Thirteenth Series, Vol. XXIX, No. 11

Tuesday, December 3, 2002

Agrahayana 12, 1924 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session

(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

Gazettes & D... Unit
Parliament ... Building
Room No. ...
Block 'G'.

(Vol. XXIX contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

G.C. Malhotra
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Dr. P.K. Sandhu
Joint Secretary

Sharda Prasad
Principal Chief Editor

Kiran Sahni
Chief Editor

Parmesh Kumar Sharma
Senior Editor

Sarita Nagpal
Editor

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Thirteenth Series, Vol. XXIX, Eleventh Session 2002/1924 (Saka)]

No. 11, Tuesday, December 03, 2002/Agrahayana 12, 1924 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 202—205	1—38
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 206—221	38—63
Unstarred Question Nos. 2213—2442	63—507
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	507—513
MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA	513—514
COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	
Eleventh Report and Minutes	514
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE	
Action Taken Statements	514
RE : BOMB EXPLOSION IN A BUS IN GHATKOPAR, MUMBAI	515—526
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to expedite widening of National Highway No. 5—on Orissa stretch	
Shri Anadi Sahu	538
(ii) Need to protect the interest of the employees of IFFCO at Gorakhpur, U.P.	
Shri Raj Narain Passi	539-540
(iii) Need to check encroachments on forest land on the western side of Sanjay Gandhi Rashtriya Udyan, Mumbai	
Shri Kirit Somaiya	540
(iv) Need to ensure that people who have been allotted bungalows in Cantonment Board areas particularly in Ambala Cantonment are not evicted	
Shri Rattan Lal Kataria	540
(v) Need for conversion of Fakiragram and Dhubri Metre-Gauge Railway Line in Assam into broad-gauge during current financial year	
Shri Abdul Hamid	540-541

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

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(vi) Need to take steps for revival of HFCL and FCIL	
Shri Sunil Khan	541
(vii) Need to persuade Government of Karnataka to release 70 TMC Water from Almatti Dam for the benefits of farmers of Mahaboobnagar and other districts in Andhra Pradesh	
Dr. Manda Jagannath	541-542
(viii) Need to ensure that All India Radio, Parbhani, Maharashtra is accorded the status of Self-dependant Radio Station	
Shri Suresh Ramrao Jadhav	542
(ix) Need to reconsider the demand for construction of a new railway line between Jollarpetti and Hosur via Krishnagiri	
Shri V. Vetriselvan	542-543
(x) Need to direct Food Corporation of India to procure Paddy from Farmers at the Minimum Support Price in Orissa	
Shri Prasanna Acharya	543
(xi) Need to include Maithili Language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution	
Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay	543-544
(xii) Need to declare Jalgaon District in Maharashtra as a 'Banana Export Zone'	
Shri Y.G. Mahajan	544
(xiii) Need for excavation by Archaeological Survey of India in Malda, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur Districts, West Bengal	
Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	545
MYSORE STATE LEGISLATURE	
(DELEGATION OF POWERS) REPEAL BILL	545—548
Motion to Consider	545
Shri Ch. Vidyasagar Rao	545
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	546
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	546-548
Clauses 2 and 1	548
Motion to Pass	548
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BILL	549-606
Motion to Consider	549
Shri Ramesh Chennithala	549-553
Shri Rattan Lal Kataria	553-555
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	555-561

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	562-566
Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi	566-572
Shri Anadi Sahu	572-576
Shri P.H. Pandian	576-577
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	577-581
Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan	581-585
Prof. Rasasingh Rawat	585-587
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	587-590
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	590
Shri K. Yerrannaidu	590-592
Shrimati Vasundhara Raje	592-597
Shri Pramod Mahajan	597-598
Clauses 2 to 21 and 1	598
Motion to Pass	605
MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL	606
Motion to Consider	606
Shri Ved Prakash Goyal	606-609 623-630
Shri Ramesh Chennithala	609-611
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	611-615
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	615-618
Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan	618-620
Shri A. Brahmanaiah	620-621
Shri Ramsheth Thakur	622
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	622
Shri Anadi Sahu	623
Dr. V. Saroja	623
Clauses 2 to 28 and 1	629
Motion to Pass	630

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 3, 2002/Agrahayana 12, 1924 (Saka)

(The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir. There was a bomb blast in a bus in Mumbai yesterday, which has worsen the situation there. In this regard, I want to bring an adjournment motion ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai, North-East): Three persons were killed in bomb blast in a bus at Ghatkopar in Mumbai yesterday. This has deteriorated the law and order situation in Mumbai. The arguments in the case related to the bomb blast that took place in Mumbai in 1992 is over ... *(Interruptions)*. I request the Central Government to make statement on this issue and help the State Government to deal with such situations.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow all of you to raise this question during Zero Hour. Let Question Hour continue now.

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Investments by HUDCO in Defaulting Companies

*202. SHRI +PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI J.S. BRAR:

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

(*a*) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Economic Times dated October 10, 2002, regarding the sticky loans advanced by HUDCO;

(*b*) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(*c*) whether the matter has been investigated;

(*d*) if so, the outcome thereof;

(*e*) the details of companies/corporations in which HUDCO has made substantial investment or have advanced loans/financial assistance during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that some of the companies in which HUDCO has made investment or to whom HUDCO has advanced loan/financial assistance have very doubtful repayment position;

(*g*) if so, the details of the companies/corporations/ single entities who have defaulted in repayment of loan amount and interest thereon during the last three years; and

(*h*) the corrective measures taken by the Union Government to get back its dues immediately from these companies/corporations ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (*a*) to (*h*) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) to (*d*) This is being examined.

(*e*) to (*g*) Details of investment made by HUDCO in bonds/debentures and interest earned thereon during the last three years are given at Annexure I. Details of agencies which have drawn substantial loans from HUDCO during the last three years and the agencies which have defaulted are listed at Annexure II.

(*h*) HUDCO is following up with the defaulting agencies as well as the concerned defaulting State Governments, filing the suits in the event of persistent defaults & devising one Time Settlement (OTS) package on case-to-case basis.

Annexure I

Details of Investment Made by HUDCO During the Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Investment/ Allotment	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Period (in years)	Interest (Rs. in crore) upto 31.3.2002	Default, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Tamil Nadu Infrast-ructure Development Corporation (TIDCO)	31.7.2000	10	7	2.58	No

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)	01.01.2000	194.02	10	50.25	No
3.	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (TIDC)	05.10.2002	175	5	Recently Invested	No
4.	Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB)	31.10.2002	250	10	Recently Invested	No
		Total	629.02			

Annexure II

State-Wise/Agency-Wise Details of Schemes Where Substantial Loans Have Been Released (Rs. 100 Crores and Above) From 01-04-1999 to 31.10.2002.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Scheme Name	Agency	Loan Released	Default Yes/No
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Line of Credit For Acquisition of Land for AIR, Hyderabad	AP Ind INFRA. Corpn. Ltd	12700.00	No
2.	Sports INFRA for National Games, Hyderabad	Sports Auth. of AP	10252.00	Yes
Gujarat				
1.	Line of Credit SCH. for Bulk Water Transmission, Urban Areas	Gujarat State Drinking Water INFRA. Com	15500.00	No
2.	Bulk Water Transmission Pipe-Line Rajkot, Jamnagar, Urban Areas	Gujarat Water Supply Sewerage Board	27300.00	No
3.	Maliya-Bhachau Bulk Water Transmission Pipeline, Kutch	Gujarat Water Supply Sewerage Board	10000.00	Yes
4.	Line of Credit SCH. For Drinking Water Supply, Urban Areas	Narmada Water Resources & Water Supply	35000.00	No
Haryana				
1.	Improvement/Upgradation of State Highways, Urban Areas	Haryana State Road & Bridges Dev. Co-op	13820.00	No

1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka				
1.	Line of Credit for Rural Habitat Imp. Project P. Rural Areas	Karnataka Land Army Corpn. Ltd.	11000.000	No
2.	Line of Credit for Road Dev. Project, Urban Areas	Karnataka Road Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	15000.00	No
3.	Line of Credit SCH. for Acquisition of Land, Bangalore	M/s Karnataka State Inds. Inve. & Dev. Corpn.	15000.00	Yes
4.	Line of Credit (Ph. II) for Urban Local Bodies, Urban Areas	Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board	10000.00	Yes
Maharashtra				
1.	Rural Water Supply Scheme in Maharashtra, Rural Areas	Maharashtra Water Supply Swerage Board	13970.00	No
Orissa				
1.	EWS Rural HS. in Areas Affected by Super Cyclone Rural Areas	Orissa Rural HSG. & Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	10500.00	Yes
Rajasthan				
1.	Line of Credit for Upgradation of INFRAS., Jodhpur	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	10000.00	No
2.	Short Term Working Capital Loan INFRAS., Urban Areas	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	20000.00	No
Tamil Nadu				
1.	Provision of Piped Water Supply in Urban Areas	Municipal Admn. & Water Supply	11307.78	Yes
2.	Line of Credit Const. to Public Works Deptt., Urban Areas	PWD, Govt. of Tamil NADU	14000.00	No
3.	Line of Credit Loan to 2653 Habitations, Urban Areas	Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Drainage Board	10000.00	No
4.	Line of Credit PH-III Provision of Water Supply, Urban Areas	Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Drainage Board	15500.00	No
5.	Line of Credit PH-IV Provision of Water Supply, Urban Areas	Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Drainage Board	14500.00	No

1	2	3	4	5
West Bengal				
1.	Line of Credit for Repair/ Reconst. of Roads, BRI, Urban	West Bengal INF. Dev. Fin. Corpn. Ltd.	11994.00	Yes
2.	Line of Credit for the Flood Affected, Urban Areas	West Bengal INF. Dev. Fin. Corpn. Ltd.	50193.92	Yes
3	Line of Credit Improvement And Strengthening of Urban Areas.	West Bengal INF. Dev. Fin. Corpn. Ltd.	13692.00	Yes

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: The reply given by the Minister is not satisfactory; it is vague. He did not even answer parts (*f*) and (*g*) of my question. My pointed question is whether Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation. TIDC, is a defaulting company or not. In the Press it has appeared that HUDCO is investing around Rs. 500 crore in two projects which are in the list of defaulters. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the defaulters who are willful in nature.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Actually, before we subscribe to any bond, we go into the due diligence and then we follow all prudential norms. After such an examination only we have subscribed to the bonds of Tapi. Our borrowing rate is 9.22 per cent from the market. The coupon rate is 11 per cent. Yet, I want to assure the hon. Member that we are ready to examine it so that no such subscription will become an NPA.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: He has not answered my question even now. What I had asked him was whether the company is a willful defaulter or not. He has not answered it.

It has also appeared in the Press that HUDCO's Finance Director, Shri Gupta, protested against such investment. But he was asked to proceed on leave. Then he approached Delhi High Court, which directed him to join. This is a very serious matter. He has said that he is examining the matter. I want to know how far he is examining it and whether what I said is true or not.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Firstly, regarding Tapi, according to Maharashtra Government's letter, the prospectus for subscription and the transfer agent's letter, Tapi has not defaulted. Regarding the Finance Director's case, though it does not purport to the main question, yet I want to clarify to this august House that the Finance Director's approval is also on Tapi's file. Therefore, this has nothing to do with this case.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: I think, the question put by my hon. friend has not been answered properly by the hon. Minister. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is a fact that there were certain political considerations while giving loans and investments on bonds. The two groups which are listed here, in which Rs. 500 crore was invested, are already wilful defaulters. I was surprised to see the list. There are certain States which are in dire need of these investments and we do not find a mention of such States specially Punjab. What is your consideration for investing in the State of Punjab from HUDCO mainly ?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: On the first part of the question, it is not the consideration of political background or political pressure or political parties which dictate HUDCO's lending of loans to various urban infrastructural developmental and housing activities.

I just want to place on record that the Secretary, Irrigation Department of the Government of Maharashtra has replied to the Secretary, Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation that they are bringing to our kind notice incidentally that the dues of various corporation bonds to the investors stand fully paid and that there are no dues pending on account of all these corporations. Therefore, I say that the hon. Member should appreciate that it being from the Government of Maharashtra, I have to take the official letter written by the Government of Maharashtra with that value.

Secondly, regarding the amount of loans that we have lent to the State of Punjab, I do not have the figures with me right now.

SHRI J.S. BRAR: There is no mention of the State.

MR. SPEAKER: You may please send the details to the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I will give the details later to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in Maharashtra, how many proposals of loan for projects relating to the development of 'B' and 'C' category Municipal Corporations and Municipal councils areas are pending with HUDCO and out of them how many proposals have been cleared during the current financial year and by what time remaining proposals are likely to be decided.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: This is not related to the main question.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I know.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY: Sir, HUDCO is doing good service in lending loans and investing. All these things are well taken. But the statement you have given contains a lot of defaulters and regular payments have also been made. In the process of sanctioning of loans, what are the criteria on which you are doing it ? I know that you may be having some criteria. There is a Director, Finance and it goes to the Board. All these things are there. Did you have any specific scrutiny on loans amounting to Rs. 100 crore and above ? Would you like to have an application of mind in serious cases ? Loans amounting to Rs. 100 crore and above are a big matter. Have you got a specific system to deal with such cases or are you dealing with them as routine cases ?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is a very good question.

Actually, last year, the NPAs of HUDCO was Rs. 6085 crore but, in the last six months, because of our pro-active approach, the NPAs have been reduced by an extent of Rs. 3795 crore.

Therefore, hardly some Rs. 2,290 crore of NPAs are pending with us. We are pursuing the matter. I am assuring the august House that by the financial year end, there will be hardly any NPA left in HUDCO.

Secondly, before the NDA Government led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, came into office the authorised capital of HUDCO was Rs. 385 crore. But now the authorised capital of HUDCO is Rs. 2,500 crore. That means, during the last year, we made sanctions of about 8141 crore. Out of that, Rs. 2575 crore was given to housing and Rs. 5566 crore was given to urban infrastructure. For this year we have kept a lofty target of Rs. 14,000 crore of sanctions. That means we are going to give Rs. 7,000 crore for housing for the urban poor and another Rs. 7,000 crore for urban infrastructure across the country.

The hon. Member has asked the mechanism that we are adopting for loans that we are lending which are more than Rs. 100 crore. Actually, there is a review at the regional level, at the zonal level and at the headquarters level. Afterwards, if the agency that borrows money is a public agency or the Governmental agency, then there will be a dialogue with the Chief Secretary of that State. We take legal action only when it is necessary. It is because of our pro-active approach, I think, the default level as well as the NPAs have been kept minimal.

[Translation]

SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has informed that loan is being sanctioned to different States by HUDCO, I want to know the amount that has been sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh and whether in the cities, where the amount is being disbursed the poor and the Scheduled Castes form part of the beneficiaries and does it include details relating to small and big Municipalities in Uttar Pradesh ?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not related to the main question yet I shall send full details to the hon. Member.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have sanctioned Rs. 139 crore 29 lakh to the Government of Maharashtra for Maharashtra Water Supply Board. Many such schemes are pending with the Government of Maharashtra, therefore, it is the demand of the Government of Maharashtra that it should be allocated maximum possible fund by the Government of India. Keeping in view the demands of the Government of Maharashtra, whether the Central Government is considering for a major allocation of funds to the Government of Maharashtra in the forth coming Budget for the completion of pending schemes ? The Government of Maharashtra should be allocated maximum funds. What is the outlook of the Government in this regard ?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: We are ready to give more and more help to the Government of Maharashtra for the people of Maharashtra but the State Government has to submit the proposals and furnish the guarantees as are required for the purpose.

Outstanding Dues of Para Military Forces

*203. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the State Governments have to bear the expenditure of the para-military forces when requisitioned by them;

(*b*) if so, the amount of money spent by the States on the para-military forces during the last three years, State-wise;

(*c*) whether some States owe huge amounts on account of the use of para-military forces;

(*d*) if so, the details thereof, State-wise alongwith the reasons for the non-payment of dues; and

(*e*) the efforts being made by the Government to recover the outstanding dues ?

[English]

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

State Governments are to bear the expenditure of deployment of Central Paramilitary Forces (CPMFs) when requisitioned by them except in case of the States exempted from such payments. The State-wise details of money paid by or recovered from the States and outstanding dues on account of deployment of Central Para-military Forces are indicated in the Annexure to this statement.

The matter of recovery of deployment cost of CPMFs is pursued with the States by this Ministry and concerned Central Para-Military Forces on a regular basis. In addition, adjustments are made against the releases made by this Ministry to the State Governments against claims for reimbursement. Some State Governments have expressed difficulty in making payment due to their financial constraints.

Annexure

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amounts paid by/ recovered from States as CPMFs deployment costs during last 3 years	Outstanding CPMF deployment cost as on 1.4.2002
1.	Andhra Pradesh	175995215	1405866954
2.	Assam	493781536	324924625
3.	Bihar	215433153	1114376097
4.	Delhi	0	4261316517
5.	Goa	5153473	0
6.	Gujarat	29634958	16460272
7.	Jharkhand	0	330810025
8.	Haryana	61038108	438415101
9.	Kerala	1270760	2943800
10.	Karnataka	56960944	16985019
11.	Maharashtra	19337518	6939716
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23995477	832010
13.	Orissa	18828156	34971973
14.	Pondicherry	11406157	161570
15.	Punjab	291147857	2993238847
16.	Rajasthan	13156361	0
17.	Tamil Nadu	10470225	1010220706
18.	Uttar Pradesh	225600753	1759359433
19.	Uttranchal	0	4537700
20.	West Bengal	186252471	15260142
	Total	183,94,63,122	1373,76,20,507

[Translation]

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know, through you, that who bears the expenditure incurred on Para-Military Forces—State Government or the Central Government—when deployed in the States on their request by the Central Government ? The Comptroller

and Auditor General of India has asked the Central Government to recover crores of rupees from different States for utilising the services of Para-Military Forces. Hon. Minister has said in his reply that many States have shown their inability to pay the amount due to financial burden. I want to know if all States speak in the same tone, whether the Government is considering to exempt States from such payments ?

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Hon. Speaker, Sir, would like to state that regarding the expenditure incurred for the deployment of the para-military forces, the State Governments have to bear the expenditure. Except the State Governments which are exempted from making such payments, the other State Governments have to pay.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious issue. About Rs. 13 hundred crores of the Central Government is due against the States under this head. The statistics of the last three years do not show any payment made in this regard. In the reply given it has been said that some States have been exempted from such payment. In question (*a*) I would like to know, through you, that which States have been exempted from such payment and the reasons therefor? In question (*b*) I would like to know which States have shown their inability in paying the amount and the reasons therefor. In question (*c*) I would like to know which States have shown interest in payment and paid partially in the last three years including the amount thereof ? Please name the States who have neither made any payment nor have shown their inability to do so ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Chinmayanandji, you can not ask four supplementaries (*a*) and (*b*) are alright but drop the remaining (*c*) and (*d*).

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: The Government had exempted the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Hamachal Pradesh, Manipur.

Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya from the payment of deployment charges. The Government also decided that the State Government of Assam would pay 10 per cent of the deployment cost. The State Government of Jammu & Kashmir and the North Eastern States are also given financial support under the security related expenditure and other expenditure. These are the States which are exempted from payment of deployment cost.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, whenever I try to put a question relating to para-military forces, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister knows my question ... *(Interruptions)* It is about the para-military forces being used by the States. When it is used, it is not limited to the State's purpose alone. For example, in Andhra Pradesh, they are utilising it in a way to protect four or five States. So, taxing one State alone for utilising it is to be re-considered.

Previously, I made another request to the Deputy Prime Minister. Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, while selecting the para-military forces, you are not allowing the candidates to write the examination in the regional languages. About this aspect, the Standing Committee has unanimously passed a recommendation. Of course, the Deputy Prime Minister has assured that he would look into the matter. Now, I would like to know his reaction to this matter.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: So far as writing the examination in the regional languages is concerned, I would like to state that it is pending. This is not related to the main Question.

As per the assessment of the security scenario and as per the availability of forces, the para-military forces are deployed. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, para-military forces have been deployed in Andhra Pradesh. The dues incurred by Andhra Pradesh would be recovered.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Since the Deputy Prime Minister knows about it, he must respond to this. It is a very serious matter ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: I would like to know the position of the Government regarding writing of the examination in the regional languages for the entire South ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: This is basically not related to the main Question. It is not arising out of the main Question.

MR. SPEAKER: I know it is not related to the main Question.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are allowing candidates, who are writing the IAS and IPS examination, to write the examination in the regional languages. About recruitment to para-military forces, the candidates, generally, have studied up to tenth class or

intermediate. If we are not allowing them to write the examination in the regional languages, nobody will be selected from the South. That is the agony of our people ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: That is why, Andhra Pradesh has got 2 per cent intake as far as recruitment is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yerrannaidu, I may allow your point when you are permitted to raise the question.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO: Sir, the suggestion given by the hon. Member would be examined.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: You are examining it for the last one year!

