national games for the year 2002 are scheduled to be held in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. Several new stadiums are to be constructed and other infrastructures are to be put in an estimate cost of Rs. 150 crore. The State Government have taken in hand construction of outdoor and indoor stadiums and swimming pools in 16 district headquarters.

The Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh is undertaking several steps and initiatives to promote sports and games. The State Government have announced a Sports Policy which has been well received by all. In order to speed up these activities the State Government have approached individuals and the various other institutions to donate liberally for games. As requested by the State Government, the Government of India should grant 100 per cent tax exemption donations from institutions and individuals.

I urge upon the Government to issue orders in this regard at an early date to enable donors to come forward to help the State in conducting the national games, 2002, smoothly.

(vii) Need to accord environmental clearance for the Bhimli Brach Sand Project of Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation in Visakhapatnam district

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI (Visakhapatnam): The Andhra Pradesh Mineral Department Corporation proposed to have a collaborative Brach Sand Project with IRE and NMDC at Bhimli engaged the services of an acknowledged wild life expert who has given a very categorical report stating that these mining projects are not detrimental to the nesting of Olive Ridley Turtles. This report has been sent to the Ministry of Environment & Forests. Similarly, the environmental clearances in respect of Transworld Garnet with whom the State Government has signed an MOU is also pending. In view of the fact that these minerals are very rare and unique and it would be in the national interest to exploit them judiciously for the development of the nation.

I therefore, request the Union Government to accord necessary environmental clearance for the Bhimli Brach Sand Project of APMDC in Visakhapatnam district and the project of M/s Transworld Garnet at Srikakulam district immediately.

(viii) Need to accord clearance to the proposal of U.P. Government for increasing honorarium being paid to Lecturers in vocational colleges

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the proper development of the country, promotion of education is very important and more important is vocationalisation of education, to make it employment oriented and to improve standards of education. For this purpose vocational colleges were set up in the country. A decade earlier, setting up of Vocational Colleges was encouraged and under second scheme vocational colleges were set up in Uttar Pradesh. In the year 2000, the Central Government advised the State Government for appointing part time and full time lecturers in these colleges. Subsequently, instructions were issued to appoint 400 part time and 400 full time lecturers in Uttar Pradesh. The honorarium paid to the lecturers in these vocational

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

colleges is still Rs. 1500/- per month, which the Uttar Pradesh Government had proposed to raise to Rs. 5000/ per month and sent the said proposal to the Union Government in January, 2001, but it is pending for clearance.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government that for improving the educational standards in these vocational colleges, decision should be taken without delay in the above cases.

(ix) Need to connect Azamgarh in U.P. with other Metropolitan cities by train

DR. BALIRAM (Lalgunj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh which is the most backward district of Uttar Pradesh. Because since Independence it has not been connected with different metropolitan cities by rail, even Mubarakpur area also falls within this district where silk sarees are well known the world over. There are seven Members of Parliament of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from Azamgarh district. The people of this area travel to various places for employment and business. Majority of the passengers get their seat reserved from Varanasi Railway Reservation Centre and Azamgarh Railway Reservation centre are the residents of Azamgarh district. In the absence of direct train services to various metropolitan cities, the residents of Azamgarh face great difficulties.

Therefore, through you, I request the Government to provide direct train service to Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai from Azamgarh.

(x) Need for construction of a dam on Uthra Cauveri River at Anaicut Block in Vellore District, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM (Vellore): Sir, Village taluka in Vellore District in Tamil Nadu is highly conducive of a number of agricultural and horticultural crops. The economy of this region has the potentials to improve due to agricultural products provided water resource problem is tackled. The people from this region have to struggle with poor rainfall and inadequate water resource for drinking water and irrigation purpose. A number of villages fate acute scarcity of drinking water. I am sure if the entire rain water is harvested and storec in the reservoirs and tanks, the region can very well meet the water demand for irrigating over 50,000 acres of cultivable land and over 30 lakh people can be provided with the drinking water facility.

This can only be possible if the Government of India initiates immediately for construction of Melarasam-but Dam on Uthra Cauveri River at Anaicut Block in Vellore District, which is in my parliamentary constituency.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, an immediate intervention for the construction of a dam on the Uthra Cauveri River to solve the problem of water scarcity.

15.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I give another chance.

(xi) Need to provide financial assistance to Government of Karnataka for development of tourism in the State

SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNAPPA (Davangere): In a bid to give new fillip to tourism in Karnataka, the Chief Minister of Karnataka has held talks with the Union Tourism Minister and had urged him to grant special financial assistance to promote tourism in the State. He had also stressed the Union Government that the State is showing special interest in tourism industry which has put neighbouring Kerala on the world map as an attractive tourism destination.

The Chief Minister of Karnataka, therefore, has urged the Union Minister during his visit to Delhi in the month of February, 2002, along with other senior officials to sanction special assistance to promote tourism in the world heritage centre of Hampi as well as Badami, Aihole, Pattadkal, Jog etc. The Union Government had also sent senior officials to visit those places in the month of February, 2002.

I hope and trust that the Government has received their report and I, therefore, urge that immediate necessary Central aid should be provided for tourism projects.

15.01 hrs.

[English]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION ON CUSTOMS TARIFF

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move the following Resolution:—

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 2/2002-Customs dated January 8, 2002 [G.S.R. 14(E) dated January 8, 2002] which seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods falling under sub-heading 5201.00 from 5% *ad valorem* to 10% *ad valorem*."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 2/2002-Customs dated January 8, 2002 [G.S.R. 14(E) dated January 8, 2002] which seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 so as to enhance the rate of customs duty applicable to goods falling under sub-heading 5201.00 from 5% *ad valorem* to 10% *ad valorem*."

The motion was adopted

15.04 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 2002-2003 GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT–(GENERAL) 2002-2003 SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS–(GENERAL) 2001-2002 AND DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS–(GENERAL) 1998-1999

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion on Item No. 19 to 22 together.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2003, in respect of heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demands No. 1 to 28, 30, 31, 33 to 58, 60 to 92, 94 to 95, 97 to 102.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, of certain further sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2002, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof, against Demands No. 1, 2, 4 to 6, 8 to 10, 12, 18 21, 23 to 25, 27, 30, 32, 34, 37 38, 40 42, to 47, 50 to 53, 57, 59, 62, 64, 65 71 to 76, 78, 80, 81, 83 to 88, 92, 93, 96 to 100.

"That the respective excess not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st March, 1999, in respect of the following Demands entered in the Second column thereof Demand Nos. 1, 5, 11, 13 16 to 20, 25, 26, 28, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 45, 47, 52, 56, 60, 63, 73, 78, 80, 81, 87, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102 and 103."

Now, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2002-2003 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. & Name of Demand		Amount of Demand for Grant 'On Account submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	539,76,00,000	36,16,00,000
2.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	249,80,00,000	...
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	71,70,00,000	3,89,00,000

1	2	3	4
	Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries		
4.	Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries	110,92,00,000	35,,00,000
	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers		
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	8,65,00,000	14,68,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilisers	1949,84,00,000	84,87,00,000
	Ministry of Civil Aviation		
7.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	180,56,00,000	10,79,00,000
	Ministry of Coal and Mines		
8.	Department of Coal	77,34,00,000	16,58,00,000
9.	Department of Mines	177,69,00,000	4,81,00,000
	Ministry of Commerce and Industry		
10.	Department of Commerce	221,08,00,000	63,83,00,000
11.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	59,46,00,000	
	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology		
12.	Department of Posts	882,98,00,000	21,43,00,000
13.	Department of Telecommunications	561,65,00,000	17,00,000
14.	Department of Information Technology	100,45,00,000	7,94,00,000
	Ministry of Defence		
15.	Ministry of Defence	778,90,00,000	56,13,00,000
16.	Defence Pensions	1783,31,00,000	
17.	Defence Services-Army	5237,56,00,000	
18.	Defence Services-Navy	774,69,00,000	
19.	Defence Services-Air Force	1404,18,00,000	
20.	Defence Ordinance Factories	1294,50,00,000	
21.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services		3565,99,00,000
	Ministry of Disinvestment		
22.	Ministry of Disinvestment	13,92,00,000	
	Department of Development of North Eastern Region		
23.	Department of Development of North Eastern Region	62,31,00,000	13,45,00,000

1	2	3	4
	Ministry of Environment and Forests		
24.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	181,38,00,000	3,80,00,000
	Ministry of External Affairs		
25.	Ministry of External Affairs	527,57,00,000	69,70,00,000
	Ministry of Finance		
26.	Department of Economic Affairs	368,36,00,000	71,93,00,000
27.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	149,40,00,000	117,17,00,000
28.	Payments to Financial Institutions	338,30,00,000	291,31,00,000
30.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	3514,17,00,000	
31.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.		133,33,00,000
33.	Department of Expenditure	20,48,00,000	6,00,000
34.	Pensions	725,88,00,000	
35.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	154,66,00,000	2,00,00,000
36.	Department of Revenue	168,82,00,000	1,36,00,000
37.	Direct Taxes	173,03,00,000	20,83,00,000
38.	Indirect Taxes	178,25,00,000	6,68,00,000
	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution		
39.	Department of Consumer Affairs	34,98,00,000	7,30,00,000
40.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	3570,26,00,000	43,45,00,000
	Ministry of Food Processing Industries		
41.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	13,50,00,000	
	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
42.	Department of Health	417,16,00,000	47,03,00,000
43.	Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy	32,23,00,000	1,25,00,000
44.	Department of Family Welfare	974,97,00,000	
	Ministry of Home Affairs		
45.	Ministry of Home Affairs	113,07,00,000	4,04,00,000
46.	Cabinet	29,43,00,000	83,00,000

1	2	3	4
47.	Police	1576,29,00,000	142,23,00,000
48.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	77,83,00,000	
49.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	94,15,00,000	62,85,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
50.	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy	1194,20,00,000	
51.	Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education	813,10,00,000	1,00,000
52.	Department of Women and Child Development	596,17,00,000	
Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises			
53.	Department of Public Enterprises	2,11,00,000	
54.	Department of Heavy Industry	190,10,00,000	286,80,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting			
55.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	205,76,00,000	49,84,00,000
Ministry of Labour			
56.	Ministry of Labour	163,96,00,000	2,40,00,000
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs			
57.	Law and Justice	78,58,00,000	26,00,000
58.	Election Commission	1,69,00,000	
60.	Department of Company Affairs	91,10,00,000	50,00,000
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources			
61.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	82,25,00,000	21,68,00,000
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs			
62.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	70,00,000	
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions			
63.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	34,26,00,000	2,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
64.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1084,91,00,000	
Ministry of Planning			
65.	Ministry of Planning	7,69,00,000	1,25,00,000

1	2	3	4
	Ministry of Power		
66.	Ministry of Power	304,62,00,000	428,69,00,000
	Ministry of Rural Development		
67.	Department of Rural Development	4671,57,00,000	25,00,00,000
68.	Department of Land Resources	167,30,00,000	
69.	Department of Drinking Water Supply	921,72,00,000	
	Ministry of Science and Technology		
70.	Department of Science and Technology	161,20,00,000	8,78,00,000
71.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	172,64,00,000	85,00,000
72.	Department of Bio-technology	39,26,00,000	
	Ministry of Small Scale Industries		
73.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	66,19,00,000	
	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		
74.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	635,49,00,000	2,72,00,000
	Ministry of Steel		
75.	Department of Steel	11,37,00,000	2,33,00,000
	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways		
76.	Department of Road Transport and Highways	1029,69,00,000	1518,21,00,000
	Ministry of Shipping		
77.	Ministry of Shipping	69,10,00,000	58,99,00,000
	Ministry of Textiles		
78.	Ministry of Textiles	164,89,00,000	99,58,00,000
	Ministry of Tourism and Culture		
79.	Department of Tourism	24,12,00,000	18,75,00,000
80.	Department of Culture	81,08,00,000	
	Ministry of Tribal Affairs		
81.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	20,99,00,000	5,34,00,000
	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation		
82.	Department of Urban Development	125,54,00,000	89,16,00,000

1	2	3	4
83.	Public Works	112,04,00,000	48,52,00,000
84.	Stationery and Printing	29,82,00,000	4,00,000
85.	Department of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	70,12,00,000	36,88,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
86.	Ministry of Water Resources	124,25,00,000	8,84,00,000
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment			
87.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	225,92,00,000	18,89,00,000
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports			
88.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	54,61,00,000	24,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
89.	Atomic Energy	297,60,00,000	188,99,00,000
90.	Nuclear Power Schemes	277,60,00,000	265,83,00,000
Department of Ocean Development			
91.	Department of Ocean Development	33,05,00,000	17,00,000
Department of Space			
92.	Department of Space	325,24,00,000	52,16,00,000
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission & the Secretariat of the Vice-President.			
94.	Rajya Sabha	12,49,00,000	
95.	Lok Sabha	29,83,00,000	
97.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	17,00,000	
Union Territories (without Legislature)			
98.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	129,76,00,000	32,33,00,000
99.	Chandigarh	127,03,00,000	23,93,00,000
100.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	63,93,00,000	6,38,00,000
101.	Daman and Diu	37,78,00,000	5,22,00,000
102.	Lakshadweep	36,59,00,000	9,94,00,000
	Total Revenue/Capital	**45094,60,00,000**	**8247,74,00,000**

Lok Sabha

Supplementary Demands for Grants-Third Batch (General) for 2001-2002 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. & Title of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1 2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture		
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	60,03,00,000	70,58,00,000
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	7,04,00,000	
4. Department of Food Processing Industries	42,00,000	1,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers		
5. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1,00,000	45,35,00,000
6. Department of Fertilisers	356,64,00,000	20,33,00,000
Ministry of Coal		
8. Ministry of Coal	50,39,00,000	
Ministry of Commerce and Industry		
9. Department of Commerce	3,00,000	
10. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	
Ministry of Communications		
12. Department of Telecommunications	931,66,00,000	500,00,00,000
Ministry of Defence		
18. Defence Ordnance Factories	536,91,00,000	
Ministry of Environment and Forests		
21. Ministry of Environment and Forests	11,12,00,000	
Ministry of Finance		
23. Department of Economic Affairs	46,34,00,000	
24. Currency, Coinage & Stamp		1,00,000
25. Payments to Financial Institutions	229,21,00,000	4621,60,00,000
27. Transfer to State and Union Territory Governments	1636,29,00,000	
30. Department of Expenditure		1,00,000
32. Indian Audit and Accounts Department	5,24,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
34.	Direct Taxes		1,00,000
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution			
37.	Department of Food & Public Distribution	3892,07,00,000	1,00,000
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare			
38.	Department of Health	60,51,00,000	
40.	Department of Family Welfare	78,82,00,000	
Ministry of Home Affairs			
42.	Cabinet		1,00,000
43.	Police	1,00,000	2,00,000
44.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	4,00,000	1,00,000
45.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	104,74,00,000	21,80,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
46.	Department of Elementary Education and Literacy	1,00,000	
47.	Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education	5,00,000	
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises			
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	1,09,00,000	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting			
51.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		4258,08,00,000
Ministry of Information Technology			
52.	Ministry of Information Technology	72,00,00,000	
Ministry of Labour			
53.	Ministry of Labour	1,00,000	
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs			
57.	Department of Company Affairs	1,00,000	
Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources			
59.	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	1,00,000	28,30,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
62.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	9000,00,00,000	...

1	2	3	4
	Ministry of Power		
64.	Ministry of Power	47,73,00,000	140,43,00,000
	Ministry of Rural Development		
65.	Department of Rural Development	3,00,000	
	Ministry of Small Scale Industries & Agro & Rural Industries		
71.	Ministry of Small Scale Industries & Agro & Rural Industries	2,00,000	
	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		
72.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	70,00,00,000	
	Ministry of Steel		
73.	Ministry of Steel	2,65,00,000	89,44,00,000
	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways		
74.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	2,00,000	73,52,00,000
	Ministry of Shipping		
75.	Ministry of Shipping	450,50,00,000	4,00,000
	Ministry of Textiles		
76.	Ministry of Textiles	3,00,000	138,83,00,000
	Ministry of Tourism and Culture		
78.	Department of Culture	2,00,000	
	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation		
80.	Department of Urban Development	4,45,00,000	75,79,00,000
81.	Public Works		16,46,00,000
83.	Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation		14,00,00,000
	Ministry of Water Resources		
84.	Ministry of Water Resources		11,73,00,000
	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment		
85.	Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	2,00,000	
	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports		
86.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	7,14,00,000	

1	2	3	4
	Department of Atomic Energy		
87.	Atomic Energy	7,86,00,000	
88.	Nuclear Power Schemes	109,61,00,000	
	The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission & the Secretariat of the Vice-President.		
92.	Rajya Sabha	11,11,00,000	
93.	Lok Sabha	27,05,00,000	
	Union Territories (without Legislature)		
96.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61,47,00,000	
97.	Chandigarh	24,73,00,000	54,45,00,000
98.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	53,86,00,000	3,31,00,000
99.	Daman and Diu	5,36,00,000	1,83,00,000
100.	Lakshadweep	...	6,60,00,000
	Grand Total	**17964,37,00,000**	**10192,56,00,000**

Excess Demand for Grants (General) for 1998-99 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of Demand		Amount of Demand submitted to the vote of the House Rs.
1	2	3
	Expenditure Met from Revenue	
1.	Agriculture	3178070646
11.	Department of Sugar and Edible Oils	671239867
13.	Department of Commerce	277072682
16.	Department of Telecommunications	3008514363
17.	Ministry of Defence	650797355
18.	Defence Pensions	13467942021
19.	Defence Services-Army	1316813931
20.	Defence Services-Navy	1432513214
25.	Ministry of External Affairs	30192735

1	2	3
26.	Department of Economic Affairs	3611009746
28.	Payments to Financial Institutions	25667644785
34.	Pensions	13724532713
35.	Audit	185575524
37.	Direct Taxes	473824923
38.	Indirect Taxes	261733290
41.	Department of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy	34682815
43.	Ministry of Home Affairs	127753908
45.	Police	1291162469
47.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	834100000
52.	Industrial Development and Industrial Policy and Promotion	520921182
54.	Department of Heavy Industry	3573363103
56.	Information, Films and Publicity	8763692
60.	Election Commission	10257795
78.	Ministry of Steel	111437037
80.	Roads	5792551
81.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1138453043
95.	Rajya Sabha	24256656
96.	Lok Sabha	110868525
98.	Secretariat of Vice President	3699304
99.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	227177822
100.	Chandigarh	937938422
101.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	140342287
102.	Daman and Diu	83288835
103.	Lakshadweep	123369521
	Total-Revenue	**77265106762**

1	2	3
II.	**Expenditure Met from Capital**	
5.	Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals	29500000
11.	Department of Sugar and Edible Oils	796957561
28.	Payments to Financial Institutions	13817004738
31.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	568102644
47.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	94800000
54.	Department of Heavy Industry	632633250
63.	Ministry of Mines	598899335
73.	Department of Rural Employment & Poverty Alleviation	500000000
78.	Ministry of Steel	129900000
81.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	378483214
87.	Ministry of Water Resources	6422483
101.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10728158
	Total-Capital	**17563431383**
	Grand-Total	**94828538145**

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to begin by congratulating the hon. Minister of Finance on having presented five Budges in a row. In doing so, he has equalled the record of Dr. Manmohan Singh. Alas, the comparison ends there! It ends there because *The Economic Survey* that was presented just before the presentation of the Budget gives us the opportunity of comparing the hon. Finance Minister's four year economic performance with similar slots in the past – the last four years of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the last four years of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the last four years of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

When one makes this comparison, one finds that growth over the last four years, from 1998 to 2002 has been of the order of 16 per cent. In the last four years of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the economy grew over four years by 23 per cent. In the last four years of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, that is, from 1986 to 1990 also, the economy grew at 23 per cent. In the last four years of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, from 1980 to 1984, the economy grew at 17 per cent, which is one percentage point more than under Shri Yashwant Sinha.

The average annual rate of growth in the last two years, that is, 2000 to 2002 has been of the order of 4.5 per cent per annum. This is lower than the annual average rate of growth of the Fifth Plan, the Sixth Plan, the Seventh Plan, and the Eighth Plan, what used to be derogatorily called, 'the Hindu rate of growth'. I wonder whether the hon. Minister of Finance is attempting to prove his Hindutva credentials by taking us back to what is called the Hindu rate of growth!

When Dr. Manmohan Singh talked of the economy progressing on a trajectory of seven per cent to eight pr cent per annum, we were actually averaging seven per cent in the years 1994 to 1997. When in speech after speech the hon. Minister of Finance repeats this *mantra* of seven per cent to eight per cent annual growth and the Prime Minister goes all the way to the United States to claim that we would be growing at nine per cent per annum while his actual performance is down to half of that at 4.5 per cent per annum one can only say,

> "You can fool some of the Americans some of the time but you cannot fool all of the Indians all of the time."

The Economic Survey tries to gloss over this colossal failure by saying that last year our growth was higher than most others. This, I submit, is a ridiculous cover up. My proof of it lies in a document I hold here, prepared by the longest serving Chief Economic Adviser of Shri Yashwant Sinha's Ministry, Shri Shankar Acharya. It is a very interesting monograph called I*ndia's Macroeconomic Management in the 1990s*. It contains a table prepared by another Economic Adviser of Shri Yashwant Sinha. Therefore, the credentials are impeccable. This document, which was part of Arvind Virmani's *Chintan – occasional paper series* shows that over the last 20 years, from 1980 to 2000, ever since Shrimati Indira Gandhi's second coming, our growth rate has been the sixth highest in the world. For 20 years, we have been among the six highest in the world. Shri Yashwant Sinha suddenly discovers it in the year 2001-2002 to explain his pathetic performance in the year under review.

Under the benediction of this Minister of Finance, we have sunk in the last two years to well below number of six. It would be much more honest on the part of the Government to accept that not since the Fourth Plan ended in 1974, going back 28 years, has the economy performed as badly as it has in the last two years.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the sectoral performance is even worse. In the Eighties, according to this Economic Survey, foodgrains output rose at 36 per cent giving an annual average rate of growth of 3.6 per cent. In the Nineties, foodgrains output has risen by under half of that figure – just 18 per cent over the entire decade, averaging a mere 1.8 per cent per annum which, tragically, is lower seven than our population growth, which is, as per the last dicennial census at 1.93 per cent per annum.

Is this the way to sustain our self-sufficiency in foodgrains in the 21st century? Actually, the picture is even worse than that. In the first quinquennium of reforms, 1991-1996, foodgrains output rose at 3.5 per cent per annum, a whisker below the rise of the previous decade. But in the second quinquennium that is 1996-2001 - I can see that Shri Yashwant Sinha is going to point out that the year 2001 was a particularly a bad year; so let me be kind to him and let us take the next year where your performance is better - even if you take the foodgrains output at the 2001-2002 figures in preference to the exceptionally bad pervious year, one finds that foodgrains growth from 1996 to 2002 averages below two per cent a year, which is barely adequate to keep up with population growth and certainly not enough to improve the desperately poor nutritional standards of the desperately poor people of this country.

And yet, the hon. Prime Minister visits Punjab and advises the farmers there to cut down on foodgrains production. If the buffer stocks of the Government are too high, it is not because we are producing too much food. It is because this Government has woefully overpriced foodgrains for consumers who are below the poverty line. We warned the Finance Minister of this in the year 2000 and we were given a complicated story by Shri Shanta Kumar, the Minister of Civil Supplies as to how they calculated that by raising the prices but by doubling the quantities available, the welfare of the poor would go up in comparison to smaller quantities at lower prices.

But what has happened? The buffer stock keeps growing because State Government cannot lift these stocks and the reason why State Governments cannot lift these stocks is that the prices at which foodgrains and other commodities are being made available in ration shops is far too high for the poorer segments of our people. The fault lies entirely in the pricing system that this Government has adopted for foodgrains. Instead of correcting its pricing system, the hon. Prime Minister has, if you will permit the expression, the gall to go to the rice and wheat basket of India, Punjab and tell the farmers there that they are over-producing. Where does the hon. Prime Minister think Punjab lies – in Middle America? It lies in this extremely poor country. It is Punjab that has been saving this country plus, of course, the Cauvery delta. We produce the rice; Punjab produces rice and wheat. I must also tell my friends from the Telugu Desam and acknowledge that the Godavari and Krishna districts have made a humongous contribution...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): I am sitting by our side...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Therefore, I cannot understand how a responsible Prime Minister, whose record in regard to foodgrains production is as disastrous as it has been, can go to Punjab and tell the farmers that 'because I cannot pay your grain, please do not produce any more of it's instead of going to the poor of India and saying that 'because I priced your foodgrains too high, let me lower the foodgrains' prices'. Is this not madness?

The decade of the Nineties has also seen the ruin of our oilseed farmers, the poorest of our kisans.