MR. SPEAKER: I think, about the issue, the Government has not decided.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, it has been deliberated by the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. It has been decided that for writing the examination, candidates should be permitted to write the examination in the regional languages ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It seems that the Government has not made up its mind. Certainly, they will make up their mind.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: One and a half years have passed and the Minister says he is still looking into it ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN: Sir, in the Standing Committee on Home Affairs, we have debated and we have recommended it. It is up to the Government now to say that the examination has to be conducted in the regional languages ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: There is no financial implication also in this ... *(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Sir, the recommendation has come and the matter is being examined. I am hopeful that it will be favourably decided upon.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, in addition to paramilitary forces, there are other Central police organisations also operating in different parts of the country. ISI activities in West Bengal are increasing every day. The border country Bangladesh is emerging as one of the major centres for giving protection to the ISI agents, as reported. The Chief Minister of West Bengal came to Delhi to meet hon. Deputy Prime Minister on several occasions including, even in the last week.

What was the outcome of the discussion ? In addition to paramilitary forces, is the State Government and the Chief Minister of West Bengal asking for any other Central force in order to fight the situation as is now being reflected in the State of West Bengal ?

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, when the Constitution was framed, at the outset it was conceived that law and order would be looked after exclusively by the State Governments. But, with the passage of time, threats to internal security have multiplied manifold—we have had insurgency, we have had militancy, and we have had terrorism—as a result of which the pressure on paramilitary forces that assist the State Governments and the State Police in facing these threats has increased. The hon. Minister has questioned about West Bengal and the Chief Minister ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: When are you making him a Minister ? I would be happy if you make him a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It is 'the hon. Member'.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, we have been constantly in touch with the State Governments and the Chief Ministers whenever they come here, discuss the question of internal security in their States. The Chief Minister of West Bengal was here and he did discuss with me. All that I can say is that in all these matters—whether it is West Bengal or whether it is Jammu and Kashmir—we continue to discuss with them the problems of internal security and the Central Government extends to them full support.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, nowadays the I.S.I. activities have increased many fold in Nepal and anti-India propaganda is being made over their radio resulting in a direct impact on the border areas of Bihar. I would like to know, through you, Sir, whether the Government is providing financial assistance, in deploying these forces to the States whose financial condition is not good and whether the Government will make efforts to stop I.S.I. activities by deploying forces in the border areas of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I know that financial conditions of many States is not good for several reasons but my colleague has just now mentioned the names of such States where they have been exempted from paying deployment charges. These States are Jammu and Kashmir and the States of North east. Remaining states are being provided financial assistance by the Central Government in the name of various expenditures. These States have been getting funds in the name of modernisation of police forces but so far as deployment charges are concerned, they are not being given any assistance. Assam is a bigger State of north east region. We are charging just 10% from it.

[English]

Education System

*204. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the ability of a student can be judged by an examination of three hours duration under the present education system;

(*b*) if so, whether CBSE has studied the new education system evolved by ICSE, a Non-Governmental Organisation;

(*c*) if so, whether the Government propose to take new initiatives to adopt the "standard based" education system instead of marks based system; and

(*d*) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (*a*) Assessment of performance is an integral part of any process of learning and teaching. As part of sound educational strategy, examinations are employed to bring about qualitative improvements in education.

(*b*) to (*d*) As per the information provided by the CBSE, they are not aware of any new education system evolved by CISCE.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a drastic change in our education policy and we are providing comprehensive education and technical education. My question is whether the ability of a student can be assessed by a written test of just three hours duration ? In the reply, it was told that examinations are conducted as a part of work policy. The reply to my question has not given properly.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer to the question is very clear. Examination should be conducted to test the type, quality and objective of education being provided to the students. Generally, in examination, the knowledge of a student, what he has studied, how far he has understood the subject, how far he has been utilising his knowledge how efficient he is, is assessed and the procedure of assessment is different at all levels of education. The examination system is based on the level of education and its objective. Three hours duration of an examination has been considered as a universal standard. In some cases examinations are conducted in two or one hour duration also but normally they are conducted in three hours duration. If you want to judge the allround ability of the student then three hours duration is insufficient. If you want to judge his character, his presence in the class, his discipline, besides studies his other interests, such as music, sports etc, three hours duration is not sufficient for it. But there was a time when it was assumed that in three hours duration you could judge, what he had studied, how far he had understood his curriculum and how far he had utilised it. Even today all the people are of the opinion that a student must be well conversant with his curriculum and he should be able to understand and express it properly. It is a world wide assumption that a student must be able to put forward properly his views in writing and he should be in a position to apply his knowledge in a very effective way. Presently in all the examining systems of the world the duration fixed for judgeing the ability of a student is three hours only however, in some of the highly technical educational examinations this duration is either two or one hour but normally, it is three hours. Now the question is whether a student is able to understand and express his knowledge acquired by him so far within three hours or not. This fact has been considered in many ways. Views are exchanged to decide the type of the question paper, whether a question paper should contain general questions or objective questions or it should contain both or it should be totally objective type ? The type of the question paper differs from place to place and subject to subject. Therefore, the duration of the examination is normally three hours. If experts feel that the duration of the examinations should be two hours instead of three hours or it should be four hours, that would be considered. Generally, it is always kept in mind as to how much information can be collected from the students within three hours.

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the non-Governmental organisations have evolved a new

system of examinations based on new standards. I have been informed that the Board is not aware of this new system. I would like to know from the Government whether it will try to know about this new examination system ?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the honourable Member has raised a question regarding the new education system evolved by the C.B.S.E. which is a non-Governmental organisation. When we obtained information from the C.B.S.E in this regard. We were informed that they are not having any knowledge about such an education system but the examination system, which is to be conducted under the new education system based on new standards needs to be discussed seriously because there are difference of opinions about this system. Under this system, besides standards in the examination they add 20% to 50% of the marks for certain subjects based on the performance of the student throughout the year. A lot of objection has been raised about it. So far as the question of standards is concerned C.B.S.E. issues instructions regardings its procedure. Besides marks, they give grades also. In certain countries, students are given grades only. Discussions are being held since 1999 on how to change the system of communicating the result of a student. We think that if a student fails in an examination there will be a sense of inferiority complex in his mind throughout his life. Whether he has failed in Vth, VIth or in Xth standard. Serious discussions are being held by the educationlists regarding bringing about changes in this procedure. They don't want that a student should develop a sense of inferiority complex and gets frustrated. Number of suggestions have been received in this regard and C.B.S.E. and the Government are considering these suggestions.

[English]

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: Sir, since Independence, our classrooms have become laboratories and our children have become guinea pigs for experiments in curriculum and examination reforms. Inspite of various Commissions, education still remains an unfinished business.

The problem with our education system is that it is examination-oriented. We test cognitive learning. We do not test non-cognitive learning. We test scholastic learning. We do not test non-scholastic learning. Therefore, learning which should be a joyful experience is very stressful especially during the examination time.

The examination result is definitely not a correct evaluation of a student's overall development. In fact, one is tempted to agree with Mark Twain, an American humourist, who said that he never allowed his schooling to interfere with his education. Winston Churchill also remained in the same class for three years because he could not pass the examination in Mathematics.

The current evaluation system of the CBSE in class X is both grades plus marks. My question is this. Is NCERT considering grades only ? If they consider grades only, would it also consider Grade Point Average (GPA) ?

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: This GPA can be used for assessing the students for purposes of admission to universities and for scholarships, etc.

Secondly, will the NCERT think of three components in the examination system: (*i*) one component should be credits which the student earns over a period of time; (*ii*) an internal and a continuous assessment by the teacher; and (*iii*) a written component. The internal assessment component should, at least, be 50 per cent because you cannot judge a student in a three-hour examination only.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: Is there any proposal for training teachers in setting a question paper ? The question paper is either too easy or it is too hard. The question paper is causing the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is with the Member. Yes, Mr. Minister.

DR. (SHRIMATI) BEATRIX D'SOUZA: Sometimes the questions are out of syllabus.

MR. SPEAKER: Is your question not yet over ?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. member has expressed her views about an important issue-education and examination system. I have already mentioned that there are various Boards and Organizations which conduct examinations. They have their own problems, concepts and experts. We have been regularly consulting all of them. As far as Centre is concerned, we judge other qualities of students by Comprehensive Continuous Evaluation, which is called C.C.E. But this

method is adopted only by C.B.S.E. Perhaps, the Boards of other States are also doing this kind of evaluation, but I do not know about it. But, generally it is not being done, because their certificates do not mention it, but, in C.B.S.E. we mention extra curricular activities like music, drama or sports in the certificate, and do evaluation on a regular basis. It is proper to have a comprehensive testing system which reflects the complete personality and specific talent of the student and which can give guidelines to develop the above mentioned characteristics. In fact, it is done by C.B.S.E. We have been giving advice to other Boards also to develop their examination system and the system of giving certificates and we are having continuous discussion with them about it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, grade system is given by N.C.E.R.T. In some countries, there are 15 grades while some other countries are having 9 grades. We give nine grades in C.B.S.E. We are persuading other States also to adopt the grade system. I believe that they will also adopt that system when they realize that it can reduce the pressure on students which is put by examination system. I am very concerned about it because I have seen students who even refuse to appear at the examination because of its intense pressure. Examination system is not the sole reason but there are some other reasons also responsible for that. Parents pressurize their wards to secure 97 and 98 percent marks in examinations and it creates many problems. Our intention is to make the examination system devoid of any pressure. It should not affect their growth; on the contrary it should help in their growth. We are constantly discussing this issue and it is a part of our education policy to make the examination system the mirror of the student's personality in which not only the knowledge but also the student's total personality should be reflected. For that we are making efforts and are paying full attention to the suggestions of the State governments and we shall continue to do so in future also because it is a very important issue.

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA: Hon. Speaker Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that in present system of education, the most neglected area is sports or games. Most of the students in the student community have lack of interest and awareness of sports and games. Healthy body has a healthy mind. It is the need of the hour. I would request the hon. Minister to include a separate syllabus, right from the primary education to the collegiate level, on sports and games and it should be made compulsory.

Will the Government consider to have a uniform syllabus right from the primary education to the collegiate education ? Will the Government also consider to have only one language paper in final higher secondary examination ? There is a pressure on the students. The mentality of the students is that they concentrate more on Physics, Chemistry or Biology and Maths. So, will the Government consider to have one paper instead of two ?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question is not related to the issue which is being discussed. Every state formulates its own syllabus. We say it again and again and it has also been mentioned in our education policy that sports and health should be an integral part of our education. But, there are many practical difficulties in implementing it for States. There are many schools in Delhi which do not have play-grounds. There is the same problem in other metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Banglore and Ahamedabad. They can not afford to have play-grounds as there is scarcity of surplus land. They will face difficulties if we make sports compulsory. These are the problems which should be sorted out by the State Governments themselves. We have given them some suggestions to make arrangements for that. We try our best to provide the facility of sports in schools affiliated to C.B.S.E. While giving affiliation to these schools, it is mandatory for them to have playground. But, the schools situated in big cities tell us that they do not have sufficient land for play-grounds.

As far as giving emphasis on subjects like Physics and Chemistry is concerned, we want the language subjects like Hindi, English as well as Social Sciences to be included in the curriculum ... *(Interruptions)* Bio-technology is also being taught and it is included as a science subject but the hon. Member is telling that it is other than the science subject. But we are not empowered to compel them to include any subject in their curriculum. It is for their respective Boards to decide.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, the assessment of performance is necessary in every educational system. The hon. Minister himself has said that the strain and stress on children is more during the time of the examination. By considering all these aspects, why the Ministry is not evolving a system based on the standards of students ? Why can the Ministry not evolve a system of examination purely on the standard-based system instead of the mark-based system so that it will be very easy for the students to write the examination ?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, I have already told that C.B.S.E. gives grades also. We want the State Government to switch over to the grade system and we are holding talks with them. Objections are being raised in various quarters to make the gradation system more narrow. They want 15 or 20 points instead of 9 points. It creates many problems for gradation system. To solve that problem, we give more that one chance to children to improve their performance. The students are given three chances to improve their performance in those subjects in which they had secured lower marks. But the pressure exerted by the guardians on the students is more intense than that of the examination. That pressure is more intense in the cities and towns because one can not get admission in the University if he secures less than 95-96% marks. These high marks help them in getting admission in Engineering or Medical colleges. These problems and pressures are created by the society, the family and the parents. So, we are trying to promote a counselling system which can help the parents to guide their wards to choose a career which suits their talent. They should not be compelled to chose a career as desired by their parents. We are doing this by way of counselling so that the pressure of examination can be minimized. This pressure is not only due to our education system but also from their families, society and competitiveness.

Disinvestment of PSUs

*205. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether Government equities in thirty public sector undertakings are proposed to be disinvested during the next financial year;

(*b*) if so, the PSUs proposed to be disinvested during the said period and funds likely to be mobilised as a result thereof;

(*c*) whether all the PSUs enlisted for disinvestment are incurring losses;

(*d*) if not, the facts in this regard alongwith the financial position of each of these PSUs; and

(*e*) the obstacles faced by the Government in the implementation of disinvestment process ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (*a*) to (*e*) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(*a*) There are thirty five cases where the decision to disinvest has been taken and disinvestment is in progress, seven cases of hotels in the Joint Sector, where Government is in discussion with State Governments, two cases where the disinvestment has been deferred for three months w.e.f. 7th September, 2002, two cases where the disinvestment process has not been restarted after there was no response earlier, one case of disinvestment through sale of residual shares in the market and seven cases in which recommendations for disinvestment have been received from the Disinvestment Commission, but no decision has yet been taken by the Government, as per details in Annexure.

(*b*) No target has been fixed so far for the year 2003-04. The amount of realisation from disinvestment depends upon various factors such as the company's fundamentals, bidder's interest, market conditions and other associated factors.

(*c*) and (*d*) No, Sir. Out of forty seven cases, twenty eight cases are loss-making units. In addition, out of seven cases received with the recommendation to disinvest from the Disinvestment Commission, two are loss-making. The financial position of each of the PSUs for the year 2000-2001 as per the Public Enterprise Survey 2000-2001 is given in Annexure.

(*e*) Implementation of disinvestment decisions is a procedurally complex and time consuming task. The procedure evolved for disinvestment provides for detailed and multi-layered Inter-Ministerial consultations and joint decision making. Though time consuming, this is necessary in the interest of transparency and to ensure that different view-points can be harmonized. Often the status of assets and liabilities of PSUs need to be refined to acceptable levels before they can be disinvested. In loss-making PSUs there may be need for restructuring, which is also time consuming. To ensure that there is no distress sale and the best price is realised for the shares sold, the Government carefully calibrates the timing of the disinvestment process, which can also cause delays.

Annexure

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	PSUs/Units	Profit/Loss for the year 2000-01
1	2	3
	A. PSUs in which Disinvestment decision has been taken and disinvestment is in progress.	
1.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	(-) 39.06
2.	National Fertiliser Ltd.	(+) 27.31
3.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	(+) 6.01
4.	Braithwaite & Co.	(+) 1.74
5.	Burn Standard & Co.	(-) 45.22
6.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	(+) 0.94
7.	Engineering Projects India Ltd.	(+) 17.76
8.	Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	(-) 1956.58
9.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	(-) 2.19
10.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	(-) 71.41
11.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	(-) 105.80
12.	Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd. Palakkad	(+) 0.16
13.	Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	(-) 29.76
14.	MECON Ltd.	(-) 51.36
15.	Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation	(+) 12.39
16.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	(+) 655.83
17.	National Instruments Ltd.	(+) 0.09
18.	NEPA Ltd.	(+) 4.86
19.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	(+) 26.65
20.	Shipping Corporation of India	(+) 382.56
21.	Tyre Corporation of India	(-) 66.43
22.	Tungabahadra Steel Products Ltd.	(+) 0.07
23.	Engineers India Ltd.	(+) 123.86
24.	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	(+) 20.05

1	2	3
25.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	(+) 6.64
26.	Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	(-) 37.69
27.	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (Mother Unit)	(-) 34.52
28.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	(+) 32.80
29.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. at Centaur Hotel Airport, Delhi (including Chefair Delhi)	(-) 17.73
30.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. at Chefair Mumbai	(+) 0.62
31.	ITDC Hotel Samrat; New Delhi (Lease-cum-management control)	(-) 2.36*
32.	ITDC Hotel Jaipur Ashok	(-) 2.30
33.	ITDC Hotel Patliputra Ashok	(-) 0.50
34.	ITDC Hotel Kalinga Ashok	(-) 1.40
35.	ITDC Hotel Jammu Ashok	(-) 0.80
	B. Joint Sector hotel properties of ITDC, where Government is in discussion with State Governments.	
36.	Hotel Neelchal Ashok; Puri	(-) 0.98
37.	Hotel Lakeview Ashok; Bhopal	(-) 56.83
38.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi	(-) 71.10
39.	Hotel Bramputra Ashok; Guwahati	(-) 0.20
40.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok; Pondicherry	(-) 0.25
41.	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar	(-) 0.014
42.	Hotel Punjab Ashok, Anandpur Sahib	(-) 0.08#
	C. Disinvestment deferred for three months on 7.9.2002	
43.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	(+) 820.12
44.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	(+) 1088.01
	D. Disinvestment process not restarted again after there was no response for earlier sale.	
45.	Air India	(-) 44.13
46.	India Airlines	(-) 159.17
	E. Open offer of residual shares in the market	
47.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	(-) 269.40
	F. Recommendations received from the Disinvestment Commission	
48.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	(+) 725.92

1	2	3
49.	Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.	(+) 7.47
50.	Projects & Equipment Corporation Ltd.	(+) 2.58
51.	IRCON International Ltd.	(+) 65.60
52.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	(–) 78.26
53.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	(+) 38.49
54.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	18.98

* Loss for the year 1999-2000
Accumulated losses as on 31-3-2002

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the list of undertakings to be disinvested is attached with the answer but I would like to say that these public sector undertakings were set up with an objective, *i.e.* to provide employment to the people of our country.

The objective to provide employment to the people through government undertakings has been going on since a long time but today I am very sorry to say that these undertakings are running in losses and the reason for which were the wrong policies of the Congress government during whose regime disinvestment process was initiated, but the NDA government too continued the same policies of the Congress government. I want to say that government do not want to bear the burden of these undertakings running in losses as no dividend is being received from them. There are some public sector undertakings from whom dividend is being received but government is of the view that all undertakings should be disinvested. The workers and staff of those undertakings are worried a lot, their condition has become pitiable. I want to tell the Minister through you, as to why these public sector undertakings are running in losses. They are running in losses due to wrong policies of supervisory category people such as C.M.D. or E.D. I do not know whether government has conducted any enquiry against those people or whether services of any of them has so far been terminated from the undertaking concerned. If they have been retired, their address must have been recorded in the undertaking itself. Recovery must be made from them. CMDs of many government undertakings have amassed wealth & property to the tune of crores of rupees by corrupt practices. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister how many such types of undertakings are known to him against whom he wants to institute an enquiry ?

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, the hon. Member has made three points. I will answer each one of them.

First is his apprehension that all the companies are being sold, including profit-making companies ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence in the House.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: If you permit, I will just give the facts because a lot of misinformation is being spread both in and out of the House in this matter. In the last two years, 34 transactions have taken place in disinvestment. Of these, 26 companies were loss-making companies. He said, "What was the position earlier between 1991 and 2000 ?" During that period, disinvestment of 39 companies took place. Of which, only two companies were loss-making companies and 37 companies were profit-making companies ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Minister said two days before that disinvestment is left to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. It was in the newspaper. If it is left to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister, he should incorporate this reply into the answer. He said, in public, two days before that disinvestment is left to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. Now, in the answer he is not saying so. The answer would have been very brief that the matter is left to the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you suggesting reply to the Minister ?

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: He need not dictate my answer because I have a lot of facts ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is what exactly I asked him to do.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The second point that the hon. Member very rightly pointed out was on the question of employment. It is a very important fact of the Member that between 1991 and 2000 when there was no strategic disinvestment, employment in the Public Sector fell from 2.3 million to 1.7 million. There was no disinvestment, but because the companies were becoming uncompetitive, this whole thing about employment was going on.

Regarding his third point, he is absolutely right that it is not the responsibility or it is nobody's case that the workers are responsible for the condition of the Governmental enterprise. In fact, the whole case has been that there is a Governmental culture that was developed in the Undertakings of the State Governments as well as the Central Government, which is leading to all these problems.

SHRI A.C. JOS: There is an uncertainty. Nobody knows which company is going to be disinvested. Nobody is going to know this. The Damocles' sword is on the top of every company. Nobody knows what is going to happen. There is no direction.

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever your turn comes, you can ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Let him answer my question ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: That is because the Member has not read the answer. The entire list of 47 companies, on which work is going on, has been given in Annexure-I to the answer.

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, 54 companies have been listed here ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you need not reply to his question because I have not permitted him to ask any question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: In the Annexure, I have given the entire list including which company is making profits and which company is making losses.

On the point of employment and on fixing responsibility, you have done much to improve many enterprises. You know the condition. The CAG has pointed out the condition repeatedly that actually cases have been filed because of false accounts and for defalcation but nothing has come out of those cases precisely because of the governmental culture, over the last 20 years.

You might remember, in Hindustan Photo Films, almost six CBI cases were filed and they are going on since 1993. I am completely with you on fixing responsibility but the fact of the matter is that it is not the workers but others are responsible and there is also the governmental culture.

The third point made was whether there has been an attempt to restructure. You had yourself initiated 14 such restructuring proposals. In the last ten years, there have been 30 such restructuring proposals, which had cost the public exchequer between Rs. 35 crore and Rs. 40 crore but not one company has been turned around. As a result, we must learn from this history.

The first point is that it is wrong to say that profit making companies are being sold now and it was not the case previously. Secondly, it is very important to remember that various State Governments are doing exactly that. The House would probably like to know that the Government of Punjab has been completely in touch with us. If you see their website, you would find that they have adopted our procedures and our structure to the dot. The Government of Tamil Nadu wrote to us in November. Yesterday and today, their officers have been here. They have written to us. In writing they have said, 'We have decided to follow the model of the Union Government.' West Bengal has already set up ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: West Bengal is not following your model.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: No. They are following exactly our model.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: They are following the worst model possible.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Let my supplimentary come.

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: In one case, they did not follow our model. That was in the case of the Great Eastern Hotel in which by a private transaction a company was sought to be given over to a French company, not by open bidding ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: What is his model ? Is his model the Centaur Hotel model ? model ? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: On Centaur Hotel, I am prepared to give the details now ... *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you want me to answer on Centaur Hotel, I would give it just now if you give me the directions ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask a supplementary. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you also have been the Minister of Public Enterprises and at that time 12 proposals of enterprises were discussed. I want to tell, through you, Sir, that I staged a Dharna in front of you in the case of H.M.T. This company was not disinvested and now that company has become profit making unit. Thus if you impose the responsibility on management then all loss-making units can be converted into profit-making units.

Sir, as you are aware of the fact that our source of information is Shiva Sena Chief Hon'ble Shri Bala Saheb Thakre. He informed us in the Dussehra Public Meeting about Airport Centaur Hotel of our Mumbai. I want to tell you how the Airport Centaur Hotel was sold. You have such type of officers that they sold it to Batra company and within six months of its sale. Batra company sold it to Sahara Company and earned a profit of rupees 27.25 crores. Through you Sir, I demand and put up a question too that when you disinvest any company why don't you put up a condition alongwith it that the purchaser cannot sell it further to anyone for the next 10 years. Why the profit earned by Batra company by selling Airport Centaur Hotel can not go to Central Government, why such a thing did not happen ? What was the role of your officers ? Today situation has come to a point where 650 Marathi employees of Centaur Hotel have been expelled. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This is scandalous. He is right.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Minister, please reply now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Minister is ready to reply. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: This is the model of the hon. minister ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker Sir, there are 650 marathi employees who were compelled by the new management of Sahara to accept the V.R.S. at the point of gun ... *(Interruptions)* They will not be given the benefits of V.R.S. I would like to know to what would happen to those 650 Marathi employees ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I would like the Minister to reply. The Minister has a right to reply and he will reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You can ask a question separately. Two questions have been raised by Shri Chandrakant Khaire. Firstly, he has said that the profits went to the Sahara Company and the Government did not get that profit. That is his first question.

... *(Interruptions)*

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

Secondly, he has also asked a question, which is an urgent matter, that all the employees are compelled to take VRS from the Centaur Hotel. These are the two questions which are very important. Let the Minister reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has a right to reply and he will reply. Please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: He has no right to sell the public sector undertaking at a throwaway price ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, you have no right to shout like this. How can you shout like this ? If you

want to ask a question, you can ask a question from the Minister.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him reply to know whether he is prepared or not.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, the Minister has every right to reply. I have already called his name. If you go on shouting like this, then the Question Hour will be over and the hon. Member may not get a time for his reply. The hon. Member, who asked the question, wants his reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: In the interest of the Members, the Minister has to give the reply and you have to listen to the reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Ambedkarji please sit down, Athawaleji please sit down, Basudev Acharyaji you also, please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: If they make an allegation, then they should listen to the reply also ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan, please sit down. This is not the way. Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please sit down. This is not the way in which you are trying to disturb the House. Mr. Minister you can go ahead with the reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister your reply must come on record. Please reply now. Shri Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar, this is not the way in which you are disturbing the House. This is not a good way. This is not a decent way of asking a question. Please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: The first point is that the bids were invited. In the first case when these people bid, their bids were rejected because it was below the reserve price ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you please address the Chair.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: After that the reserve price was reviewed by the Central Government.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir please give ten minutes more ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: You can extend as much time as you wish. The bids were rejected. It was rejected in the case of all the Centaur Hotels including the one in Delhi. We took the papers back to the CCD because actually the work had been done prior to the Department of Disinvestment coming into the picture ... *(Interruptions)* Those who make these allegations do not even know this much also because the Hotel Corporation of India is a subsidiary of Air India. The Air India and the Ministry of Civil Aviation did the disinvestment work. Transaction documents have been completed and then we were asked to only get the financial bids. When the bids came, there were 21 parties. Then, there were four parties which were left in the end ... *(Interruptions)*

12.00 hrs.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: One bid came. That was lower than the reserve price and it was rejected; and then ...

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Then Batra came ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: No, it was the same Batra ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, what the hon. Minister is saying is not correct ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, it is a scandal in the name of disinvestment ... *(Interruptions)* It should be handed over to the CBI ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, get it inquired into by the CBI.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I can ask the question to the Government. Please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What the hon. Minister has to agree is to be decided by him. Please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, the point is it is the same Shri Batra whose bid was rejected and then ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, this is not correct ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Shri Ambedkar, please listen. I am replying ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you please go ahead.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Arunji, let your reply come on record. Please reply.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, I am trying to reply.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the hon. Minister is not saying correctly ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: Sir, the bid was for Rs. 65 crore. In the beginning that was rejected because the reserve price was—as you know, this is kept secret—Rs. 73 crore. That person, the same Shri Batra's bid was rejected. After that we took the matter to the CCD. One term was changed and this person filed the bid for Rs. 85 crore. That is how it was sold ... *(Interruptions)* Now, as you know when there are 100 per cent sale of property then the restrictive clauses are not included ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Ambedkar, please sit down now ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this is to be referred to the CBI. This is a scandal ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have not got reply to my question, it remained incomplete.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, this is over. Papers to be laid.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I am ready for a discussion ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Arunji, you need not reply. We are on a different subject now.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: You go back to the *Indian Express* ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are on a different item now.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: When we had a discussion, they did not even sit for the quorum ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Arunji, you need not reply. Please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Freedom Fighters of Hyderabad Liberation Movement

*206. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the freedom fighters of the Hyderabad Liberation movement are not getting pension from the Union Government;

(*b*) whether some proposals regarding the freedom fighters of the Hyderabad Liberation movement have been lying pending;

(*c*) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for pendency; and

(*d*) the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) Pension under the Swatantarta Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 has already been sanctioned to about 7,000 cases of freedom fighters of the Hyderabad Liberation Movement by the Union Government.

(*b*) and (*c*) The Government of India had constituted a special Screening Committee to scrutinise the claims for Samman Pension on the grounds of participation in border camps during Hyderabad Liberation Movement. Since some complaints were received about the cases recommended by the Committee, all these cases were referred to the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra for verification of claims. So far 2963 verification reports from State Governments have been received and action has already been initiated to process these cases.

(*d*) While all efforts are being made to dispose off these cases as early as possible no time-frame can be indicated.

Curtailing Powers of Delhi Government

*207. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Union Government have recently, stripped the powers of the State Government of Delhi;

(*b*) if so, the details of the powers curtailed alongwith the reasons and justification thereof;

(*c*) whether protests have been made by various leaders of the State Government of Delhi in this regard;

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

(*e*) the reasons for not holding consultations with the State Government in this regard;

(*f*) the details of the plan submitted by the Government of Delhi for the administration of NCT and the decision of the Government thereon;

(*g*) the reasons for delay in providing full statehood to Delhi: and

(*h*) the time by which the status of full statehood is likely to be provided to Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) to (*h*) The Government have not issued any instructions which in any manner derogate from the powers which vest in the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and its Council of Ministers under the Constitution. The protests made, over the instructions issued on the definition of the word 'Government' in relation to the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the amendments made to the rules relating to the transaction of business, were not based on facts.

In so far as the structural changes in the administration through grant of Statehood to the National Capital Territory of Delhi is concerned, the Government of NCT of Delhi were advised in April, 1999 to indicate its views on the subject. However, it was only very recently that the Government of NCT of Delhi forwarded the resolution by which the Delhi Legislative Assembly has resolved that the National Capital Territory of Delhi be granted Statehood by bringing about major institutional and structural reforms based on broad consensus. The Government of NCT of Delhi have further indicated that they plan to hold detailed discussions with the various citizen groups to concretize the proposal for grant of Statehood.

Disparities in Opportunities for Getting Education

*208. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

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

(*a*) whether there are disparities in the opportunities for getting education;

(*b*) if so, the facts thereof and the efforts made by the Government to reduce those disparities;

(*c*) whether the poor and the rural youths are deprived of opportunities for higher education; and

(*d*) if so, the reaction of the Government and the efforts being made by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (*a*) to (*d*) Providing equal opportunities of education to all is a continuous process and constant efforts are being made in this regard. The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992, provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to educational of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curriculum framework and minimum levels of learning for

each stage of education. Access is an important consideration in all schemes of different sectors of education. In the sector of elementary education, in order to fulfill its constitutional obligation, Government has recently launched 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' to provide free and compulsory quality education of 8 years to all children between the age of 6 years and 14 years.

The NPE and its Programme of Action also provides for a definite edge for education in rural areas as well as for the disadvantaged groups. Pursuant to this, a number of schemes are under various stages of implementation, which predominantly address the educational needs of the poor and the rural areas. In the Higher Education Sector, the University Grants Commission is implementing various 'Equity and Access' schemes such as 'Remedial Coaching for the SC/ST, Minorities and other disadvantaged groups, schemes for Coaching for enabling SC/ST students to pass NET as well as for their entry in the services.' There is a provision for relaxation of basic requirements as well as reservation in case of disadvantaged groups taking the NET. In addition to the formal stream of education system, large opportunities are also available to disadvantaged groups for pursuing their courses through the distance education mode. While the National Institute of Open Schooling provides access for education at the school level, IGNOU, with its large number of study centers, many of which are in rural areas, and through the educational channels of **Gyan Darshan** and **Gyan Vani**, caters to the needs of the youth for higher education. Government has also set up the National Council of Rural Institutes for promotion of rural higher education on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's ideas on education.

Anganwadi Projects

*209. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

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

(*a*) the total number of Anganwadi workers/helpers in the country and the total number of those who have been given training so far;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that the Anganwadi project has not been implemented by the State Governments in those Development Blocks for which sanction was given by the Union Government and instead it has been executed in other places without the permission of the Central Government;

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

(*d*) the action being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (*a*) As per the information furnished by the State Governments, as on 30.9.2002, out of total 582194 Anganwadi Workers, 522252 were trained. Similarly, out of 525936 Anganwadi Helpers, 477574 were trained.

(*b*) Every month reports are received from the States about the functioning of ICDS Projects. According to the reports, the blocks where the projects are in operation are the same for which sanction was given by the Central Government.

(*c*) and (*d*) Do not arise.

[English]

L-e-T Activities

*210. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the most dangerous terrorist outfit named Lashkar-e-Toiba has set up its bases in several parts of the country particularly in big cities;

(*b*) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(*c*) whether the Government have taken any concrete plans to crush such bases in the country; and

(*d*) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) and (*b*) As per available information, Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) is reported to have spread its network, besides J&K, to other States of the country such as Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P. and Jharkhand.

(*c*) and (*d*) From time to time, the Central Government has been sensitizing the State Governments about threat perception with regard to the activities of militant groups. Assistance is also provided by the Central Government to States by way of deployment of para military forces and release of funds for modernising the State Police Forces.

The Central Government has enacted the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), 2002, under which 32 militant organizations including LeT have been notified as terrorist organizations.

As a result of concerted efforts of the Central Security and State police forces, a number of LeT modules have been busted in various parts of the country.

Escape From Police Custody

*211. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) the details of terrorists who escaped from the police custody during the last three years in Delhi, year-wise;

(*b*) the action taken against the police officers concerned by the Union Government;

(*c*) whether the Union Government have made any inquiry/investigation regarding the moveable and immovable property acquired by these police officers;

(*d*) if so, the details thereof; and

(*e*) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) to (*e*) There has been no case during the last three years in which a terrorist escaped from police custody in Delhi. However, an accused arrested by Delhi Police in a case involving, inter alia, terrorism related offences escaped from their custody in the night intervening 8th and 9th August, 2002 by jumping from a running train in which he was being taken to Rajkot for being produced before a trial-court in connection with another case registered against him by the Gujarat Police.

Delhi Police have instituted departmental proceedings against the delinquent police officials responsible for this gross negligence and dereliction of duty on their part. There is, however, at present no prima facie evidence available to justify any formal investigation into their assets.

Funds to CIL from Non-Lapsable Pool

*212. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the management of Coal India Limited attempted to obtain funds from the non-lapsable pool of the Ministry under the Prime Minister's North East Package for investment in NEC;

(*b*) if so, the details thereof and the amount allocated for NEC; and

(*c*) the steps taken by the CIL management to utilize the amount for the development of mines under NEC ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (*a*) and (*b*) Yes Sir. Coal India was sanctioned Rs. 55.14 crores in 2000-01 and Rs. 28.65 crores in 2001-02 for utilisation in the North Eastern Coalfields from the non-lapsable funds earmarked for North East region.

(*c*) The above amounts are earmarked for taking the following activities:

(*i*) Research and Development

(*ii*) Regional Exploration in the North East region.

(*iii*) Detailed drilling

(*iv*) Rehabilitation, control of fire and subsidence

(*v*) Implementation of VRS

Closure of National Institute of Adult Education

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

(*a*) whether the Government have decided to close down the National Institute of Adult Education;

(*b*) if so, the reasons therefor;

(*c*) whether it will not be a set back to the cause of adult education in the country; and

(*d*) if so, the alternative arrangements made/being made for promoting the adult education ?

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

(*b*) The decision is based on the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission, which was of the view that the National Institute of Adult Education is a weak institution and hardly equipped to perform meaningful academic or supervisory functions.

(*c*) No, Sir.

(*d*) Adult education programmes can be effectively supported and planned through the Directorate of Adult Education.

Education for All

*214. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:

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

(*a*) whether it is a fact that there is a need for nearly 4 lakh schools and 40 lakh teachers in the entire country to achieve the target of education for all;

(*b*) if so, whether sufficient funds are not available to provide for adequate schools and teachers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (*a*) to (*c*) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the requirement of additional teachers, schools and funds up to 2010 would depend on the need projected in the District Elementary Education Plans by the States. During 10th Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 21760 crores has been provided in the Plan as Centre's share for Universalisation of Elementary Education.

[Translation]

Computer Education

*215. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(*a*) whether computer education has not yet been properly promoted in the Government schools and colleges;

(*b*) if so, the present status of the computer education in the country;

(*c*) the details of schemes formulated and being implemented for developing computer education;

(*d*) whether the State Governments have asked for funds for introducing computer study in schools;

(*e*) if so, the funds provided by the Centre so far, State-wise; and

(*f*) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (*a*) to (*f*) The Department of Secondary & Higher Education and University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken several steps to spread computer education in the schools and colleges in the country. The Department has launched a revised Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) in 2001-2002 to promote computer literacy in schools in the country. Under the revised CLASS scheme, financial assistance is being provided to States/Union Territories on the basis of Computer Education Plans (CEPs) submitted by the States/UT's. The CEPs are examined by the Project Monitoring & Evaluation Group (PM & EG) headed by Secretary (Secondary and Higher Education) and funds are allocated to the States/UTs on recommendations of PM & EG. Grants-in-aid is provided to only Govt. and Govt.-aided schools. Union Govt. provides 75% of the total sanctioned amount, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 Lakhs per school. The balance 25% is borne by the State Govt/UTs. The scheme also provides 25% of funds from MPLADS in addition or as an alternative to State Govt. contribution. Besides, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) would convert one school per State/UT into a SMART school. A grant of not more than Rs. 25 lakhs would be given per SMART school. KVS and NVS would be given funds at the rate of Rs. 15,000/- per neighbourhood school to impart computer literacy to not more than ten neighbourhood schools to cover 10,000 such schools over 3 years. During 2001-2002 the Central Government had released an amount of Rs. 74.00 crores to 19 States/UTs besides NVS and KVS. State-wise details of released amount is given in the statement-I enclosed.

The UGC has been promoting Computer Education in Colleges since 1987, by providing support for both the hardware & software to the Colleges. The main aim of this initiative was to create computer awareness among the members of the staff & students. The UGC has so far provided grants to 3919 Colleges. A list of Colleges assisted so far under this scheme is enclosed at statement-II.

UGC also provides financial assistance to Universities for running MCA programmes in the Universities, State-wise list of Universities running MCA programmes is enclosed at statement-III.

Statement-I

S.No.	Name of the State/UT	Amount sanctioned as 75% Union Govt.'s Share (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount being released as 1st Instalment (Rs. in Lakhs)– 50%	No. of Schools
1.	Maharashtra	900.00	450.00	180
2.	Tripura	250.00	125.00	50
3.	Chhattisgarh	500.00	250.00	100
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.00	35.00	14
5.	Haryana	500.00	250.00	100
6.	West Bengal	1114.7625	557.38125	300
7.	Punjab	997.50	498.75	200
8.	Andhra Pradesh	1401.1875	700.59375	500
9.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	500.00	200
10.	Manipur	250.00	125.00	50
11.	Goa	250.00	125.00	50
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1500.00	750.00	300
13.	Himachal Pradesh	500.00	250.00	100
14.	Mizoram	200.00	100.00	40
15.	Sikkim	145.00	72.5	29
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1950.00	975.00	390
17.	Gujarat	1500.00	750.00	300
18.	Meghalaya	295.00	147.5	59
19.	Karnataka	750.00	360.475	150
20.	NVS	1425.00	163.30260	–
21.	KVS	1775.00	200.00	–
	Total	17273.45	7385.50260	3112

Statement-II

State-wise Number of Colleges Assisted for Computer Facilities Upto 15-7-2002

State/UT	No. of colleges assisted upto 15-7-2002 First Time
Andhra Pradesh	317
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	121
Bihar/Jharkhand	195
Delhi	62
Goa	9
Gujarat/Daman/Diu	241
Haryana	129
Himachal Pradesh	37
Jammu & Kashmir	28
Karnataka	325
Kerala	171
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	321
Maharashtra	503
Manipur	41
Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	17
Orissa	208
Pondicherry	8
Punjab/Chandigarh	206
Rajasthan	141
Tamil Nadu	211
Tripura	8
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	305
West Bengal	312
All India Total	3919

Statement-III

List of Universities Offering MCA/M.Sc. (Computer Science) Courses State-Wise

S.No.	State/University
1	2
	Andhra Pradesh
1.	Andhra
2.	Hyderabad
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological
4.	Kakatiya
5.	Nagarjuna
6.	Osmania
7.	Sri Krishnadevraya
8.	Sri Padmavathy Mahila
9.	Sri Venkateswara
	Assam
10.	Gauhati
	Chhattisgarh
11.	Pandit Ravi Shankar
	Goa
12.	Goa
	Gujarat
13.	Bhavnagar
14.	Gujarat
15.	Maharaja Sayajirao University, Vadodra
16.	North Gujarat
17.	Sardar Patel
18.	Saurashtra
19.	South Gujarat
	Haryana
20.	Kurukshetra
21.	Maharishi Dayanand

1	2
	Himachal Pradesh
22.	Himachal Pradesh
	Jammu & Kashmir
23.	Jammu
	Jharkhand
24.	Birla Institute of Technology
	Karnataka
25.	Bangalore
26.	Gulbarga
27.	Karnataka
28.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
	Kerela
29.	Cochin University of Science & Technology
30.	Mahatma Gandhi
	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Barkatulla Viswavidyalaya
32.	Devi Ahilaya
33.	Rani Durgavati
34.	Vikram
	Maharashtra
35.	Pune
36.	Smt. Nathibai Damodar Thakersey Women
37.	Shivaji
	Manipur
38.	Manipur
	Orissa
39.	Berhampur
40.	Utkal
	Punjab
41.	Guru Nanak Dev
42.	Punjabi
43.	Thapar Institute of Engg. & Technology

1	2
	Rajasthan
44.	Jai Narayan Vyas
45.	Mohan Lal Sukhadia
46.	Rajasthan
47.	Banasthali Vidyapith
	Tamil Nadu
48.	Alagappa
49.	Anna
50.	Annamalai
51.	Bharathiar
52.	Madurai Kamraj
53.	Gandhigram Rural Institute
54.	Sri Avinashalingam Instt. For Home Sc. & Hr. Edu. For Women
	Uttar Pradesh
55.	Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra
56.	Aligarh Muslim
57	Allahabad
58.	Banaras Hindu
59.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit
	Uttaranchal
60.	Hemavati Nandan Bahuguna Viswavidyalaya
61.	Gurukul Kangri
	West Bengal
62.	Burdwan
63.	Calcutta
64.	Jadavpur
65.	North Bengal
66.	Viswa Bharati
	Delhi
67.	Delhi
68.	Jawaharlal Nehru
	Pondicherry
69.	Pondicherry

[English]

Modernisation of Police Force

*216. SHRI SURESH KURUP:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government have received proposals from the State Governments for allocation of more funds for modernisation of police forces, for raising special police forces as well as for revalidation of amounts earmarked for the State Police;

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

(*c*) the action being taken by the Government on the proposals received from the State Governments;

(*d*) whether the Government have plans to create a national level police force to combat riots and terrorism;

(*e*) if so, the details thereof;

(*f*) whether the Government have any plan to promote efforts for having better coordination between various States particularly in the North-Eastern States; and

(*g*) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (*a*) to (*c*) The Government of India have received proposals from 21 State Governments so far for allocation of funds under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces during the current financial year. These proposals have been considered by the Empowered Committee of Ministry of Home Affairs. Release of funds to the States will be subject to utilization of funds released during the last two years and in accordance with the schematic guidelines. Central assistance to 10 State Governments has already been released and to the remaining ones, the fund is being released shortly. The proposals received from the State Governments from time to time for revalidation of funds released earlier have been approved and communicated to the States. The State-wise details of proposals received for allocation of fund in the current financial year and the action taken thereon are at statement enclosed.