Over the eighties, thanks to Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Technology Mission for Oilseeds, output the oilseeds doubled from 9.4 million tonnes in the first year of the decade to 18.6 million tonnes in the last year of the decade and edible oil imports fell from US $ 857 million in 1980-81 to a mere US $ 182 million in 1990-91. The ruin of oilseeds farming community by this Government has slashed output to less than it was 20 years ago.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Twenty years ago, our oilseeds output was higher than it is today. It has closed down most of the soyabean factories. It has wrecked the coconut oil industry of Kerala and the South, and pushed up imports of edible oil. I want the hon. members to please pay attention to this, it has pushed up imports of edible oil to nearly US $ 1, 500 million. Shri Rajiv Gandhi brought down our edible oil imports bill from US $ 857 million to US $ 182 million and this Government has taken it up once again to US $ 1,500 million. Instead of attending to the horrendous problems of our poorest *kisans*, the Prime Minister goes to Malaysia in search of some gentleman called Quattrochi and agrees to import from them –I bow towards you, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy – humongous quantities of palm oil. We are already importing edible oil worth US $ 1,500 million and this Prime Minister fetches up in Kuala Lumpur and says : "Oh, you poor poor Malaysians, you really are not well off enough. We will buy a few more tonnes of palm oil from you so that you can get better off." Is this economic policy? Is this not madness?

Let me now turn to the industry. In the group at Table 1.3 of the *Economic Survey* 'manufacturing, construction and utility' growth in the last four years has been of the order of 13 per cent compared to 21 per cent in the last four years of both Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and 20 per cent in Shrimati India Gandhi's last four years. It is the worst performance in 'manufacturing, construction and utilities' that we have had in the last two decades. But I am not as concerned about that as I am about the worst hit element of this group which is the decentralised cotton cloth sector, whereas in the last decade of socialism, the decade of the eighties, we saw decentralised cotton cloth output rising by 17.7 per cent, which gives an annual growth rate of 17.7 per cent, in the last four years, growth in this sector has collapsed to only 0.5 per cent over a period of four years. In four years, the decentralised cotton cloth sector has increased its output by only 0.5 per cent which means the annual average given to us by Shri Yashwant Sinha is just a fraction over 0.1 per cent per annum.

Ironically, one industrial sector of all which are listed over here in the Table called 'Production of Selected Industries', has recorded remarkable growth and that is 'synthetics'. Taking together, synthetic and mixed cloth, as against a minor rise of 52 per cent in the eighties, in the nineties, output is up by 128 per cent.

No wonder, this Government is placing such reliance upon Reliance. But is this still the land of Gandhi? Is this still the land of *Swadeshi*? Is this still the land of the worship of *daridra-narayan*? Is this still the land where we are dedicated to wiping every tear from every eye? If Nathuram Godse killed Gandhi's body, then this Government has wrecked the Mahatma's life mission - *Khadi* is dead; handlooms have been finished. This is a Government of fat cats, this is not a Government of the poor.

Sir, the Finance Minister will immediately protest that it is his Government which has slashed poverty by the highest margin ever - down to 26 per cent, according to the conclusions of the last quinquennial National Sample Survey. He said this in his Budget speech last year. It has been repeated in the *Economic Survey* this year. It is, therefore, incumbent on this House to give the lie to this entirely bogus claim. It is a claim based not on comparable data, but on changing he methodology of estimating poverty. In last year's *Economic Survey*, I have the extract here, para 10.15 page 194, it was said that "because of the changes in methodology of data collection, these two sets of estimates," that is the previous quinquennial survey and the latest quinquennial survey, "may not be strictly comparable to the earlier estimates of poverty;" and box 10.1 on the same page explained how the methodology had been changed, adding, "Such methodological innovations can affect the estimates of consumption." But suddenly, this year's Survey, at para 10.4 page 237, abandons, last year's rectitude and asserts quite baldly and utterly wrongly that "comparable estimates of poverty are available at the national and State level from 1973-74 to 1999-2000". This is simply untrue. It then sets out in Table 10.4 a claim that there has been a 10 per cent fall in poverty between 1993-94 and 1999-2000. The question I pose through you, Sir, to this House is, "How can poverty be falling when all indices of growth are falling?" Surely, a fall in poverty is the result of a growth in prosperity and yet, all the evidence we have before us, which has not been invented by the Opposition but been presented to us officially by the Government of India, indicates that apart from the one sector I mentioned, there is a serious deterioration in the rates of growth of all manufacturing, all construction, all utilities, all financial and business services, all agriculture, all forestry, all mining, all quarrying and, yet, this Government claims that never before in the history of India has poverty fallen as fast as under them.

Sir, GDP growth rates are down, agricultural output rates have sharply declined, and manufacturing and construction are in the doldrums. The decentralised cloth sector, which in my State of Tamil Nadu, employees one-third of the workforce-two crores out of six crores of the population is stagnating. Employment growth rates are the lowest in decades. Export growth rates are down; savings and investment rates are down, and foreign direct investment (FDI) is stagnant.

The share of all the three - rural development, anti-poverty programmes and also social sector spending - has hit the rock bottom at just one per cent of GDP. I

invite the attention of the Finance Minister to Column-E of Table 10.2 at page 236 of his Survey.

Sir, then from where does this momentum come for the claimed decline in the poverty ratios? I think the answer lies in drawing the Minister of Finance's attention to Unstarred Question Number 3533 which I had put to the Minister of Statistics almost exactly a year ago, on the 21st of March, 2001. The hon. Shri Arun Shourie's reply confirmed what I had suspected that the methodology for the latest survey cannot be applied retrospectively to the previous survey nor can the methodology of the previous survey be applied to this survey. Shri Shourie - I quote his golden words - added. "Planning Commission has not made any estimate of percentage of variation attributable to the change in data collection methodology." This was Shri Arun Shourie's reply to me. My question is, why not? Why can the Planning Commission not make such an estimate if it cannot, then how can you compare apples with oranges?

Sir, we have two sets of non-comparable data, as *The Economic Survey* of last year admitted. Now the nuances are being chucked away to claim, on the basis of non-comparable data, that even if everything is collapsing, poverty is on the decline. This is the kind of statistical jugglery which has come in for the severest criticism from independent observers.

Sir, I wonder if the Finance Minister has seen an article in *The Economic and Political Weekly* of 26th May, 2001 by Shri A. Vaidyanathan, the last surviving member of the great *Pitambar Pant's* Perspective Planning Division in the old Planning Commission. Shri Vaidyanathan says: "These methodological changes brought in by Shri Shourie in sampling methods vitiate the estimates obtained from the latest survey and makes it difficult to compare them with those of earlier surveys" Shri Kunal Sen and Mr. Richard Palmer-Jones in *The Economic and Political Weekly* of the 20th January, 2001 have remarked and I quote this with shame in my heart: "The statistics of poverty in India are in disarray."

Sir, I have with me an extract from the World Development Report of 2000-2001 on the subject, 'Attacking poverty'. This is what they have to say about Shri Arun Shourie's poverty statistics: "For India there is an on-going debate on the accuracy of statistics. It provides a telling example of how difficult it is to track poverty over time even within countries."

Sir, then I have the World Bank Report of January, 2000 on the subject 'India's policies to reduce poverty'. It is a report exclusively about poverty reduction in India. This is what they say with a bluntness which makes me ashamed as an Indian. It says: "With discrepancies such as these the only conclusion that can be made confidently is that India's statistics architecture, once a model for other developing countries, needs more consistency checks." Thus, faced with the ugly fact that poverty was not declining, the master manipulator of this Government, the former Minister of Statistics fudged the figures. I accuse your former Minister of Statistics of not only having fudged the figures but having unauthorisedly leaked his fudged conclusions to the newspaper of which he used to be the Editor and is now competing with me as a columnist, it would appear from his two part article a couple of days ago.

He goes and leaks this information long before it has been evaluated or authorised by the Planning Commission so as to claim that he has done something remarkable. Well done quixote! I demand to know from the Finance Minister why the recommendation of the Lakdawala Committee for an annual State of Poverty Report, based on complex of parameters set out by Shri Lakdawala, is not being implemented. Well, he assure us that starting from this year Parliament will be given such a report?

Growth requires a sensible economic policy. But growth requires much more than policy alone! Growth requires sound administration; growth requires good governance. Yashwant Sinha the IAS Officer, understood this.

[Translation]

I don't know what had happened now?

[English]

The ATR that he has submitted on the implementation of Budget announcements repeatedly reveals his failure to carry his Government with him. So much of desperately required action on his own appraisal is limited to meetings held, Committees formed, cups of tea drunk. So little shows accomplishment on the ground.

Take for instance, this Government's single-most important programme for rural development the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, for which this Parliament has already sanctioned Rs. 5,000 crore over the last two years, and is being asked through this Budget to sanction another Rs. 2,500 crore, making it Rs. 7,500 crore in all. The single-most heavily financed rural development programme in the history of independent India! But how is it being implemented? The whole of the first year, 2000-2001, was wasted in drafting guidelines. They did just and nothing else, just drafted guidelines. And the guidelines are in such a mess that it is confusion worse confounded.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Most of the second year has been spent getting out the sanctions for the first year's allocations. Out of thousands of rupees sanctioned, Rs. 5,000 crore sanctioned, actual expenditure runs to a few hundred crore rupees. The bulk of the money molders in the bank accounts, or is surreptitiously being diverted to ways and means expenditure. If the Finance Minister has any *lajja*, any sense of shame, I challenge him to reveal in his reply what has been the actual expenditure in the years 2000 to 2002 on the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana in comparison to the Rs. 5,000 crore he appropriated from us. I also ask him to let us know how many decades it will take to establish minimal rural connectivity which is the key to rural development.

This Government boasts of attaining its rural connectivity objectives within the Tenth Plan period. But its own estimates - I am not talking of my estimates but the estimates that have been given to us in the Standing Committee of Urban and Rural Development - show that a minimum of Rs. 60,000 crore is going to be required for this purpose. It will, therefore, take some 25 years to reach this target at the present levels of appropriation. Yet, nothing has been done by the hon. Finance Minister to make rural connectivity the focal point of World Bank, ADB and other international funding in India. I realise that the Minister of Finance is much too senior a Minister to take time off from the convivial launches he has have with Chambers of Commerce, to actually read the report submitted to this Parliament by his Shiv Sena colleague, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development.

Therefore, the hon. Finance Minister probably does not know that physical achievement in rural development is abysmal. When this House debated the Rural Development Ministry's Demands for Grants last year, we brought out how every programme of rural development of the Government - be it rural employment, self-help groups, *gram samridhi yojanas, awas yojana,* sanitation, wastelands development, watershed development, drinking water - is running far, far behind the very modest physical targets being set by Shri Yashwant Sinha's own Government.

A whole year had passed since we had that discussion and our Standing Committee has just now received - last month - the Government's Action Taken Reports. And our Committee's indictment of these hopelessly irresponsible Action Taken Reports has been presented to this Parliament. But I gravely doubt that anyone has even bothered to bring Shri Anant Gangaram Geete's reports to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister.

As far as the Finance Minister is concerned, he certainly said nothing in his Budget speech to indicate any remorse at the yawning gap between promise and performance for the poor of this nation, the hiatus between Government's pious announcements and the paucity of its achievements.

Poor governance is reflected also in this Government's treatment of the pharmaceutical industry, one segment of which is endangered by the WTO's TRIP Agreement, and another segment of which stands poised to take on the world.

Sir, I have with me a Press Release of the Indian Pharmaceutical Alliance. What do they say? They refer to the pharmaceutical policy announced by the Government of India which says that it is going to strengthen research and development capabilities.

I quote from the Press release:

"Just to initiate action, the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals has taken two years."

It goes on to cry:

"While the policy states appropriate fiscal incentives would be provided, it is silent as to when, how and who will frame these policies and procedures for the grant of fiscal incentives."

There is nothing in the Budget which indicates that the Finance Minister is alive to the immense potential of one segment of this industry and the disaster that faces another segment of the same industry.

Moreover, as the Member of Parliament for Mayiladuturai and Kumbakonam, among our country's top centres of the silk handlooms industry, I must also draw Government's attention to the collapse of silk handlooms, as I have already drawn attention to the disaster being visited on Khadi and Cotton Handlooms. It is a sign of the heartlessness of this Finance Minister and the Government's distance from Gandhian values, that in the middle of this life and death crisis for the most employment-intensive sector of Indian industry, this Budget proposes to impose an excise duty of eight per cent on hank yarn. And then it complicates it by a subsidy scheme which is clearly open to corruption, oppression and misuse. You have done away with precisely this kind of a system for all your rich friends and you are re-introducing it here for the poorest of the people - crores of them - who are using hank yarn. How are they going to pay the excise duty on the one hand and collecting it by subsidies on the price at which they pay?

You know that this is the licence-permit-quota *raj*, which you claim to be dismantling. You dismantle it for the rich and re-mantle it for poor. What kind of economic policy is this?

Sir, the worst indictment of this Government is Table 1.3 of the Economic Survey. It shows that while in agriculture and forestry, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and utilities, as also in finance and business services and real estate growth rates are lagging far, far behind the Manmohan period, far, far behind the Rajiv period and well behind Indira ji's second coming, the one area in which this is boom-time is the Government's expenditure on itself. And this from a Government that even appointed a Minister to downsize the bureaucracy and expanded the bureaucracy to do so! this is the Groucho Marx in Government.

Bankrupt of ideas, this Government knows only how to sell for a song the assets of this nation which it did nothing to create. When the need of the hour is invest, invest, invest, this Government has reduced Economic Policy to disinvest, disinvest and disinvest. The tragedy is that no one wants to buy anything even for a song from this utterly discredited Government. That is why disinvestment bids for even the best of our public sector is limited to a few favoured capitalists the ones most represented on the Prime Minister's cosy little cartel, his Advisory Council of Trade and Industry, all full of Birlas, Tatas and Ambanis but with no trade unionist, no representative of unorganised labour, no *Sarpanch*, no *Pradhan*, no *Zila Parishad Adhyaksha*, not even one small-scale industrialist.

Such crony capitalism, such private privatisation is the most dangerous threat to democracy in this country. You are handing over the levers of the economy to a tiny coterie of fat cat friends in the name of disinvestment. The Minister for Disinvestment studied economics with me at University. Together, in the same class and from the same teachers we learnt how disinvestment in Japan to a few Samurai families led, from 1896 onwards, to creation of the Zaibatsu who took imperial Japan over the next half-century to the disaster of the Second World War.

I warn this Government that we in the Congress will not tolerate this surrender of power to the obscenely rich. We stand for Power to the *Panchayats*. That is the core of our economic policy.

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I wish to extend my hearty congratulations to the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha for having set a record, for this commendable presentation of Budget consecutively for the fifth time.

He is the first non-Congress Finance Minister who has done that. Sir, he deserves all kudos and bouquet for having overcome the hurdles one after another in these four years. I am happy to participate in this debate because just a coincidence, today happens to be the 19th March when our hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee assumed the reigns of power at the Centre. Four years have passed and I could understand the agony and anguish of my friends particularly of my esteemed friend hon. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. But I expected, at least, one word of appreciation in his speech for, at least, some scheme announced in the Budget. But all the rancour, hatred, stupendous, and humongous venom in their heart towards this Government was projected here. Of course, he made a statement that there could not be a comparison between Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri Yashwant Sinha. I totally concur with him. There cannot be a comparison because Shri Yashwant Sinha had to face the trying and challenging circumstances and Dr. Manmohan Singh did not have to face such challenges.

When he assumed the portfolio of the Finance Minister in 1998 in the month of March, the economic situation looked like a quagmire with the East Asian economic crisis. The same year sanctions were imposed by the United States of America and the Western powers due to the factor of Pokharan nuclear explosion. But Shri Yashwant Sinha managed and was able to navigate the economic ship of India through the troubled waters of gale.

Sir, with perspective vision our Finance Minister, in his last Budget launched second generation reforms which were meticulously projected in his last year's Budget for 2001-02. Of course, nobody could deny the fact that the first year of the new millennium that is the third millennium not only witnessed a disastrous attack on the twine towers of the World Trade Centre, New York but also witnessed the onslaught of global recession the factor that nobody could deny. So, when he started as the Finance Minister he had to face East Asian economic crisis and today the factor that the world economic growth has been estimated to slow down by 2.4 per cent. Could anybody deny this fact? Now the whole world has become a global village and whatever happens in any remote corner of the globe in the economic front has its affects and nobody could play in isolated role. So, the domestic and economic background has been hostile and the external economic background has also been hostile.

I wish to congratulate our Finance Minister for taking bold initiative and for launching this Budget as a development oriented and progressive Budget. It is undoubtedly a challenging task. It is not an easy task. But, the thrust is very clear. The message is very clear. He has presented this Budget for consolidating the second

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

generation reforms. He has presented this Budget for deepening and widening the second generation reforms. He has presented this Budget to further promote partnership with the States. The thrust in the reforms process in this Budget has been from generation to transmission and distribution.

Of course, I agree with him. The Budget assumed the economic growth to be 5.4 per cent; but the fiscal deficit has gone up to 5.3 per cent for the year 2001-02 from the projected budgetary level of 4.7 per cent. It is not an encouraging factor. But, one thing has to be realised that the inflation rate has fallen to a low of 1.1 per cent which could provide the cushion and strength to achieve the growth he has projected. For the first time in these four years the inflation rate has come down to 1.1 per cent.

Another promising feature is that the chest of foreign exchange reserve has crossed US $ 50 billion. This Budget is an attempt to forge a private-public partnership in infrastructure development. I expected that Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, who comes from the Cauvery delta, would at least have the courtesy to appreciate the thrust given to the agro sector in this Budget. He should have risen above partisan politics. He could criticise. We have not reached the expected economic growth. We have not solved the unemployment problem; the price hike is affecting the poor and the have-nots. All these are fine. But, at the same time, a bold and very promising initiative has been taken by the Government in the agro sector. The country has witnessed the Green Revolution and the While Revolution. Now, this Budget is projecting for a third revolution of agricultural diversification and food processing. My friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has given all the tributes to the farmers.

Days were there when the people of India were looking towards the sea shores and ports for the foodgrains under PL 480 programmes. Who has led this country not only to self-sufficiency but also to a level where we could export foodgrains? It is the farmer who is braving the scorpions and snakes from dawn to dusk with the sweat of his brow and toiling of day and night. With all this he has to throw his hands in despair because he is frustrated. He is not able to recover himself from the quagmire of debt. Therefore, this Government, taking into consideration the problems the farmers are facing in this country, has taken some innovative steps for agricultural diversification and food processing. It requires policy changes.

Removal of the remaining regulatory and procedural rigidity which still exist and improved rural infrastructure are essential for this new revolution.

Coming to freedom to the farmer, *Kisan ki azadi*, it is the overreaching of the policy which was projected in the Budget by the hon. Finance Minister. The ills and problems of the agriculturists are that the producer could not decide the price of the produce. He is at the mercy of the middlemen. *Kisan ki azadi* means he should be able to sell his produce. For this purpose, this programme has been announced. Therefore restrictive orders inhibiting storage, selling and movement of food and agricultural products look forward to countrywide integrated market for agricultural products. Even today, in the Cauvery Delta, farmers are agitating because they could not sell their paddy. Procurement centres have been closed.

Unless farmers are able to get the rehabilitation price, he will not be able to sell his produce at his will and pleasure. For this purpose, the State should come forward with the amendment of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act. It is the need of the hour to enable the farmers to sell directly to potential processors, help them to receive better prices and to access potential new markets. In addition, the remaining State control orders which are acting as barriers to inter-State trade need to be lifted.

In the year 2000-2001, our Finance Minister made an announcement of credit link subsidy scheme for construction of cold storages. Sanction has already been made for the creation of 21 lakh tonnes capacity of cold storages which is much higher than the target of 12 lakh tonnes. The target was 12 lakh tonnes but the performance is now 21 lakh tonnes.

Agricultural sector, through institutional channel, is expected to reach the targeted level of Rs. 64,000 crore this year. It is expected to increase to Rs. 75,000 crore in 2002-03. Kisan credit cards introduced in 1998-99 have been a resounding success and helped our farmers considerably in their access to agricultural credit.

There is a proposal in the Budget to set up a new corporation for agricultural insurance to be promoted by the existing public sector general insurance companies. It is a welcome measure. Our Finance Minister also proposed to increase the allocation in the accelerated irrigation benefit programme from Rs. 2000 crore during the current year to Rs. 2800 crore in 2002-03. In order to facilitate accelerated diversification and modernisation of agriculture, the allocation for agricultural research has been enhanced to Rs. 775 crore from Rs. 684 crore in the current year for the promotion of agricultural exports. Agro export zones will be promoted in different States and 15 such zones have already been approved. Of course, the prices of urea and fertilizers have gone up. I would request the Government to reconsider the decision because it is affecting the farmers. At the same time, a total amount of Rs. 12300 crore has been provided as a

reform linked assistance to States for a number of sectors like APDRP, AIBP, URI and RITM.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, the Finance Minister has made a commendable announcement to commemorate the birth centenary of *Lok Nayak* Jayprakash Narayan. He has launched a programme to provide employment to the unemployed in the rural sector. This Scheme is called, *Jayprakash Rozgar Yojana*. It is very appropriate for our Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinha, to launch this project in the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan because he represented Hazaribagh constituency. Shri Yashwant Sinha also represents Hazaribagh constituency. When Mahatma Gandhi gave the call for Quit India Movement in 1942, it was from the Hazaribagh prison. He scaled the highest wall of the prison along with Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Those were the glorious days of the history of freedom struggle of India. He gave a call for total revolution to fight corruption and to create an awakening in the minds of youths of this country. It is a fitting tribute to the memory of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan.

I now come to health care. Here comes the human factor, that is the social factor. For this our hon. Finance Minister has announced that the public sector insurance companies have designed a scheme called *Jan Raksha* for ensuring good health to the rural population. Under this innovative scheme, by paying Re. 1 per day as insurance premium, a person will be entitled to indoor treatment to the tune of Rs. 30,000; and the eligibility for Out treatment will be up to Rs. 2,000 per year. The Finance Minister, keeping his promise to reach Asian level by 2004, has reduced the peak customs duty. He has reduced excise duty on tea by 50 per cent, that is to Re. 1 per kg. He has exempted specified anti-AIDS and cancer drugs from excise duty and customs duty.

The Government has taken another step towards capital account convertibility by brining the deposit scheme of Non-Resident Indians under full convertibility. The plan allocation to the Department of Elementary Education for literacy is being enhanced from Rs. 4,000 crore this year to Rs. 4,900 crore for the year 2002-2003. He has also increased the plan allocation for Department of Women and Child Development by 33 per cent that is to Rs. 2,200 crore. In order to encourage the entry of large number of women in scientific professions, the Government intends to institute 100 scholarships a year to be provided to the Department of Science and Technology to women scientists and technologists.

In the field of health care, the National Institute of Siddha at Chennai is being provided Rs. 4 crore for commencing its activities. I commend this step. A National Ayurvedic Hospital will be set up at Delhi with private sector participation. Hon. Finance Minister has increased the budgetary support for Indian System of Medicines by 25 per cent, that is Rs. 150 crore. For the welfare and uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the allocation for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been increased from Rs. 792 crore to Rs. 879 crore. In order to meet the requirements of various schemes, he has increased the plan allocation for tribal welfare by 21 per cent, that is to Rs. 290 crore for the year 2002-2003.

Another innovative step taken by our Finance Minister, which deserves appreciation from all quarters, is the dismantling of the Administered Price Mechanism for petroleum products. It is really an innovative step. The price of petroleum products will now become market-determined. A Petroleum Regulatory Board will be set up to oversee the sector. As a result of the dismantling of the APM, the price of diesel will come down by about fifty paise per litre and of petrol, by around rupee one per litre. Whenever there is a price hike, whenever there is an increase, naturally there is a hue and cry. But when the prices are brought down, particularly from the Opposition quarters, there is no word of appreciation. Of course, when the LPG price shot up by Rs. 40 per cylinder, our Finance Minister made a statement that he could not convince even his wife. But now I am happy to say that it has been brought down by Rs. 20 per cylinder, which is a reduction of 50 per cent. The actual increase at that time was Rs. 40. It has been brought down by Rs. 20, which is a 50 per cent reduction...*(Interruptions)* The increase has been brought down by 50 per cent...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: If the Government can bring the price down to middle-class consumers in regard to gas, why does not it not bring down the price of kerosene for the poor consumers?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO (Sivakasi): I agree with you. I wanted to just dwell on that point. I agree with you. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to do this. The middle-class and urban middle-class people are powerful. They are happy now....*(Interruptions)* At least, they are happy. But this request also should be considered by the Government. Kerosene is used by the poor people, the have-nots. They feel that they do not have a lobby. Therefore, I would request the Government to consider the demand to reduce the price of kerosene.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar narrated the scenario of textiles, handloom and hank yarn. There is a demand to restore the *status quo ante* regarding hank yarn. But, at the same time, I would like to tell my friends that our

[Shri Vaiko]

Finance Minister burnt midnight oil for days and nights. He consulted the experts to protect the textile industry which is facing a threat right from our neighbour China, to our neighbouring countries. The entire textile industry is facing a crisis. Without any bias, he has applied his mind to protect the textile industry. I also represented the problems of the people who depend upon the hank yarn. But our Finance Minister, with a perspective outlook to protect the textile industry, which would be facing a major crisis in the future, has taken steps. The threat is from China, from our neighbour in every field. We are not able to contain the aggression in 1962. We were not able to thwart the aggressor in 1962. We were not able to teach a lesson to the aggressor in 1962. But now, I hope, our Finance Minister is making all his best efforts to contain the Chinese aggression in this field. Therefore, he has introduced a very important amendment in the Customs Tariff Act in the Union Budget. The proposed amendment seeks to insert a new Section in the said Act, Section 8C which reads as follows:

> "...if the Central Government, after conducting such enquiry as deems fit, is satisfied with any article imported into India, from the People's Republic of China, in such increased quantities and under such conditions so as to cause or threatening to cause market disruption to domestic industry, then, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, impose a safeguard duty on that article:"

So, on inquiry if the Commissioner is satisfied that the grievance is justified, he may order a levy of safeguard duty on the said Chinese commodity a specified percentage of value to neutralise the damage of the Indian industry.