(*d*) and (*e*) There is no proposal before the Central Government to raise any national level police force to combat riots and terrorism.

(*f*) and (*g*) The Government of India had enhanced the Central annual allocation to Rs. 1000 crore from 2000-01 under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces and the items eligible for assistance under the Scheme include inter alia communication equipment and equipment for intelligence gathering. The State Governments have been procuring these items including the North-eastern States by including necessary proposal under the Scheme. One of the basic objectives of raising the Central annual allocation under the Scheme and for including items mentioned herein is to equip the State Police Force adequately so that the threat to internal security coming from terrorism/militancy etc. could be better managed by the States. In addition, the Central Government provide assistance in kind to the North-eastern States under a special scheme to modernize their police forces and one of the items included in that scheme is modern communication equipment. Moreover, periodic review meetings are convened for better coordination and sharing of intelligence among State Police Forces and Intelligence agencies.

Statement

Details of Proposals Received for Allocation of Funds During 2002-03 and Amounts Released under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (As on 28.11.2002)

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Central share of Annual allocation (Rs. in crore)	Annual action plan/proposal including the State share for modernization of State Police Forces received so far	Central funds released
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	82.00	164.00	Being released
Arunachal Pradesh	05.20	13.36	Being released

1	2	3	4
Assam	38.70	78.59	Being released
Chhattisgarh	19.00	38.00	Being released
Goa	02.00	08.42	1.9302172
Gujarat	50.00	117.52	Being released
Haryana	22.10	51.42	Being released
Karnataka	75.00	164.9188	74.6106062
Kerala	31.50	74.07	31.1961572
Madhya Pradesh	53.00	106.00	Being released
Maharashtra	92.10	200.0633	67.4003038
Manipur	10.50	21.00	Funds not released so far due to poor utilization of funds in the previous years
Meghalaya	5.50	11.21	Being released
Mizoram	5.50	16.22	5.4181538
Nagaland	13.50	27.00	Being released
Orissa	30.50	61.00	16.1924176
Punjab	32.10	64.20	23.4863602
Tamil Nadu	68.10	120.11	67.546835
Tripura	05.60	25.75	5.5151804
Uttar Pradesh	123.52	117.52	Being released
Uttaranchal	06.58	56.3585	4.8618842
Total			298.1581156

Note: Over and above the amounts released to the ten States mentioned above at Col. No. 4, an amount of Rs. 8.77 crore (from the overall annual allocation of Rs. 1000 crore under the Scheme) has been placed at the disposal of the Directorate of Coordination Police Wireless for implementation of the POLNET project in all the 28 States.

Construction of Special Houses for War Widows

*217. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that DDA has built special houses for war widows and others in Delhi;

(*b*) if so, the details of this housing scheme of DDA;

(*c*) the criteria for sanction of the houses or and selection of war widows and their other dependents for the purpose;

(*d*) the cost of such housing; and

(*e*) the details of the special conditions attached to this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (*a*) and (*b*) The DDA has reported that it has constructed 414 three storeyed flats (312–2 bedroom and 102–3 bedroom flats) in Sector 18A, Dwarka under the Vijayee Veer Awas Yojana introduced in September 1999 for allotment to the widows/next of kin/dependants of soldiers killed or permanently disabled in "Operation Vijay". The Scheme is open till 31.12.2002 and is also extended to accommodate those killed or permanently disabled in "operations" after May 1999.

(*c*) The applications duly recommended by Army Headquarters regarding eligibility of war widows and their dependants etc. are received by DDA for allotment of flats under the scheme.

(*d*) DDA has fixed a subsidised rate of Rs. 4 lakh for 2 bedroom flat and Rs. 6 lakh for 3 bedroom flat.

(*e*) No special conditions except as in (*a*) to (*c*) above, are attached to the Scheme.

Additional Battalions in PMF

*218. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the present strength of para military forces is sufficient to meet the demand of the country to fight terrorism, natural disaster etc.;

(*b*) if so, the details thereof;

(*c*) the number of additional battalions sanctioned in different para military forces *i.e.* CRPF, ITBP, BSF and CISF during the last three years;

(*d*) whether in view of the increasing demand of para military forces by the State Governments, there is any plan to sanction some more battalions of para military forces;

(*e*) if so, the details thereof; and

(*f*) the steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard to reduce the dependence on military to maintain law and order situation in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) to (*f*) The Government had set up an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) on 16th March, 2000 to assess the future requirement of the forces in the country in the light of likely internal security situation and to reduce dependence on the Army for these duties. On the basis of the assessment made by the IMG, augmentation of forces, in a phased manner, has already been approved by the Government on 6th November, 2000. It will not be in public interest to give details of the augmentation and raising plans.

Children of Women Prisoners

*219. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Supreme Court has sought from the Union and State Governments information about their stand on suggestions made by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) to ameliorate the conditions of children living in jails alongwith their mothers;

(*b*) if so, the details thereof;

(*c*) whether the Supreme Court had given any time limit for Union and State Governments to respond to the recommendations;

(*d*) if so, the details thereof;

(*e*) whether the Union and State Governments have already conveyed their decision to the Supreme Court; and

(*f*) if so, the final decision of the Supreme Court in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (*a*) to (*f*) The Supreme Court vide its Order dated 29.08.2002 in I.A No. 1 & 7 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 559 of 1994 R.D. Upadhayay Vs. State of A.P. & Ors. directed as under:

"Having heard Mr. Ranjit Kumar for some time on the question as to what direction can be given for the children of women undertrial prisoners and the women convicts, who are lodged in the jail, we think it appropriate to have the response of the Union of India as well as all the State Governments, who are parties before us and represented by the counsel. Mr. Ranjit Kumar places before us a full action project prepared by Tata Institute of Social Science. Copy of that report be served on the counsel appearing for all the States, Union Territories as well as Union of India to have the response of the respective States, Union Territories and Union of India. Copy of the report be prepared by the Registry and be served on all the counsel within a week from today. The response of each of the States, Union Territories as well as Union of India be filed within four weeks thereafter ..."

The responses from the States of Manipur, Rajasthan, Punjab and Maharashtra, Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Andaman & Nicobar, have so far been filed. The matter is still pending for disposal before the Court.

[Translation]

Implementation of Food for Work Programme

*220. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) the details of the works undertaken under the Food for Work Programme/the Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yozana (SGRY), State-wise;

(*b*) the number of persons benefited under the scheme as on date, State-wise;

(*c*) the reasons for not implementation of the scheme in all the natural calamities hit States;

(*d*) the details of the foodgrains released/allocated/ lifted and distributed since the inception of the scheme;

(*e*) whether requests have been received from the State Governments to enable them to combat the drought this year by providing employment to all the people for at least 150 days in a year;

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

(*g*) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (*a*) to (*g*) The Food for Work Programme (FFWP) was in operation from January 2001 to March 2002. The Special Component of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is in operation since April 2002. Earlier, under the Food for Work Programme and now under the Special Component, labour intensive works are taken up to provide relief/wage employment in calamity affected areas. The details of the works taken up under the Food for Work Programme (FFWP) or being taken up under the Special Component are monitored according to the provision of the scheme in which foodgrains released under the Scheme have been or being utilised. Separate monitoring for this purpose is not done by the Ministry.

2. Under these schemes, the benefit to the rural poor is measured in terms of mandays or employment generated for the rural poor. The number of mandays generated is given State-wise in the enclosed statement.

3. The Food for Work Programme (FFWP) was and the Special Component of the SGRY is in operation for all calamity affected States. Since, the programme is demand driven; foodgrains under the programme are released to the affected States when demand is received from them. From July 2002, the quantity to be released under the programme is decided by the Task Force/High Level Committee set up for the purpose. After the initial release, subsequent release, if required, depends on utilization of foodgrains released earlier. The State-wise position of release of foodgrains, lifting and utilization is at statement enclosed.

Statement

S.No	State	Food for Work Programme								Special Component			
		2000-01				2001-02				2002-03			
		Foodgrains released	Foodgrains lifted	Foodgrains utilised	Lakh* Mandays Generated	Foodgrains released	Foodgrains lifted	Foodgrains utilised	Lakh* Mandays Generated	Foodgrains released	Foodgrains lifted	Foodgrains utilised	Lakh* Mandays Generated
1	2	3	4		5	3	4		5	3	4		5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	1650000	1650000	1650000	1982.48	1800000	1633000	1466000	1921.00
2.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	100000	2023	NR	NR	-	-	-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	207000	207000	207000	300.26	419007	419007	419007	572.12	143116	124559	109383	64.65
4.	Gujarat	90000	90000	90000	1196.68	58105	46336	29220	388.52	-	-	-	-
5.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25000	NR	NR	NR
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11549	11549	11549	16.94	-	-	-	-	10000	NR	NR	NR
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40000	NR	NR	NR

1	2	3	4		5	3	4		5	3	4		5
8.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	100000	100000	100000	200.00	200000	180900	94900	189.90
9.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	5000	5000	5000	NR	-	-	-	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	63079	63079	63079	NR	188665	148033	113012	NR	211500	154240	44454	NR
11.	Maharashtra	10000	10000	10000	100.00	140000	134970	52895	324.00	-	-	-	-
12.	Orissa	100000	100000	100000	180.45	150000	146643	146270	301.22	400000	199970	137319	184.40
13.	Rajasthan	118145	118145	118145	8.49	621360	475217	364835	11.59	700000	200000	186923	293.20
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50000	NR	NR	NR
15.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200000	NR	NR	NR
16.	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50000	NR	NR	NR
	Total	599773	599773	599773	1802.82	3432137	3127229	2880239	3779.93	3829616	2492669	2038979	2653.15

*The figures are provisional
NR Not reported by the State Government

[English]

Drinking Water Projects Funded by World Bank/ Foreign Assistance

*221. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) the details of World Bank aided/foreign funded drinking water projects under implementation in the country;

(*b*) the present status of each of these projects State-wise; and

(*c*) the estimated population likely to be covered after completion of these projects, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): (*a*) to (*c*)

Details of World Bank Aided/Foreign Funded Drinking Water Project Under Implementation in the Country

Sl. No	State	Name of the Project	Cost of project (Rs. in lakh)	Expected date of completion	Population likely to be covered after completion of the project
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Agency: Netherlands				
1.	Andhra Pr.	Integrated Rural Water Supply in Vizianagaram Distt. (AP-III)	165.00	June, 2001 (Completion report not received)	26,000
2.	Gujarat	Ghogha Regional Water Supply and Sanitation	4644.00 (original 6880 (revised)	December, 2004 (Revised)	1.64 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Agency: Danida (Denmark)				
3.	Karnataka	Karnataka Rural Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation Project	5462.00	30.11.2002	Approx. 22.91 lakhs
4.	Tamil Nadu	Integrated Rural Sanitation and Water Supply Project—Phase-II	4300.00	March, 2004	Not available
	Agency: ODA/DFID (U.K.)				
5.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	7430.00	31.3.1999 (Completion report not received)	29 lakhs
	Agency: KFW—Germany				
6.	Rajasthan	Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation and community participation programme in 3 districts in Rajasthan—Phase—I.	39927.00	30.9.2002	Approx. 7.20 lakhs (Rural) 1.53 lakh (urban)
7.	West Bengal	Rural Water Supply in West Bengal—Bolpur Raghunathapur Water Supply, Sanitation and Health Education Project	14897.00	February, 2003	Bolpur-20.3 lakhs Raghuna-thapur-1.05 lakh
8.	Maharashtra	RWWS Project in 3 districts	15300.00	April, 2003	4.31 lakh
	Agency: Japan				
9.	Kerala	OECF aided Kerala Water Supply Project IDP-123	178745.00	25.2.2006 (This project has not started so far)	40 lakhs (approx) for both for rural and urban
	Agency: World Bank				
10.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	UP Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project	300.00	May, 2003	Against original target of covering 1000 villages, 1217 villages have already been covered
11.	Karnataka	Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Jal Nirmal	*96520	2007	40 lakh
12.	Kerala	Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project	*43337	31.12.2006	15 lakh

*Worked out at the rate of Rs. 48.26 per Dollar.

Road Damaged by Floods in Assam

2213. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) the amount of funds released/sanctioned from the Calamity Relief Fund to the Government of Assam for restoration of roads washed out and damaged by floods this year; and

(*b*) the length of the roads affected by floods, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (*a*) and (*b*) An amount of Rs. 83.92 crore was released to the State Government as Centre's share towards Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for 2002-03. Expenditure from CRF for relief is incurred as per the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission and the norms. Accordingly assistance for restoration of damaged infrastructure is not admissible except for repairs of an immediate nature.

The State Government has reported that a large number of roads got damaged and washed away during the flood season. However, specific length of the roads affected by floods is not reported.

Revision of Pay Scale of School Teachers/ Head Masters

2214. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(*a*) whether the Government have revised the pay scale of school teachers/Head Masters in March, 2002;

(*b*) if so, the details thereof;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Government have yet to issue orders in this regard; and

(*d*) if so, the facts in this regard and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (*a*) to (*d*) Pay Scales (Senior and Selection Scale) of Primary School Teachers in the employment of Govt. of India, in the Union Territories and other Autonomous Bodies sponsored by the Govt. of India were revised w.e.f. 1.1.1996 for which the orders were issued by Government of India on 4th April, 2002. The details of the revision are as under:

	Existing	Revised
Entry Scale	4500-7000	4500-7000 (No change)
Senior Scale	5000-8000	5500-9000
Selection Scale	5500-9000	6500-10500

Illegal Bookings of Parks/Grounds by Tent Houses

2215. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that many big parks/grounds under the jurisdiction of DDA/MCD are booked by the tent houses in the forged names for marriages and functions;

(*b*) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted by CBI or any other agency into the illegal bookings of parks/grounds by the tent houses;

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

(*d*) the action taken against the tent houses and officials found involved in such illegal activities during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (*a*) to (*d*) The Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that no specific case of booking of parks/grounds under their jurisdication by tent houses in the forged name of marriage and other functions has been noticed/reported.

Separate Legislation for Open Cast Mines

2216. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government propose to formulate separate legislation for open cast mines;

(*b*) if so, the details thereof;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that coal mines under the Western Coalfields Limited are facing non-availability of sand for stowing purpose due to mafia sand contractors; and

(*d*) if so, the action proposed to eliminate them ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (*a*) and (*b*) Yes, Sir. The draft regulation for the opencast mines has been circulated for comments of various stakeholders.

The proposed regulation for opencast mines provide definitions of terminologies used in opencast workings,

returns, notices & records, examinations & certificates of competency and of fitness, inspections and duties & responsibilities of mine officials, plans & sections, mine workshops, precautions against dangers from fire, dust, noise, etc., explosives and shotfiring, surface and opencast machinery, plants, equipments & apparatus and miscellaneous safety provisions applicable in opencast mines. Special feature of the proposed regulations, aims at providing the concept of "self regulations", instead of "prescriptive regulations". The management of every opencast mine will be required to prepare and implement the "safety management plan" in respect of his mine. This will take care of any future change in technology of the mine. In addition, all the opencast mines falling under the category of Coal & Metalliferous shall be regulated by this single "opencast regulations" instead of "Coal Mines Regulation, 1957" and "Metalliferous Mines Regulation, 1961".

(*c*) and (*d*) WCL is not facing any problem of non-availability of sand for stowing purpose due to mafia, sand contractors.

[Translation]

Recruitment in CRPF

2217. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of posts of constables vacant in CRPF;

(*b*) the time by which the said posts are likely to be filled up;

(*c*) whether the Government have earlier received any complaints regarding corruptions in the recruitment of constables in CRPF;

(*d*) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(*e*) the steps being taken by the Government to check corruption in the recruitment process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) There are approximately 22000 vacancies in the post of Constables in CRPF due to normal annual wastage and sanction for raising additional Battalions and Companies.

(*b*) As per the planned schedule of recruitment, these posts are likely to be filled up by March 2003.

(*c*) to (*e*) Complaints regarding irregularities in recruitment of Constables in CRPF are duly attended to by senior officers and enquiries are conducted. Recruitment at one Centre was cancelled and held afresh to ensure fair recruitment. All necessary preventive measures are taken to conduct recruitment in a fair and transparent manner.

Conversion of Lease Hold Rights into Free Hold Rights in Chandigarh

2218. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT and POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of applications made so far for conversion of lease hold rights into free hold rights in Chandigarh;

(*b*) the number of cases actually cleared and conversion effected theirein;

(*c*) whether the U.T. Administration has promulgated an order fixing the minimum conversion charges/fee to be equivalent to five times the annual ground rent;

(*d*) if so, whether this notification runs counter to the stipulations of and the fee formula prescribed under the scheme;

(*e*) the steps taken to rectify the situation;

(*f*) whether the holders of General Power of Attorney still continue to be deprived of the right to convert leasehold rights into freehold rights of property in Chandigarh;

(*g*) if so, whether the same is violative of the conversion scheme; and

(*h*) if so, the steps taken to effect such conversion without hassles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (*a*) As per the information furnished by the Chandigarh Administration, 3406 applications have been received.

(*b*) 3356.

(*c*) Yes, Sir. The Chandigarh Administration notified the land rate of Rs. 1710/- per square meter subject to the condition that the conversion charges shall be atleast five times of the annual lease money/ground rent vide notification dated 8.7.2002.

(*d*) No, Sir. The notification is as per Rule 5 of the Chandigarh Conversion of Residential Lease-Hold Land Tenure into Free-Hold Land Tenure Rules, 1996.

(*e*) Since the situation is as per the Law and Rules as stated in (*d*) above, no rectificatory step is required.

(*f*) No, Sir. As per Rule 8 of the Chandigarh Conversion of Residential Lease-Hold Land Tenure into Free-Hold Land Tenure Rules, 1996, the conversion is allowed in the cases where the lessee/sub lessee/allottees have parted with possession of the property provided that.

(*i*) The application for conversion is made by a person holding registered and valid power of attorney and there is also an aggreement to sell from the lessee to sub-lessee to alienate (sell/transfer) the property and proper linkage with the original allottee/lessee is established.

(*ii*) Proof in support of possession of the site is given by the person making application for conversion.

(*iii*) Where the GPA holder fulfils the criteria of eligibility under these rules, conversion from lease hold to free hold in favour of the GPA and consequent conveyance deed in favour of the GPA holder would be allowed. Provided that the GPA holder would be required to furnish an Indemnity Bond with one surety absolving the Administration, its agencies in extending such a facility to the GPA holder.

(*g*) and (*h*) No, Sir. In view of reply at (*f*) above.

Coal Control System

2219. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the Federation of coal consumers, Dealers and Traders of India regarding the attempts by some Coal Indian Limited officials to retain/continue coal control system with the aid of some politicians and State administration associates;

(*b*) if so, the facts thereof;

(*c*) whether the Union Government have issued suitable directives to Coal India Limited to evolve a suitable Policy under the existing Law *i.e.* Colliery Control Order January, 2000 wherein each citizen should get coal of his requirement without any difficulty; and

(*d*) if not, the likely time by which such directives are likely to be issued and enforced upon CIL for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (*a*) and (*b*) The Union Government has received several representations from the Federation of Coal Consumers, Dealers and Traders of India. The issues raised by the Federation are as under:

(*i*) Release of coal under Open Sale Scheme (OSS) to customers of non-core sector in West Bengal and other States.

(*ii*) Non-availability of coal to Sponge Iron Units.

(*iii*) Delay in framing of Coal Sales Policy for non-core sector.

(*iv*) Release of coal to bogus industries.

(*v*) Coal to be placed under free sale scheme.

(*vi*) Allotment of coal to the Federation for distribution to its members.

(*vii*) Transparent coal distribution policy.

(*viii*) Violation of amended Colliery Control Order, 2000.

(*ix*) Formulation of suitable coal sale policy under Colliery Control Order, 2000.

(*c*) and (*d*) In order to reach the benefit of deregulation of coal with the issuance of new Colliery Control Order, 2000 in supresession of Colliery Control Order, 1945, Coal India Limited (CIL) decided to liberalise the policy for sale of coal to non-core sector. Accordingly, CIL Board decided in June, 2001 to authorise subsidiary companies to formulate their own system and procedures for sale of coal to non-core sector. Such system and procedure would be evolved within the frame work of uniform guidelines provided by CIL. As per the decision, the new policy would aim at being transparent, customer friendly and simpler.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation Package for Poor and Helpless Widows

2220. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government propose to offer a rehabilitation package to the poor and helpless widows living in various religious cities of the country;

(*b*) if so, whether the same package is likely to be given to the poor and helpless widows of Bihar also;

(*c*) whether a list of poor and helpless widows of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has been prepared for this purpose; 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 Government of India has launched a nation-wide scheme covering all the States known as "SWADHAR" for the rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances, including widows deserted in various religious places.

(*c*) and (*d*) No such list has been prepared except widows living in Vrindavan, Mathura. They are approximately 3,500 in number.

[English]

Freedom Fighters Pension

2221. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:
SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) the rate of decrease in disbursements of Freedom Fighters Pension during the last five years;

(*b*) whether the freedom fighters drawing pension currently are over 90 years of age;

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

(*d*) the time by which the Government expect the said scheme to come to a close ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) The expenditure incurred during the last five years on "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme" is indicated below:

Year	Amount spent (Rupees in crores)
1997-98	177.52
1998-99	180.67
1999-00	198.43
2000-01	237.62
2001-02	192.87

It will be observed from above that there has been increase in the disbursement of pension except in the year 2001-02.

(*b*) and (*c*) This Ministry does not maintain age wise statistics of living freedom fighters separately.

(*d*) The Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme will come to a close only when all freedom fighters or their eligible dependants who are sanctioned pension, cease to draw pension after their demise.

Watershed Component of EAS

2222. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development in its Report No. 22 of 2001 on pages 20-21, Para No. 3.15 have stated that the outlay of the Department has remained stagnant with minor adjustments and quoted the example of watershed component of EAS under which the outlay reduced after merging the scheme with Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP);

(*b*) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to bring changes there;

(*c*) whether the Committee recommended to hand over the implementation of IWDP to Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(*d*) if so, the action taken thereon to improve IWDP ?

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

(*b*) Funds for programmes are always subject to budgetary limitations. Department of Land Resources has tried to get enhanced allocations for Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). There has been consistent increase in the allocation and release of funds under IWDP as can be seen from the table below:

8th Five Year Plan

Year	Central Allocation (Rs. in crores)	Funds Released (Rs. in crores)
1992-93	16.83	16.83
1993-94	40.72	44.49
1994-95	49.20	53.04
1995-96	49.50	51.00
1996-97	50.50	50.80
Total	206.75	216.16

9th Five Year Plan

Year	Central Allocation (Rs. in crores)	Funds Released (Rs. in crores)
1997-98	50.00	53.95
1998-99	62.10	62.00
1999-2000	82.00	83.07
2000-2001	130.00	129.78
2001-2002	210.00	186.00
Total	534.10	514.80

Funds have also been provided by the Department of Land Resources for completing the watershed projects taken up under EAS prior to 1.4.99 consequent upon the decision to retain Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) mainly as a Wage Employment Scheme and discontinuing sanctioning of new watershed development projects under EAS w.e.f. 1.4.99.

(*c*) Yes Sir.

(*d*) The Guidelines for Watershed Development have already been revised in 2001 envisaging a greater role of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). As per Revised Guidelines, PRIs are entitled to take on the responsibility of implementing a cluster of watershed project in the capacity of Project Implementation Agencies.

It has also been envisaged that PRIs shall have the right to monitor and review the implementation of the programme and provide guidance for improvements in the administrative arrangements and procedures. At the village level, the Gram Panchayat shall be fully involved in the implementation of the programme, specially community organisation and training programmes. It may use its administrative authority and financial resources to support and encourage the formation of Self Help Groups/ User Groups, the operation and maintenance of the assets created during project period and the common property resources such as pasture lands, fisheries tanks, plantations on village common lands etc. The Gram Panchayat may review and discuss the progress of watershed development programme in its meetings.

Grants to Universities and Colleges

2223. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) the details of U.G.C. grants to various universities and colleges during the last one year ending March 31st, 2002, State-wise and university-wise;

(*b*) whether grants have been utilized during Ninth Plan period;

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

(*d*) whether grants to Orissa have not been utilized for more than five years;

(*e*) if so, the reasons therefor;

(*f*) whether University of Culture in Orissa has received any grant; and

(*g*) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (*a*) Details of the grants paid by the University Grants Commission (UGC) to universities and colleges (State-wise) during the year 2001-2002 under Plan and Non-plan schemes are given in the statement enclosed.

(*b*) to (*e*) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(*f*) and (*g*) The University of Culture, Orissa has been included in the list of Universities maintained under Section 2(*f*) of the UGC Act. However, it is not yet declared fit to receive UGC/Central assistance in terms of the rules framed under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act.

Statement

(Rs. In lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the University	2001-2002
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Central Instt.of English & Foreign Languages, Hyderabad	981.55
2.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	624.97

1	2	3
3.	Shri Satya Sai Instt. of Higher Learning, Anantapur	69.73
4.	Hyderabad Univ., Hyderabad	3484.59
5.	Urdu University, Hyderabad	750.00
6.	A.P. Univ. of Health & Sc., Vijayawada	–
7.	Andhra Pradesh Agriculture, Hyderabad	–
8.	Andhra Univ., Visakhapatnam	598.39
9.	Dr. B.R.A. Open Univ., Hyderabad	93.75
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru Tech., Hyderabad	245.11
11.	Kakatiya, Warangal	267.76
12.	Nagarjuna, Guntur	643.36
13.	Osmania, Hyderabad	129.32
14.	Sri Krishna Devaraya, Anantapur	346.64
15.	Sri Ventakeswara, Tirupati	65.18
16.	Sri Padmawathis Mahila V. Vidyalaya, Tirupati	27.25
17.	Telugu Univ., Hyderabad	–
18.	Acharya N.G. Raje Agil. Univ., Hyderabad	–
	Arunachal Pradesh	
1.	Arunachal Univ., Itanagar	356.55
	Assam	
1.	Assam Univ., Silchar	793.50
2.	Tezpur Univ., Tezpur	572.18
3.	Assam Agril., Jorhat	–
4.	Dibrugarh Univ., Dibrugarh	239.93
5.	Gauhati Univ., Guwahati	447.50
	Bihar	
1.	T.M. Bhagalpur Univ., Bhagalpur	189.06
2.	Babasahad BRA Bihar Univ., Muzaffarpur	147.69
3.	Jai Prakash Univ., Chapra	27.36
4.	K.S. Dharbhanga Sanskrit, Darbhanga	31.61
5.	Magadh Univ., Bodh Gaya	278.91
6.	L.N. Mithila, Darbhanga	168.19

1	2	3
7.	Patna Univ., Patna	107.54
8.	Rajendra Agril., Samastipur	–
9.	Veer Kunwar Singh Univ., Arrah	–
10.	B.N. Mandal Univ., Madhipura	–
	Chhattisgarh	
1.	Guru Ghasidas University, Bilaspur	148.34
2.	Indira Kala Sangeet, Khairagarh	30.94
3.	Indira Gandhi Krishi V. Vidyalaya, Raipur	–
4.	Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla Uni., Raipur	247.60
	Delhi	
1.	Delhi University, Delhi	38320.13
2.	I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi	–
3.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	3830.01
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru Univ., New Delhi	5781.52
5.	Indian Agril. Research Instt., New Delhi	12.24
6.	Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi	736.97
7.	School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi	–
8.	Shri Lal B.S.R. Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi	557.02
9.	National Instt. of the History of Arts Conservation and Museology, New Delhi	12.07
10.	Guru Gobind Singh Indrapratha Univ.	29.50
	Haryana	
1.	Haryana Agril., Hisar	0.17
2.	Kurukshetra, Kurukshetra	570.89
3.	Maharishi Dayanand, Rohtak	355.75
4.	Guru Jambheswar Univ., Hisar	100.06
5.	National Dairy Res. Instt., Karnal	–
	Gujarat	
1.	Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar	67.79
2.	Gujarat, Ahmedabad	314.31
3.	Gujarat Agril., Dantiwada	–
4.	Gujarat Ayurveda, Jamnagar	–

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	688.50
6.	M.S. Univ. of Baroda, Vadodara	369.23
7.	North Gujarat Univ., Patan	101.09
8.	Sardar Patel Uni., Vallabh Vidyanagar	699.62
9.	Saurashtra Uni., Rajkot	153.57
10.	South Gujarat Uni., Surat	132.04
	Goa	
1.	Goa Univ., Goa	230.94
	Himachal Pradesh	
1.	Himachal Pradesh, Simla	681.73
2.	Himachal Pradesh Krishi, Palampur	–
3.	Dr. Y.S.P. Univ. of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan	–
	Jammu & Kashmir	
1.	Jammu, Jammu	145.53
2.	Kashmir, Srinagar	199.32
3.	Sher-e-kashmir Univ. of Agril. Sc. & Tech., Srinagar	1.44
	Jharkhand	
1.	Bisra Agriculture, Ranchi	–
2.	Ranchi University, Ranchi	175.56
3.	B.I.T., Mesra Ranchi	220.38
4.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	91.17
5.	Vinoba Bhava, Hazaribag	0.74
	Karnataka	
1.	Bangalore Uni., Bangalore	427.98
2.	Indian Instt. of Science, Bangalore	205.71
3.	Gulbarga, Gulbarga	193.36
4.	Kannada, Hampi	17.86
5.	Kanatak, Dharwad	958.99
6.	Kovempu, Shimoga	173.28
7.	Mangalore, Mangalore	291.51
8.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	1.00
9.	Mysore, Mysore	447.36

1	2	3
10.	National Law Instt. of India, Bangalore	46.92
11.	National Instt. of Mental Health & Nuero Sci., Bangalore	–
12.	Univ of Agril. Science, Dharwad	–
13.	Univ. of Agril. Science, Bangalore	–
	Kerala	
1.	Calicut, Kozhikode	348.05
2.	Cochin Univ. of Science & Tech., Kochi	679.48
3.	Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram	372.52
4.	Kerala Agril., Thrissur	–
5.	Mahatama Gandhi Univ., Kottayam	576.75
6.	Shrre Sankaracharya Univ. of Sanskrit, Kalady	–
7.	Kannur Univ., Kannur	21.37
	Manipur	
1.	Manipur Univ., Imphal	244.91
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Avdesh P. Singh, Rewa	138.07
2.	Barkatullah V.V., Bhopal	372.53
3.	M.G. Chitrakoot Gramodyog V.V., Chitrakoot	34.10
4.	Devi Ahilya V.V., Indore	609.48
5.	Dr. H.S. Gour V.V., Sagar	213.66
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi, Jabalpur	–
7.	Jiwaji, Gwalior	238.80
8.	Lakshmibai Instt. of Phy. Edu., Gwalior	8.26
9.	Makhanlal C.R.P. V.V., Bhopal	–
10.	Prach Niketan Centre of Advance Study for Indology and Museology	–
11.	Rani Durgavati V.V., Jabalpur	319.10
12.	Vikram, Ujjain	181.11
13.	M.P. Bhoj Univ., Bhopal	1.40
	Maharashtra	
1.	Amravati Univ., Amravati	206.44
2.	Dr. B.S.A. Tech. Univ., Lonere	–

1	2	3
3.	Mumbai Univ., Mumbai	826.24
4.	Konkan Krishi Vidyapith, Dapoli	–
5.	Mahatama Phule Krishi, Rahuri	–
6.	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapith, Parbhani	–
7.	Dr. B.A. Marathwada Univ., Aurangabad	243.88
8.	Nagpur Univ., Nagpur	340.05
9.	North Maharashtra, Jalgaon	196.12
10.	Poona Univ., Pune	1928.60
11.	Panjabrao Krishi, Akola	–
12.	S.N.D.T. Women's, Mumbai	249.26
13.	Shivaji, Kolhapur	330.03
14.	Yashwant Rao Chavan, Nashik	–
15.	S.R.T. Marathwada, Nanded	211.29
16.	Deccan College P.G. & Research Instt., Pune	33.54
17.	Gokhale Instt. of Pol. & Economic, Pune	34.83
18.	International Instt. of Population Science, Mumbai	2.88
19.	Tata Instt. of Social Science, Mumbai	789.97
20.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Pune	1.00
21.	Bharti Vidyapith, Pune	3.30
22.	M.G. Anter Rashtriya Hindi Vish. V., Wardha	665.75
	Meghalaya	
1.	North Eastern Hill Univ., Shillong	3427.91
	Mizoram	
1.	Mijoram Univ., Mizoram	1320.27
	Nagaland	
1.	Nagaland Univ., Kohima	1260.24
	Orissa	
1.	Berhampur, Berhampur	124.77
2.	Orissa Univ. of Agril. & Tech., Bhubaneswar	1.10
3.	Sambalpur, Sambalpur	272.19
4.	Shri Jaganath Sanskrit Vidyapith, Puri	42.95
5.	Utkal, Bhubaneswar	836.93
6.	Fakir Mohan Univ., Balasore	5.00

1	2	3
	Pondicherry	
1.	Pondicherry Univ., Pondicherry	1516.06
	Punjab	
1.	Guru Nanak Dev, Amritsar	1212.64
2.	Punjab, Chandigarh	1397.40
3.	Punjab Agril., Ludhiana	1.66
4.	Punjabi, Patiala	311.42
5.	Thapar Instt. of Engg. & Tech., Patiala	256.37
	Rajasthan	
1.	Banasthli Vidyapith, Banasthali	938.64
2.	Birla Instt. of Tech. & Science, Pilani	143.52
3.	Kota Open Univ., Kota	–
4.	J.N. Vyas Univ., Jodhpur	138.66
5.	J.V. Bharathi Instt, Ladnun	26.63
6.	M.D.S. Univ., Ajmer	315.35
7.	M.L. Sukhadia V. Vidyalaya, Udaipur	89.50
8.	Rajasthan Vidyapith, Udaipur	33.58
9.	Rajasthan Agril. Univ., Bikaner	–
10.	Rajasthan Univ., Jaipur	517.00
	Tamil Nadu	
1.	Alagappa Univ., Karaikudi	45.81
2.	Annamalai, Annamalai Nagar	171.82
3.	Anna Univ., Chennai	951.48
4.	Bharthiar Univ., Coimbatore	250.64
5.	Bharthidesan Univ., Tiruchirapalli	169.61
6.	Dr. MGR Medical, Chennai	–
7.	Madras Univ., Chennai	1060.57
8.	Madurai Kamraj Univ., Maduari	1156.19
9.	Mother Teresa Univ. for Women, Kodaikanal	21.46
10.	M. Sundarnar Univ., Tirunelvele	298.01
11.	Tamilnadu Agril., Coimbatore	2.33

1	2	3
12.	Tamil Univ., Thanjavur	29.55
13.	T.N.V. & Animal Science Univ., Chennai	–
14.	C.L.R.I., Chennai	0.30
15.	Shri Ramchandra Medical College, Chennai	–
16.	Gandhigram Rural Instt., Gandhigram	894.36
17.	Sri Chandrasekharananda Saraswathy Nyayashastra Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram	23.00
18.	Sri Avinashilingam Instt. for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore	714.08
19.	Shri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Instt., Chennai	8.80
20.	Periyar Univ., Salem	21.27
21.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Law Univ., Chennai	–
22.	Shan Mhgho Arts, Sci., Tech., & Res. Academey, Thanjavur	16.00
	Tripura	
1.	Tripura Univ., Agartala	51.36
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Allahabad Univ., Allahabad	962.30
2.	Aligarh Muslim Univ., Aligarh	15354.87
3.	Banaras Hindu Univ., Varanasi	15327.52
4.	Bundelkhand Univ., Jhansi	120.75
5.	Ch. Charan Singh Univ., Meerut	353.87
6.	Chandrasekhar Azad Univ. of Agril. & Technology, Kanpur	–
7.	Sr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ., Agra	198.77
8.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (Avadh) Univ., Faizabad	96.20
9.	Gorakhpur Univ., Gorakhpur	346.58
10.	Kanpur Univ., Kanpur	160.08
11.	Lucknow Univ., Lucknow	282.50
12.	Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi	35.71
13.	M.J.P. Rhoilkhand Univ., Bareilly	161.11
14.	Narendra Deva Univ. of Agril. & Tech., Faizabad	–
15.	Purvanchal Univ., Jaunpur	150.46
16.	Sampurnanand Sanskrit V. Vidyalaya, Varanasi	147.19
17.	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Univ., Lucknow	714.00

1	2	3
18.	Central Instt. of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi	16.86
19.	Dayal Bagh Educational Instt. Agra	469.36
20.	Sanjay Gandhi P.G. Instt. of Medical Sci., Lucknow	16.00
	Uttaranchal	
1.	G.B. Pant Univ. of Agril. & Tech., Pant Nagar	18.94
2.	H.N.B. (Garwal) Univ., Srinagar	194.64
3.	Kumaon Univ., Nainital	111.60
4.	Roorkee Univ., Roorkee	259.47
5.	Forest Research Instt., Dehradun	1.40
6.	Gurukul Kangri V. Vindyalaya, Hardwar	531.96
	West Bengal	
1.	Burdwan Univ., Burdwan	289.05
2.	B.C. Krishi V. Vidyalaya, Mohanpur	–
3.	Bengal Engg. College, Howrah	96.09
4.	Calcutta Univ., Calcutta	905.01
5.	Jadavpur Univ., Calcutta	1111.23
6.	Kalyani Univ., Kalyani	84.81
7.	North Bengal Univ., Darjeeling	216.09
8.	Rabindra Bharti Univ., Calcutta	42.66
9.	Vidya Sagar Univ., Midnapore	93.02
10.	Viswa Bharti Univ., Santiniketan	3944.56
11.	West Bengal Univ. of Animal & Fisheries Sci. Kolkata	1.01
	Grants Paid to Non-University/Institutions	
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	National Plant Training Institute, Hyderabad	–
2.	Indian Instt. of Chemical Tech. Hyderabad	0.70
3.	Central for Economy's & Social Sciences, Hyderabad	0.10
	Kerala	
1.	Vazhnjam Centre for Marine Fisheries Research Instt. Trivandrum	0.22
2.	Centre for Electronic Chemical Research Instt. Karaikudi	0.44
	Maharashtra	
1.	Cancer Research Institute	–

1	2	3
	Tamil Nadu	
1.	Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore	–
2.	Centre for Research on New International & Eco. Order, Chennai	0.10
	Inter University Centres	
1.	Consortium for Education Commission, New Delhi	81.81
2.	Inter University Centre for Astronomy & Astrophysics, Pune	625.50
3.	Inter University Consortium for DAE Facility, Indore	942.00
4.	Indian Instt. of Advanced Studies, Shimla	35.00
5.	Nuclear Science Centre, New Delhi	1782.14
6.	N.A.A.C. Bangalore	263.24
7.	INFLIBNET Centre, Ahmedabad	230.00

PCR Vans in Delhi Police

2224. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the PCR vans respond calls and ask the complainant to dial 100, etc. as has been reported in the news-item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 26.9.02 thereby defeating the very purpose of the PCR system;

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to enquire into the mal-functioning of the PCR van system in Delhi;

(*c*) if so, the details thereof;

(*d*) whether the tapes in which records are made of the date and time the calls are received and the date and time at which the call materialises is proposed to be audited for action;

(*e*) if so, the details thereof; and

(*f*) other measures being taken to improve functioning of PCR vans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) to (*c*) It is the continuing endeavour of Delhi Police to improve the functioning of the Police Control Room Van System. Any lapse on the part of the staff concerned is inquired into and appropriate action is taken against the defaulting officers.

(*d*) and (*e*) The audio tapes of the calls received are analysed on random basis in order to monitor the average response time, quality of action taken and behaviour of the staff.

(*f*) The steps taken by Delhi Police to reduce the average response time of the vehicles include installation of the state-of-the art communication equipment and automatic Call Distribution System in the Police Control Room of Delhi Police.

[Translation]

University Grants Commission Assistance Programme

2225. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of colleges of Bihar included under the University Grants Commission Assistance Programme during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to introduce more colleges under the programme during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

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

(*d*) the criteria fixed for selection of colleges under the University Grants Commission Assistance Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (*a*) Under the provisions of Section 2(*f*)/12(B) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act 1956, 15 colleges of the State of Bihar have been included for the UGC assistance during Ninth Five Year Plan.

(*b*) to (*d*) As and when proposal from any college/ institution which is recognized by the UGC under Section 2(*f*) of the UGC Act and which has also been granted permanent affiliation by the concerned university, is received in the UGC, the same is processed for inclusion under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act. Such inclusion makes that college/institution eligible to receive Central assistance as per UGC regulations.

[English]

Involvement of Children in Prostitution

2226. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Government have conducted any survey regarding the minor children involved in prostitution in the country;

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

(*c*) whether the sex tourism is increasing menacingly; and

(*d*) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to save the children from the clutches of sex tourism and imminent dangers of AIDS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (*a*) and (*b*) A survey was conducted by the Central Social Welfare Board in 1992 on prostitution in six metropolitan cities viz. Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. According to this survey, 29.3% of the approximate 1 lakh prostitutes were below the age of 20 years.

Another survey has recently been commissioned by the Government on this issue.

(*c*) and (*d*) There is global concern at the growth of sex tourism. A National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children, has been drawn up which inter alia, addresses this issue. A series of measures regarding prevention, enforcement, rescue and rehabilitation are being taken in coordination with all concerned agencies to tackle the problem.