Sir, our Finance Minister in his Budget speech mentioned about the broad strategy to enhance public and private investment in infrastructure. While mentioning about the roads, he said that he was glad to inform the House that the Prime Minister's National Highway Development Programme, launched three years ago, is progressing well. It now promises to achieve a new scenario in the road sector. A substantial portion of the Golden Quadrilateral would be completed by December, 2003, a year ahead of schedule, and the North, South, East and West corridors have a length of 7,300 kms., of which 716 have already been four-laned.

In this area, I would request the hon. Minister to apply his mind to a very important problem. If you want to strengthen the infrastructure for the future economic prosperity, he has to implement a major project, the *Sethusamudram* canal project. We do not have a navigated route in our territorial water, that is, peninsula. This is a dream project for more than 140 years today. There were many Committee Reports, right from 1860. The First Report was the report of the Commander Taylor. There have been 12 reports subsequently. In 1956, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramasamy Mudaliar to examine the *Sethusamudram* canal project. A high-level team from Tuticorin met the then Prime Minister, the late and lamented Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and impressed upon him the importance of the *Sethusamudram* canal project, and also the importance of Tuticorin harbour. Pandit Nehru immediately sanctioned the modernisation of Tuticorin port. He promised to include the *Sethusamudram* canal project in the Second Plan. What happened on 12th December, 1963 was that the *Sethusamudram* canal project was included in the list of projects to be executed. But, Sir, it was thrown into the dustbin. I do not want to criticize the background; I do not want to go into the background as to what happened, as to who opposed and as to how it was dumped.

Sir, when *Arignar Anna*, the messiah of Tamils, became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1967, his first demand was to implement the *Sethusamudram* canal project. For that, he gave a call through the State to observe a Day of Awakening. A Day of Awakening was observed in my State when *Anna* became the Chief Minister. His first demand was to implement the *Sethusamudram* canal project, not only for the economic prosperity of my State, Tamil Nadu but also for the entire nation. Many years have passed since...*(Interruptions)* It seems that they are not interested in *Sethusamudram* canal project. They may be interested in some project in Bihar or Uttar Pradesh.

This is a project in which not only the entire State of Tamil Nadu is interested, but even the Europeans are also making a study on this project. If this project is implemented, the Sethu Samudram canal will become more important than Suez and Panama canals and ships from all over the world will be passing through this canal. They need not go to Colombo. If this project is implemented, the canal will reduce the distance between the ports in the Eastern and Western coasts of the country by 350 nautical miles.

Sir, at present, the distance between Tuticorin and Chennai is 769 nautical miles. If the project is implemented, then the distance will be 335 nautical miles, which is 434 nautical miles less. The distance between Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam at present is 1,028 nautical miles. If the Sethu Samudram canal project is implemented, the distance will be 652 nautical miles which is 376 nautical miles less. The distance between Tuticorin and Kolkata at present is 1,371 nautical miles. After the completion of this project, the distance will be 1,031 nautical miles, which is 340 nautical miles less. The distance between Kanayakumari and Chennai at present is 755 nautical miles and after the completion of this project, the distance will be 402 nautical miles, which is

353 nautical miles less. The distance between Kanyakumari and Visakhapatnam at present is 1,014 nautical miles and if the project is implemented, it will be reduced to 709 nautical miles. The distance between Kanyakumari and Kolkata at present is 1,357 nautical miles and if this project is implemented, it will be reduced to 1,098 nautical miles. The distance will be reduced, the fuel cost will be less and from security point of view, our ships will be able to go through our navigated canal.

Sir, in the year 1999, the Finance Minister, for the first time, announced in his Budget speech that an amount of Rs. 4.20 crore had been allocated for preparing a new feasibility report to be submitted in two years, to update the available data and to make a study. Now, the people are concerned as to whether this Government will implement the project or not. But I heaved a sigh of relief when I met the hon. Prime Minister recently in this regard. The Prime Minister assured me that the Government is committed to the assurance for implementing the Sethu Samudram Canal Project and he asked me to contact the Finance Minister immediately. When I met the Finance Minister, he said that the Government is very much committed to implement this project. Our Shipping Minister has asked the Committee to submit its report within eight months. In addition to that, the Shipping Minister, in an in terview to the magazine *Swagat* of March, 2002, said:

> "The creative initiative gets killed if work is delayed. For instance, the Sethu Samudram Ship Canal Project appears on the file since 1826. The matter assumed importance in 1998 after the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, during his visit to Tamil Nadu, announced that the project was being taken up by the Centre."

Sir, I would like to submit with all humility that it was in our MDMK rally on 15th September, 1998 to celebrate the birth anniversary of our leader, late lamented Arignar Anna and the greatest champion of social justice Thanthai Periyar, where millions gathered in the sands of Marina, the hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee announced that the Central Government would implement this project. He is the first Prime Minister of India to have made this announcement and he has again assured that the commitment would be definitely fulfilled. Since it is a dream project not only for the Tamils but also for the whole of India, I hope and expect that the name of the Government headed Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee will go into the annals of history for centuries and centuries.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): There was an announcement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: The Congress Party was in power for 45 years. They did not implement it. No Prime Minister from the Congress Party was able to tell us a word about the Sethu Samudram project. No Minister of Finance during the Congress regime every uttered a word about this project...*(Interruptions)*

It is our Minister of Finance, Shri Yashwant Sinha, for the first time...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may know that Thoothukudi is one of the segments of my constituency. I also appeal to the Government that this project may be executed. It is a long-pending project.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The sentiments in the House be conveyed to the Government. Instead of saying it directly, I appeal to the Government to consider and execute it as early as possible. It is an important project. All the people in the South are expecting this project to be completed and executed early.

Last year, we had given an amendment to the President's Address. We had given an amendment to the Budget. But unfortunately, it was pressed for voting.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Sir, I have a point for clarification.

SHRI VAIKO: I am not yielding to anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Selvaganpathi, let him finish his speech.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Sir, let me speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: When your turn comes, you can speak. I am not yielding to anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI VAIKO: The whole world knows that our Prime Minister gave an assurance in cur rally. He made that commitment...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: The Prime Minister made the commitment. But the Minister of Environment and Forests is standing in the way. That is the problem.

SHRI VAIKO: No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nobody can stand in the way now. Now, I have appealed from the Chair to the Government because it is a part of my constituency, Thoothukudi.

SHRI VAIKO: Shri Selvaganpathi, when the Prime Minister says something, nobody could stand in the way. He has said it very clearly...*(Interruptions)* The Prime

[Shri Vaiko]

Minister is not only interested in it, but he is also very particular in fulfilling the promise.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: The Prime Minister is interested. But the Minister of Environment is standing in the way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am very happy that all the Members are pressing for this project...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, we want to know the opinion of the Minister of Environment and Forests. We do not like to confuse the House. The Prime Minister, after consulting the Minister of Environment and Forests, must say something so that the project is completed.

SHRI VAIKO: Shri Dasmunsi, you have no moral right to speak about this project.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. When Shri Vaiko is saying that the Prime Minister is going to execute it, the Minister of Environment and Forests cannot interfere in it. He would not have a say. The Prime Minister is Head of the Government.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VAIKO: They were running the Government for half a century.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY (Ramanathapuram): Sir, he may yield for a moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got a chance to speak.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY: I will speak at the time also. But I thought that this is the most opportune time for me. The Sethu Samudram project comes within my constituency. That is why I am more competent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, Thoothukudi is in my constituency. It originates there.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY: We are the two Members who are more interested in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY: In that way, I am extremely thankful to Shri Vaiko also for having interested to see that the project is on. As rightly said by our beloved Member, Shri Selvaganpathi, we have got a great doubt about that project in the sense that when the Prime Minister of our country came to Chennai, he gave a categorical commitment in the presence of a huge crowd and also Shri Vaiko. I saw that in the newspapers. I had also seen that on TV. Subsequent to that, the Minister of Defence came to Rameshwaram. He also endorsed and corroborated the views of the Prime Minister.

So, these two Ministers have categorically committed that the project is being taken up definitely. In that situation, we are surprised to see that this has been sent for a feasibility study. As we are aware, several feasibility studies have already been made. Several experts have given their views. On some pretext or the other, it has been sent on for a feasibility study. Rightly the Finance Minister is now so kind enough to set apart around Rs. 4 crore and odd for the study. What we are able to see now is that over a period of one year, nothing has taken place since the commitment. I do not like to make any controversy. I am basically interested in this project. Sir, you are interested in this project. The entire House is interested in this project. The entire Tamil Nadu is so keen on this project. We are very much keen on this project. We do not like to spoil that atmosphere. Let Shri Vaiko, with all his good offices, with all his influence and goodwill with this Govt., see that the project is coming up soon. What I want to know is this. Kindly give a time-frame for this and tell us how long it will take. Let them come with a time-frame...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Finance Minister, please convey the feelings of the Members to the Prime Minister and see that the project is executed in the near future.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, have you given a ruling?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am asking him to convey the feelings of the Members to the Prime Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): Sir, it is not the stage for me to intervene in this debate. The Sethu Samudram project is a project of national importance. Recognising the importance of this project, a commitment has been made by the Prime Minister, as has been pointed out in this House. A commitment has been made by the *Raksha Mantri*, as has been pointed out in this House. And a definite commitment was made on behalf of the Government by me when I talked about it in the Budget for 1999 and made a provision of Rs. 4 crore.

The hon. Member is quite right in saying that the project has been talked about for over a century and at various points of time, project reports and feasibility reports have been prepared. Now, if we want to move seriously ahead with this project, these reports will have to be updated. And for this reason, NEERI has been appointed

so that quickly they can give us a report and we could start the implementation of this project as quickly as possible. This is the commitment of the Government and nobody is resilling from that commitment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Finance Minister.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I extend my gratitude from the core of my heart to our hon. Finance Minister for once again reiterating the commitment given by the Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I thank the Finance Minister for his re-assurance.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, when the Seuz Canal was opened for the first time, Muslims and Christians celebrated together. Likewise, when this project is implemented, not only the whole of Tamil but also the whole of India will cherish it and the name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his Government will go down in the annals of the history of Tamil Nadu; posterity will never forget, and we will have the gratitude to this Government headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Now, I wish and commend our Finance Minister for presenting an innovative Budget, a development-oriented Budget and a progressive Budget meeting the challenges. I wish him success to defeat all the adversaries in meeting the challenges, and he will come up in flying colours.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister on the 28th of February. It seems that the Finance Minister has lost himself in a jungle of reforms.

He is clueless, directionless and totally confused. He is indulging in absurd exercises unrelated to the demands of the situation. If you look at the Economic Survey presented by this Government, the Economic Survey presents a very bleak picture about the economic performance of this Government.

16.30 hrs.

(SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL *in the Chair*)

There is unprecedented industrial slow down which is admitted in the Economic Survey. The corporate investment declined from 1998-99 to the tune of 32.3 per cent. New projects declined by 54 per cent. Expansion and modernisation dropped by 40 per cent. Such is the industrial slow down. In a situation like this, as can be well imagined, there is rampant joblessness. There is unemployment. There are educated unemployed people; rural unemployed people; urban unemployed people; and no less than 50 lakhs of people have lost their jobs according to a very conservative estimate during the last one year.

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH (Aurangabad, Bihar): That is much more than this figure.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Yes, that is true. That is from the Government side. There are so many others like BIFR. Now, as you know, unemployment among the frustrated youths is a fertile ground of terrorism. I am not going into the details of whatever studies that have been made about in certain parts of the country and in certain parts of other countries. In such a situation, the Government has miserably failed to address the burning problems facing this nation-be it industrial slow down, be it unemployment, be it stagnation in agriculture, be it severe demand recession. Even in rural areas, there is declining productivity and there is declining profitability.

Believing these people, some people, as you have seen in Andhra Pradesh, in a recent study, have switched over from the cereal production to the cash crops like cotton and other things. They have invested heavily borrowing from private lenders because the commercial banks, the nationalised sector private banks are not fulfilling even the minimum quota of 18 per cent that they were supposed to fulfil. Ultimately what happened? Not only in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat but also even in the State of Green Revolution, that is, Punjab, suicide cases have been noticed. In such a situation, the Government says: "Our focus is on agriculture." And they have raised Rs. 11,000 crore in agriculture.

I am just asking the Government about the Sixth Report on Demands for Grants 2000-2001. It says:

> "No amount of persuasion by RBI on these banks seems to have yielded desired results on this ground. The Committee, keeping in view that agriculture is the predominant occupation in rural areas recommend that RBI and Government would set out a timeframe within which these banks have to improve their farm credit substantially in order to conform to prescribed targets."

It is about the priority sector lending to agriculture by the private sector banks. The Government's reaction is this. 'In order to achieve this stipulated target of 18 per cent of NDC lending to agriculture, the Government accepts the recommendation.' The Government accepts the recommendation of the Committee to set a timeframe within which the private sector banks would have to improve their farm credit substantially. What did they do? I am reading that also.

They say:

"In response to a written query seeking further clarification as to whether RBI has fixed any specific timeframe within which private sector commercial banks have to conform to the prescribed targets for lending to agriculture."

His Ministry says:

"RBI has advised the banks to take concrete steps to improve the credit flow to the private sector agriculture and weaker sections in a time-bound manner to be fixed by the banks themselves so as to reach the stipulated targets....

Even in such a situation, our public sector company, IOC wants that they should be allowed to purchase the shares of HPCL and BPCL. No, you will not allow them. Why is it so? The public sector will not be allowed to buy the shares when they have a strength.

I am not naming anybody here. There is some other company which has already become a monopoly, which had reached number two position as a private company in the Fortune list. After the merger they are being allowed.

Sir, State monopoly is bad.

...The need has been re-emphasised in periodical meetings. Also the action proposed to be taken by the banks is being monitored by the RBI and this Department."

According to a recent study by us, it has further declined and yet they say that their focus is agriculture.

Throughout the length and breadth of this country, unemployment has taken such a dimension that the Government does not take into account this burning problem. We do not know what is going to happen.

There is stagnation in agriculture. On the one hand, there is huge food stock. Six crore tonnes of food is available in the Government stock. They are proud that such is the stock. On the other hand, repeatedly, the attention of the Government is being drawn to the fact that more than five crore people are starving. They are selling their kidneys. They have been seen to sell their children for Rs. 300, Rs. 200 or Rs. 100. The number of BPL families, according to their own admission, has gone up. They have been saying that poverty has come down from 36 per cent to 26 per cent but according to a latest admission, which is their own admission, more than six lakh households are there. If we take five members in each such family, it comes to more than 30 crore people.

Many economists are suggesting that we are badly in need of rural infrastructure. You have neither the money nor the will to improve the existing infrastructure. So, why do you not use the huge food stock for a massive 'food for work' programme? Here also, there is tokenism. Though you are doing it, actually you are not doing it as it should be done.

they are always comparing India with China. We have also gone in for reforms. It has been ten years of reforms. What is the productivity in agriculture in China? It is about four times our productivity and it is rising. I am not holding any brief for any particular view. Biotechnology is an area where we have very efficient professionals but how to use it for increasing productivity? What is the plan? We have seen certain plans that Dr. M.S. Swaminathan and others have presented but there is hardly anything to be seen in this Budget.

The revenue collection has sharply gone down. There is a shortfall of Rs. 30,000 crore. Earlier, it was believed that the lower the tax rates, the higher the compliance. Some theories were quoted but the psyche of the NRI is different from the psyche of the non-resident Chinese. The tax-GDP ratio is hovering around nine per cent. In some of the developing countries it is forty per cent. Even in Asian countries, it is more than 30 per cent; even in Sub-Saharan countries, it is higher than what it is in India. We have some super-rich people. In one day, when some marriages were celebrated in Delhi, it was seen that all the five-star hotels had been booked, the flowers came from Holland and the decorations were made by Indonesians. In such a country, how many people earn more than Rs. 10 lakh annually? It is only 40,000 people. I am talking only about South Delhi I am not taking into account other areas.

Sir, only forty thousand people in India are earning more than Rs. ten lakh a year! You take the point of tax evasion. Some people say and according to an estimate only 30 per cent of the income of the Indian rich is disclosed. It is rampant not only in the direct taxes and corporate taxes but it has extended to customs and excise also. We know about the disease of corruption involving very high officials and involving our security also. As it is well known to this House. I am not elaborating it.

This Government says that they will raise the revenue to the extent of 21 per cent and if you leave aside the petroleum thing, it will come to 17 per cent, while it is only three point something this year. How can that be? Is it possible? Can they ever reach the revenue target unless they have a radical will to touch their friends? It is because I am saying that the same people who are looting our national sector do not pay back in spite of so many things.

Now, they are speaking about asset reconstruction companies and all those things; DRT and all those things. Nothing has happened. Although the situation has not steeply deteriorated in the case of nationalised banks, in the case of private sector banks it is rampant. What is happening in the name of disinvestment? The hon. Minister owes an explanation to this House. You take the case of M/s. Jessop. It is a 120-year old industry. They manufacture coaches, wagons, cranes and many other things. According to an estimate by a very reputed consultancy firm, their assets were to the tune of Rs. 293 crore. When the Government of West Bengal was approached for help, they got one very small office worth Rs. 27 crore. Now this company is being sold at Rs. 18 crore. To whom is it being sold? It is being sold to an Industrial house which owes to the Corporation Bank, IDBI and other financial institutions an amount of Rs. 75 crore as NPA. They do not pay it. Now, they are being given this firm, M/s. Jessop.

What is happening with IOC which is Number one Fortune company, in the public sector? They are virtually being ruined in the name of disinvestment from where this Government wanted to fulfil the target of Rs. 12,000 crore. It is just manipulation. They are telling the IOC to buy the shares of IBP. At what prices are they telling to do it? It is four times the price that was existing. The price of IBP shares was Rs. 419 when IOC was being told to buy IBP shares and they were told to buy at a unit share price of Rs. 1,553. The average 52-week share is ten times higher. They have been compelled to buy IBP shares. They will be further compelled to buy further 20 per cent of IBP shares.

Even in such a situation, our public sector company, IOC wants that they should be allowed to purchase the shares of HPCL and BPCL. No, you will not allow them. Why is it so? The public sector will not be allowed to buy the shares when they have a strength.

I am not naming anybody here. There is some other company which has already become a monopoly, which had reached number two position as a private company in the Fortune list. After the merger they are being allowed.

Sir, State monopoly is bad.

But the private sector monopoly is good. What is the philosophy? It does not happen in China. Sir, they are direction less. We are not against reforms, but we have a meaning of reforms, what we are doing in West Bengal. Reforms are doing something good. When a road needs repairs, it needs repair for better utility. We have undertaken land reforms. That is a law enacted by the Congress. We have not invented it; we have implemented it. As a result of that, people have benefited. We have increased our agricultural production. For whose benefit are the reforms there? In China, the population-employment ratio is the highest in the world. After reforms, the situation is improving in China, while in our country, the people are becoming poorer and poorer. The gap between the rich and the poor is increasing and the same people who have accrued almost 90 per cent of the benefits of the reforms are being patronised by this Government. We have cheaper foreign liquor but costly kerosene; we have cheaper cosmetics but costly medicines We are told that reforms are needed - it has been admitted - so that the Government can spend the money for the social sector, elementary education and health care etc.

What is the price rise in the service sector? Because of the time constraint, I am not taking much time. I am just mentioning about medicines. In the post-decontrolled era, according to the ORG-MARC studies, the price of 45 per cent of the medicines rose by 20 per cent and the price of 5 per cent of the medicine rose by 45 per cent. In 1995, control was lifted in respect of 270 drugs. There were 76 medicines in the Control List and now, 36 medicines have been taken away. Medicine is becoming costlier. Then again, there is new technology. How much does it cost to have one MRI test? It costs Rs. 5,000. How much does ultrasonograph test cost? The cost of transport has increased and the railway fares have been increased. Ninety per cent of burden will be borne by the second class and ordinary passengers.

They say that there is very low inflation, unprecedented during the last 25 years. I had asked the Finance Minister - he knows it better than me - what is the yardstick in the calculation of inflation, whether it is Wholesale Price Index or the Consumer Price Index. Though the Wholesale Price Index does not take into account the service sector, 52 per cent of the GDP is accounted for by the service sector only.

The cost of transport is rising. The fares of railway are rising. The medical cost is rising. Educational cost is rising. The cost of everything is rising. The inflation has come down. Why? It has come down largely because of the manufacturing sector. According to an ORG-MARG study, 25 per cent over-capacity is there. Manufacturing sector is taking into account the goods that are ordinarily used by the common people. They are not taken into account in the WPI and their low inflation rate is considered on that basis only. On that basis, they say that interest rate in the small savings should come down. It will be administered and lowered down. Middle-class people, salaried people, who have been putting their money in the PPF, PF and other small savings like *Kisan Vikas Patra*, will suffer.

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

Who will benefit? It is the corporate sector that will benefit. It is they who take the money from the banks, but do not pay it back. They ruin this country. It is they who have taken away the money from this country. Recently, I have read on a website, I could not believe it then and even now, that US $ 110 billion worth of Indian money has been deposited in different banks all over the world. The Swiss Ambassador was saying, I was amazed, that US$ 2,500 billion dollars worth of Indian money was deposited in different banks. Even now, I cannot believe it.

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): What is wrong in that?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You are a very learned former bureaucrat. You can just calculate as to what US $ 2,500 billion means. Ninety per cent of it is household savings. The rebate and concessions that were given earlier under Section 88 of the Income-Tax Act have been withdrawn. It will be a great disincentive to the middle-class people who deposit their money in the banks. What will the mute, salaried class people do? The Government has done it with an eye on lesser interest burden. Now, they are free to borrow more. Maybe, at a point in time. it will lead them to a lesser interest debt trap. They lowered the interest rates to borrow more with a less interest burden. This will be virtually pauperising the middle-class.

Our household savings rate was 25 per cent and, now, it has come down to 20 per cent or 21 per cent. The household savings rate is 40 per cent in China. Please look at Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Japan. The Finance Minister is giving concessions to the NRIs and here our small investors have been duped by the unscrupulous operators in the share market. The small investors, who have no way but to their money somewhere, have been looted by vanishing plantation companies. Now, that middle-class is the target of this Finance Minister. A virtual war has been declared against the middle-class. What will happen? A study says, "such steps will create a situation that ultimately it will ruin our savings."

Our NRIs are being patronised. How much do they contribute to the growth of our economy? I am not casting any aspersion. There is a study on Indian Diaspora, talk about double citizenship and there are many other things. The non-resident Chinese brings back to his country whatever he earns. Eighty-five per cent of the non-resident Chinese contribute to the foreign exchange earnings. In our case, it is only five per cent or six per cent. They got that money only because the non-resident Indians were interested in higher interest rates, be it the Resurgent Bonds or be it the India Millennium Bonds, and we will start repaying it very soon.

The three strong points of this Government, they say are, low inflation rate, huge food stocks and comfortable foreign exchange reserves. It is illusory, if we take into account the experience of Brazil, if we take into account the habits and psyche of the NRIs. This is what has happened in many other countries. We have been taking pride that we have been insulated from the East Asian crisis.

Now, let us take the case of partial convertibility. How much time does it take for the accrual of foreign exchange? It is a long drawn process, even after continuous monitoring and intervention of the RBI and others. It is a dangerous thing, an illusory thing. Indian money is being allowed to be taken away because the Government does not know how to invest it. At a time when investment is the urgent requirement of the nation to meet a situation of demand constraint, this Government does not know what to do or how to do. They are directionless.

I do not question his wisdom about more allocation to the Defence. It should be allocated.

But we should have a re-look at every other aspect. So many things are coming. I have written a latter to the hon. Speaker about certain things. I would not like to mention about the contents of that letter here. But why should there not be any accountability? They could not spend the money that was given to them. The Minister promised that no further money would be given to them. I would not like to question that.

Sir, physical security is important. But more important is economic security. No country in the history of this world has survived without economic security. The former Soviet Union was a powerful country in terms of military power. You yourself have been saying all these things. Physical security is one thing and economic security is another thing. There is growing unemployment and joblessness. People are being deprive and pauperised. While some people are getting poorer by the day, some people are getting richer by the day. If that is what you call 'reforms', then people would love to hate this word called 'reforms.'

Sir, we are in favour of a national consensus. The Government should discuss it with the State Governments. The financial conditions of the States are in doldrums. What is the reason for this? It is not that there are only Left Governments in West Bengal and Tripura. There are 15 other States in this country that are ruled by the

Congress Governments. The Congress Government only initiated the reforms process. Let there be a full-fledged discussion on this. What are the problems of the Central Government? It is sometimes made out as if the Centre is a holy cow and is above everything else and has not committed any sin. But in reality it is the other way round. I am not mentioning about any particular party that is in power at the Centre. I am mentioning about the Centre-State relation in general. The recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission have not been given effect to. The Centre says that if the State fulfil certain conditions then only they would be given certain things. Ours is a federal polity. It is a Union of States. The Centre cannot be have like a big brother. Such an attitude would bulldoze the views of the State Governments and this is a sad commentary on our polity. There should be a re-look into this aspect.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (Monghyr): If you sit here you will also follow this trend...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): No, we won't follow this trend.

[English]

It was not from our party. Do you understand what I mean?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Sir, then I come to the social sector. There was the 93rd amendment of the Constitution with a view to providing free education to students of the age group of six and 14 years. But this year only a sum of Rs. 908 crore have been allocated in the Budget. This is an inconsequential amount. If you see the recommendations of the Tapas Mazumdar Committee, you would find that it had recommended for a sum of Rs. 14,000 crore for this purpose. The Financial Management Memo talked about an allocation of a sum of Rs. 9,800 crore for this purpose.

Sir, now in the name of Defence expenditure, a surcharge has been imposed. What is a surcharge? Collection of funds through levy of surcharge means depriving the States. The hon. Minister may ask as to wherefrom he would raise money and resources. But, should he not be innovative? Has he only the service sector alone in a limited sense, where he can lay his hands on?

17.00 hrs.

I am not just referring to better tax administration with latest technology and more transparency. Agriculture is a State subject and, of course, agriculturists are suffering a lot due to declining productivity and profitability. At the same time, the mercantile capital in some of the States has surpassed the industrial capital. There is agricultural wealth and rural wealth.

As far as I know, there was a study that was conducted by a very important Governmental agency on this rural wealth. There may be some innovative ways by which some business houses are depriving this Government of revenue. I am not making any particular mention, but this Government owes it to the nation to take this into account. We are not against reforms, I reiterate it, but it should be in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the people who have suffered the most, who have been deprived the most. But the reverse is taking place. That is the point we are grudging. You change the orientation; you change your direction! You do a better phasing and sequencing of your reforms! In the name of disinvestment, do not sell out the profitable organisations! World over mergers are taking place to add to the financial strength.

Even in India, Reliance went in for merger with another entity. TATA, AT&T and BPL have merged and we welcome it. But when it comes to insurance sector, even after performing reinsurance, General Insurance can have financial strength as a merged entity along with its subsidiaries. That was the recommendation of the Public Sector Committee. I gave a dissent note on it and it is public knowledge. Why should not our public sector undertakings be allowed to merge? Why should not IOC be allowed to bid for HPCL and BPCL? Why this discrimination that they must pay a certain amount of tax? In the case of foreign companies, tax is being reduced. Entrepreneurs are really hurt that they are not being patronised.

I do not know how the Finance Minister will take it. Sir, some of us had the occasion to meet one Shri Shankar Sharma. His only fault was that he is an excellent professional. He and his wife are one of the top income tax payers in the country. This man had a 14 per cent stake in a company called Tehelka.com which had exposed this Government. I am not going into whether that was right or wrong; there is a Commission of Inquiry looking into it. For days together, he is being kept behind the bars. Some of us had the occasion to speak to him. I for myself can tell this House that he is one of the best professionals in the financial sector that I have seen.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Yeah, yeah, absolutely.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: If he has committed any wrong, he should be punished according to law of the land. He brought a lot of foreign exchange into the country. He encouraged foreign investment in this country a lot. Today, he is being punished for all that.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Being persecuted, not prosecuted.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I am not holding any brief for him. If he has committed any wrong, he should be punished according to the law of the land. Just because of an incident that has happened in Mumbai or Delhi, he should not be punished like this.

Sir, I am not going to take much time of the House. I will just say a few things about subsidy. The Government is bringing down subsidies on fertiliser, urea, etc. After the WTO agreements, we are the fools, as a nation; I am not mentioning any particular Ministry or anything like that. The world over, the European Union countries, America, etc. are providing the highest subsidies under one name or another. How can we be competitive? How can our farmers be competitive? We are speaking about diversification in agriculture. Of course, it should be done. We have excellent pool of professionals in agriculture; we have research scientists, etc. But even in such a situation, if the subsidy is withdrawn under one name or another, it will severely hurt our agriculture.

Let us take the capital expenditure now. The Government says that infrastructure is its highest priority. But the capital expenditure, this year, is to be increased by Rs. 9,696 crore. Out of this, the capital expenditure on defence is Rs. 4,554 crore. So, non-defence capital expenditure is Rs. 5,244 crore, a rise of 12.1 per cent. If capital spending on defence is excluded, there will be a rise in capital expenditure which would be 22 per cent in this fiscal; and now, it has come down.

Mr. Minister, I am making a very important point.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: All your points are very important!

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I say that for all practical purposes, in non-defence capital expenditure, the amount has been reduced. If I am wrong, you can correct me. In non-defence capital expenditure, it has been reduced and not increased, although the claim is that there should be an increase in infrastructure, etc.

He understands that reforms means – in this year's Budget - lowering of small savings' interest rates. They attacked the middle class and the salaried class by hiking the rates of fertiliser, kerosene, LPG, candles, tooth paste, etc. and de-reserving the small industries, thus putting pressure on the States so that they also can initiate anti-people measures, anti-peasant or anti-farmer measures and anti-working class measures. The financial markets have been opened up and it will have disastrous consequences.

I shall conclude with one warning to this Government, by saying what is happening in the capital market. I know that the Cabinet has considered some amendments to the SEBI Act, with the OCB route or the Mauritius route. Time and again, we have drawn the attention of this Government as to how this route is destabilising our capital market which has disastrous consequences waiting for us. I want to know from this Government. I am not mentioning any particular company or any particular OCB route or anything like that. I want to know who is the regulator? Is it the Reserve Bank of India? Is it the Department of Company Affairs? Is it the Coordinating Body? Is it the SEBI? Who is controlling it till today? I have no answer. The hon. Minister owes it to the House.

With these words, I oppose this Budget lock, stock and barrel.

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting the Budget for 2002-2003.

First of all, I have to say that the rate of inflation has come down substantially which is below two per cent, which has never happened, and also the reserves have gone up, which is more than 50 billion dollars.

This is the greatest achievement. I feel that you still have to improve a lot in other sectors. In every meeting where we meet, we discuss that the Government should give a lot of emphasis on agricultural growth and GDP. The growth of this country is dependent only on the growth of agriculture. Agriculture is the most basic thing for us.

In the field of agriculture, you have given substantial amount of support by allowing free movement of agricultural products, liberalising export restrictions and also removing restrictions on MMP, that is the milk and milk products. This is a good sign. But today, as Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar and other Members have mentioned, our agricultural production must go up. If you

want to have 3.5 per cent to 4 per cent agricultural growth, you need to put in a lot more additional hard work. Today, we have surplus in rice, wheat and sugar but still we have to increase the productivity.

We are still importing a lot of edible oils. The import of edible oil has to come down substantially. The production of edible oil should also go up in the country so that we are able to reduce the dependence on the import of edible oil. We should give more thrust to it.

For the last few years the Government has taken a lot of interest on development. You have increased the warehouse capacity. That was the main problem. You have also provided increased support for cold storage facilities. These are very essential for us. While the production has gone up, we have to proportionately develop these facilities in order to see that wastage is not much.

I felt bad when the FCI has said that it wants to slowly withdraw from the area of food procurement. This according to me, is the biggest danger for us, especially for the agricultural production because it is the FCI which knows the production pattern of the whole country State-by-State. It can coordinate better because it knows which State is having the surplus and which State is producing less. So, I think that the FCI has to do this job in order to see that the agricultural production is sustained and brings substantial returns. It should also see that they get the remunerative price otherwise it will again affect the agricultural production.

As we have discussed earlier, the food processing industry requires more attention. We find that if the agricultural production comes down, prices go up very high. That is why I say that production is very important. Recently, in Karnataka we have seen that the prices of tomatoes came down to less than a Rupee and within four month the price went up to more than Rs. 20. This is because the food processing industry is lagging in various other facilities that it requires urgently. The same is true of the vegetables, fruits and other agricultural products. We have to develop this industry.

When we talk of agriculture, agricultural resources should also be developed. A number of people are finding it difficult to survive with small holdings because of the Land Ceiling laws. As a result, a number of them have shifted to fishery, milk production and poultry. The Government should give a lot of thrust to all these things. When there is surplus in the country, we have to do two things. Firstly, we try to help them to utilise a part of the surplus production for the purpose of generation of employment potential. We have also to see that the godowns will again be filled with new production.

In rural areas you are making available free supply of rice and other essential commodities. It is a good thing. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has talked about the poverty alleviation. I would say that the poverty alleviation is very important in villages and rural areas.

At the same time further growth of agriculture can be ensured.

I also agree with Shri Rupchand Pal as far as bio-technology is concerned. If you achieve the productivity level of China and other places, still there would be tremendous scope for increase in production with the existing irrigated area. So, agricultural production can be increased substantially by using bio-technology and various agricultural skills.

The Kisan Credit Card scheme that was introduced is also working very well. I feel that the subsidy which is being provided by the developing countries in the WTO regime, has to come down so that we can compete in the export market. Take for example poultry. We can produce cheap and best quality product in this country. As the developing countries give 60 to 70 per cent subsidy, they are able to compete with us. So, if we can give subsidy for something like this, we can also export it. There is a lot of scope for this in the export market. More than 60 to 70 per cent people who live in rural India should be give an opportunity for development.

As has been pointed out by the Members on the other side, I also feel that the increase in the price of fertilisers should be reconsidered. It is the agriculture based industries where fertilisers should be used in a balanced way. If the nitrogen subsidy is the problem, let us give other subsidies for other products so that they can use other things like phosphatic potash. We should also give scientific support to the farmers and tell them how to utilise the soil condition. Soil analysis and various other scientific assistance can be given. They should be told about scientific approach so that they can produce exportable quality product. Today what is happening is that these people are using indiscriminately the hydro carbon insecticides like DDT, BHC and other things. If they do that, the export market will not accept their product. So, if you want them to produce agricultural products which are exportable, you have to develop these things. If it is necessary you have to give other insecticides at subsidised rate so that the agricultural production is exportable to the international market and we can capture other markets also. But these are basic things which would strengthen the agriculture base.

Sir, repeatedly our hon. Finance Minister has told that agriculture is more important for us and that we have to give support to them. That is why, I am also

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paying more stress on this and telling him the basic things that we require.

As regards milk products, it has shown improvement. Now, we have started to produce cheese, butter and various other things. We can use these products at various levels and it will be very useful for us.

A lot of people, especially the agriculturists are worried about WTO. On this point, I agree with the hon. Finance Minister that the import of agricultural products has come down substantially. It is only the scare that is there. We have enough amount of protective duties and tariff protection. Wherever there is a need, we can also use these protective duties. In the case of sugar, we have already used it and we have stopped import of sugar. But now we have to go in for exports. We have to give enough support for export of agricultural products.

In the case of other agricultural products, even the Kellogs have now come in to produce corn flakes. So many other things can be produced in this country. If we could develop quality and exportable products, we can definitely compete in any market. So, we have a lot of scope for that.

Now, I want to say a few words about rural development. Poverty alleviation is a very important thing. As regards rural development, we require drinking water scheme, road development scheme, etc. The Government has given a lot of support for link roads. But the Government has to implement it on the ground. Already Rs. 5000 crore have been allotted. But so far they have not finalised the procedures and programmes which should be able to come up so that people could realise the importance of link roads that you are planning to develop.

In the case of rural development, we also need a lot of support for schemes like DWCRA which is a very good scheme. This scheme is working very well in Andhra Pradesh. A number of women in the rural areas have come out with a lot of products under this scheme.

In a number of rural areas ladies have come out with various products in what is known as 'Self Help Groups'. In Andhra Pradesh alone about sixty lakh ladies are there in these 'Self Help Groups'. They have already deposited in the banks more than Rs. 900 crore. They are really progressing well and this is going a long way in the poverty alleviation of those areas. We are also giving money from the MPLADS for the construction of buildings under DWCRA. Our hon. Chief Minister also suggested the construction of more buildings where they can exhibit their products, hold meetings and conduct training programmes and a host of other things can also be done in those buildings. That is how they are really coming up very well.

At this juncture I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the unanimous request of all the MPs. They want additional amount under MPLADS. You may make it conditional that they should use it only in the rural areas and in some parts of the urban areas, so that this additional amount goes only towards poverty alleviation. We have brought this matter to your notice a number of times. I would request you to see that somehow these poverty alleviation schemes are implemented. I have found in a number of places, wherever MPLADS funds also have been utilised, it has made a substantial difference. In fact, this fund is being utilised for the purpose of constructing school buildings, community halls in very remote places also. Drinking water schemes, construction of roads and so many developmental activities are taking place in hitherto unheard of places also. Once you know for yourself the progress made under this scheme, I am sure you will give a lot of support to it.

When I talk about rural areas, agriculture is a part of it and management of water resources is connected to agriculture. I am happy that this year the allocation for irrigation projects has gone up by Rs. 800 crore, which is substantial. We would like to see that with this increase, there would be a marked improvement in the various hydel schemes. During floods we experience a lot of destruction. Fresh water flows into the sea and we face a lot of scarcity of drinking water as well as water for agriculture. You have to take up management of flood water schemes. If you do not have enough resources for this, you can approach some multinationals who may be interested to put up these projects so that the sub-soil water position will improve and the total water resources position will also improve.

In view of the fact that we are subjected to various kinds of pollution, many of your schemes will have to be agriculture oriented and rural area oriented. If you take up more and more power generation projects, you can minimise the damage caused by floods. In fact, once you are able to take care of the floods, allocation for calamity fund will also be reduced to a great extent. Not only that, it will also benefit the country in the long run.

In the case of agriculture I would also like to emphasise that seed development is a very important aspect. I will go a long way in improving agricultural productivity. In the export oriented sector we find that textiles is the biggest exporter in this country. Our competitor is China, as somebody has said. More than Rs. 40,000 crore is coming from the export of textiles alone. You have to see how the excise duty imposed on the textile products is affecting the people. I have got

reports from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and a number of other States that this is affecting the people and they want it to be reconsidered.

In the case of granite industry also, more than 500 units have been closed down after the recent hike in the excise duty. We must have gone about it on the basis of some studies. You may please reconsider the hike in the duty here also. Generally, the industry people are scared about dumping from outside. We have an excellent mechanism called anti-dumping. You can immediately take one measure on the lines of the safeguard duty. If you put the safeguard duty for 90 days, by that time the anti-dumping system can be put into operation.

In the case of FDI you have constituted a Committee in which they are able to take quick decisions. Many people say that in China people are able to decide FDIs one way or the other within one or two months.

Here, when the project comes up, nobody can say as to how much time it will take. But after the FDI Committee is put into operation, they will be able to say quickly and people will be able to decide as to what is going to happen. That is one thing that we require here also. Anti-dumping and safeguard duties are also required.

Coming to the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, under DWCRA, ladies have already been sanctioned more than 40 lakh gas connections. We call it *deepam*. Now, this year, it is going to be another 35 lakh connections. It is not a luxury there. These gas connections are for domestic purpose. It is the common and the lowest level people are using it. That is why, the other day, we have represented to you that the price should be rolled back to the old price and the same applies to kerosene also. It is because the poorest people of rural areas are using them. Both kerosene and gas prices must be rolled back. In the case of petrol, you have already reduced it by 50 paise. There, probably, people have not asked for any reduction. You can keep the price fixed for petrol but see that the prices of kerosene and gas are reduced for the sake of the people in rural areas and for poverty alleviation.

Coming back to taxation, I have two suggestions to make. In the case of taxation prospects, savings are coming down. Right from 27 per cent today, it has come down to 22 per cent. We have to improve the savings in order to implement our projects and for various developments in this area. On the other hand, you have levied 5 per cent extra tax with the result, salaried people are going to suffer now. Salaried people are straightforward people. The non-salaried people are spending lakhs of rupees in marriages and are not paying taxes. We are also widening the tax base by one-sixth. It has ensured the source of revenue but it has to increase. Even today also, 2.5 per cent people are paying tax. That means out of 100 crore people, only 2.5 crore people are paying tax. At least, if you are able to bring ten crore people under the tax net by various methods and different techniques, then revenue will increase substantially.

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): What are the various methods by which this can be done? Please enlighten us on that.

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH: We can also suggest. But a committee can go into that and they will be able to give various recommendations on that point. I feel that we have to take a particular aspect into consideration and widening of tax base by one-sixth will also be improved substantially. But we have to take into consideration other sectors also.

Now, take the case of stock markets. We have to try and cultivate people's habit to invest in the stock markets. Earlier, they were all investing in gold or something else which is non-productive. So, our idea of going for this is that our people should go into productive-oriented investment. If this sort of a calamity occurs in the stock markets, that will create a lot of confusion in he minds of people. That is why, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take some serious steps in this regard and see that stock markets are stabilised. It should be supported with different methods. Earlier, you have also promised that our base is irreversible. People believe it but for the last two years, you have imposed some sort of a surcharge and other things. That is not a problem. But this time also, you have put 5 per cent surcharge for various things which is also okay. But again, you have put tax on dividends. Earlier, you have said that you are not going to tax dividends. You have to reconsider that and see how you will be able to do it.

There are a number of issues in which we want to draw your attention. The other day, Governor of Reserve Bank said that we expect 6 to 6.5 per cent growth rate next year. We have planned to attain at least 10 per cent of growth. Even if we are able to reach 6 to 6.5 per cent by whatever method, it will be a great achievement for us. This is a very important issue which I feel that we have to do some exercise.

Leaving others, a substantial amount of allocation of funds for various sectors is gong for non-productive areas

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like paying interest on borrowings and repayment of interests. Defence expenditure which is of Rs. 65,000 crore and the amount earmarked for salaries and wages, we cannot reduce immediately now. Keeping all these into consideration, we have to see how to increase allocation to various sectors.

There are two items in the small scale sector on which I would like to draw your attention.

With the amount of work that we have done, we have not been able to improve the small scale industries. We have to see how we improve them. As far as a sickness of industries is concerned, though we say that we have BIFR, it is not enough. Thousands of crores of rupees have been blocked in these industries by way of equipment etc. So far, we have not been able to come out with any successful proposal to remove sickness. We can think of amalgamations and other things. We have to see what are the items we can support. We have to see where our strength lies. In the case of gold, we saw what happened. The duty has come down and it has been liberalised. Gold jewallary has become one of the biggest profitable industries for India. We are able to give a lot of employment and we are getting good export market in the case of gold jewellery.

We are developing software market. We should see in which areas we can do well. We have to see where our strength lies. Subject other things, we believe that cement and steel industries, which are basic industries, will be able to give push, the economy can recover and it can come out of recess.

I have given a Report on North-East. We have to improve the employment opportunities in North-East areas so that we can reduce insurgency in that State. If we go into all these aspects, probably we will be able to strengthen our economy and we can improve it.

With these few words, I support the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, We are having a discussion on the budget for the year 2002-2003. So far as Shri Yashwant Sinha is concerned, I have been acquainted to him since a long time. He has many traint in his character and also possesses unprecedented capacity to mislead the people of the country...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: About how many more traits are you going to appreciate?

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East): Neither me nor he was aware of it.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Somaiya ji, you have spent lesser time than I have.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the budget whether it is Government budget or family budget, it is not merely an accounts of income and expenditure. Rather it contains satisfaction of the past, the happiness of present and prosperity for the future. I do not want to go into the datas. Ours is an agriculture based country. So long as agriculture and traditional cottage industries are not provided adequate protection. We can not control the poverty, helplessness and compulsion in the country like India. This time the budget of the country is four lac ten thousand rupees.

The main point is that like the previous years the non-plan expenditure is Rs. 297 lac crore and plan expenditure is Rs. 1.73 lakh crore. The most concise and practical point is that the Government will spend Rs. 3 on this administrative rigmarole just to save Rs. 1 Yashwant ji, this is my humble request to you to cut down this non-plan expenditure with firmness. If all this rigmarole and extravagance are not reigned in, we are not going to get any good results.

As far as agriculture is concerned, you have stated in your budget speech that it will be difficult for the government to continue with minimum support price system. On the one hand, there is no adequate arrangement for storage of produce of the farmers and you propose not to give minimum support price on the other. In such a situation, the middlemen will really fleece the farmers. You are very well aware of the fact that the support price of wheat has gone up seven times higher and production cost has gone up 15 times since 1971. There is no balance between support price and production. In our country, the agricultural products are piled up and main reason for this is that there is no arrangement for the storage of produce of farmers. Besides, our agricultural products are neither sold in our own country nor abroad. Its main reason lies in the fact that the production cost is higher. Therefore I think that the announcement that it is going to be difficult for the government to continue minimum support price, must be opposed at every cost.

In your budget speech, emphasis has been laid on irrigation. But there is no mention irrigation in the development infrastructure present in our country only 36% land is irrigated and rest of land remains un-irrigated. But by and large it depends upon the nature if it rains, well, there will be good crop otherwise I there will be nothing but a bad crop. So long as no adequate arrangements are made for irrigation, the farmers can

not be prosperous. Previously, Yashwant Sinha had formulated a programme of accelerated irrigation and two thousand crore had been provided for this programme. Now this time in the budget speech of finance minister Rs. 2800 Crore has been proposed for irrigation. But what is the reality? The reality is that if the on going projects are taken up earnestly, Rs. 82 thousand crore will be needed to complete the irrigation projects. Every body knows that whatever fund is required, is not going to be allocated, which will result in the lack of adequate arrangement for irrigation. In such a situation, the farmers can not live prosperously at any cost. There is no proper arrangement for storage of water in our country.

We are able to utilise not more than 50% water of major rivers of the country. The rest of the water remains unutilized. Therefore, this is my request to you that proper attention should be given to irrigation. If we do not pay attention to irrigation, the condition of farmers is likely to be deteriorated in future and then you will have to face resentment of the farmers.

This is what the government had admitted in this very House. I have figures with me that manure is costly in India in comparison to World market. We are having figures from 1997 till date. If you provide costly manure, electricity, seeds and diesel to the farmers, how can their condition ameliorate? The chemical fertilizer is much costly and the main reason behind is that the fuel used in making chemical fertilizer is much costlier. Therefore, we will have to pay heed to this problem as well.

Just now our colleagues had pointed our the manner in which the price of cooking gas and kerosene oil were hiked and with what cleverness, the price of cooking gas were reduced to half therefore. Today is it not proper to put burden on the consumer to such an extent. On 9 January, 2001 an ordinance was issued with much cleverness, thereby increasing excise duty on oil i.e. 32% to 90% hike on petrol, 16%-20% excise duty on diesel till March. In this way, Government collected somewhere 1500 - 2000 crore rupee. Again the hike was roll backed as you knew, the House was not going to approve it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I want to tell the Government that last year in the President's Address and in Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's speech from Lal Quila, it was said that the Government will provide jobs to ten crore people in the coming ten years. It was mentioned in the President's Address that the Government will provide jobs to one crore people every year. But nothing of this sort has been mentioned in this year's President's Address. Yashwant Sinhaji, if jobs are not given to the unemployed persons who are present in big number in the country then the situation will deteriorate further. If you try to find out the root cause of tension prevailing in our country and the deteriorating law and order situation it is none other than unemployment. I can not advocate for violence in the country of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Lohia and Jai Prakash Narayanji but I beg your pardon in saying that after receiving education and higher degrees if the youth of the country would not get job then they would take to violence and nobody would be to able to stop them. Therefore this issue should be taken up very seriously.

The number of persons seeking employment is increasing by 2.24 percent while the opportunities of employment have increased by one percent only. The Government have ruined the country in the name of economic liberalization. The Government have to think over this problem and make sincere efforts in this direction. The traditional and cottage industries of India have been ruined due to globalisation and economic liberalization.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi has recently said that education will be made a fundamental right and it will be made compulsory for children between 6 to 14 years and it was indicated that parents will be compelled to send their children to school. I would like to submit that 900 crore rupees have been provided for this purpose whereas according to the estimates 14000 crore rupees are required. As per the present scenario 18000 crore rupees should be provided for this purpose. We talk about making education a fundamental right but have we ever though as to why the children do not go to school and what is the financial status of their family? Whether the head of the family has got a job of some kind. How can children to go school? I was on a tour to my constituency recently. A seven year old child was feeding a child of 6-7 months. I asked him that why does not he go to school, he replied that he can not do so because his parents work in the fields and as no one else is there to look after the kid, he has to take care of him. Until he grows up, he would not be able to go to school. How can parents send their children to school why they are facing financial crunch?

We have formulated labour laws. We talk about putting a ban on child labour. I have also served as Labour Minister. I can not comprehend how to stop children from going to work? There is a family which includes an aged person of 80 years, an ailing mother and an 8 years old child. If the child does not work no one will get food in that family. The most important question is what are the circumstances that compel them to work and prevent them from going to school. Things would not solve unless we ponder over this problem.

Yashwant Sinhaji, banks have to recover 63000 crore rupees of loan from people and last time in your speech you had told us about the constitution of a tribunal which

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

has settled 187.00 cases. I think this was the situation till September, 2001. Out of the outstanding 63000 crore rupees, only 3527 crore rupees were recovered. If the Government's money will not be protected what will be the financial position of the Government. Rich and powerful people owe lakhs and crores of rupees to the banks and the poor farmers of the villages who take money for cottage industry or small scale industry are sent to tehsil jail if they fail to repay 3000 or 2000 rupees.