Quality of Pharmaceutical Exports

2227. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether the Union Government are aware of the report of inferior quality of pharmaceutical exports;

(*b*) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(*c*) if not, the reasons therefor;

(*d*) whether Union Government will introduce quality control for drug exports; and

(*e*) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (*a*) to (*e*) Quality of exported drugs is not required to be checked separately. However, export of drugs from India has shown considerable growth and as per Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS) data, year-wise increase registered in the export of Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals during the last 3 years are as under:

Year	Rs. in Crores
1999-2000	7230.16
2000-2001	8757.47
2001-2002 (Provisional)	9751.20

Quality of drugs is intrinsically linked to the total quality management policies which depends upon the adoption of Good Manufacturing Practices. The Govt. of India vide Notification No. GSR 894(E) dated 11.12.2001 has amended schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules to upgrade the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practices to be followed by every drug manufacturer in the country.

Plying of Heavy Vehicles in Residential Areas

2228. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the movement of heavy vehicles is banned in the residential areas during night;

(*b*) if so, the details thereof;

(*c*) the steps taken to check that heavy vehicles do not ply in the residential areas; and

(*d*) the number of surprise checks done and action taken in the matter by the Senior officers area-wise particularly in Shalimar Bagh, Delhi where goods vehicles enter day and night by-passing the Ring Road ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (*a*) to (*c*) In exercise of powers conferred by section 115 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Lieutenant Governor of National Capital Territory of Delhi has issued orders to regulate the movement of Heavy Goods, Medium Goods and Light Goods Vehicles in Delhi, which prohibits the plying and idle parking of such vehicles during specified timings in respect of certain roads and areas. The vehicles found violating these instructions are prosecuted on a regular basis.

(*d*) The senior Police officers regularly conduct surprise checks to ensure that the restrictions imposed on plying of vehicles are effectively enforced. The number of vehicles violating entry restrictions in the area of Ashok Vihar circle, of which Shalimar Bagh forms a part, is given below:

Years	Heavy Goods Vehicle	Light Goods Vehicles
2000	2207	1214
2001	854	1015
2002 (upto 15th November, 2002)	786	565

Central Rural Sanitation Programme

2229. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) the number of schemes sanctioned and implemented under the Revised Central Rural Sanitation Programme since its inception, State-wise;

(*b*) the number of community lavatories constructed under the scheme, State-wise;

(*c*) the total funds allocated/sanctioned and spent under the scheme so far State-wise;

(*d*) whether the Government have evaluated the scheme; and

(*e*) if so, the details thereof and achievements made under the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (*a*) to (*e*) The Revised Central Rural Sanitation Programme (RCRSP) was implemented with effect from 1.4.1999. During 1.4.99 and 31.3.2002, RCRSP had (*a*) Allocation based Programme and (*b*) Total Sanitation Campaign. The Allocation Based Programme was phased out with effect from March, 2002. In the RCRSP, the Total Sanitation Campaign is being implemented on "Project mode" in 185 districts in the country. Details of funds released under Allocation Based Programme and TSC programme are given in the statement-I and II enclosed respectively. As per the reports received from the State/UT/District, the details of community lavatories constructed under the scheme, Statewise is given in the statement III. The revised CRSP has not been evaluated, however monitoring is done at the State and Central level.

Statement-I

Central Rural Sanitation Programme

Details of funds released under the Allocation Based Programme During the Last Three Years

S.No.	State/UT	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pr.	570.77	657.67	301.38	203.67	751.02	436.27	77.00	18.61	440.60
2.	Arunachal Pr.	30.00	15.00	8.65	11.50	0.00	7.50	4.11	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	792.82	0.00	5.00	303.95	0.00	35.00	108.55	54.27	23.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Bihar	1585.89	0.00	185.98	565.60	71.09	0.00	150.40	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	35.51	–	–
6.	Goa	6.48	0.00	0.00	2.31	1.16	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	250.00	125.00	12.21	126.79	0.00	112.49	47.93	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	179.05	0.00	6.87	63.87	0.00	2.32	24.15	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pr.	70.56	35.28	136.90	25.17	12.58	104.78	9.52	9.52	49.10
10.	J & K	87.86	0.00	0.00	31.34	0.00	0.00	11.85	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand* B12	–	–	–	–	–	–	63.44	–	–
12.	Karnataka	461.14	461.14	467.99	164.51	164.51	539.04	62.19	62.19	922.71
13.	Kerala	298.28	253.03	275.03	106.41	324.90	357.39	40.23	133.04	302.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	876.21	438.11	407.23	312.54	156.27	69.77	82.65	0.00	17.39
15.	Maharashtra	804.89	724.40	2720.37	287.11	143.55	849.69	108.55	108.55	54.27
16.	Manipur	52.98	8.96	15.43	20.31	0.00	14.28	7.26	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	57.48	0.00	19.91	22.04	9.09	14.71	7.87	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	14.79	1.89	1.00	5.67	0.00	0.90	2.03	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	39.84	0.00	0.00	15.27	0.00	0.00	5.45	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	527.98	527.98	6.00	188.31	0.00	3.64	71.19	0.00	4.84
21.	Punjab	155.13	0.00	0.00	55.36	0.00	0.00	20.93	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	478.23	223.35	0.00	170.61	0.00	189.80	64.50	0.00	0.00
23.	Sikkim	14.70	7.45	25.07	5.64	2.82	9.50	2.01	2.01	5.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	567.17	538.82	433.82	202.33	182.41	203.25	76.79	69.99	54.93
25.	Tripura	92.92	0.00	0.00	35.63	0.00	0.00	12.72	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pr.	1962.33	567.28	663.49	699.94	349.96	567.28	252.36	126.18	231.78
27.	Uttaranchal	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.26	–	–
28.	West Bengal	852.60	0.00	342.25	304.12	0.00	142.28	114.98	0.00	0.73
29.	A & N Islands	5.00	0.00	0.32	4.88	0.00	0.00	4.88	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	D & N Haveli	5.00	0.00	0.08	3.88	0.00	0.05	3.88	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	5.00	0.00	0.00	2.31	0.00	0.00	2.31	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	5.00	0.00	2.53	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	5.00	2.50	2.15	2.68	0.00	1.55	2.69	0.00	2.05
36.	CAPART	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	10865.10	4587.86	6039.66	3945.00	2169.36	3661.49	1492.30	586.39	2109.32

Statement-II

Details of Funds Released Under Total Sanitation Campaign

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/District	Sanction Month/ Year	Reported Month/ Year	Total Projects Outlay	Approved Share			Release of funds		Expenditure reported			
					Central	State	Beneficiary	Central	State	Central	State	Beneficiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	**Andhra Pradesh**												
1.	Khammam	11/99	9/02	918.80	613.41	195.25	110.14	184.02	58.58	153.81	26.19	38.19	218.19
2.	Nalgonda	3/00	9/02	1465.00	973.90	303.35	187.75	292.17	91.00	428.18	316.28	105.43	849.89
3.	Prakasam	3/00	8/02	1534.75	1019.94	302.80	212.01	305.98	90.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chittoor	3/00	9/02	2042.24	1354.87	434.93	252.44	406.46	130.48	185.30	9.17	8.78	203.25
5.	Nellore	3/01	9/02	1700.80	1129.53	327.21	244.06	338.86	26.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Adilabad	5/01	8/02	1697.88	1100.62	344.42	252.84	330.19	11.56	6.21	6.21	0.00	12.42
7.	Anantapur	5/01	8/02	1371.15	902.12	276.93	192.10	270.64	83.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Mahabubnagar	5/01	9/02	1898.66	1260.11	373.15	265.40	378.03	11.16	221.84	0.00	4.78	226.62
9.	Nizamabad	5/01	9/02	1488.64	982.76	300.51	205.37	294.83	92.03	351.80	248.20	109.16	709.16
10.	Vizianagaram	5/01	8/02	1325.46	881.81	258.49	185.16	264.54	5.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Warangal	4/02	8/02	1932.00	1277.20	385.60	269.20	127.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Kurnool	4/02	8/02	2015.03	1336.02	419.45	259.56	133.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Guntur	4/02	8/02	1851.20	883.42	485.06	482.72	88.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	East Godavari	4/02	8/02	2000.00	1327.00	400.00	273.00	132.70	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	30.00
	Total	-	-	23241.61	15042.71	4807.15	3391.75	3548.08	600.79	1377.14	606.05	266.34	2249.53
II	**Arunachal Pr.**												
15.	Lohit	3/00	-	257.76	172.70	51.84	33.22	51.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	West Siang	3/00	-	237.05	158.82	48.82	29.41	47.65	0.00	6.56	0.00	0.52	7.08
17.	Dibang Valley	1/02	6/02	96.40	65.03	19.67	11.70	19.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Upper Subansiri	1/02	-	164.93	110.96	34.00	19.97	33.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	756.14	507.51	154.33	94.30	152.26	0.00	6.56	0.00	0.52	7.08
III	**Assam**												
19.	Kamrup	1/00	-	206.74	136.09	41.35	29.30	40.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Jorhat	1/00	-	217.51	148.06	43.58	25.87	44.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sonitpur	1/00	-	235.93	159.91	47.30	28.72	47.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Cachar	6/01	7/02	285.00	184.22	56.95	43.83	55.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Dhubri	6/01	7/02	299.67	198.99	59.91	40.77	59.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Goalpara	6/01	7/02	245.63	163.88	49.12	32.63	49.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Karbi Anglong	6/01	7/02	305.97	142.56	80.85	82.56	42.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Karimganj	6/01	7/02	236.17	156.24	48.18	31.75	46.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Morigaon	6/01	7/02	218.09	145.40	43.62	29.07	43.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Nalbari	6/01	7/02	368.73	240.46	73.55	54.72	72.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Sivsagar	1/02	7/02	203.92	136.15	41.69	26.08	40.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	2823.36	1811.96	586.10	425.30	543.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV	**Bihar**												
30.	Vaishali	11/99	6/02	2237.60	1483.81	451.15	302.64	445.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Pb Champaran	2/01	6/02	2087.34	1384.65	418.39	284.30	415.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Patna	2/01	6/02	2093.15	1387.15	420.14	285.86	416.15	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Gaya	2/01	6/02	2096.66	1390.79	420.27	285.60	417.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Banka	2/01	6/02	1605.98	1066.94	321.84	217.20	320.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Muzaffarpur	5/01	6/02	1910.95	1268.23	382.98	259.74	380.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
36.	Chapra (Saran)	5/01	6/02	1973.80	1309.71	395.62	268.47	392.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Madhubani	3/02	6/02	2014.66	1336.67	412.79	265.20	401.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.	Katihar	3/02	6/02	2012.15	1335.02	405.47	271.66	400.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
39.	Begusarai	3/02	6/02	1998.77	1325.84	402.18	270.75	397.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	20031.06	13288.81	4030.83	2711.42	3986.65	9.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
V	**Chhatisgarh**												
40.	Durg	5/01	9/02	1147.64	764.44	229.86	153.34	229.33	0.00	49.99	0.00	0.00	49.99
	Total	-	-	1147.64	769.44	229.86	153.34	229.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VI	**Gujarat**												
41	Mehsana	1/00	4/02	508.80	337.87	116.37	54.56	101.36	34.90	55.27	55.17	0.00	110.44
42.	Surat	1/00	4/02	491.33	311.27	118.24	61.82	93.38	35.47	48.81	24.68	0.00	73.49
43.	Rajkot	1/00	4/02	819.51	547.87	193.75	77.89	164.36	58.13	90.10	45.36	0.00	135.46
44.	Ahmedabad	4/02	-	1148.08	762.01	248.62	137.45	76.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45.	Gandhinagar	4/02	-	285.84	184.50	67.63	33.71	18.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	3253.56	2143.52	744.61	365.43	453.75	128.50	194.18	125.21	0.00	319.39
VII	**Haryana**												
46.	Karnal	10/00	10/02	970.44	446.56	222.08	301.80	133.97	66.62	64.13	29.34	10.00	103.47
47.	Yamunanagar	10/00	10/02	560.87	267.55	127.91	165.41	80.26	33.38	40.08	15.92	5.50	61.50
48.	Bhiwani	1/02	10/02	309.03	206.86	60.01	42.16	62.06	0.00	18.48	1.24	1.24	20.96
49.	Gurgaon	3/02	10/02	792.05	418.95	198.15	174.95	125.68	0.00	6.80	0.00	0.00	6.80
	Total	-	-	2632.39	1339.92	608.15	684.32	401.97	100.00	129.49	46.50	16.74	192.73
VIII	**Himachal Pr.**												
50.	Sirmour	3/00	7/02	133.13	89.21	27.28	16.64	53.52	16.36	24.03	7.41	2.21	33.65
51.	Hamirpur	3/02	-	199.00	95.50	51.80	51.70	28.65	15.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	332.13	184.71	79.08	68.34	82.17	31.90	24.03	7.41	2.21	33.65
IX	**Jammu & K.**												
52.	Srinagar	2/01	7/02	104.06	67.08	21.25	15.83	20.12	1.04	11.39	0.00	0.84	12.23
53.	Udhampur	2/01	3/02	507.35	339.75	101.47	66.13	101.93	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	4.16
	Total	-	-	611.41	406.83	122.62	81.96	122.05	1.04	15.55	0.00	0.84	16.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
X	**Jharkhand**												
54.	Dhanbad	1/00	-	1426.85	948.71	297.89	180.25	284.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55.	Bokaro	3/01	-	1072.96	713.75	208.94	150.27	214.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56.	Dumka	1/02	-	2045.93	1348.81	435.76	261.36	368.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57.	Hazaribag	1/02	-	2040.43	926.42	544.25	569.76	267.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58.	Ranchi	4/02	-	1994.35	1323.42	404.05	266.88	132.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59.	East Singhbhum	4/02	-	1341.85	735.82	320.65	285.38	73.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	9922.37	5996.93	2211.54	1713.90	1340.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XI	**Karnataka**												
60.	Bellary	1/00	8/02	1001.57	627.05	213.72	160.80	188.12	0.00	29.48	0.00	2.11	31.59
61.	Mysore	1/00	-	1114.26	739.95	262.94	111.37	221.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62.	Mangalore	1/00	-	637.76	419.79	140.86	77.11	125.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	2753.59	1786.79	617.52	349.28	536.05	0.00	29.48	0.00	2.11	31.59
XII	**Kerala**												
63.	Kollam	12/00	9/02	895.00	597.70	174.55	122.75	179.31	52.37	101.59	32.01	38.38	171.98
64.	Kasaragod	12/00	9/02	1111.86	429.26	261.98	420.62	128.78	78.59	50.50	46.11	0.00	96.61
65.	Alappuzha	1/02	9/02	1656.13	1100.05	322.20	233.88	330.02	96.66	164.76	54.83	0.00	219.59
66.	Thiruvananthapur	1/02	9/02	749.61	506.90	149.76	92.95	152.07	44.93	82.80	26.80	0.00	109.60
67.	Malappuram	1/02	9/02	759.86	510.98	152.36	96.52	153.29	45.71	84.00	26.93	0.00	110.93
68.	Wayanad	1/02	9/02	535.19	355.32	103.25	76.62	106.60	30.98	58.72	17.26	0.00	75.98
	Total	-	-	5707.65	3500.21	1164.10	1043.34	1050.07	349.24	542.37	203.94	38.38	784.69
XIII	**Madhya Pr.**												
69.	Gwalior	8/00	7/02	560.29	370.03	126.77	63.49	111.00	0.00	67.10	0.00	12.02	79.12
70.	Sehore	8/00	-	369.08	239.39	94.22	35.47	71.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71.	Raisen	8/00	7/02	1086.33	717.05	227.26	142.02	215.11	0.00	31.50	0.00	2.70	34.20
72.	Narsinghpur	8/00	-	941.70	623.85	199.16	118.69	187.16	0.00	17.80	0.00	7.83	25.63
73.	Hoshangabad	8/00	8/02	943.70	624.87	198.86	119.97	187.46	0.00	123.09	0.00	9.04	132.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
74.	Betul	1/02	-	1111.97	730.56	239.75	141.66	219.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75.	Khandwa	4/02	-	1686.20	1125.22	345.20	215.78	112.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76.	Rajgarh	4/02	-	1113.62	731.70	238.56	143.36	73.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	7812.89	5162.67	1669.78	980.44	1177.41	0.00	239.49	0.00	31.59	271.08
XIV	**Maharashtra**												
77.	Amrawati	1/00	9/02	1660.40	1097.65	337.13	225.62	329.30	156.72	78.73	14.69	90.50	183.92
78.	Dhule	1/00	-	1084.55	722.80	220.78	140.97	216.84	152.54	49.81	7.84	0.00	57.65
79.	Nanded	1/00	-	1649.46	1064.77	359.37	225.32	319.43	157.66	64.18	10.08	0.00	74.26
80.	Raigad	1/00	-	1262.73	826.82	290.26	145.65	248.05	174.13	62.13	10.25	0.00	72.38
81.	Chandrapur	2/01	-	2290.14	1098.49	523.53	668.12	329.55	53.89	42.23	5.76	0.00	47.99
82.	Ratnagiri	2/01	8/02	1795.79	877.22	416.58	501.99	263.17	75.27	37.30	5.09	0.00	42.39
83.	Yavatmal	3/01	-	1990.34	935.63	453.99	600.72	280.69	80.26	41.37	5.83	0.00	47.20
84.	Sangli	3/01	-	978.45	472.93	221.58	283.94	141.88	31.53	29.15	3.30	1.10	33.55
85.	Aurangabad	3/01	7/02	1341.93	602.24	318.86	420.83	180.67	60.00	46.65	14.98	3.66	65.29
86.	Ahmednagar	4/02	-	2023.19	994.79	532.60	495.80	99.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
87.	Jalgaon	4/02	-	1977.13	1009.08	505.53	462.52	100.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88.	Jalna	4/02	-	1685.80	809.52	437.16	439.12	80.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
89.	Nandurbar	4/02	-	381.58	238.04	96.51	47.03	23.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	20121.49	10749.98	4713.88	4657.63	2614.72	942.00	451.55	77.82	95.26	624.63
XV	**Manipur**												
90.	West	3/01	-	314.97	160.28	79.97	74.72	48.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total3/01		-	314.97	160.28	79.97	74.72	48.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XVI	**Nagaland**												
91.	Dimapur	10/00	-	228.04	152.61	45.52	29.91	45.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
92.	Kohima	3/01	-	262.94	175.64	52.63	34.67	52.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93.	Mokokchung	3/01	-	98.18	66.19	19.66	12.33	19.86	0.00	17.11	0.00	3.12	20.23
94.	Zunheboto	4/02	-	206.65	137.88	44.71	24.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	795.81	532.32	162.52	100.97	118.33	0.00	17.11	0.00	3.12	20.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XVII	**Orissa**												
95.	Sundergarh	3/00	10/02	2019.38	1310.53	428.08	280.77	393.16	45.77	106.60	9.75	12.25	128.60
96.	Ganjam	3/00	10/02	2062.51	1368.26	418.38	275.87	410.48	45.78	141.83	5.00	19.78	166.61
97.	Balasore	3/00	11/02	2062.52	1368.26	415.10	279.16	410.48	45.78	345.06	5.00	72.50	422.56
98.	Bhadrak	6/01	10/02	1349.80	896.47	270.52	182.81	268.94	0.00	44.02	0.00	4.44	48.46
99.	Khordha	6/01	-	1500.00	996.30	300.60	203.10	298.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
100.	Jajpur	4/02	-	1977.03	1300.22	417.55	259.26	130.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101.	Nayagarh	4/02	-	1537.78	1026.42	315.90	195.46	102.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102.	Cuttack	4/02	10/02	1896.21	1249.71	396.43	250.07	124.97	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.47
	Total	-	-	14405.23	9516.17	2962.56	1926.50	2139.58	137.33	637.98	19.75	108.97	766.70
XVIII	Punjab												
103.	Bathinda	12/00	-	487.79	314.17	106.40	67.22	94.25	0.00	67.55	0.00	15.12	82.67
104.	Muktsar	3/01	9/02	365.14	244.49	73.04	47.61	73.35	0.00	60.78	0.00	22.17	82.95
105.	Moga	6/01	-	365.31	229.39	81.26	54.66	68.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
106.	Patiala	4/02	-	304.00	165.20	80.80	58.00	16.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107.	Sangrur	4/02	-	863.53	361.48	246.56	255.49	36.15	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
	Total	-	-	2385.77	1314.73	588.06	482.98	289.09	0.00	133.33	0.00	37.29	170.62
XIX	**Rajasthan**												
108.	Sikar	3/00	-	1533.41	1006.74	361.21	165.46	302.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109.	Barmer	3/00	-	1912.04	1250.30	461.09	200.65	375.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
110.	Jaipur	3/00	-	2069.40	1359.07	517.03	193.30	407.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111.	Alwar	3/00	-	2038.59	1334.16	481.99	222.44	400.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112.	Jhalawar	3/01	-	664.13	445.33	132.78	86.02	133.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
113.	Rajsamand	4/02	-	1145.14	763.33	254.13	127.68	76.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
114.	Ajmer	4/02	-	1165.48	776.25	255.29	133.94	77.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
115.	Bundi	4/02	-	839.40	561.68	186.38	91.34	56.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
116.	Kota	4/02	-	830.10	554.95	179.71	95.44	55.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	12197.69	8051.81	2829.61	1316.27	1884.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XX	**Sikkim**												
117.	Sikkim South	11/99	8/02	47.59	29.21	10.91	7.47	17.52	11.48	18.69	11.18	3.51	33.38
118.	Sikkim West	11/99	8/02	51.01	30.74	11.36	8.91	18.44	12.82	17.72	12.82	3.93	34.47
119.	Sikkim North	3/02	8/02	181.24	107.89	43.47	29.88	32.37	0.00	2.17	0.00	0.00	2.17
120.	Sikkim East	3/02	-	406.79	246.90	95.29	64.60	74.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	686.63	414.74	161.03	110.86	142.40	24.30	38.58	24.00	7.44	70.02
XXI	**Tamil Nadu**												
121.	Coimbatore	11/99	9/02	1133.71	513.67	177.30	442.74	308.20	106.38	179.94	69.88	149.58	399.40
122.	Cuddalore	11/99	9/02	1148.59	742.91	255.75	149.93	445.74	153.44	267.04	101.83	46.95	415.82
123.	Perambalur	3/00	9/02	934.61	596.32	204.25	134.04	357.80	122.55	325.85	121.15	114.75	561.75
124.	Vellore	3/00	7/02	1885.59	1182.53	453.69	249.37	709.52	272.24	694.38	235.78	185.00	1115.16
125.	Erode	2/01	9/02	1100.03	701.87	240.68	157.48	421.12	144.41	266.99	92.80	64.88	424.67
126.	Kanyakumari	3/01	9/02	581.13	233.69	140.51	206.93	140.22	84.31	134.96	102.69	161.84	399.29
127.	Virudhunagar	3/01	9/02	813.13	522.07	170.17	120.89	313.24	101.10	181.37	68.69	46.91	296.97
128.	Thiruchirapalli	1/02	-	606.35	405.80	122.70	77.85	115.44	34.71	15.29	7.05	2.35	24.69
129.	Madurai	1/02	9/02	560.43	299.79	141.51	119.13	84.27	40.56	11.68	0.00	0.00	11.68
130.	Dharmapuri	1/02	9/02	1721.87	1105.55	384.77	231.55	312.77	123.92	81.24	40.14	13.22	134.60
131.	Kancheepuram	6/02	-	2006.13	984.00	521.60	500.53	98.40	52.16	6.83	0.00	0.00	6.83
132.	Pudukkottai	6/02	-	1472.11	954.28	311.86	205.97	95.43	31.18	43.59	10.00	0.00	53.59
133.	Karur	6/02	-	864.29	555.25	183.84	125.20	55.53	18.38	10.77	0.00	0.00	10.77
134.	Tirunelveli	6/02	-	937.72	598.06	221.25	118.41	59.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
135.	Theni	6/02	-	666.21	329.86	171.86	164.49	32.99	17.18	0.00	000	0.00	0.00
136.	Ramanathapuram	6/02	-	2047.83	1030.50	504.84	512.49	103.05	0.00	2.39	0.00	0.00	2.39
	Total	-	-	18479.73	10756.15	4206.58	3517.00	3653.53	1302.52	2222.32	850.01	785.28	3857.61
XXII	**Tripura**												
137.	W. Tripura	12/00	-	1294.42	845.54	266.61	182.27	253.66	7.43	94.54	14.85	11.98	121.37
138.	North Tripura	6/01	-	585.73	383.55	118.91	83.27	115.07	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
139.	South Tripura	6/01	-	1431.49	571.98	328.55	530.96	171.59	7.42	111.16	0.00	5.00	116.16
140.	Dhalai	1/02	-	394.79	259.89	81.00	53.90	77.97	6.77	14.50	5.40	1354.00	1373.90
	Total	-	-	3706.43	2060.96	795.07	850.40	618.29	28.37	220.20	20.25	1370.98	1611.43
XXIII	**Uttar Pradesh**												
141.	Mirzapur	3/00	7/02	1174.86	765.16	247.06	162.64	229.55	53.13	166.37	11.90	26.35	204.62
142.	Sonebhadra	3/00	7/02	927.65	605.39	194.89	127.37	181.62	43.49	166.97	7.89	26.02	200.88
143.	Chandauli	3/00	7/02	607.84	408.17	116.90	82.77	122.45	9.26	105.86	8.68	17.81	132.35
144.	Lucknow	3/00	7/02	679.78	439.80	140.68	99.30	131.94	31.39	83.07	23.69	16.98	123.74
145.	Agra	8/00	7/02	343.06	223.73	75.15	44.18	67.12	22.55	60.83	17.25	8.24	86.32
146.	Ghajipur	12/00	7/02	1030.98	590.68	216.74	223.56	177.20	15.34	168.62	13.35	28.91	210.88
147.	Jaunpur	12/00	7/02	1151.95	637.94	248.59	265.42	191.38	14.85	191.38	14.84	33.36	239.58
148.	Varanasi	12/00	7/02	383.92	247.19	78.64	58.09	74.16	18.66	71.14	13.90	12.47	97.51
149.	Ballia	12/00	7/02	1396.45	797.41	323.31	275.73	239.22	96.99	181.40	57.21	36.74	275.35
150.	Deoria	12/00	7/02	633.61	341.98	138.40	153.23	102.59	19.32	93.88	6.26	17.21	117.35
151.	Azamgarh	2/01	7/02	710.47	473.12	147.98	89.37	141.94	7.47	107.90	4.85	18.19	130.94
152.	Bijnor	2/01	7/02	846.76	540.14	178.35	128.27	162.04	15.10	154.16	13.54	28.74	196.44
153.	Budaun	1/02	7/02	1340.32	731.45	316.12	292.75	204.93	61.17	13.84	0.00	3.46	17.30
154.	Barabanki	1/02	7/02	1231.16	765.89	260.19	205.08	215.86	64.44	15.32	0.00	1.86	17.18
155.	Basti	1/02	7/02	1460.75	924.85	302.48	233.42	261.54	78.07	3.43	0.00	0.86	4.29
156.	Bahraich	1/02	7/02	976.80	632.84	199.98	143.98	178.62	53.32	14.89	0.00	3.08	17.97
157.	Allahabad	1/02	7/02	2021.07	1203.75	450.82	366.50	339.53	101.35	35.48	0.00	4.53	40.01
158.	Lalitpur	1/02	7/02	198.48	126.22	41.39	30.87	35.73	10.67	2.37	0.00	0.63	3.00
159.	Jalaun	1/02	7/02	532.16	350.56	107.46	74.14	99.55	29.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
160.	Chitrakoot	1/02	7/02	318.14	201.42	69.47	47.25	57.00	17.02	8.35	0.00	0.00	8.35
161.	Kanpur Nagar	1/02	7/02	602.82	369.08	133.59	100.15	104.42	31.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
162.	Kanpur Dehat	1/02	7/02	843.33	524.61	182.73	135.99	148.39	44.30	7.76	0.00	1.17	9.53
163.	Bulandshahr	1/02	7/02	396.62	202.67	103.51	90.44	56.63	16.90	11.29	0.00	0.44	11.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
164.	Saharanpur	1/02	7/02	127.64	87.04	27.24	13.36	24.72	7.38	12.05	0.00	1.99	14.04
165.	Sultanpur	3/02	7/02	1158.52	631.86	276.74	249.92	189.56	56.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
166.	Pratapgarh	3/02	7/02	953.66	596.51	209.15	148.00	178.95	53.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
167.	Gorakhpur	3/02	7/02	1071.07	634.66	242.10	194.31	190.40	56.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
168.	Bhadohi	3/02	7/02	378.00	252.98	76.22	48.80	63.02	18.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	23497.87	14307.10	5105.88	4084.89	4170.06	1050.72	1676.36	193.36	289.64	2159.36
XXIV	**Uttaranchal**												
169.	Haridwar	6/01	-	172.72	115.39	34.56	22.77	34.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total		-	172.72	115.39	34.56	22.77	34.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XXV	**West Bengal**												
170.	Medinipore	8/00	7/02	2769.08	1806.13	671.41	291.54	1083.68	200.36	554.84	200.00	53.42	808.26
171.	Howrah	2/01	7/02	1011.21	461.61	220.56	329.04	138.48	66.17	80.04	34.41	0.00	114.54
172.	Burdwan	3/01	7/02	2119.94	1033.86	305.94	780.14	310.16	91.78	123.62	29.97	61.85	215.44
173.	S 24-Parganas	3/01	7/02	1965.68	1031.84	304.22	629.62	309.55	91.26	0.52	161.22	0.00	161.74
174.	N 24-Parganas	3/01	7/02	2066.40	1089.92	327.88	648.60	326.98	98.36	77.62	21.39	47.55	146.56
175.	Dakshin Dinajpur	5/01	7/02	891.16	419.04	128.88	343.24	125.71	38.66	35.04	2.40	0.00	37.44
176.	Murshidabad	5/01	7/02	1970.40	902.37	259.95	808.08	270.71	77.98	20.19	3.49	0.00	23.68
177.	Jalpaiguri	5/01	7/02	1360.28	680.01	202.98	477.29	204.00	60.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
178.	Malda	6/01	7/02	1721.37	811.95	249.08	660.34	243.59	74.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
179.	Bankura	4/02	7/02	2006.89	965.53	328.36	713.00	96.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
180.	Cooch Behar	4/02	7/02	1462.51	641.17	188.99	632.35	64.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
181.	Hooghly	4/02	7/02	1998.94	1016.35	319.57	663.02	101.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
182.	Uttar Dinajpur	4/02	7/02	1731.87	685.82	222.05	824.00	68.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
183.	Nadia	4/02	7/02	2030.79	890.74	291.57	848.48	89.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	25106.52	12436.34	4021.44	8648.74	3432.81	800.18	891.87	452.88	162.82	1507.57
XXVI	**Pondicherry**												
184.	Pondicherry	6/01	9/01	248.90	158.06	0.00	90.84	47.42	0.00	27.65	0.00	1.12	28.77
	Total			248.90	158.06	0.00	90.84	47.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XXVII	**D & N Haveli**												
185.	D & N Haveli	4/02	-	42.14	31.50	0.00	10.64	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	-	-	42.14	31.50	0.00	10.64	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total	-	-	203187.70	122542.54	42686.83	37958.33	32820.09	5506.27	8847.59	2627.18	3219.53	14694.30