10 per cent more is charged in tehsil and the farmer has to face problems and go to jail for 14 days also. Strong action should also be taken to recover outstanding money from rich people. You are not strict in this regard. Unless stringent action is taken against these people this money would not be recovered. Unless you recover money from them and spent it on villages and poor persons, the country would not make progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I want to state that primary health service is in a very bad condition in our country. I do not know about other states. Primary health centres were set up in 1972 in Uttar Pradesh. At that time population of one block would have been 50,000 but now it has increased. The annual budget for these primary health centres is 12,000 rupees. The salaries of the technicians, nurses and doctors of these primary health centres amount to 3 lakh rupees per month.

There is an urgent need to make reforms in the Primary Health Centres. In fact the poor is suffering from both sides. Medicines are not available in the Primary Health Centres and poor is not in a position to get himself treated in Escort and Apollo hospitals. Health services have become costly. There is a need that the health services should be made better. You know that majority of the people come to All India Institute of Medical Sciences for treatment. Hon. Yashwant Sinha Ji, Rs. 100 crore were allocated to AIIMS in the last year Budget. But this year Rs. 105 crore have been allocated to AIIMS. People from various corners of the country and also from rural areas come to AIIMS for treatment. Their treatment goes on for months. They get dates for getting themselves admitted in the hospital but they can not get admitted. There is heavy rush of patients in AIIMS as I have said that lakhs of people come to AIIMS for treatment. Therefore, there is a need to pay more attention to this institute while allocating budget. The reason is that after getting local treatment a rural people goes to AIIMS only for further treatment.

Lastly, I would like to make a submission to the Finance Minister, Shri Yashwant Sinhaji about the problem of unemployment. Uttar Pradesh Assembly elections have been concluded recently. During U.P. elections, our party in its election manifesto had promised that unemployment allowance would be paid to unemployed. People constantly asked the President and the leader of our party in the House, Hon. Mulayam Singh Ji that from where you will pay the unemployment allowance? Last time there were hundred ministers in the BJP Government and if we include the Chairmen also, these VIPs number around 200-250. I do not know the exact figure.

This is sheer wastage and squandering of public money and if we succeed in checking this extra expenditure only then we can come in a position to do justice to our unemployed. Yashwant Ji, the budget of the Government is meaningless if the Government cannot take meaningful initiative to do justice to workers and to protect the traditional industries. This budget is anti-people. Therefore, I condemn it and with these words I conclude.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, You are from Maharashtra. So, you will understand the phrase with which I am going to express my views...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga): Please be kind enough to explain.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: I will explain.

[Translation]

There is a phrase in Marathi - "Nindak Kache Ghar Have Sejari," it means that slanderer should live in the neighbourhood.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Therefore, you are in the neighbourhood of Shri Yashwant Ji....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: The Minister should not be praised too much, you will not get additional benefit of it....*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: He may praise the hon. Minister in the House but he criticises him outside the House....*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (Aligarh): An eighty years old man has an eight year old son. I was thinking how we could have a son of eight years....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that if there are so good neighbours and they slander us then the treasury bench remains aware. Our friends and the hon. Members of opposition benches have expressed these views. I give an example in this context— a student, after completing his education, went to his

teacher. The student told the teacher, "Sir, I have completed my education. I would like to go to the village" and then he went to the village. After going there, he put a beautiful picture below the tree on the cross roads. He also put a black chalk below the picture and wrote there "If you see any error, lacuna or evil in the picture, please mark it on the picture." Next day he reached there and found that the whole picture was black. Someone found that the nose was not good. Other found that the ear was not good, the fingers are not equal. The student went to his teacher and told him, respectfully that he did not know anything. The teacher told him to go back there. The student again went there and put the same picture, red chalk there and wrote that if you see any goodness in the picture please mark it on the picture. Second day the whole picture was found red. Someone found that the nose was very good. Other found that the leg was more beautiful. I mean to say that there is difference in vision. Majority of the hon. Members think that the whole budget is black. But there should be a vision to see.

Just now my senior colleague, Sumanjee was speaking that there is the NPA worth Rs. 57 thousand crores, Shri Yashwantjee has given money to influential people and he is not recovering that amount from them. Had he gone in some more depth, he would have found the NPA was in respect of which period and when the bank had extended this loan.

18.00 hrs.

Had I been in his place I would have said that if installments of the loan is not paid for three to five years, it becomes NPA. It means, when you extended loans to big capitalists then that created this NPA.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will have to take the consent of the House. There are so many speakers. So, the time will have to be extended. Should we extend the time up to eight o'clock?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We extend the time of the House by two hours. Time is extended up to eight o'clock. There are about 15 more speakers.

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Mani Shankar Aiyar was saying that the hon'ble Prime Minister initiated the Gram Sadak Yojana and citing the example of local committee, he was saying that the Standing Committee for Rural and Urban Development, estimated that Rs. One lac fifty-three thousand crore would be required for completing, constructing the rural roads and he was asking as to how much fund the hon'ble finance Minister would provide for this. I did not interrupt at that time. I was to ask whether he was saying this with pride or terming it as a matter of shame. It has been 55 years since the country gained independence and out of that for 46 years there had been their government or the governments with their support. Our government has just completed four years. For the roads to be completed with Rs. One lac fifty three thousand crores, they should have felt ashamed. In fact, I was about to say that there should be a vision to look at a thing. Had there been a vision to look at properly it would have been said that.

[English]

In 20 years, it is for the first time, inflation is not only 1.16 percent but also it is stable almost for one year.

[Translation]

The government of the NDA was formed in the year 1998. At that time, the rate of inflation was a little more than 8 percent.

[English]

In 1991, it was how much? It was double digit inflation.

[Translation]

However, no one referred to it. No one said that the food production went upto 60 million tonne.

[English]

Two years back, we had 34 billion American dollars. Then, it went upto 43 billion dollars last years. This year it has crossed to 50 billion dollars.

[Translation]

Is it not the progress? What will you call it?

[English]

The rupee depreciation is less than 2 per cent.

[Translation]

Whether the value of rupee is depreciating. Whether this has not happened over a period of 10 years? Ten-Fifteen years back, one rupee valued at Rs. 16, so there

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

should be a vision to look at. Today, the government have made efforts to give due importance to the common farmer. It appeared to me that the leaders of the 100 crore farmers will appreciate it. Tell me who has made available this agriculture credit amounting to 64 thousand crores through the financial institutions and banks.

[English]

It was less than 44,000 crore just five years back. This year our target is 75,000 crore.

[Translation]

The Kisan Credit Card Scheme is meant for common farmers, marginal farmers, it is not for big farmers.

[English]

When it was started jut two years back, it was started with 46 lakhs and this year it has crossed two crores.

[Translation]

It is meant for whom? It is for the farmers only. What we have not given to the farmers? The various schemes like storing the produce of the farmers in the cold-storage and providing 2500 crores for Agriculture Insurance Corporation in order to promote crop insurance have been formulated by this government only.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, this is the vision to look at things.

[English]

Today what is the global economy? My friend, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, was comparing India with four years, five years or 10 years back to called leaders and all these things. He could have compared Indian economy, Indian growth with the global economy.

[Translation]

Today, there is recession all over the world all know the situations prevailing today in the world.

[English]

Germany's growth was just 0.6 per cent in 2001. In U.S.A., it was 1.1 per cent while in Japan, it was 0.4 percent. But in India, this year we have crossed 5.4 percent growth.

[Translation]

This can be done. It should have been more rapid. It would be further accelerated if the economy is growth oriented that will benefit all.

[English]

I too agree with that.

[Translation]

The agricultural growth is going to be negative.

[English]

Whether it is agriculture, whether it is infrastructure, whether it is roadways or whether it is power.

[Translation]

Today you invest in them and tomorrow only production and growth will take place, this is not possible. For this, a long-term industrial policy, agriculture policy, finance policy for 5 years, 10 years and 20 years is required. After the coming of our government into power, agricultural growth of 4.5 per cent was achieved. The reason is that during the last two years, credit cards were issued to the farmers and the amount of loan to the common farmers was increased.

[English]

That is why the growth in agriculture has crossed 4.5 percent.

[Translation]

The rural people are going to get an amount of 10 thousand crores rupees more this year.

[English]

The net income would go up by 10,000 crore and this would straight away go to the economy.

[Translation]

Hence, the money would go to the consumer. Thereafter, he is putting it in the economy.

[English]

This year we have read that the RBI has also now projected that our total industrial growth would be around 6.5 percent. It is not only the RBI that has given this projection the World Bank has also given the same projection.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: The condition of farmers is being described here from a chartered Accountant's point of view which is far from the reality.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: I have already started that our thinking should be in right direction. Everything looks yellow to a jaundiced eye.

Globalisation, WTO, Industrialisation, libersalistion are the issue being discussed in detail. Whenever such issues are raised they are discussed. You may certainly discuss it. We have never made any complaints.

[English]

Who signed the WTO agreement and the agreements on globalisation and liberalisation?

[Translation]

Mr. Manmohan Singh or Congress Government have signed the WTO agreement. Thereafter, United Democratic Front Government took it forward.

[English]

All right, there may be compulsions.

[Translation]

But did you ever think what will be outcome of such remarks and counter remarks? And we not putting a challenge before the society by doing so? If WTO is there, let it be, it is a fact.

[English]

Now, nobody can change it, so we have to accept it as a challenge and repeat it as an opportunity.

[Translation]

What is the condition of States be they run by any party. They say something else here and speak differently when they are in their States. It can be seen in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Karnataka.

[English]

Where the Chief Ministers are talking and debating about liberalisation, globalisation and opening up.

[Translation]

Why is dual policy being followed? Are you benefiting the country by doing this? They have signed the WTO but the Prime Minister and Finance Minister have never said anything about it. I would like to be given an example. I would like to thank the honourable Finance Minister for rationalisation of excise duty. There is an extensive discussion on middle and salaried class. I have seen the advertisements of Hindustan Lever, Colgate and other companies. He said that after implementation of this budget from 1 March, the excise duty was reduced. Prices of every item including soap, shampoo have been reduced from one rupee to seven rupees. Prices of tea have also come down.

[English]

It has been brought down to Rs. 1 per Kg.

18.09 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

[Translation]

Mr. Mani Shankar was telling about Highways.

The dream to connect four metroes remained a dream for the people till today, who has conceived this idea of National Highway? You did not even think about it. We are fulfilling this dream. The seven crore thousand rupees project is likely to be completed in December, 2004. It is likely to be completed by 31 December. Infact there are merits and demerits both of liberalisation. Today interest rate is coming down. People belonging to certain section are going to loose by it. I would request the... Finance Minister to make provisions for savings by the senior citizen and salaried class because this is the culture of Indians to save money. Western culture believes in the system of credit card. They spend first and earn thereafter. But our culture is to save. We save money not for us but for children and generation to come.

[English]

So, we must give incentives to saving culture.

[Translation]

But at the same time I would like to say whether middle class do get less benefits when it comes to interest rate they used to purchase many items including TV at higher installments. I also took loan.

[English]

You think about this. What was the interest rate fours years back? We were paying more than four percent. In 1994-95 we have also purchased television sets on hire purchase or installment schemes. We have purchased houses by taking loans. The interest rate was 20 percent.

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

[Translation]

Today it is less. Both would be benefited by reducing the interest rate to 13 percent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to be hounrable Finance Minister for reducing the excise duty on Anti-AIDS medicines. As far as foreign exchange reserve is concerned, I would like to explain the figures of Indian rupees which, I have.

[English]

As on 11.3.1999 We had a foreign exchange reserve of Rs. 1,55,000 crore; as on 31.3.2000 it was Rs. 1,84,000 crore; as on 31.3.2001 it was Rs. 2,04,000 crore and as on 31.3.2002 it was Rs. 2,41,000 crore.

[Translation]

I have read out all the figures relating to period since Hon. Yashwant Sinha became the Finance Minister when he took oath as a Finance Minister, foreign exchange reserve was almost negligible. This reserve which was to the tune of Rs. One lakh 56 thousand crore went up to Rs. Two lakh 41 thousand crore. Hon. Finance Minister has made an effort to achieve economy growth by presenting a good budget. I would like to put forth some suggestions to him. He has laid much stress on infrastructure in power sector.

[English]

The core sector growth has made a signal recovery.

[Translation]

The recession which was prevailing in core sector due to globalization last year.

[English]

This year petroleum thing which was going up at 6.5 per cent has started growing at 10.1 per cent. The coal industry has shown growth from 12.7 to 5.2 per cent. The overall growth was from 1.6 per cent in January-February, 2002 which has gone up to 5.9 per cent.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Finance Minister has reduced the rate of L.P.G. In this context, I would like to say that it definitely stands to benefit in competition as we saw in the case of Communication. Shri Dasmunsi has stated in his speech many a times that there is corruption in communications. These people are selling the country, this and that...I want to ask him whether the rural people are not getting benefit. Have the rate of ISD, STD and Internet not been reduced thereafter? Three years ago, call charges per minute was Rs. 80 for Delhi-Mumbai, which has now come down to Rs. 9 per minute. Earlier, the worker hailing from U.P. could not afford to talk on telephone to their family members there due to higher call rates but today, they are finding it convenient due to lowering of call rates.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to submit that Finance Minister has charged liberally on petrol project and this process should continue, that is, the subsidy should be reduced in a phased manner.

[English]

Everybody has appreciate it.

[Translation]

You have observed that the rates of petrol has been reduced of Rs. 1 per litre and the Diesel by 50 paisa per litre. The same has been done in communication sector. You will notice that the rates of petrol may be reduced further by Rs. 4-5 in next two years. The people show such efficiency due to competition. But I would like to draw the attention of Finance Minister to the fact that

[English]

when we are opening various sectors, when we are going for liberalization, we must be cautious about foreign investment.

[Translation]

The proposals relating to FDI and FII put forward by you are very risky.

[English]

The FII and lobbyists will certainly try to approach various parties and leaders and various industries.

[Translation]

You should open these sectors for FDI. It is a Government policy that communication, Insurance, Finance and Defence sectors should be opened for FDI. But there are many countries such as China and America where these sectors have not been opened for FDI.

[English]

There are many segments where more than 40 per cent FDI is not allowed.

FII is part of FDI. We cannot deviate.

[Translation]

The lobbyists will approach you and would tell you as to what is the necessity of FDI here. If you fix 49 per cent FDI and the company 25 percent more share are vested with FII by availing that much loan from them then it will certainly become a foreign company. Therefore, I want to request you that we will have to keep this in mind while opening these sectors for FDI.

At the same time, I want to say that you have implemented a new buy-back policy. As you have initiated it with good intention, it will definitely push the capital market. But this has been the experience that multi-nationals are misusing this buy-back policy.

[English]

Twenty-five multi-nationals have applied with Bombay Stock Exchange and they want to get de-listed.

[Translation]

What will happen ultimately? The Cadbury company will manufacture Chocolate here and we and our children will eat the chocolate, but the profit, will go to the shareholders placed in London.

[English]

It is a risky path, that is why, I would request the Government to re-think.

[Translation]

The manner in which you have started buy-back policy,

[English]

In China and many other countries, 26 per cent domestic investment is compulsory.

[Translation]

Recently Hindustan Lever has announced to fix FII upto 49 per cent. In such a situation, what will the small investors get? This is a good think that you have created a small investors protection fund.

[English]

I certainly appreciate it. It is for the first time that it has happened in India.

[Translation]

I appreciate that you have announced to create enact a small investors protection Act. However there are certain things which must be kept in mind. I would like to tell one more thing that.

[English]

The role of the financial institutions and the nominee Directors. The Government may belong to anybody; the Government may belong to any party and it may be the Government in any area — it may be the Government of Maharashtra, Gujarat or India — but the role of financial institutions and the role of the nominee Directors of various Governments should be discussed one time.

[Translation]

As to the manner in which they are playing their role, regardless of their role as FII, LIC, IDBI.

I had drawn the attention of the Government towards the back door take-over of Larsen and Tubro in the December last. How L & T and U.T.I. played their role.

[English]

Are they not accountable to Parliament? Are they not accountable to the common man?

[Translation]

If they will try to sell the company through the back door in collaboration with the businessmen, ICICI and ICICI Bank are being merged, what is their swap ratio.

[English]

The 34 percent holding of the financial institutions will go down to 17 percent and nobody is questioning it.

[Translation]

I would like to beseech you that the role of the nominee director should be checked. At the same time, SEBI made a take-over committee code four years back but they are not announcing it, not finalising it and that's why these works are being done through the backdoor. I want to submit as said while speaking abut buy-back that on one side good-multinational companies are issuing delisting and reducing their buy-back and on the other

[Shri Kirit Somaiya]

side the good Indian companies are dictating their issues in foreign by investing A.D.R. and G.D.R. But as a result of this there is a likelihood of a vacuum being created in the Indian market.

I want to make a submission before you that you are giving much encouragement to the I.T. industries in India and due to that I.T. has gained momentum not only in India but all over India.

[English]

We must take care of one more industry where India has got tremendous scope and that is pharmaceutical industry.

[Translation]

I would like to give the example of the AIDS medicine. The medicine of AIDS which is manufactured in India costs Rs. 3500 per customer per month. The excise duty on this medicine has been reduced by 16 per cent. Now it costs Rs. 700 cheaper. Same medicine costs Rs. 75000 in America and England.

[English]

Indian pharmaceutical companies have got this much scope.

[Translation]

So, we should focus on I.T., but while focussing on I.T., the pharmaceutical companies have got wide scope in India. Cipla, Ranbaxy etc. are competing with one another in India. I do not intend to mention the few requests that have been made by the pharmaceutical companies. But the person who wants to do research, should be encouraged.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw attention towards one more thing. The way tax slabs have been kept static is praise worthy. But simultaneously there is need to focus more on such companies which are indulging in tax evasion. It is quite evident that how the OCB misused the Mauritius route, 700 OCB were registered through Mauritius and they tried to wreck the economy of entire country.

[English]

What is the definition of OCBs? According to the definition, an OCB must have 60 percent shareholding by an Indian origin person or an NRI.

[Translation]

The definition that has been made, Yashwant Sinhaji has not made, that but whosoever made it four five years back, probably did not keep in mind.

[English]

You know how the unscrupulous promoters have abused this provision that 60 per cent shareholding must belong to an Indian origin person.

[Translation]

How much they kept the paid up capital 2 dollar, and they made OCB in 2 dollar and there are 700 companies. I have got the details. The capital that they have got in Mauritius, there 155 OCBs have been registered in one room. It means that you have closed the OCB route but simultaneously I would like to make a submission to you that the way Indian companies are using tax haven there, opening out their subsidies in causing losses to the Indian owned companies in the sense that they are forced to pay more tax and for that we should try to plug that thing also. I would like to thank you, I have read a statement of yours. As you re-enforced the dividend tax. There can be two opinions regarding that. One opinion was that.

[English]

Why have we started it once again?

[Translation]

But there should be efforts made for understanding the assumption that the promoters of the Indian companies which are totally in the 30 plus slab, which are compelled to pay 30 percent tax, had to pay just 10 percent tax due to dividend distribution tax. The promoters whose

[English]

dividend income is more than Rs. 500 crore or Rs. 100 crore, why should they be given 20 percent tax benefit?

18.21hrs.

(DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *In the Chair*)

[Translation]

For this, I appreciate you and you have announced that small investor will not be required to attach TDS certificate every year. I request you to clarify it more because it is good for small honest tax payers. You have

also referred to Capital Market reforms. You have given your support to the small investors of Unit Trust and the Union Government have given its approval to the NAV which has become less. You have also made a provision in regard to the deficit in U.S.-64, for which I am grateful to you. But I would also like to submit that it has been discussed several times in the House during the last 10-20 years that some unscrupulous promoters corporates in connivance with some officers have used UTI and financial institutions for their own and every time it is suggested that

[English]

UTI must be made independent. UTI Act must be amended.

[Translation]

You have made an announcement to this effect, I welcome it and do believe that this at least you will amend the UTI Act thereby making it similar to other mutual funds. But I would like to request that the monthly income programme of UTI,

[English]

there are more than one crore investors. They are also middle class, salaried class persons

[Translation]

and the NAV of MPI is Seven-Eight rupees. It is assured return scheme. I would like to request you to help these people in the same manner as you have done for the people having US-64. In the end, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I just want to say that this must have created bitterness among some people and hurt the feelings of others but Hon'ble Finance Ministerji has been sagacious. He has tried to bring clearity by taking forward total reforms and also tried to protect small and common man and maintain balance. Therefore, I thank him, congratulate him and I am confident that today this Government has completed four years of their term and when there will be election after two and half years, you will be elected for another five years and I am convinced that the outcome of the new direction given to budget will appear at that time. Mani Shankarji was not here, for him, I recapitulate that I have said a marathi proverb in the beginning that "Nind katche Ghar Have Tejhari" which means that the critics home should be nearby.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as hon'ble Vaiko ji has just congratulated hon'ble Finance Ministerji and hon'ble Atalji that their Government have completed four years, similarly, I congratulate hon'ble Mani Shankar Aiyarji and the Members of Congress that you have also completed four years of sitting in opposition in our Government. I wish that you may discharge your responsibility by sitting in opposition for at least ten years with these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is the fifth General Budget that has been presented by Shri Yashwant Sinha. I would like to congratulate him for his having this opportunity to present the Budget for the fifth time. I have all the five Budget speeches of Shri Sinha with me. If we analyse all these five budgets that have been presented by him, then we would get a clear picture of the BJP and their ideology. This is not a Government for the poor. This is a Government for the multinationals; this is a Government for the interested lobbies and corporate bodies. This is not a Government for the poor and the toiling masses of our country.

Sir, the promises made in the Budgets have not been fulfilled. Only a very few of those promises have been fulfilled and that too those are half-way through. Growth in the industrial, agricultural and in the stock market reflects the economic activities of our country. There has been a slow down in the economic scenario of our country. The grim economic condition is agitating the minds of all sections of our population. But there is no sign of any revival.

Sir, while listening to speech of Shri Kirit Somaiya I was wondering if we are living in a country like India or in some other countries abroad. I was wondering as to whether Shri Kirit Somaiya lives in India or somewhere else. He painted a very rosy economic picture of our country. Even the Finance Minister would not deliver such a speech in this august House. I was astonished when I heard him.

Sir, every speaker from the other side was mentioning about the incident of 11th September and the resultant global recession and about the economic situation as was obtaining in the United States of America. The USA was busy in reviving their economic condition. They have emerged out of that slow down. But still we are talking about economic recession. I acknowledge that there is a global recession. Is that the only reason for the slow down of economic activities? Is that the only reason as to why the situation in our country is so grim in the economic front? The question is whether we would be able to withstand all these challenges and come out of this situation or not. The point is whether Indian economy would be able to stand up to this challenge and be able to offer a prosperous life to the poor and the down-

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

trodden people of our country. That is the challenge before the Government. The question is, has the Government shown the way for it? I would like to know whether this Government has taken up this challenge and what steps does the Government propose to take to improve the living conditions of the poor people who are living in the remotest villages of our country. At the outset I would like to say that the Finance Minister in particular and this Government in general have totally failed in this regard.

Sir, the Budget exercise has become futile because the Budget has failed in attracting either domestic or Foreign Direct Investment for the country. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar has rightly pointed it out and clarified all these aspects.

Sir, the economic scenario will become brighter; our economy will be revived only when foreign direct investment and domestic investment increase. Unfortunately, the Government has not given any priority to this aspect. The growth rate is slow. Such a growth rate will not help a country like India. Shri Kirit Somaiya was painting a very rosy picture of the economy. Even if the Government sleeps away, this growth rate of 5.4 per cent can be achieved by a country. Can India with its great potential, boast of such a growth rate? If the rate had been more than six per cent, one could draw some satisfaction from it. Only a sound growth rate will provide greater employment opportunities, better infrastructure, better availability of goods and services of which the poor and the average citizens of the country are deprived today.

Shri Kirit Somaiya was saying that basic telephone facility is provided all over the country. I would like to refer to a news item which reported Shri Pramod Mahajan, the Minister of Communications, suggesting at a meeting with the basic phone operating companies that the Government might take strong action against them if they did not fulfil their obligation for providing village public telephones. The Minister has set up a special cell to monitor that work. I do not want to go into further details of this. By 2002, these companies were to set up about 98,000 village public telephones. But, they have provided only 639 connections so far. Is this the achievement, Shri Somaiya, that you are boasting of? Is this the picture you want to portray to the entire country? While your own Minister, Shri Pramod Mahajan, is warming the private firms for not fulfilling their obligations, how can you paint a rosy picture of the situation?

Lower growth rate and higher fiscal deficit are the contribution of this Government. The Finance Minister had promised that fiscal deficit will be lowered. Has any step been taken in this regard? He was boasting of an eight per cent growth rate in the Tenth Plan period. How will it be achieved? I would request the hon. Finance Minister to enlighten the House how he is going to achieve eight per cent growth in the Tenth Plan period.

Congress party has always been in favour of economic reforms. It was Congress party which initiated economic reforms. The World over there is change. We cannot live in isolation. We have to change ourselves along with the changing world. We have to reform ourselves. But, reforms, should be carried out with a human face. Those countries which have not followed this principle in the past are suffering now. Certain African and Latin American countries are facing problems because of that. We are in favour of reforms, but the benefits of reforms should go to the poor people of this country. The process of liberalisation should help the poor and the downtrodden people of our country who do not have any say in these matters. They should get their due share. Are they getting their due share in the benefits? That is the question.

I would like to cite a very classic example here. Through para 162 of the Budget speech, in the name of correcting an anomaly, an eight per cent concession was given to the foreign companies. At the outset, I say that this Government is favouring only the foreign companies and multinational corporate bodies. In the Budget speech the Finance Minister mentioned repeatedly that amount of more than Rs. 10,000 crore in the form of outstanding taxes is pending from the corporate houses. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether any step has been initiated by the Department for collecting this huge amount of money from the corporate houses in our country.

On the other hand, the prices of kerosene, LPG, tooth paste, etc. have been increased. Who is using them? In my State, kerosene is being used by common fishermen; they are using it for fishing activities. They are totally hit by this measure. On the one hand, he is giving concession to the foreign companies and on the other hand, he is taxing the poorest of the poor and down-trodden people. The nation needs an explanation from the hon. Finance Minister.

Surcharge of five per cent has been levied on all taxpayers. We are all concerned, of course, about national security. All patriotic citizens of this country will definitely support this measure, to strengthen our national security. At the time when our soldiers are fighting for sovereignty and freedom of our country in our borders, we salute them. But then, the Finance Minister should have levied tax on the people who can pay it. The higher income

groups should have been the targets; if the higher income group is the target, it would have been widely accepted and it would have been widely welcomed. But here, the whole focus is on the common man.

No tax relief has been given to the fixed income groups. Earlier, when the Congress Government was there, we had given concessions and relief to the salaried people and fixed income groups. But the Finance Minister had not given any concessions to salaried and fixed income groups.

About LTC, during the last session also I mentioned about it. What is LTC? It is a privilege for every Government servant to go to his native place and to go from one place to another, in order to propagate the ideals of national integration. With LTC, one could go to his village and meet his relatives. These are the facilities enjoyed by the Government servants, from the 1970s. If I remember correctly, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister has introduced this for travelling to one's native place and also to enable them to have a sense of national integration. But this has been stopped now. I thought that the Finance Minister would restore this facility in his Budget speech. Especially, the Tourism Ministry itself has recommended for the restoration of LTC because with the banning of LTC, the tourism industry has been hit very badly. So, I will request the hon. Minister to consider this, as a token relief to the salaried people in our country.

Coming to industrial recession, much has been talked about this. The steps taken by the Finance Minister had not yielded any significant change in the industrial scenario. Since the last Budget, he was saying that to revive our Indian industries or to revive the industrial sector, a lot of investment would be made in infrastructure, and that a lot of steps would be taken by the Government. So, a lot of Committees were constituted; a lot of reports were made available to the Finance Ministry; but still, industrial recession is there, which is a matter of great concern to us.

At page 163 of the Economic Survey, it says:

> "Industrial slow down is widespread, covering all broad sectors, such as manufacturing, electricity and mining and all end-use-based groups such as capital goods, intermediate goods, consumer goods, durable and non-durable. The slow down in domestic and global demand appear to be the major factors concerning the industrial growth."

There is no strategy planned by the Government to arrest this industrial recession; this is my point. As a result of this, the revenue collection is coming down.

During the last three years, the expected revenue collection was not achieved because of this. The demand for the industrial goods has come down. The inventory is piling up. The purchasing power of the people is also coming down. The unemployment rate is going up in an alarming proportion. What about the promise given by the Prime Minister to create one crore employment opportunities every year? I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister how many employment opportunities were created during the last three to four years.

On the one hand, industrial recession is there and on the other, goods from other countries, especially China and Korea, are being dumped into our market. Time and again, we have asked the Government to invoke the anti-dumping clause. It fell on the deaf ears. As a result the Indian industry is perishing. The small-scale and medium industries, which are the backbone of our Indian economy, are totally destroyed. Retrenchment of workers, VRS, Golden Hand Shake are the order of the day. Under the WTO Agreement, we have to allow more and more import of goods to our country. As a result, the situation is aggravating day-by-day. Employment scenario is grim. More and more people are thrown out of employment. What are the employment opportunities for our youngsters, both educated as well as un-educated? There is no worthwhile policy to meet these challenges.

In the case of disinvestment, the flagship companies, profit-making companies, our *Navratnas*, are being sold and loss-making companies are being referred to the BIFR. In BIFR, they are undergoing the unending legal process. The employees are not getting social security measures. They are deprived of their salaries, PFs, gratuity, etc. I would seriously request the hon. Finance Minister that a lot of misgivings are coming up regarding disinvestment. A lot of irregularities and malpractices and under-valuing of assets are being noticed. A strict vigil on all these aspects has to be kept. Total transparency should be ensured. A lot of apprehensions regarding disinvestment are being expressed by various quarters. This has also led to an increase in the unemployment. On the other hand, we find there is down-sizing of the Government departments, ban on recruitment, retrenchment of employees and no step being taken to increase the employment opportunities in rural areas. Culmination of all these factors has forced us into a very peculiar situation.

The youth of the country is up in arms. There are no job opportunities for the young people of this country. They are in a total disarray. A very serious situation has developed which is not going to be eased until these things are attended to properly and immediately.

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

Agriculture is the core area which has to be given more attention. Of course, Hon. Finance Minister has done something for the agrarian society but it is not enough. More private investment is necessary in the agricultural sector. Mere cosmetic changes will not help. Window-dressing will not help. More attention is required to be paid towards it. More private investment is needed. At the same time, various measures mentioned in the Budget speech are welcome measures but I think the States are not in a position to implement them.

States are in a very bad shape. Almost all the State Governments are bankrupt. Almost all the State Governments are not in a position to pay salaries to their employees. This is the worst situation which is being faced by the State Governments. The infrastructure development for augmentation of the agricultural operations will not take place because of this financial crunch. So, special attention should be given to this aspect.

As regards food security, thanks to monsoon and farmers, the agricultural production is on the rise. Even though our godowns are full, starvation deaths are taking place. Even the Supreme Court has to intervene in this. Of course, our farmers have done well and our godowns are full but due to lack of effective steps and measures, our people are suffering.

Sir, I come from a State, namely, Kerala, which had a well knit PDS system. But it has been destroyed completely. They have introduced BPL and APL. Sir, you were also the Minister at that time. So, you are also responsible for that. What is happening now is that the PDS has been completely destroyed. It is in disarray. Sir, even though agriculture production is increasing, the farmers are not getting remunerative price. For example, rubber production is very high but the farmers are not getting remunerative price. Similarly, the coconut cultivation is high but coconut growers are not getting proper remuneration. That is why, they are suffering.

Sir, last time the hon. Finance Minister promised that the import duty on palmolein would be raised to help the poor coconut farmers in our country. Sir, as Shri Aiyar rightly point out during the visit of the Prime Minister to Malaysia, we have entered into a contract for more and more import of palmolein to our country. Sir, the sufferings of the poor cultivators, especially of the South including Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is on the increase. So, steps should be taken in this regard and the import duty on palmolein should be raised. The WTO limit is 300 per cent we could, at least, raise it up to 100 per cent so that the farmers could be protected.

Sir, out of our total import of agricultural products, only edible oil constitute 60 to 70 per cent. As a result of that, our farmers, are suffering. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take this aspect into serious consideration.

Sir, last but not least, we do not have an procurement policy. The farmers from all over the country whether it is Uttar Pradesh or Haryana or Madhya Pradesh or Bihar are suffering because there is no clear-cut policy. In the last Budget the Finance Minister introduced the so called decentralised procurement and distribution system which never took off. This time he is saying that he will constitute a Committee to go into the details. Sir, the harvest is going to be over and the farmers are going to suffer. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what will be his policy, how the farmers will be helped etc.

Sir, finally, I come to Employment Guarantee Scheme. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister had devoted one full page to employment in his Budget Speech. In this, he talked about all the *Rozgar Yojanas* and Poverty Alleviation Schemes which are existing in our country.

In every successive budgets we are new *Rozgar Yojanas* in the form of Prime Minister's *Rozgar Yojana* and now in the new name of *Jayaprakash Rozgar Yojana*. Every year we are hearing about new Rozgar Yojanas which are not really taking off. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have a new look at all these employment programmes.

Mr. Chairman, in your State also the Central Governments giving 70 per cent grant for the employment schemes. But the State of Bihar does not have money to provide for its share of 30 per cent. Even the State of Kerala also does not have money to pay for its 30 per cent. As a result of it, these *Rozgar Yojanas* are not properly implemented in these States. The amount earmarked by the Central Government for this purpose will go to other heads like distribution of salaries, etc. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to have a re-look at all these poverty alleviation programmes and *Rozgar Yojanas*.

Shri Chandrababu Naidu suggested that if the Central Government cannot implement it properly, this money should be given to the States. Let the State Governments decide on the programmes according to their geographical conditions and according to the peculiarity of the situation prevailing in their States. The State Governments will formulate their own schemes and spend the money. This

is a very good idea and I welcome it. It will help strengthen the Centre-State relations. People will also get more benefits out of its.

I would like to give an example of my State. Under the Prime Minister's *Rozgar Yojana*, for the construction of roads they require eight per cent of land whereas Kerala can provide only six per cent of land because of its high density of population. Like this every State has got its own limitation and its own peculiar geographical features. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to look into these *Rozgar Yojanas* and poverty alleviation programmes; reassess them and give a complete new look to these programmes and projects.

I think the hon. Finance Minister will give at least some solace to the common people and poor people. I do not expect much from him. He is a good man in the bad company. He represents Party which cannot deliver goods to the people. That is why people of this country have rejected them in the last Assembly elections. A week Government cannot give a strong economy.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Mr. Chairman, Sir, out of the Members who have expressed their views till now, some have criticised and others have praised the Budget. I neither criticise nor praise the Budget. I am also not going to recite a lesson in my speech. I am going to talk about the facts and figures given in the documents supplied to me by the Parliament. Being a partner of NDA we are sitting on the treasury benches. Being a partner of the ruling alliance we will have to support some issues. We will have to support the policies but wherever the policies fail, the promises remain unfulfilled, Shiv Sena will raise their voice. We can speak took much on Budget, there are so many issues but specifically I will speak only about two issues. The first is a technical issue, I will give figures of economic condition of Indian economy and the second issue would be

[English]

discrimination and contradiction emerge and they affect the society.

[Translation]

My first issue is most important. Four things govern the budget. There are four indicators of budget. Among them first indicator is growth rate of industry which was 6.3 per cent last year and 3.3 percent this year. Export is the second indicator of the budget. Our export has gone down by 97 percent. Last year, it was 99.6 per cent and this year, it is 0.6 percent. Revenue receipt is the third indicator of the budget which is short of 17 percent of the target. There has been an increase of 21 percent in fiscal deficit from last year. I mean to say that all the four indicators of the budget negative. It is the position of the budget in its face, you can understand the internal part of the budget.

[English]

Industrial sector is the engine of the economy

[Translation]

which decides the state of foreign exchange and international credibility. It is also negative. Our receipt target has also not been increased. After year long exercise the fiscal deficit has gone up by 21 percent. My submission to the Government is that I have read the last three budgets. Industrial growth has come down from 6.7 percent to 3.3 percent and fiscal deficit has increased from 5.4 percent to 5.7 percent. It proves that we are not fulfilling our promises. If this trend goes on then the future will not pardon us.

Other thing I would like to say is that the budget has impact on the common society. I would like to talk about domestic sector. There was a reference to kerosene and LPG. It is really a sensitive sector. I think that there can be no bigger fun with the poor than this.

We can never tolerate this. It is said that the prices of petrol-diesel have been reduced. A common man like me wants to ask as to what was the need to reduce the prices of petrol-diesel. Had the prices of kerosene and L.P.G been reduced the poor would't have suffered too much. The Government is going to decontrol it w.e.f. 1st of April.

[English]

The process that you are adopting is very inefficient and it has been exposed in the Government.

[Translation]

The Government has reduced the prices of L.P.G. by Rs. 20. It is like awarding capital punishment to a person which on appeal is condoned and changed to life imprisonment. The life of the man is spoiled by such punishment of life imprisonment. I think there is a conspiracy behind it and the life of the poor has been made difficult. The Government have waged this one sided

[Shri Subodh Mohite]

war against the helpless and weak poor. I want to say regretfully that we would have to stop this war and the initiative should be taken in this Parliament itself.

Secondly, I have keenly heard the Budget speech. The Hon'ble Minister said that duty on foreign liquor would be reduced from 210 to 180 percent. It was appreciated by the members with overwhelming applause. Second thing he said was about reducing the duty on mobile by 16 percent. On the one hand the prices of kerosene and L.P.G. have been increased and on the other duty on foreign liquor and Mobile has been reduced. In other words, the poor are made poorer and the rich enabled access to luxury at very low prices. It means providing maximum pleasure at a minimum price. It is a direct indication emanating from this Budget.

19.00 hrs.

My only Question is what do the poor need-medicines for AIDS, Cancer or food, clothes and housing. He will die of AIDS once for all but if the doesn't get food, clothes he will have to die every day.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon'ble Members of the House whether the poor should die a thousand deaths in life or survive like a living corpse. It is shocking to note that ten farmers of my constituency committed suicide last year due to the reduction in the subsidy on fertilizers. I suppose we in this house are responsible for the farmer's plight. We are accountable to them. The farmer's committed suicide because we in the Parliament increased the rates of the fertilizers. Will you please tell me as to how long would it continue?

This budget has been confined to these points. In this budget, the interest rates on small savings have been reduced. The rate of surcharge, on the income of government employees has been reduced. Needless to say, even the postal rates have been increased.

Sir, it is very interesting that 42 thousand employees have been reported to be surplus. It has been mentioned in the speech that government propose to provide VRS to these 42 thousands surplus employees of the central government. I was shocked to read it as I am an engineer by profession. I used to do a job ten years ago. So nobody can know about job security better than I can. Whether it is a job of peon or a collector, all have job security. But in case one loses one's job suddenly, I know how much he will feel insecure. Sumanji said that this government had an agenda to generate employment for one crore people. Now they are saying that they will retrench 42 thousand surplus employees by providing them VRS. It seems to me that there is some lacuna in the planning itself. I would like to give an example that if a peon who is working in Parliament at Delhi, and who has four children and wife in her family is retrenched by terming him surplus and providing him VRS, he will immediately come on the streets and may commit suicide as he has no other option at that time. Then, his wife and children will have to go to begging. But unfortunately Delhi Police has also imposed ban on beggars. Now in such a situation, they have not other option but to commit suicide. I feel you are encouraging anti-national and anti-social activities through this budget. This NDA's reform programme that you are representing 42 thousand employees. I would like to give you a suggestion that the retirement age which has been increased from 58 to 60 years, should restored to 58 years. If you want to provide VRS, give it to all. Those central government employees who willingly want VRS, must be provided VRS, but there should be no compulsion in this regard. You can also re-deploy them. You can restructure the sick mills. It is strange that on one hand, we want to retrench employees, we are not able to control our expenditure on the other. Yesterday, I read in Times of India that

[English]

Ministry's PA's taxi bill runs up to Rs. 11 lakh 5,391 on one hand the talk of curtailing the expenditure, on the other we find that ministry's PA's taxi bill run upto Rs. 11 lac 5,391. Several questions crop up in mind, for which locations this taxi was used from October 2001 to January, 2002. The peripherial area of Delhi is around 20 to 25 km. This PA went out of Delhi, how it could be such a long distance. I feel that the bill of two lakh 50 thousand rupees within a month raises many a questions as how many trips he must have had and for what purpose he must have hired taxi outside Delhi. We appreciate America on each and every matter.

Even our Finance Minister and other Ministers also applaud America. I would like to remind that last week there was an article published in which George Bush had told about his American economy.

In this very article, he had suggested that more jobs should be created in America. On the one hand, we talk of America on the other we are going for employment curtailment. It is not good. Time and again we talk about WTO but nobody talk on indigenous matter. Hon. Finance Minister is very intelligent person. He is also an IAS. I do not know under what compulsion he is working. I do not think that this budget has been prepared under pressure from foreign institutions.

I have talked of revenue receipts. Our revenue collection is upto 50% only. I had made several suggestions to enhance it. I had said that we would have to identify the dark areas. Over the precious years, the largest number of corrupt officers have been found in this very department. If you make revenue collection earnestly, you need not to increase the prices of kerosene oil and diesel for the last 50 years, we have been paying the loan of WTO. We do not want such development which way increasingly burden us with more debt.

I am a part of NDA Government and at the time of voting I will have to support the government. But through this House, I would like to give a suggestion to Hon. Prime Minister that the budget should be passed only after reviewing it.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget for the year 2002-2003 which has been presented in this august House by our Finance Minister.

First of all, I recall that when this Government came to power, at that time, it declared boastfully that India would be built by the Indians. I thought that they were ready to give a new orientation to the Indians. Now, in this Budget, it appears that they are not for the Indians; they are for the Indians who are not residing in India but they are for the Non-Resident Indians.

Our country may be called a country of poor people as the poor peasants, agricultural workers and small farmers are there. But I must say that our country is not a poor country. We have enormous potentialities. We have enormous assets. But this Budget is going to damage everything. In fact, it has declared a war on the common man. It is harming our self-reliant economy; our domestic industries and our country's agriculture. It could lead to more de-industrialization and more unemployment. It gives a body blow to the poor, the middle-class, to the farmers, to the workers, and even to the upper middle-class people also.

So, I oppose this Budget.

It seems that on the one hand, this Budget gives sops to the corporates, NRIs, multinational corporations and the foreign companies and on the other hand, it lashes the common man with taxes. This is the philosophy of the Budget. So, I strongly oppose this Budget.

It can easily be assumed that this Budget is the rampage of our Finance Minister, and is prescribed by the multinational corporations, the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO. At the time of assuming the power, they have said something, and now they are going in a different direction. What is the economic scenario of our country? It is said by many speakers here that the industrial situation is coming down; there is fall in agricultural production; there is stagnation in rural employment; there is recession in demand; and there is galloping increase in unemployed people. This Budget has failed to address these problems of our country.

Our country is leading almost towards the debt trap. The total debt as on 31st March, 2002 is estimated to be Rs. 13,40,967 crore, which is more than 72 per cent of the GDP. The Budget Management Bill had recommended that the public debt should not exceed 50 per cent of the GDP. One-third of the Plan expenditure is proposed to meet the interest. This is the situation. Our country is gradually leading towards the trap, the debt trap. This Budget would enhance the debt trap.

So, I oppose this Budget.

Many things have been said about the problems of *kisans*. It is claimed that the Government has come out at least to save the *kisans*. It is known to everyone. As far as our country is concerned, the chunk of the *kisans*, marginal farmers, and agricultural labourers were poor. This Budget does not address them. There are schemes like the *Kisan* Credit Cards, the Crop Insurance Programme and Self-Help Groups Systems. But these are not for the poor peasants, agricultural workers and small farmers.

In old age, the landlords and land owners used to go the countryside and they used to offer some clothes and foodgrains to the poor people. There are so flatterers who say that these landlords are very great people. They claim that they are doing to the small and poor farmers, but this is not true.

Sir, suicide of peasants has become the order of the day in our country. There are plenty of grains in our granaries, but starvation deaths are continuing not only in Andhra Pradesh and other Southern States, but also in the State of Green Revolution, that is, Punjab. What is the cause for it? It is happening because of the debt problem faced by the farmers. Money lending is still very much powerful in the countryside. Much has been said about credit flow to the rural people? But what about credit flow to small farmers, tenants and to middle level farmers? As far as I know, as per the rules of the Reserve Bank of India, banks should lend a minimum of 18 per cent to the agricultural sector. But it is not a fact

[Shri Prabodh Panda]

that not even a single bank is lending more than 15 per cent even today? What is the Government doing about it? Is there any scheme by which they can force the banks to lend at least 18 per cent to the agricultural sector, to the poor farmers, tenants and also the middle level farmers?

Sir, fertiliser price has been raised by five per cent in the Budget. Taking together with the hike in rail freight, the increase in fertiliser price may go upto 10 per cent. This will endanger food security of our country. Then, there is a hint of withdrawing the Food Corporation of India from procurement of foodgrains. This would be exploited by big merchants and middlemen. In addition to this, the restrictions on storage, movement and selling of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities have been removed. This measure and the proposed deregulation of agricultural sector are not going to help the poor people.

Sir, removal of reservation on small-scale industries relating to various agricultural products, decentralisation of export of agricultural commodities are aimed at facilitating the penetration and entry of foreign companies into rural economy. This Budget, in the name of helping the farmers in our countryside, is only opening the floodgates for the entry of big capitalists into our agricultural sector. As a result of this, our farmers will be exploited by them and they will be at their mercy.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude within a minute.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: It is not possible. I am dealing with another point. There are so many words spoken in relation to the schemes. There is *Sampurna Rozgar Yojana*. There is Employment Assurance Scheme. There is *Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana* and now the proposed Jayaprakash *Rozgar Yojana*. They are planning that these *Yojanas* will have to eradicate the unemployment problem. I must say that these programmes do not solve the unemployment problem. It will help the middlemen. It will help the contractors. It will help the bureaucrats to control the money, the usurp and everything. All the unemployed youth and farmers will have to be at their mercy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Please allow me to deal with one more point about the National Highways. The Prime Minister has talked about the Highways. This is a very good thing. But so far as the construction of the National Highways is concerned, it is the most capital intensive. Lakhs and lakhs of poor people in the villages are not getting jobs. They are only watching the machinery. The machines are working there. But the unemployed poor people farmers and workers are sitting idle. So, it would not help them.

Since you are not allowing me to go further, I must say that this Budget will not help the poor people. This Budget will not even help the workers. Lakhs and lakhs of workers are being thrown out of their jobs. Is there any idea in your Budget to solve the problem? Disinvestment is galloping. You are even selling all sorts of assets. I am opposing this Budget. It is quite damaging. It is a declared war against the common man of our country. So, I oppose it tooth and nail.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY PASWAN (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you. First of all I would like to congratulate the brave Finance Minister for this bold budget, the government of Atalji and his ministry deserve to be applauded for the courageous steps that the Finance Minister has taken in this time of crisis and recession prevailing the world over. The most significant fact is that attention has been paid to farmers and persons working in agricultural sector in the country for the first time. Whatever may be the circumstances, but it is a good sign. It has been endeavoured to make the contribution of the farmers effective for the economy of the country and strengthen their role, though it comes late in the day yet it has been done effectively. In fact the words he has used—freedom to the farmers—are very suitable. Reforms that will be carried out by the States in agriculture sector for farmers have been linked with incentive for the first time.

Reforms have been linked with incentives. The State that will perform better, carry out reforms at a faster pace and facilitate the scale of agricultural produces, would get more assistance and incentives from the centre. In these circumstances this indeed is a bold step that the Finance Minister has taken. We know that the truth is always bitter. It is true that our opponents and some of our allies may not like it but to adjust with the situation prevailing in the country and the world over, it is necessary that the fundamental change in the thought

process should reflect in the attitude. Therefore, as he has laid emphasis on changing the mindset in the budget, be that of planners politicians, people of the country, officers or policy makers, the attention that he has paid and the efforts that he has made deserve to be appreciated. That is why I say that he has taken bold steps.

Simultaneously there was a time when we were in deficit in agricultural sector, now we have surplus in that area. A very big amount is spent on storage. How to tackle this problem which does not only relate to Government, it is our problem, the whole country's problem. In this regard the hon. Minister has said that a special provision of Rs. 15,000 crore has been made for the States where the respective governments have facilitated storage and marketing. I believe that people in the states will welcome this step if not today then in future.

There is some confusion in the scheme that the hon. Minister has launched for crop insurance. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance have also a say in crop insurance scheme, I welcome the proposal of a separate corporation for it. The provision of Rs. 28 crore for quick irrigation benefits programme is a welcome step. Last year, the capital flow to this area was Rs. 64000 crore. This year, a target of Rs. 75000 crore has been made. I expect that with the increased amount of Rs. 11000 crore we will endeavour to overcome the shortfall and make improvements in agricultural sector and more in the new direction.

As regarding education, Atalji's government has taken a revolutionary step by making a fundamental change through 93rd amendment to the constitution and making education free and compulsory for children between 6-14 years and to support this, the hon. Finance Minister has provided Rs. 900 crore, it is a big amount and it has brought a revolutionary change. Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is going to benefit the children of the poor, the dalits and the persons living in villages. This will help several future generations. That is why I would like to thank for the provision made for this work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the third issue relates to health. Health protection scheme has been launched for the first time. This will benefit the poor. Today we find that poor persons have to face lots of problems for education and health. The common man is very much concerned for education and health. He cannot get benefits of education and health care even after selling all his belongings. Under the scheme that he has launched the health of general public can be protected by giving one rupee per day. It definitely shows his sublime mindset. As per the scheme even if a person who is saving just one rupee per day falls sick and is hospitalized then Rs. 20 thousand can be collected for his treatment and he can get two thousand rupees. It is definitely going to benefit the deprived persons.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, he will make efforts honestly, integrity and commitment for the delivering mechanism of these schemes, or for the system through which these benefits could be reached. He has taken an initiative in this direction. This itself is laudable.