Statement-III

Details of Community Lavatories Constructed Under the Total Sanitation Campaign

Sl. No.	State	Total Number of Community Lavatories Constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	269
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Gujarat	0
7.	Haryana	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20
10.	Jharkhand	0
11.	Karnataka	4
12.	Kerala	103
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5
14.	Maharashtra	3
15.	Manipur	0
16.	Nagaland	0
17.	Orissa	0
18.	Punjab	41
19.	Rajasthan	0
20.	Sikkim	88
21.	Tamil Nadu	157
22.	Tripura	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	256
24.	Uttaranchal	0
25.	West Bengal	4
26.	Pondicherry	0
27.	D & N Haveli	0

[Translation]

Indira Mahila Yojana

2230. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(*a*) the details of funds provided under the centrally sponsored scheme—Indira Mahila Yojana, to Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal during each of the last three years, district-wise and organisation-wise;

(*b*) the number of schemes being run by the NGOs of Block-level;

(*c*) whether the Government are contemplating to encourage the Non-Governmental Organisations so that the Indira Mahila Yojana could be extended to the rural areas; and

(*d*) if so, steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (*a*) Indira Mahila Yojana has been recast and renamed Swayamsidha. The funds are released to the States and the details are as under:

	2000-01 (Rs. lakh)	2001-02 (Rs. lakh)	2002-03 (Rs. lakh) (As on date)
Uttar Pradesh	25.23	159.18	–
Uttaranchal	4.41	22.00	–

In addition, Uttar Pradesh has been permitted to use an amount of Rs. 10.30 lakh from unutilized funds of erstwhile Indira Mahila Yojana.

(*b*) As per the information provided by the State Governments, Uttar Pradesh had selected Non-Governmental Organisations in 70 Blocks as the Project Implementing Agency for Swayamsidha and Uttaranchal had selected Non-Governmental Organisations as Project Implementing Agencies in all the 11 Blocks allotted for Swayamsidha.

(*c*) and (*d*) The Scheme is implemented in rural as well as urban areas. However, a majority of the Blocks selected by the State Governments is in rural areas. The Scheme provides that State Governments will identify Nodal Departments for implementing the Swayamsidha and will act through the respective nodal departments so identified for implementing the Scheme. The nodal departments will identify block-level implementing agencies called Project Implementing Agencies. A Project Implementing Agency may be any appropriate agency, Governmental or Non-Governmental, including district/ intermediary level panchayat institutions, as also NGOs or Government departments/organisations.

[English]

Unfit Drivers on Delhi Road

2231. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 2453 dated 19.3.2002 and state:

(*a*) whether the information has since been collected;

(*b*) if so, the details thereof; and

(*c*) if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(*b*) Does not arise.

(*c*) The information is still awaited from Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

[Translation]

Human Development Report of UNDP

2232. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the facts etc. given in the Human Development Report released by the United Nations Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Government for removing the said lacunas and shortcomings of India as pointed out in the report and to assess the basic problems linked with human development and also towards achieving the fixed targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The contents of the global Human Development Report (HDR), 2002 prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have been noted by the Government. The Human Development Sectors, especially Primary Health Care and Elementary Education have received a substantial step up in allocations in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

[English]

PMGSY in Bihar

2233. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of roads constructed in Bihar under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana during the years 2001-2002 and 2002-2003;

(b) whether this scheme is only for the name-sake in Bihar in comparison to other States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to make it at par with other States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) In case of Bihar, project proposals to the tune of Rs. 452.87 crore have been cleared and a sum of Rs. 149.90 crore released under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). The State has reported an expenditure of Rs. 19.65 crore till October, 2002 and no road works have, so far, been reported to have been completed.

(b) to (e) The road works cleared under the PMGSY are executed by the State Government. In review meetings, the State Government has mentioned, *inter alia*, delay in finalisation of tenders, difficulty in procuring metal from quarries and complete stoppage of works during the Monsoon as some of the factors for slow progress. Steps have reportedly been taken by the State Government to expedite the process of finalisation of tenders and procurement of metal.

Indo-European Study on Climate Changes

2234. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for greater scientific and technological ties between India and European Union to study the climate changes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the likely benefits of the said ties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (d) No Sir, currently there are no formal collaborative research programmes on climate change with the European Union.

The Department of Science & Technology has however initiated a proposal for setting up an International Centre for S & T Capacity Building in Climate Change for Developing Countries recently. The details of this concept were presented and deliberated at national level during an interactive session and at international level at the International Conference on S & T Capacity Building for Climate Change organized by DST. Further, the recommendations from these meetings were presented at a Side Event during the recently concluded United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Conference of Parties (COP-8) hosted by India in New Delhi during 23rd October to 1st November 2002. Several international funding agencies and organizations, including the European Union had expressed their keen interest to support and collaborate with India for building institutional mechanism for S & T Capacity Building in the area of climate change. Towards this end, DST has already initiated follow-up actions to prepare detailed project proposal and seek funding as well as technical support from international agencies.

These ties would improve S & T capacities of the participating countries to deal with climate change issues, particularly facilitating improvement in our skills to predict future climate change in the region, carry out impact analyses on crucial sectors such as agriculture and health and enable transfer of technology suited to our requirements.

Disinvestment of Centaur Hotel

2235. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the news reports appearing in the 'Economic Times' dated October 19, 2002 and 'Indian Express' dated October 12, 2002 under the Caption "RSS groupie gains 35% in 4 months on Centaur Sale" and "Sahara India to turn Centaur Hotel to corporate office complex" respectively;

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

(c) whether the sale of Mumbai Centaur Hotel by Batra Hospitality Private Limited to Sahara Group is illegal;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) whether the Government are now considering the insertion of a clause in the agreements, making a PSU buyer to share a part of the booty with the Government if he sell it off, before a stipulated time period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire business of Centaur Hotel Airport Mumbai (CHMA) was transferred to M/s. Batra Hospitality Private Limited (BHPL) on 'slump sale' basis through the process of disinvestment on the basis of the financial bid of Rs. 83 crores received on 18.01.2002. The Agreement to Sell between Hotel Corporation of India (HCI) and BHPL was executed on 18.4.2002 and transfer of the business in favour of BHPL took place on 5.6.2002. Shri A.L. Batra, erstwhile Chairman of BHPL, has intimated that the entire shareholding of BHPL has been bought over by Sahara India Group from the then existing shareholders of BHPL on 10.10.2002. It has also been intimated by Sahara India Group that the total transaction value paid to the shareholders of BHPL amounted to Rs. 45 crores in addition to repaying the borrowings from Oriental Bank of Commerce to the extent of Rs. 70.50 crores. Sahara India Group has further intimated that the new management intends to operate the hotel to meet the highest customer standards and quality expectations. BHPL has initiated steps required for modernisation/ renovation of the hotel.

(c) and (d) The Agreement to Sell entered into between HCI and BHPL for transfer of the business of CHMA to BHPL prohibits Assignment of the Agreement, benefits or burdens under the Agreement without the prior consent of HCI. Similarly, the Lease Agreement between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and BHPL for the land on which the hotel is located prohibits mortgage, assignment, transfer or sub-lease of the property by BHPL without the prior consent of AAI. The Legal Advisors to the disinvestment transaction have advised that the legal identity of BHPL has not changed with the change in its shareholding pattern and the ownership, right, title, interest and obligations of the entire business of CHMA continues to vest in BHPL, which is managing the business and affairs of CHMA as per the Agreement. The Legal Advisors also feel that there is no indication of any assignment of the Agreement to Sell and that of the Lease Agreement or any obligations thereunder by BHPL to Sahara India Group. The above legal aspects are, however, being further examined in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs.

(e) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Demand of Gold

2236. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of gold has shown a sharp decline in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the major gold producing States alongwith the production of gold during each of the last three years in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) There are no firm estimates of demand of gold in the country. However very rough estimates suggest that demand of gold in India is about 600 tonnes per annum.

(c) Primary gold in the country is produced only in Karnataka. However gold is recovered as by-product in the production of copper in the States of Jharkhand and Gujarat. The total production of gold including recovery as by product during the last three years in the country is given in the following table:

(In Kilogram)

Year	
1999-2000	2586
2000-2001	7712
2001-2002	10251

[English]

Norms for Board Examination

2237. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Chairman of CBSE has questioned class X norms as

'clearing science and maths not necessary in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the CBSE, the Chairman, CBSE had expressed an opinion in a meeting of various Boards held recently. The Chairman, CBSE during the discussion gave an opinion that in view of the challenges of the new millennium sixth, "skill based" subject could also be introduced in the Board's Exam. There was also a suggestion that if the student fails in maths or science but passes in the sixth subject, he may be promoted to the next class. The CBSE has not taken any decision in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

Revision of Action Plan for Watershed Development Programmes

2238. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to revise the action plan for the ongoing Watershed Development Programmes according to the demand of the area and also to ensure effective implementation of the cluster catchment development project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the works carried out and achievements made thereunder under various Watershed Schemes during the last three years and till date, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Guidelines for Watershed Development have been revised in September, 2001 for better execution of the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) for development of non-forest wastelands/degraded lands on watershed approach. As a result, the action plan for ongoing watershed projects which were sanctioned before September, 2001 and after 1.4.2000 were chalked out as per revised Guidelines taking into consideration the needs of the local people living in the watershed areas to ensure more effective implementation of the project

(c) Various type of field activities carried out under the ongoing watershed projects being implemented under IWDP, DPAP and DDP include measures to check land degradation through soil and moisture conservation measures and water harvesting structures for recharge of ground water table, tree planting and related activities for production of bio-mass including fuel wood and fodder. 436 projects covering an area of 38.03 lakh hectares under IWDP, 16,268 projects covering an area of 81.34 lakh hectares under DPAP and 8,314 projects covering an area of 41.57 lakh hectares under DDP have been sanctioned under these programmes. State-wise details showing number of projects and area sanctioned under IWDP, DPAP and DDP from 1995-96 to till date are contained in the statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	No. of projects sanctioned			Area covered (in ha.)		
		IWDP	DPAP	DDP	IWDP	DPAP	DDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	2966	552	367912	1483000	276000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-	9800	-	-
3.	Assam	30	-	-	230628	-	-
4.	Bihar	2	235	-	9000	117500	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	653	–	99106	326500	–
6.	Gujarat	26	1359	1676	255103	679500	838000
7.	Haryana	6	–	654	47723	–	327000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24	238	371	243732	119000	185500
9.	Jharkhand	4	819	–	24679	409500	–
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	274	536	57447	137000	268000
11.	Karnataka	23	1386	832	233682	693000	416000
12.	Kerala	3	–	–	29551	–	–
13.	Madhya Pradesh	39	2086	–	321092	1043000	–
14.	Maharashtra	20	2211	–	213143	1105500	–
15.	Manipur	8	–	–	7446	–	–
16.	Meghalaya	7	–	–	34725	–	–
17.	Mizoram	12	–	–	113118	–	–
18.	Nagaland	17	–	–	178680	–	–
19.	Orissa	30	684	–	21464	342000	–
20.	Punjab	4	–	–	14731	–	–
21.	Rajasthan	29	680	3693	231739	340000	1846500
22.	Sikkim	9	–	–	78006	–	–
23.	Tamil Nadu	24	904	–	172237	452000	–
24.	Tripura	4	–	–	19423	–	–
25.	Uttar Pradesh	41	1066	–	410535	533000	–
26.	Uttaranchal	15	452	–	113346	226000	–
27.	West Bengal	1	255	–	5460	127500	–
	Total	436	16268	8314	3802530	8134000	4157000

Delay in Finalising the Purchase

2239. MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG in its observation recorded that there is a avoidable delay in finalising the purchase under indent No. Proc. I/00I/D-15017/22/96P/4 dated 4.9.96 resulted in purchase of 500 MT. Offset printing paper 60 GSM from M/S Shiva Paper Mills at a rate higher by Rs. 5.41 lakhs;

(b) whether the Ministry failed to fix the responsibility for the loss; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) A special Investigation team of audit in its observations had recorded that avoidable delay in finalising the purchase had resulted in extra expenditure of Rs. 5.41 lakhs. The delay in finalization of the tenders was due to:

(i) clarification regarding capacity of the tendering firms;

(ii) time taken in negotiations with M/s HPC as per the Govt. guidelines of purchase preference to PSUs:

(iii) restructuring of excise duty in the Annual Budget 1997-98; and

(iv) representation from tendering firm, the examination of which required reference to Department of Supply also.