Sir, along with it has paid attention towards the Indian systems of medicine also. Through you, I would like to tell the House that the Indian healing system has remained very effective. Allopathy, which is much talked about, has created more diseases and has cured them in lesser number. The system of our country has been power protection and the 'Vaidya' of our country provide extremely effective and appropriate medicines. Even now there are a number of families and generations in villages which follow the Ayurvedic system to treat the deadly diseases and towards them he has paid attention. Especially he has formulated a special scheme for the traditional system, indigenous system of our country. The scheme that has been formulated for taking action, focussing on the medical system and method that had remained ignored till now and towards which no one had paid attention to, is a very good effort. This will give benefit and simultaneously the scheme formulated for opening up of a national level Ayurvedic Hospital will also benefit the people of Delhi which the people from the different parts of the country reside. He has undertaken the job of extending the benefit of the medical system of the indigenous method. This is also his appreciable step.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, hereafter I want to make a submission that he has undertaken an important job in regard to urban development citing the way cities are growing and their population is increasing, he had told that the population of our cities has surpassed the population of America. He has put this thought to and has illustrated how to manage it, how to augment the urban facilities and amenities. This is a very human approach. For this he has created two funds — Urban Reforms Initiative Fund for which he has given Rs. 500 crore. Certainly we have got in it some self-interest. Persons who come to Delhi from Bihar, Bengal, U.P. and other States will get much relief. They will be provided basic amenities through this fund. Being a Bihari I can

[Shri Sanjay Paswan]

say that we will get benefit from it. Alongwith it he has formed a city challenge fund. Today urbanisation is creating problems. To deal with this problem a challenge fund has been formed. This is an extension of his vision and approach.

Besides, there is much talk about the labour sector. All are concerned about that. Today, we should accept that there is overstaffing in all our offices and institutes. think that we should accept this without fear and favour. The work which is performed by 100 people in Government office is done by 10 people in the private sector. However, today what sort of conditions are prevailing? We should accept that the surplus staff should be accommodated elsewhere. There skills should be upgraded. This is a matter of concern and we should do it. Certainly, there is overstaffing in our office, government institutions. How to tackle this is the problem before us. I would like to request that the skills of those who are surplus should be utilised, upgraded. For that a separate fund should be set up. It is our duty to ponder over how to re-employ such persons in accordance with that fund. The Government should think about it.

The hon. Minister has also enhanced the allocation for women and children. Recently on 8th March, 2002 all the women were demanding that they should get 33 per cent reservation. The hon. Minister has taken an initiative by enhancing the allocation exactly by 33 per cent for women and children in his budget plan allocation, he has given an indication that whenever he will get an opportunity in future he will try to fulfill the representation they deserve.

The hon. Minister has talked about taxation in Part-B. Tax has been imposed on dry-cleaning and beauty-parlour business. Someone has said to me that it will render gross injustice. Now washerman will also be taxed. I want to say that today no washerman does the business of dry-cleaning. That business is done by someone else. Similarly, the beauty parlour is not run by some barber. That is done by well to do people. These people should certainly be taxed. We welcome the tax which he has imposed on these people.

Present condition of the small scale industry is not hidden from anyone. There are some challenges before that. How to tackle those challenges is a problem. There might be WTO regime but where it is not existing, compulsions are non-existent, several taxes are imposed on the commodities produced in India. For example, there is excise tax, sales tax, entry tax. We want that on the imported goods sales tax should be imposed instead of excise tax only. We are trying that CVD should be imposed on them.

Subsequently for the greatest work that has been done by him, the people of Bihar express their gratitude. Although his constituency is now not in Bihar, but in Jharkhand. The Employment Scheme he has started in the name of Shri Jai Prakash is certainly a glorious beginning. He has said that he would implement this scheme throughout all the backward areas. For that I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister.

Through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister that it was his Ministry which has recognised the 100 most backward districts in the country under the Chairmanship of Shri E.A.S. Sarma who used to be his Secretary. Unfortunately there are 32 districts of Bihar in the list. We want that the land should be made available for that has been launched in the name of Jai Prakashjee. Further this scheme is launched first in those hundred districts as recommend by the Sarma Committee, it would be very good.

Supporting the budget and appreciating the hon. Minister, I conclude my speech.

[English]

*SHRI C. SREENIVASAN (Dindigul): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I would like to put forth certain views on the Union Budget for the year 2002-2003 on behalf of my party All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. The economic restructuring that is going on for the past 10 years has failed to yield the desired result. We have come to a phase wherein we have to go in for the second stage of reforms.

Our economic growth rate has slowed down due to several factors. Though the indices would suggest that there is scope for recovery it is neither adequate nor satisfactory. His Excellency the President of India in his Address to the Parliament indicated the same. At a time when we expected the growth rate to rise from 5.7% to 6% it nose dived to 2.1%. I strongly feel that this is the appropriate moment to reconsider our options and analyse whether we have to change our approach.

The administrative machinery to implement various rural development schemes and social welfare schemes vest with the State Governments all over the country.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

The Union Government's plans and actions are translated into action by the State Governments. But at the same time we find various State Governments fending for funds not having enough even to pay the monthly salary to their employees. This is due to the step motherly treatment by the Centre.

Our first Budget was prepared for about 197 crore of rupees. Now our total Budget is prepared for a huge sum well beyond 2 lakh and 65 thousand crore of rupees. In the beginning we did not have any foreign debt. In the fifties it was about 2%. Now it has gone upto 8% and above.

Several public sector units were set up as national assets through the loan we obtained from the foreign countries. Now for the past 10 years not much of increase in public sector units. But still our external debt touches almost 10% in the total outlay of our Budget. This is the huge amount. This Budget lays stress on reducing the non-planned expenditure. This Budget insists on bringing down the administrative expenses. This Budget also emphasises the need to make our products competitive in the international market. The Budget honestly accepts the ground reality like the economic slowdown and industrial stagnation. Stringent restructuring measures are insisted upon. At a time when the ground reality was grim the Government has not widened the tax net and has not come with many taxes as feared. Just because the Budget did not contain too many severe measures our leader and our Chief Minister revolutionary leader Dr. Jayalalitha appreciated the Budget.

At the same time kerosene price rise, cooking gas price increase, postal tariff enhancement, withdrawal of subsidy to urea and other fertilisers are there in the Budget. These proposals would hit hard the poor and the farmers. Our leader has pointed out that these measures would affect the common man. You have now reduced by half the LPG cylinder price rise. The price of petrol and diesel has come down a bit. We would welcome these steps by this Government led by our Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee.

On one hand you reduced the price of petrol, on the other hand you increased the price of kerosene. The earlier Government in Tamil Nadu did not increase the price of kerosene when it was announced by the Union Government. Because of the increase effected now, the present Government in Tamil Nadu has to bear the brunt carrying the double burden. This price rise pertaining to kerosene especially would affect both the people and the Government of Tamil Nadu. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to rescind this move that will affect the poor mostly.

Petrol and diesel price were increased at least twice in the past 3 years and now a token reduction in their price has been announced. I would like to impress upon this Government that the cooking gas problem must be solved once and for all with a long-term perspective.

I would like to point out that the buying capacity of the middle class and the poor has weakened. The statistics that are rolled out to say that per capita income has increased could be a mirage. The tall claim that inflation has come down also proves this point. I would expect the hon. Finance Minister to explain the steps that are being taken to enhance the buying power of the poor and the middle class. Citing the WTO agreement the western world insists upon Labour standards in the developing world but to those western corporates pay the same wages they pay to their employees in their countries when they set up their industrial units in developing countries like India?

Let us analyse the units that have come up with foreign investment in the past one decade. Soft drinks, confectioneries, manufacturing of eatables like chips, have been taken over by these foreign units thereby greatly affecting this business going on in this country in the small-scale sector. When our industrial growth has slowed down how do you think the additional loan facility to the small-scale sector would benefit them when they are mostly dependent as ancillary units to bigger industrial units.

In the past 10 years the price of fertilisers like urea has increased almost five fold. Irrigation schemes have not been taken up widely uniformly. The price rise has hit the farmers. The prices of agricultural inputs have also become dearer. The announcement by the Government that the funds for cooperative lending would be increased may not cut ice. This may only add up to the loan burden our agriculturists already have. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to go in for an exclusive exim policy for agricultural products taking into consideration the factors like agricultural productivity, production, procurement, price fixation and marketing potential.

Even now the agricultural subsidy available to the farmers in the American and European countries surpasses the subsidy that is provided to our farmers in

[Shri C. Sreenivasan]

India. But what is happening here now? Even the little that was available is being withdrawn. Our agro-economy would be severely affected by the withdrawal of these subsidies. We can increase our agricultural production by way of roping in modern agro technology, viable techniques based on research and technology suited to our country. The storage facility and processing facility is not adequate for handling our agricultural products like even food grain. It is distressing to note that every year we accrue a loss to the tune of Rs. 70 thousand crore.

We have several issues pending and waiting to be taken up with the WTO in the next round of talks as regards to our increasing the export of agro products, spices and rare herbs from our country. Without attending to the basic problems of our farmers you have announced the setting up of a separate insurance corporation for them. I am rather sceptical about the move.

Our country is the second biggest in the world in garment manufacture. I find this year's Union Budget is not extending adequate incentive to this sector that may contribute to its growth further.

We have processing industrial units like dyeing and printing in my Dindigul constituency and in the neighbouring districts. These units contribute to the garment industry. This year's Budget lays its hand heavily on these processing units which would affect several thousand weavers and weaving unit workers. I urge upon the Union Government to withdraw this tax on processing units. Likewise, you have announced an excise duty to the tune of about 9.2% on spindle yarn. This would affect the handloom weaving sector. This also needs to be withdrawn.

When it comes to power sector reforms we need to concentrate on avoiding power loss in transmission, in distribution and be vigilant to curb power theft. Instead the Union Government is taking up only the supply of electricity provided to the farmers. Ours is an agricultural country and our ignoring the farmers from getting power at subsidised rates will only do us harm.

Our Finance Minister lays stress on ushering in third revolution in the agricultural sector. This has been spelt out as an avowed policy of the Government in the Presidential Address. But to the contrary we are withdrawing even the little subsidies that were benefiting the farmers. Likewise, we do not find adequate fund allocation to ensure proper road links in our rural areas. For the past one year this work has come to standstill in Tamil Nadu because of the non-release of funds by the Centre. Winder uniform growth would be possible only when the Centre takes care to release funds to the States in time for the ongoing projects especially in rural areas.

Our Finance Minister has reduced by 8% the corporate tax levied the foreign investors. At the same time he must ensure that adequate measures to give incentives to our industrial and agricultural sectors to help them achieve 8% growth rate in our GDP.

India is fifth among the fast growing economies of the world and stood at 12th in industrial growth. This was largely due to the already existing industrial units most of them being public sector industrial units. Hence I would like to sound a word of caution about disinvestments and privatising the temples of modern India.

Government has not come out with adequate employment generation measures. The number of jobs is reduced and people are sent home. Liberal permission is accorded to the private sector allso to retrench and to reduce jobs. It is not very clear as to how the Government would be able to give a hope instil confidence in the minds of youths of the country.

Delegation and distribution of administrative power, enhanced social welfare measures, committed employment generation schemes are needed throughout the country. In order to ensure this we may have to convene the National Development Council which would be a forum to have an exchange of view between the Centre and the States. Like a bounced back tigress our leader Dr. Jayalalitha has taken over again as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu with a vision and mission to make Tamil Nadu a leading State in the country. The Centre must ensure cordial relations with the States that have perspective plans.

During this discussion our Finance Minister has intervened to say that Sethu Samudram project would be taken up. I heartily thank him for this. At the same time I would like to point out a mere 4.2 crore of rupees has been allocated so far for the project that has a layout of about Rs. 1860 crore. No budgetary allocation has been made for the Sethu Samudram project this year. The completion of this project would help our economy by bringing down the sea route distance by about 400 kms. There could be considerable saving to our economy paving way for the growth of our economy. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to allocate adequate funds to ensure the early completion of this project.

Eastern coast road scheme at a cost of Rs. 142 crore has been kept pending. This scheme on completion would link the ports and harbours in the eastern coast especially all the ports in Tamil Nadu. The Union Government must take up this project also along with the ongoing road projects.

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken with the Centre to construct a second international airport terminal in Chennai. To ensure surge in our economy Centre may heed to our demand and apportion enough funds for this project to connect effectively the East Asian destinations.

The Madurai Municipal Corporation has evolved a plan to lay a 27 km long ring road which would cover some areas of my constituency too. The Madurai Corporation has taken up with the Centre to waive Rs. 15 crore of tax that it may have to pay to the Centre to ensure the completion of this project.

Centre is yet to release about Rs 49 crore to Tamil Nadu Government for its active participation in the National Malaria Eradication project. We should be rewarded for our enthusiasm and the Union Government's share must be released immediately.

MTNL is functioning in both Mumbai and Delhi. Chennai Telephone Circle may also have MTNL and I urge upon the Union Government to take needed steps in this regard.

In my Dindigul constituency there are many tannery units earning much needed foreign exchange for the country. It provides job to several thousand people. The Centre must set up an effluent unit to ensure pollution control. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to take effect steps to ensure the industrial units continue to function there.

Western Ghats Hills development scheme may be provided with additional central funds to provide hill road links between Kodaikanal, Dindigul and Sirumalai. This investment would go a long way to give a facelift to the tourism potential and we may ensure tourism development.

Under the urban development schemes Dindigul, Palani, Kodaikanal may be taken up to improve them as model towns. For this and to provide for the urban development schemes taken up by the Thirunelveli Municipal Corporation the Centre may allocate more funds.

The erstwhile Government in Tamil Nadu has taken a loan of Rs. 169 crore from the Centre and it's burden on us now. In the same fashion as such loans were waived by the Centre in the case of Punjab and Andhra Pradesh the Centre may waive the loans considering the plight of the State now.

I would like to impress upon the centre that Tamil Nadu's share in rural sanitation schemes may be enhanced. Under Prime Minister's rural roads development scheme States like Bihar which do not have road network get more funds. But a State like Tamil Nadu which has a well laid road network must be provided with adequate funds for its maintenance. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to make additional allocation.

Sometime back the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and the Union Commerce Minister laid the foundation stone for an export processing zone at Nanguneri in the deep south without ensuring fund allocation for the same. I urge upon he Union Government to take up this and provide funds to ensure industrial growth there.

At the instance of the centre foundation stone was laid for the projects to desilt the age-old river systems like Thamirabarani and Vaigai. The Centre has not allocated funds for this and I urge upon you to take up these schemes to give an impetus to irrigation.

I would like to bring to your notice that Tamil Nadu is always ignored both in the Railway Budget and in the Union General Budget. It is needless to mention that the Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to wipe out terrorism including the cross border terrorism at the hands of extremists like LTTE. There is a need to modernise the police force in Tamil Nadu. The Centre is aware of this and that is why they have enacted POTO. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to set apart adequate funds for this.

With this I conclude thanking the Chair for the opportunity given to me to speak on the Union Budget for the year 2002-03.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, before you call the next speaker, I would like to make a submission. It has been decided both in the BAC as well as in a meeting with the hon. Deputy-Speaker that in the case of the debate on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, the General Budget and on the Railway Budget either there should be a clear understanding as to what has been the time allotted for the respective parties, both of the NDA as well as of the Opposition, or there should be an intimation as to how long the proceedings of the House would continue. That

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

would help us understand as to how much time has been given to us and accordingly we would be able to field our speakers and the Treasury Benches would also field their speakers. But now it appears to me that no time has been fixed. We are just continuing like this. So, it is becoming difficult for me to give proportionate justice to my Party Members, who have equal right to take part in the debate, without having known any fixed time.

Sir, I would like to request you that for today let the debate be continued for one more hour and then tomorrow allocation of the pending time amongst various parties should be finalised. After calculating as to how much time has been consumed by respective parties, it could be decided how much more time each party and group would get.

Sir, our Party has 112 Members in this House and if the turn of our third speaker comes at around 10 o'clock and then you just go back home without having an opportunity to speak on that day, then there is no meaning of the business. I want this kind of a justice to be done. The Government will respond to this. They also agree to this. Either proportionate time should be given to the parties or the time should be fixed. Otherwise, the Whips of the Parties are in difficulty. It is not against any individual Member or Party. This is just to regulate the business of the House in a better way.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH (Aurangabad): I would like to know whether 112 persons do not matter? We are waiting for a long time and still do not get any opportunity...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Kindly allot time for all the parties so that every body would know about the allotted time to speak and only then it would be alright...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is specified for all the parties. People of all the parties utilize the time allotted to their parties. In this connection nobody is left out. Small parties are also allotted some time and it has been decided to hold 12 hour debate.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I feel for the Members belonging to the NDA also. You decide about the time for the parties so that I am able to restrict my speakers. But nothing is known...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: These parties are participating in this debate only. They do not bring up national issues or force adjournments of the House. They do not do any such thing. The bigger parties take so much time during the Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shri Pandian, I am not accusing any Member. What I am trying to say is that if the time is known then we can regulate the parties...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: The bigger parties consume more time.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Adjournments and Zero Hour are not considered part of any debate. That is the right of every Member to raise an issue during the Zero Hour...*(Interruptions)* You were the former Speaker of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: You talk on all issue, But here they only participate in the debates...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This is not fair...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: We do not force any adjournments. We do not force the House to adjourn. We want the House to run. We have not blocked any discussion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The time should be known...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

What is wrong in it?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: We have not blocked any discussion. We have not wasted any time of the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shri Pandian, why are you taking it upon yourself. I am addressing the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: The House did not run for so many days...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time has been allotted for all the parties. If Chief whip of any party is desirous to know about the allotted time, when he/she may enquire from the table and accordingly inform the Members about the allotment of time and restrict them as required.

20.00 hrs.

It is not a matter of dispute. Now it is eight O'clock. If the House agrees we may extend the time by an hour.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Sir, let us sit tomorrow and continue the discussion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): The Finance Minister looks very tired. The whole day he was sitting in Rajya Sabha listening to the debate.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: 12 hours have been allotted for debate on Budget, out of it five hours have been utilized. If the time could be extended by an hour then we would be able to discuss it for six hour today, otherwise we would have to sit late tomorrow.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If members want to speak, we can extend the time by one hour.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House agrees to extend the time by an hour.

Shri Adhi Shankar.

[English]

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the DMK party I rise to support the Budget, which is realistic and growth-oriented. This is a moderate and pro-reforms Budget and it would give a boost to farm production and agricultural operations.

In spite of many problems and barriers, the present Government under the able leadership of the hon. Prime Minister has achieved many remarkable things on the economy front. Nevertheless, it has to achieve many more successes in the years to come. Indian economy is enjoying the lowest rate of inflation of 1.1 per cent which is good for the producers and consumers. I welcome some of the schemes announced in the Budget like, 'Education for All – *Sarvasiksha Abhiyan*', 'Good Health—*Janaraksha*', and so on. It is heartening to note that there will be a rollback of the price of LPG which is highly appreciable. Here I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider the rise in price of kerosene and reduce that also.

Due to the encouragement given by Government to agriculture, there is a surplus of foodgrains in India. Food stocks have increased to almost 60 million tonnes. Many schemes have been launched by the Government for development of rural infrastructure. Keeping in view the security scenarios hon. Finance Minister has imposed a five per cent surcharge on income-tax, replacing the two per cent surcharge imposed last year consequent upon the devastation caused by earthquake last year in Gujarat. This year, another tragedy had struck Gujarat. The Central and the State Governments should pay more attention to relief and rehabilitation of the riot-affected persons. We welcome the reduction of prices of petrol and diesel which would help the transport sector.

Hundreds of cities and towns in the country have been recognised as engines of growth, but they require provision of a lot of civic amenities like water, sewerage, electricity housing, transport, healthcare, etc. In the Budget, the Finance Minister has proposed three incentive funds – Urban Reform Incentive Fund (URIF), City Challenge Fund, and Pooled Finance Development Scheme. Since the details of these schemes are yet to be worked out, I would request the Government to constitute Monitoring Committees for each city and nominate public representatives including Members of Parliament to such Committees.

The Government hopes to garner an additional revenue of Rs. 6,000 crore through direct taxes. It include an amount of Rs. 2,750 crore on account of the five per cent surcharge that is imposed. On excise, he is expected to get an additional revenue of Rs. 6,700 crore. On the customs side the reduction in revenue this year is expected to be Rs. 2,200 crore.

[Shri Adhi Sankar]

The hon. Finance Minister also made a mention of contributory pension scheme for the new Government employees for which the scheme would be worked out during the course of the year. Before finalising the scheme, the Government should consult all the trade union representative so that it has got the consensus of the employees.

An amount of Rs. 1650 crore has been allotted for universalisation of elementary education. The Government has made special focus on girls and children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and urban slum dwellers. In Tamil Nadu, we have reached almost 100 per cent literacy in almost all districts; the credit goes to Dr. Kalaignar the former Chief Minister of Tamil, who made special emphasis on primary education along with mid-day, meal scheme and also other schemes.

To provide employment guarantee to the jobless in the most backward districts, the Government has launched a new programme called, Jai Prakash Rozgar Guarantee Yojana. There is one more scheme called Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana, launched by the hon. Prime Minister in September 2001 by merging the existing Employment Assurance Scheme and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana. So far, so many employment schemes have been announced by the Government, but the ground result is not encouraging. It is not going to the ground level also. Day by day, the number of unemployed youths is increasing. The Government should monitor each and every such scheme and to see how effectively those schemes can be implemented to that maximum number of youths, educated and uneducated get either self-employment or earn some wages and create durable community, social and economic assets in the countryside.

The Department of Disinvestment has started literally disinvesting every public sector undertaking whether it is in good health and earning profit or not. Already disinvestments in some public undertakings have been made but the transfer of management and control of the undertakings, issues relating to employees are to be appropriately addressed in terms and conditions of sale, in consultation with all concerned including the employees representatives. Salem Steel Plant is one such example where the fate of the workers is not properly taken care of.

Madras Fertilisers Limited which is located in North Madras is a public sector fertiliser plant producing Vijay Brand of complex fertilisers which are widely used in the States of Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh, Kamataka, and Kerala. In the past 30 years, the MFL has supplied over 22 million metric tonnes of fertilisers in the agricultural sector. They have sent proposals for assistance and capital restructuring and implementation of Tariff Commission Report on complex fertiliser. They have requested for waiver of outstanding interest of Rs. 100 crore on the loans availed by MFL from the Government. They have asked for conversion of Rs. 50 crore from the balance loan amount, into five per cent non-cumulative preference capital. They have also requested for early implementation of the Tariff Committee Report on PCS on complex fertilisers.

The most important point is this. The Government has a proposal to make disinvestment of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. This undertaking which is under the Ministry of Coal, is running most efficiently for the last 25 years. It is a unique undertaking generating power from lignite coal, with an integrated project of coal mining and power generation. It has earned profit of Rs. 4514 crore and its profit last year was Rs. 725 crore. During this year, it has earned a profit of Rs. 950 crore as of now. Moreover, electricity that is generated through their power stations are sold to the Governments in the southern region, namely to the States of Kerala, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Andhra Pradesh at a very cheap rate, at Rs. 1.65 and on the State of Tamil Nadu at Re. 1, whereas power generated from the private sector is sold at Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5.50. So, if NLC is privatised then the economy of all the southern States would be affected.

Apart from this, this Corporation is also engaged in social activities and is catering to power requirements of southern region, mostly as service-oriented organisation.

I would, therefore, plead with the Government not to make any efforts to disturb the structural arrangement of this undertaking as that would unnecessarily create trouble not only in the power sector but also would affect the entire economy.

Hon. Finance Minister has given due importance to agriculture and rural development. Agriculture is the backbone of our Indian economy. The Budget would usher in a third revolution of agricultural diversification and food processing. The concept of freedom to farmers is highly commendable. Farmers also get freedom to export without middlemen. The Central Government must encourage the State Governments to organise 'Farmers' Market' following the model 'Uzhavar Chanthai', the farmers' market organised by the former hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar. It is heartening to know that Rs. 70 crore

has been allotted to credit linked subsidy scheme for construction of cold storage. Cold storage may be set up near Farmers' Markets. The Government must take adequate steps to enlighten the farmers about their freedom and the new opportunities. The fruits of the reforms envisaged in this Budget must reach the farmers.

20.11 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

Tourism is a silent but successful industry. It can generate more employment and foreign exchange. It is commendable that the plan outlay for tourism has been increased by 50 per cent to Rs. 225 crore for 2002-2003. Tourism industry needs more support from the Government. More funds may be allotted towards it.

Tamil Nadu is one of the pioneer States in implementing population control measures and, therefore, to give incentives to such States, additional allocation of funds under the Centrally sponsored schemes could be linked to the performance of family welfare measures.

Chennai, metropolitan city is also developing leaps and bounds and, therefore, the City Corporation or the State Government alone cannot help finance adequately for the healthy growth of the city with all infrastructural requirements. Out youth leader, Thiru M.K. Stalin, as the Mayor of the Chennai City Corporation is doing a lot, right from construction of flyovers to providing drinking water and schooling and primary health centres. Sir, you may be aware that Chennai city is facing acute shortage of drinking water and people are forced to stand in long queue for hours together to collect water provided by Metro Water. I would urge upon the Government to allocate some special funds for accelerating the drinking water programme of Chennai city so that the people of this mega city could get some relief at least during this summer.

Ennore Port has been developed for warehousing and berth. But still many works are pending and need to be expedited by allocating more funds.

Similarly, Chennai city, especially North Chennai and my constituency Cuddalore are suffering from sea-erosion and every year a large part of the area is being reduced due to sea erosion. So much so, the main road connecting Ennore Port is also affected by it. Special schemes should be drawn with adequate funds to control sea erosion.

Tamil Nadu State is abound with lot of tourist places, temple tourism, resort tourism, adventure tourism and so on. From Chennai to Kanyakumari, one tourism circuit can be identified and developed to attract international tourists and also domestic tourists.

I now come to small savings and interest rates. It is unfortunate to find that the rate of interest on GPF is reduced year-by-year which puts a lot of loss on the working class. Even though in the Budget we find 15 per cent discount on depreciation of new machinery and additional income tax discount for foreign investment companies, yet there is no concession for large-scale industries. At the same time the NRI investors are attracted by this Budget. This attraction is due to the fact that there is no necessity to get the NOC, that is the No Objection Certificate, while purchasing or selling the immovable properties.

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM (Nagaland): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity. While opposing this Budget, first of all, I would like to point out the statement made by the hon. Finance Minister to increase the allocation from Rs. 3457 crore to Rs. 5014 crore for the next year for the North-East Special Pool which was created after the announcement of the Prime Minister of India in the year 1998. Now, if you look at the Budget allocation of various Ministries, it seems no justice has been done. It is because when the Prime Minister made the statement in the North-East, he said that every year 10 per cent of the budgeted amount of various Ministries and Departments would be allocated and kept as a Non-lapseable Central Pool. Five years have already passed since 1998 and it appears that no justice has been done. It is because if you look at the year 1999-2000, we find that the Finance Minister has announced Rs. 93 crore for the Prime Minister Minister's Central Pool. When we went to the Planning Commission, we were told that it has now been increased to Rs. 124 crore. If you combine 10 per cent allocation of all the Ministries, it should not be less than Rs. 10,000 crore. Since some difficulties were expressed by the Government of India that eight Ministries cannot be considered for 10 per cent cut, we agreed to that. But even if you take out every year 10 per cent of the budget amount of rest of the Ministries, it should not be less than Rs. 5000 crore per annum. Therefore, taking the amounts for the years 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, and 2002-03, we should have augmented approximately Rs. 25,000 crore.

In this connection, I would like to say that whatever commitment was given by the Prime Minister to the people

of the North-East, should be adhered to both in letter and spirit. But it seems that the Central Government has gone back and this commitment has become a farce to the people of the North-East.

Sir, previous Prime Ministers had also made some commitments. When Shri Deve Gowda was he Prime Minister, he announced that the North-East shall have a Special Economic Package amounting to Rs. 6100 crore. Later on, when Shri I.K. Gujral became the Prime Minister, he said that there would be a special package of Rs. 7300 crore. Today, we will take NDA Government's commitment. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made the announcement that a 10 per cent cut will be kept aside as a special package for the North-East. We are struggling with only Rs. 5014 crore till today. I would like to suggest that if this can be worked out, the money should be used for infrastructure development in the North-East. So, I would like to say that there is a need for some introspection in this regard. This money should be kept aside and spent in a transparent manner. Therefore, every scheme and project where this money is being utilised should be told to the people. The money should be allocated to the States for infrastructure development.

Then, there is one financial institution which was created during Dr. Manmohan Singh's tenure called, the North-East Financial Development Corporation. It is situated in Guwahati. Sir, I believe that the interest rate is extremely high. It was created to give incentive to the people who want to take up projects and schemes. But the lending rate is kept at 16 to 18 per cent. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that it should be brought down to 12 per cent so that everybody can take up projects and schemes and take money from this institution.

Sir, I would like to point out that in the north-east, a lot of schemes and projects have been taken up. Some of the projects have been going on for more than ten to fifteen years. What happens is that the money which is allocated in the first instance is so meager that a project can hardly be started. Even in the following year there will again be a small amount of allocation whereby the time gets stretched for a long time; there will be overhead expenses and escalation in various items. Therefore, we find that in this way many projects and schemes have got bogged down. I would request the Finance Minister to see to it that this money which has been kept aside from the Prime Minister's ten per cent non-lapseable fund is utilised to complete these projects.

For instance, the Assam Gas Cracker project which was started about ten years back is still getting staggered. I do not think we will ever be able to take it up at the rate at which allocations are being made. There are other schemes also which have been taken up but are lying without completion. Railway projects are an example.

I would like to go back to a very important project which was given by Smt. Indira Gandhi during her peace talks with the Naga Underground people. She asked them to come overground and she would give them a project so that they can sustain themselves. The State Government has then started this project, in collaboration with the Hindustan Paper and Pulp Corporation. But due to various other problems this is getting bogged down. The Central Government has been requested to give a special package to revive his project. But till today no such package is forthcoming. I would request that the Government of India should give some special financial package to revive this project, so that people who have accepted to come to the mainstream after being promised by the Central Government, will get this viable unit and they will be able to get sufficient income for themselves. In the following financial year I would like that a special package may be made out for the Nagaland Pulp and Paper Mill.

There is another Nagaland Forest Product Ltd. at Tizit which is a very viable unit. For lack of funds from the Central Government this project also is getting bogged down. Therefore, I would request the Ministry of Finance to give a special package so that it will be modernised and value addition could be made and then it could be revived.

I would like to point out that in the telecom sector unfortunately the entire north-east has fallen into darkness in respect of introduction of cellular telephones. But my friend Shri Kirit Somaiya has made a very boasting remark about the telecom sector recently, I checked up with the Ministry and they informed me that the Defence Ministry is putting objections. I had recently put a question in the Parliament which read as follows:

> "Whether it is a fact that cellular phone service has been introduced only Guwahati and Shillong in the North-East."

They reply I got from the Minister read as follows:

> "The Assam Telecom circle and the North-east States have been denied from giving this service on security consideration."

If that is so, then are Guwahati and Shillong not in the north-east? The problem here is not with the north-east. There are certain business houses which have tendered for it and they have found that wherever there is no lucrative business they can back out. They have taken up only the creamy layers. For instance, in Chhattisgarh they have opted only for Raipur whereas there are 200 other village included in their tender. It is only because Raipur is a big city. In villages even if they put their establishment they know that they will run into losses. So, they have backed out. I am a member of the Standing Committee on Information Technology. I have cross-examined the officers and they say that it is Reliance group which has tendered for it and has backed out. In the case of north-east they have tendered for the whole area but they have taken only Shillong and Guwahati. Now, they said that it is due to security reason. So, I took it up personally and contacted various officers in the Ministry and the field officers serving in the Defence Ministry. Now, the first security perception can be taken only from the Corps Commander serving in the field. I contacted the Corps Commander and asked whether at any time, the Ministry of Defence contacted him or not on security perception. They said 'no' Then, I contacted the Eastern Command and asked whether the Defence Ministry had contacted on security perception. They said 'no'. Now, the present Minister, Shri Pramod Mahajan is very keen to introduce cellular phones in the North-East. It appears that this is a play up by the business houses. They could take two big cities and leave up the entire North-East saying that the Defence Ministry does not agree to it because of the security perception. This is all play up. If this country is going to be run under the influence of some business houses, then I am afraid that you cannot much from this Government. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Finance to tell the Defence Ministry that this security perception has been falsely given by the Ministry of Defence. They have got influence in the Ministry also. This telecom sector has been put in the North-East including the cellular phones or the VPT.

Now, there is a problem in the village telephones also. They have to use cordless telephones which is called the Wireless in Local Loop. They have already set up sub-stations and have given telephones to the villages But because of the frequency wave which has not been provided by the Defence Ministry and appropriate authority, they are not able to utilise it. If this is the situation, then the common people will not be able to use the telephones. And if they cannot use the telephones, then how can they get whatever tax, services or money to be collected? If only they can collect the money, they can pay the salaries and maintain the services. Therefore, a serious situation has come up. It may be very light to say that it is because of insurgency problem. We have insurgency problem today. Yesterday, our Law Minister also made a statement while replying to a debate on POTO that terrorists and mafia have become technology savvy. They carry wireless phones and satellite phones. They do all the communications through them. They have the best weapons. Now, why are the Government of India and the Ministry of Defence denying the issue of cellular phone in the North-East people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.A. SANGTAM (Nagaland): Sir, it is a very serious matter. I am not talking for myself or my State. I am talking for the entire North-East which consists of eight States and even Jammu and Kashmir. One of the Members have made a statement that even PCOs have been shut down. Then how are the people going to live? This is the only source of communication. In the North-East, there is no proper communication. Only through this cellular phones or through this WILL system which is provided to the people, they contact doctors and officers in the districts. This is the only way to communicate with each other. Only because some officer in the South Block is influenced by the business houses, they say that due to security reason, there should be no cellular phones or WILL in the North-East. This is very surprising. I would request the Government of India to view this very seriously and take it up so that before the damage is done to the nation, it can be avoided. The entire North-East is considered as a very sensitive region. If these people think that the Government of India is not paying attention to them and not giving them facilities, then I am afraid, we will have to pay very heavily for this.

I would conclude by saying that the Government of India should view this seriously and tell the Ministry of Defence about this. The Defence Minister should also take note of the officer who has done this and put him behind the bar.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL (Monghyr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views. I would like to lay stress on three points of the General Budget 2002-2003. First, I support the Budget. I support it because the limit of loan for small scale industries has been increased from Rs. 2 lac

[Shri Brahma Nand Mandal]

to Rs. 5 lac. This will generate employment. The allocation for housing in rural areas has been increased by 13 per cent and for this a provision of Rs. 1725 crore have been made. The allocation for tourism has been increased by 50 percent with a provision of 255 crore. Allocation for the power sector has been increased from Rs. 1500 crore to Rs. 3500 crore.

Sir, the allocation for rural development has been increased from Rs. 5000 crore to Rs. 7500 crore. Rs. 164 crore has been allocated for rural electrification. Budgetary allocation for agriculture has been increased. The allocation for defence is Rs. 65000 crore. The allocation for roads, national highways and railways has been increased by 22,39 and 23 per cent respectively as comparison to the previous year.

Sir, through you, I praise the Finance Minister for increasing allocation for creating infrastructure in railways, road transport and national highways. I would like to remind him that a special package was announced when all the Members of Parliament from Bihar met the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister had given an assurance for the construction of road cum rail bridge on river Ganga in Munger in Bihar. Later 'Rites' a corporation of the Ministry of Railways conducted a survey and prepared an estimate that an expenditure of Rs. 921 crore would be needed. The Ministry of Railways had made a provision of Rs. 600 crore in 1997-98, but the Ministry of Surface Transport had also made an allocation of funds for this purpose, because it is a rail cum road bridge. The Planning Commission had already promised to keep this project in its annual plan and in fact it did so. Therefore, I would like to tell the Finance Minister that the allocation of the Ministry of National Highways or Surface Transport is Rs. 1500 crore this year. Therefore, they are facing a problem for making allocation for this purpose.

I would like to tell him that the approximately cost of the road or the national highway to be constructed comes to Rs. 375 crore. The Ministry will have to allocate Rs. 40 or 45 crore every year. First, they should give sanction. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in his reply he should mention what he wants to do in this regard.

I would like to remind the Finance Minister that a meeting of the Members of the Parliament from Bihar was held in Parliament House Annexe. He was also present in the meeting. It was told in the meeting that the Prime Minister would inaugurate the bridge at Patna. The whole process has been completed. Its foundation stone has also been laid. A bridge is yet to be constructed on Ganga river in Munger in Bihar. The hon. Minster said that a bridge would be constructed in Munger and money would be provided for this purpose. But what is the problem? It is the problem of the Govt. of Bihar. I would like to tell the Members of Parliament from Bihar that they should raise this issue when there is a discussion on Bihar. My submission is that it should have been included in the ninth and tenth plan of Bihar. The Govt. of Bihar had also announced it. When the Prime Minister visited Bihar then the Chief Minister of Bihar announced in the general meeting that a bridge should be constructed in Munger. But Raghuvansh Babu and some hon. Members are saying and even I also know that it has not been included in the ninth and tenth plan of the state...*(Interruptions)* This is the work culture of Bihar.

I would like to say that the Centre Govt. has not received their written proposal. There are some technical problems in it. I would like to inform the Centre Govt. because the planning Commission gave an assurance that it will be Bihar's duty to prepare the proposal. The Centre Govt. should obtain the proposal from the Govt. of Bihar. My submission is that the Central Govt. should allocate funds to create infrastructure, it will enhance the pace of economy in the whole country. Whether it is a bridge at Munger or elsewhere. The Govt. of Bihar has its own problem but all know the situation in Bihar. The people know how much work is done there...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): The State Govt. has given the money...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: It is a matter of Rs. 56 lac. Let us discuss this issue. Rs. 56 lac was to be paid to RITES for conducting a survey, but the said amount has not been paid to it. You will be surprised to know the way work is done in Bihar. Since Raghuvansh Ji speaks, so we have to give reply. I am not speaking anything other than the truth. There is the National Highways division in Munger. Rs. 56 lac were provided to Munger division which had to be given to RITES. Why did you give your share to Munger division. I have discussed with the Secretary, Road Construction in this regard....*(Interruptions)*

I am addressing you.

The other point I would like to raise is that it is a matter of concern that the prices of Urea DAP and all

eatables have been increased by 5 per cent which is a blow to farmers. I welcome the roll back of price of LPG by Rs. 20.

35 per cent population of our country is agriculture labourers. Even now electricity has not reached the homes of labourers and they continue to use kerosene. The price of kerosene has been increased by Rs. 1.50, which is a matter of concern and it should be withdrawn. Price of petrol has been decreased. I should remain the same. There was no need to decrease the price of petrol and diesel. I would like to say that the Finance Minister should consider this. About 35 per cent poor people of the country need to be given relief.

The last thing is theoretical as well as practical. The Members of treasury benches as well as those of opposition should consider this. Somaiya Ji has discussed, eminent scholars also discussed. Here we discuss liberalisation, globalisation and WTO. The main concern of the country is recession in the capital market. The burden of recession on capital market is being shifted to industrious hard working people. Is it possible? It is not possible. There should be a debate on capital market. The budget has no answer to it. I have my own understanding. Some economists are present here. I have not been a student of Economics but many Members would have been. I listened to the speech delivered by Shri Somaiya Ji...*(Interruptions)* Some Congress Members say that what is happening now had not happened during their regime. Who is responsible for it? I was also here during Narsimha Rao's government. Reforms procedure which started at that time was very fast. So, the Congress Members do not have any right to say. What I would like to say is that we all should think about it. Capital market, which we see in the disinvestment sector, privatization of banks, industry and business would concentrate in a few hands, when we talk about it the people say that it is the age of disinvestment. India should follow the path on which America is going on. You will follow the path of America. Is India America?...*(Interruptions)* Theoretically it is said that when banks capital, industry and business capital is united then it is called finance capital and the capital concentrates in some hands and it starts manipulating. It may be proper for America because it has utilized he existing economy scientifically in Washington and New York and has also done work to expand the economy. Therefore, it has made the whole world a market. You would like to convert the finance capital of a country to capitalist world where 35 per cent agriculture labourers do not have means of subsistence and even kerosene is also not easily available to them 70 per cent population of the country lives in villages, they are farmers and even now they are not in a position to adopt modern technology and use bullocks and plough for cultivation.

Because some questions have arisen so I will conclude after giving one or two examples. We should have a debate in this regard. After consideration the economists say that it is liberalism. What is liberalism. You do not understand the meaning what I say. I would like to know as to how you will operate the system, whether you will control it or not. If you will control then what will be the policy. Should a policy be framed or not, I will give an example. The Finance Minister is not present here. Economic review is published in the newspapers. You were supposed to mobilise Rs. 1 lac 10 thousand crore from income tax as well as sales tax, but we do not know how much money you have got. Perhaps by now you have got more. But as per report of two months back you have got Rs. 40 thousand crore but where are Rs. 70 thousand crore. Do the agriculture labourers, farmers, youth and the students have this money. Who has this black money amounting to Rs. 70 thousand crore every year and who is responsible for bringing it in the market? If the black money is brought out then your problem can be solved to some extent.

I can say about the capital of Private Sector Banks, I know about the total capital of these banks when they were nationalised...*(Interruptions)* Now I am concluding, I know that you are worried, but I am giving an example and concluding.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You keep on saying that you would conclude, but you are not concluding. There are two more speakers and we have to accommodate both of them before 9.00 p.m. So, please conclude soon.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: When the Private Sector Banks were nationalised, their capital was worth nine thousand crore rupees. Now it is 9.60 lakh crore rupees and I would like to tell you about the unclaimed capital, which means those who have died they have no family members to claim the amount. An unclaimed capital of worth 3.10 lakh crore rupees is in these banks. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Shri Pramod Mahajanji, will not mind this. The thing is that bogus companies are being formed and are withdrawing this amount and new things are happening in private sector whom we called

[Shri Brahma Nand Mandal]

libersalisation, globalisation, whom we say that we have to follow the law. America do not follow it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to listen to the Chair. This is not the way. I cannot keep on ringing the bell. Please conclude now.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Now, I am concluding. I would like to request hon'ble Finance Minister and hon'ble Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri Pramod Mahajan to think that by taking India towards this path whom are you strengthening and how can you establish a new economic system in the entire world. You are returning towards old system and are not going towards new system.

With these words, I conclude.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have allowed me to participate in the discussion being held on general budget.

A large number of our population is still striving for basic amenities even after 55 years of our independence. After seeing the budget, which has been brought on the floor of the house for discussion, one thing is apparent that the policy of economic liberalisation, which has been implemented in this country, is now showing its ill effects. It is certain that the Finance Minister was finalising the budget under the pressure of International Monitory Fund, World Trade Organisation and World Bank. It's shadow is clearly evident in the general budget. The majority of the people of the country are farmers and workers which constitute about 70 percent of the country. Today this budget has put the agricultural sector in such a dire state that we have no words to critise it. On one hand it has been said that there is slump in the world market, so we have to seriously think over this that how can we make the farmers able to compete in the world market when there is lump in the world trade. If we are thinking to provide some strength to the farmers by way of increasing the prices in such a situation, then we are trying to betray ourself as well as the country. Keeping in view the present situation and competition in the world market, we have to reduce the cost price of the farmers and to improve the production and its quality so as to make them able to enter the market, only then we can meet the challenge of the world market. If we do not lay emphasis on these three things then the farmers will continue to commit suicide and after their suicide we will continue to discharge our duties by shedding crocodile tears in the House.

If we see towards the most nations of the world, we find that from America to European countries, all nations are giving excess relief to farmers on agriculture. America, European countries and Japan are giving more fiscal assistance on agriculture whereas we are reducing it. As a result of this the cost of our production is increasing and it is also making adverse impact on the production therefore we want that if we want to strengthen farmers as you have said that we will dismantle support price system and will take farmers in open market for competition, we will welcome your step but we want to say that before taking this measure you have to reduce the cost price.

You had increased the price of kerosene enormously. In this budget again it has been increased by 1 1/2 rupees per litre. Electricity is not available to the poor people in the country even today and you have hurt them by increasing the price of kerosene. If you go to remote areas of the country or in the states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, you will find that electricity is not available to the people of tribal areas. Their children study in the light of kerosene lamps. You have brought down the price of dies and we welcome this step. It will definitely have an effect on the cost price of the farmers but it would have been better had you increased the price and lessened the price of kerosene. It would have been beneficial for the poor.

Today the gravest problem before the country is that of increasing population. We will not be able to face the challenges we are receiving from the world unless we control it. I want to congratulate the Government for having passed the bill related to providing free education to the children on the age group of 6 years to 14 years last year. But you are spending only 900 crore rupees in this regard. Thousand of crores of rupees are spent on war and only 900 crore rupees on education. If this is your attitude then I would say very clearly that you can not build a new society and a nation. If all the sections of the society are educated they are made to feel secure and provided with healthcare facilities then I am sure we would be able to control population. In our own country, Kerala is the example. As per the report of the latest census, Kerala has done the job of reducing the population by 0.7 percent. If we try to find the basic reason for it, then we will see that, Kerala had done the job of educating everybody.

People have not only been made literal but they have been educated. If some of our friends from BJP try to bring in religion as an impediment to population control to start a debate on religion, I would say that in today's progressive era we should accept progressive ideas. Today in Kerala, where the followers of three different religions—Catholic, Islam and Hinduism are in almost equal proportion, people have accomplished the task of controlling population. Religion is not an impediment in the way of population control but poverty and illiteracy are. If we do away with poverty and illiteracy and create a feeling of security then we will definitely be successful in controlling population and when we do so then we will be able to meet the basic requirements of the common people. Along with this I would make a humble request that today the homes of our farmers are getting destroyed due to floods and natural calamities, their lives are getting ruined. Our country became free 55 years ago and even now our crops depend on Nature. Even today we are bearing the burnt of natural calamities. We have not provided any security against natural calamities.

Our colleagues from BJP have described Kisan Credit Card at great length. I would like to submit that you extend loan to the farmers through credit card but please pay attention towards his financial condition to see whether he is able to repay the loan with interest. If you look at the condition of the farmers today, I would like to say clearly that the farmers are not capable of repaying even the loan with interest which they are receiving through the Kisan Credit Card.

The magnificent buildings in the metros pose a challenge to the system of income tax. This budget belongs to the elite class. The sky scrappers in all the metros throw a challenge that our enforcement department, income tax department works only under political pressure. Decisions are taken only under political influence. If we take this issue of magnificent buildings with right approach then I can say on the basis of my experience that we can get thousands of crores of rupees as tax. Today the open market of foreign articles in the country shows that the custom department is engaged in malpractice. Our custom department is inviting smuggling. Today there is a question mark even on the role of the custom department. The Finance Minister should pay attention towards this and I would like to submit that the Finance Minister is inviting multi-nation companies for foreign capital investment. These foreign multinational companies are coming to our country for their profit. They are not coming for our benefit and profit. I want to say that we should take non-resident Indians into confidence as China has got its non-residents to invest in a big way for they do not invest with the intention of earning profit in the country and taking it to another country. When the Government of China offered the non-resident Chinese persons security then inspired by the feeling of patriotism they invested foreign capital in their own country.

Today due to the pressure of the World Trade Organisation our industry and agriculture both have reached the brink of destruction. I want to modestly make a submission that when in the Conferences of the World Trade Organisation tall talks take place, hon'ble Finance Minister, why do not the government asks to remove restrictions on the travel of people to knit the whole world. If the Indian youth does not establish new records of progress after going to the different parts of the world, I want to tell you with the claim that I would leave the political arena to take 'Sanyas'. When the World Trade Organisation goes on imposing new conditions and our government goes on accepting those conditions one by one under the duress of International monetary Fund, World Bank and America, we certainly play with the future of our country.

21.00 hrs.

Today I would like to submit that you will have to restrict the loot that is going on in the construction work. Today the mafia trio of leaders, engineers and contractors is active in the whole country which has taken control of the whole system. Through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Finance Minister to keep a watch on the implementation of the schemes, the way they are being implemented. I want to give you an example in respect of Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana. The Government have received estimates from the State Governments. I want to give the reference of Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh can expenditure of Rs. 18 lac to 22 lac per kilometer has been shown in that estimate. I very honestly want to say that if they do not save five to six lac per kilometer on the basis of that quality, I would resign from the Membership of Parliament. The Government might have allocated Rs. 15 crore to 20 crore in one district under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana, at least Rs. 2 crore out of that can be saved. Thus there is loot going on in construction works. Quality is continuously declining. If it is restrained, the growth rate can increase.

SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI (Khagaria): This is going on in Bihar also.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: I am telling about the area about which I have got the knowledge.

[Kunwar Akhilesh Singh]

The second thing, I want to submit to you is that the country is passing through on economic crisis. The Government will have to make a balance between income and expenditure. Extravagance will have to be restrained. Just now one of my friends of Shiv Sena made a reference, I do not know the P.A. of which Minister he referred to, the amount spent by that P.A. on his car was Rs. 11 lac and this expenditure too has been in two-three months only. This extravagance is not only limited to the PA of the Minister. The Government are compelling 42 to 46 thousand employees for VRS. They are wasting hundreds of crores of rupees on such a big number of officers. In my opinion the Government should restrain that by curbing extravagance. If money is invested on productive items by saving the money from wasteful expenditure, it will certainly work towards strengthening the economic condition of this country.

Now, I want to discuss about sugar mills. The Government should keep an eye on the condition of sugar mills. 20 sugar mills of eastern Uttar Pradesh have been closed down. For that I am not finding fault with the present Government. Earlier there have been other governments and in between our government has also existed. For running that sugar mill some people have given an application to the Ministry of Textile of the Government of India making a request that they wanted to run this sugar mill and they would not retrench the employees. But the Textile Ministry of the government of India is not granting NOC. I want to submit to you that the sugar mills had been set up by our forefathers which were the symbol of the prosperity of eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Those sugar mills are today closed down. It is my suggestion that if the money saved from the wasteful expenditure is allocated for the revival of these closed sugar mills then it will then it will give employment to lacs of people and secure the future of lacs of farmers.

Sir, recently in the elections, you had made a promise in your election manifesto, You had made a resolve to give employment to one crore youths. But after going through the budget it appears that the resolve is not going to be fulfilled anywhere. The resolve you had taken for giving employment to the unemployed is appearing unfulfilled. It is my polite submission to you that provision be made in this budget for giving employment to the unemployed. With full modesty I want to submit to you that the economic condition of the farmers has not been improved, if the economic condition of the farmers is not improved and security is not provided to the crops of the farmers, if market is not provided to the farmers in a proper way and if they are not strengthened then I want to tell you in clear terms that chaos will be created in the country of hundred crores and this chaos will divide the country into parts. So, I want to politely request you that you should make modification in your budget and for reducing the cost price of farmers and for increasing the production value and quality consider it afresh.

Ultimately, with these words, I oppose your budget till you do not consider this.

21.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, March 20, 2002/Phalguna 29, 1923 (Saka)

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