The reasons for delay were circumstantial and unavoidable/inevitable. This has been explained to the Audit vide letter dated 3.9.2002 and no further comments from them have so far been received.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime

2240. DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is not a signatory to the UN convention on Transnational Organised Crime;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether India is losing out on account of not being a party to the Convention; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to offset the losses arising as a result of it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Utilization of Machines

2241. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Single colour Perfecting Automatic Sheetfed Offset machine-TP 94 (4 Nos.) had been purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,13,14,850/- (with all foreign exchange);

(b) whether the utilization of the said machines have all along was found to be almost negligible since 1987 onwards; and

(c) if not, the correct figures of actual production, capacity utilization in the work dockets and daily work progress book maintained by the concerned press officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) 4 Nos. Two colour and Perfecting Automatic Sheetfed Offset Machines–TP–94 were purchased in the year 1986 through DGS&D.

(b) The machines are in continuous use since their installation. These machines are installed at the Govt. of India Press, Minto Road. For the major part of the year this Press caters to the short run and time bound jobs of both Houses of Parliament. Satisfactory execution of such jobs in time is the main concern rather than the number of impressions. For short run jobs waiting and preparation time is more and, therefore, capacity utilization is bound to be relatively low. The average capacity utilization of these machines is in line with overall capacity utilization of Govt. of India Press, Minto Road *i.e.* about 36-37% which cannot be called negligible.

(c) The figures of actual production during the last 6 years are as under :

Year	Number of Impressions	%age of Capacity Utilization
1996-97	1,07,10,820	36.73%
1997-98	1,09,48,750	37.55%
1998-99	1,05,49,260	36.18%
1999-2000	1,08,15,920	37.09%
2000-2001	1,10,33,850	37.84%
2001-2002	1,07,81,750	37.50%

National Human Rights Commission

2242. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has asked the Government of Gujarat to explain the circumstances leading to the deaths in police custody in October, 2002; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the other aspects of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) During the month of October, 2002 the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) received intimation in respect of 3 cases of deaths in police custody from the State of Gujarat. The Commission called for the requisite reports *i.e.* post-mortem report, inquest report and magisterial inquiry report, in respect of each of these cases from the State Government. Law and Order being a State subject, it is for the State Government to submit an appropriate report to NHRC in this regard.

Price of Diabetic Medicines

2243. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Price hike hits diabetics" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 19.09.2002;

(b) if so, the details alongwith facts thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government to reduce the price of Insulin ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Insulin is a Scheduled bulk drug under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 (DPCO, 1995). Fixation/revision of prices of Scheduled bulk drugs and formulations based thereon is an ongoing process and is undertaken by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) in accordance with the provisions of the DPCO, 1995. Insulin is not produced in the country and is required to be imported. Therefore, its price in the country varies in accordance with its import price. There is no customs/excise duty on insulin formulations. To make available Insulin to poor patients at reasonable prices, the NPPA have met with all the manufacturers/importers of insulin formulations. Some leading companies stated that they have started supplying insulin formulations at special discounted rates for poor and needy patients through medical institutions, hospitals and non-profit organisations recommended by State Governments.

[Translation]

Construction Cost of Delhi Metro Rail Project

2244. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

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

(a) whether on the basis of cost in 1996, the construction cost of Metro Rail in Delhi by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has been estimated to Rs. 6,000 crore;

(b) if not, the exact amount of the estimate;

(c) whether now the estimated expenditure of the project comes to Rs. 12,370 crore;

(d) if so, whether it is the result of steep hike in prices of building materials and expenses on other heads since 1996; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Excluding taxes and duties fixed cost of Delhi Metro Railway Phase-I project at April, 1996 price level was estimated at Rs. 4,860 crore.

(c) to (e) The revised cost is yet to be finalised and approved. However, there is likely to be increase in cost

due to increased length of the network on account of change in corridors, inclusion of taxes and duties in project cost, provision of modern coaches and automatic fare collection system, finalisation of major contracts on the basis of international competitives bidding and improved specifications which are not envisaged in the original project report.

[English]

Keeping Medical Costs Down

2245. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "keeping medical costs down" appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated 23rd October, 2002;

(b) if so, the comments of the Union Government thereto; and

(c) the steps to be taken to ensure that the medical costs are kept at the lower level ?

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

Shifting of Industrial Units in Delhi

2246. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

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

(a) the progress made so far in shifting of industrial units from non-conforming areas in Delhi to suitable areas on periferies of the capital;

(b) whether the factories operating in the residential areas in Delhi are to be moved out by September, 2003 but due to delay in the acquisition of land, the industries may not be relocated and may miss the Supreme Court's deadline;

(c) if so, the reasons and obstacles that are coming in the way of acquisition of land and the steps taken to overcome them;

(d) the time by which the process is likely to be completed;

(e) whether the unauthorised colonies have come up on the agricultural land without its land use changes; and

(f) if so, the details of those colonies giving the reasons for allowing them to come up without land use change and the steps proposed to be taken to clear all those land of unauthorised colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation and Govt. of NCT of Delhi have reported that they have made firm allotments of plots/flats to 16,410 eligible units, *i.e.* units which are eligible for relocation from non-conforming areas to industrial complexes at Narela, Badli, Jhilmil, Patparganj & Bawana, Infrastructure including roads, power, water and drainage works are in various stages of progress or have been completed. To facilitate the remaining 11,000 eligible applicants, the Delhi Development Authority and Govt. of NCT of Delhi have identified additional land measuring 1930 acres at Narela, Mundaka and Rohini zones. Encumbrances and obstacles for acquisition of land are encroachments and non-availability of sufficient infrastructure. Various steps to identify and acquire land for relocation and for providing for infrastructure facilities are stated to have been taken by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

(e) and (f) It is a fact that number of unauthorised colonies exist in rural areas in Delhi. The Govt. has filed guidelines for regularization of unauthorised colonies in Delhi, in the Delhi High Court in CWP No. 4771/93—Common cause V/s UOI. The Hon'ble High Court has directed the Union Govt. to notify the colonies which would be regularised in terms of the guidelines. However, the list of such colonies is awaited from Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

Workers Retired from ECL

2247. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers retired from Eastern Coalfield Limited of Coal India Limited since the year of 1998 and out of these the number of workers getting the pension;

(b) the number of workers and employees yet to receive pension, out of which the number of workers that have not claimed the pension, since 1998;

(c) whether any complaints have been received regarding the corruption or delay of PF Office in payment of pension to the retired workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) As per report received from Coal India Ltd. detail is as below:

S.N.	Details of employees	Number
i	Total number of employees who have been separated from ECL since 1998	42,031
ii	Total number of employees eligible for pension under CMPS-98 out of the employees separated since 1998	34321
iii	Number of employees getting pension	11053
(b)		
i.	Number of employees yet to receive pension	23268
ii	Out of which the number of employees who have not claimed Pension since 1998	20,567

(c) Some complaints regarding corruption and delay in disbursement of pension against CMPFO have been received.

(d) The complaints of delay in disbursement of pension by CMPFO are discussed and sorted out in the coordination meeting convened with Regional Commissioners CMPF. Government have constituted a high level Apex Monitoring Committee to monitor disposal of pension claims and take remedial action.

Achievement Under Watershed Development Programmes

2248. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various development programmes like Desert Development Programme (DDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Projects (IWDP) are not delivering the desired results as reported in the 'Statesman' dated 4 November, 2002.

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

(c) whether the lack of an integrated approach is causing a set-back in many programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make the programmes more effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The report in the newspaper is not in accordance with the facts. Impact Assessment Studies recently commissioned by the Ministry of Rural Development have revealed that with the implementation of watershed based projects under DDP, DPAP & IWDP, there has been an improvement in productivity of community resources and quality of rural livelihood support systems in project areas.

(c) to (e) The Report of the Technical Committee on DPAP and DDP chaired by Prof. Hanumantha Rao, submitted in April, 1994 concluded that these programmes were being implemented in a fragmented manner without well designed plans prepared on watershed basis involving the inhabitants. However, since 1995-96, based on the Committee's recommendations, these programmes are being implemented through common Guidelines following the integrated watershed approach through the institutionalized mechanisms of people's participation and community empowerment. The Guidelines for Watershed Development were revised in the year 2001 to further reinforce the effectiveness of these programmes in the planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation stages.

Paradeep Petro-Chemicals In Orissa

2249. SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the implementation of project 'Paradeep Petrochemicals' in Orissa so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the project is going to be stalled; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) There is no proposal to set up a project "Paradeep Petrochemicals" in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assistance for Working Women

2250. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of the women organisations provided with the assistance for working women hostels during the last three years, year-wise and organisation-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Zinc Smelters

2251. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Zinc smelters set up in the public and private sectors in the country;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the problems of these Zinc smelters;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to resolve their problems and promote them ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The details of smelters engaged in production of primary zinc and owned by Hindustan Zinc Limited (a joint venture company of Government of India and M/s Sterlite Opportunities and Ventures Limited) and Binani Industries Limited (a unit in private sector) are as follows :

S.No.	Location of the Smelter	Name of the Organization
1.	Debari, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Hindustan Zinc Limited
2.	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	-do-
3.	Chanderiya, Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	-do-
4.	Alwaye, Kerala	Binani Industries Limited

(b) to (d) Various representations/requests received, from primary producers of zinc from time to time, are dealt with in accordance with existing instructions and policies of the Government and the decisions are taken accordingly.

[Translation]

Militant Activities in Gandhinagar

2252. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:
SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI BHERULAL MEENA:
DR. ASHOK PATEL:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists stormed the Swaminarayan Temple at Gandhinagar on 24.9.2002 and killed/injured many devotees/security personnel;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of the inquiry in this regard and the assistance rendered by Union Government to counter attack;

(c) whether the Government had prior information regarding the possibility of an attack on religious places;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) the details of the group responsible therefor and the arrests made in this connection;

(f) whether type of weapons used by the militants in the incident were used earlier;

(g) if so, the details of weapons used/seized in the attack;

(h) time taken by NSG commandos to reach Ahmedabad and start their operation;

(i) the measures taken by the Government to ensure speedy movements of NSG commandos to the site of such incidents; and

(j) the details of instructions issued to State to protect religious places and to defeat the evil designs of the terrorists in future ?

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

(b) The probe is in progress. The Central Government had provided a team of NSG for the operation against the terrorists.

(c) and (d) The State Government has informed that there was no specific information regarding threat to religious places.

(e) Investigation so far made indicates involvement of Pak based militants such as Jaish-e-Mohammed, and Lashkar-e-Taiba. No arrests have been made as yet by the State Government authorities.

(f) The State Government has intimated that no specific conclusion has yet been reached regarding the use of similar weapons earlier.

(g) The State Government has informed that the weapons used were AK-56 Rifles and about 20 Hand Grenades. 94 live cartrides of AK-56 Rifles were recovered together with 12 magazines and one unexploded Hand Grenade which was later exploded by the NSG Team.

(h) The NSG Team left Delhi at 2030 hours on September 24, 2002 and reached the temple at 2230 hours and the operation was launched at 01.00 hour on September 25, 2002.

(i) Adequate arrangements are made to ensure speedy movement of NSG Commandoes wherever they are required for such operations.

(j) "Public Order" and 'Police' are State subjects an therefore maintenance of law and order is the primary responsibility of the concerned State Governments. It is for the State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps to improve law and order situation in the respective States. The Central Government, however, keeps a close watch on various developments in the internal security scenario of the country and sensitizes the concerned States in this regard. It also shares intelligence with the States from time to time. Central Para Military Forces are also deployed whenever required by the States. Funds are also provided by the Central Government to modernize and strengthen the State Police Forces.

[English]

Losses to North-Eastern Coalfields Limited

2253. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons of losses to the North-Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to turn round these loss making coalfields; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The main reasons for losses in North Eastern Coalfields (NEC) are as under:

(i) All the underground mines are very old and have become extensive.

(ii) Adverse geo-mining conditions like steep gradient, high gassiness making mines very susceptible to spontaneous heating/fire, soft roof and floor conditions.

(iii) Large scale mechanisation is not possible due to such adverse geomining conditions.

(iv) Suitable technology for exploitation of thick seems having such geomining conditions with high production and productivity is not available indigenously.

(b) and (c) Coal India Limited (CIL) has received Rs. 83.79 crore in 2000-01 and 2001-02 for NEC from non-lapsable fund of North East Region for rehabilitation. NEC has submitted a rehabilitation scheme to CIL. Since underground operation is found to be uneconomic, stress is being given on opencast operation.

Value Education in Schools

2254. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

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

(a) whether a three day nation consultation on value education in Indian schools Experiences and Strategies of Implementation has held in the capital in the month of August, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of the participants and the issues raised and discussed;

(c) the outcome thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government on the suggestions made by the participants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. NCERT organised a three day National Consultation on Value Education in Indian School-Experiences and Strategies of Implementation in New Delhi on 19th to 21st August 2002.

(b) As per details given by NCERT, 159 dignitaries/ delegates participated in the Programme. The inter-alia included teacher educators, teachers, policy makers, NGOs etc.

The following issues were discussed:

(i) School Experiences on Value Education

(ii) Minimum programme on Value Education

(iii) School Programme on Inter-faith Communication

(iv) Teacher Training in Value Education

(v) Research in Value Education

(vi) Home influences on Value Education

(vii) Promoting Value Education through Comics/Short Stories/Theatre/Dance etc.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) A National Resource Centre for Value Education is set up in NCERT, which will take further necessary action in this matter.

Statement

The NCERT has reported the following outcome of the Consultation on Value Education in Indian School—Experiences and Strategies of Implementation in New Delhi on 19th to 21st August 2002.

(a) To revive the concern for values in civil societies in the context of the onslaught of unbridled consumerism and materialism. Education needs to evolve a response.

(b) Every Indian needs inspiration from the ethos of composite cultural heritage of Indian Society including religions and ethics in civil society universal human concerns, the Indian Constitution and the local cultures to identify the value content of education. Yoga could become one such input.

(c) To integrate human rights and duties in education.

(d) Value transmission should become an integral part of all schools learning for development of integrated personality.

(e) The pedagogy and teaching-learning experiences should aim to integrate science with spiritualism,

perception of values in the context of education as a continuous process of development. Therefore, teachers should be supported to become facilitators of value development through their practices.

(f) All organizations in public and private sectors including NCERT concerned with value-oriented education should come together to develop appropriate strategies to integrate values, develop materials and methods to facilitate shaping of value oriented education.

(g) Awareness of and acquaintance with the basis of all religions would contribute towards social cohesion and national integration.

(h) There is an urgent need to revamp teacher education programme.

(i) The indigenous knowledge base be dynamically integrated with contemporary scientific advances.

Operational Autonomy to PMF

2255. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government are considering to restore the autonomy of operations to the Central Para Military Forces deployed in the Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that Central Para Military Forces have been demanding operational autonomy not only in respect of their operations in Jammu & Kashmir, but also in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) No, Sir. Central Para Military Forces deployed in the State of J&K to assist the State Government in combating and countering terrorism function in the multi-force setup alongwith State Police under the overall coordinational of the two Unified Headquarters (UHQ) set up by State Government at Srinagar and Jammu which are chaired by the Chief Minister of J&K. The broad strategies, tactics and dynamic deployment to counter the terrorists activities are constantly reviewed, refined and monitored in the HQ and at various levels in the State and Central Governments.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) No such proposal has been received.

[Translation]

Selling of Coal at Different Rates

2256. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the same variety of coal sold from the coal mines under the sale of coal policy is being sold to different consumers at different rates;

(b) if so, the details of the rate and quality of coal alongwith the category of consumers to whom it is sold as also the reasons for disparity in the rates of coal; and

(c) the authority to whom right has been given to fix the rates of coal alongwith the norms fixed for determining the rates of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Different prices for the same grade of coal are applicable from different coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) or even from different coal mines of any one subsidiary company and consumers are paying accordingly. But from any one particular colliery for any one grade of coal price charged to different consumers is one and one only.

The disparity stems from marketability of coal and preference of a consumer of the same grade of coal from a particular source. The consumers of different grades of coal extracted from CIL and its subsidiary coal companies are broadly classified as core sector consumers and non-core sector consumers. Core sector consumers include Power, Cement, Steel, Fertilizers and their Captive power plants (CPPs) among others. Non-core sector consumers include BRK Sector, Paper, Glass, Ceramics and Glass etc. Details of the rate and quality are shown in the statement enclosed.

(c) With the introduction of Colliery Control Order, 2000, the coal has been fully deregulated from 1.1.2000. CIL being the producer of coal is exercising the authority of fixing the prices of its different varieties of coal. CIL from time to time is fixing the prices of different varieties of coal taking into consideration of the market forces like the demand of coal products, the increase in the input cost for producing the coal and change in the landed prices of imported coal.

Statement

Name of Coal Co.	Grade of Coal—Non Coking Coal						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern Coalfields (102 units as listed in Annexure I)	1450	1370	1170	950	574	440	320
Eastern Coalfields Ltd (8 units listed in Annexure-II) Non-Long Flame Coal	1177	1059	870	694	524	417	298
Eastern Coalfields Ltd (SP Mines) (2 units listed in Annexure-III)	1628	1447	1211	974	630	502	358
Eastern Coalfields Ltd (Mugma) (16 units listed in Annexure II) Non-Long Flame coal	1345	1197	1000	804	591	476	327
Eastern Coalfields Ltd (Rajmahal-field) (2 Units in Annexure I)-Long Flame coal	–	–	–	915	–	–	–
Eastern Coalfields Ltd (2 Units in Annexure II) Non-Long Flame coal	–	–	–	–	703	597	479
South Eastern Coalfields (80 units as listed in Annexure-I)	1110	1040	890	770	545	415	300
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd Long Flame Coal	1000	940	810	700	–	–	–
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd Non-Long Flame	940	880	750	630	520	410	300
Central Coalfields (6 units as listed in Annexure-VI)	1330	1203	1006	857	609	487	348
Central Coalfields Ltd (15 units listed in Annexure-VII)	1248	1129	944	804	–	–	–
Central Coalfields Ltd Non-Long Flame Coal	1166	1049	862	721	565	453	323

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	1135	1030	847	710	562	448	321
Northern Coalfields Ltd. Long Flame coal	1147	1039	867	740	–	–	–
Northern Coalfields Ltd. Non-Long Flame coal	1072	964	792	664	527	420	300
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. Long Flame coal	979	885	740	633	–	–	–
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. Non-Long Flame coal	912	819	674	566	445	351	250
Western Coalfields Ltd.	1148	1083	1012	956	743	620	467

Name of Coal Co	Grade of Coal—Non Coking Coal							
	SG-I	SG-II	WG-I	WG-II	WG-III	WG-IV	SCG-I	SCG-II
Bharat Coking Coal Limited (51 units listed in Annexure VIII)	1970	1650	1440	1200	900	830	–	–
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	–	–	1337	1107	819	762	–	–
Eastern Coalfields Ltd	–	–	1575	1305	964	896	–	–
Central Coalfields Ltd	–	–	1351	1120	828	771	–	–
Western Coalfields Ltd	–	–	970	880	–	–	–	–
Eastern Coalfields Ltd (Raniganj)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1420	1180
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1200	1000

Direct feed coking coal (14 units listed in Annexure IX) Ash exceeding 20% but not exceeding 21%	Run of Mines (Rs. Per tonne)	1960
(Note: Bonus/Penalty @ Rs. 135/Te per percent decrease/increase in Ash)		
North Eastern Coalfields (Assam Coal)	A (UHV Value 6200-6299 K.Cal/kg.)	1148
	B. (UHV Value 5600-6199 K.Cal/kg.)	778

Note: 1. In grade A for every additional UHV of 100 K. Cal per Kg. exceeding 6299 K.Cal per Kg. additional Rs. 71 per M.Te shall be added to the price of A grade.

2. For UHV exceeding 7099 K.Cal per Kg. The price of coal shall be Rs. 1936 for ROM coal and the price difference among the steam, slack run of mine coal shall remain same.

Note: SG—Steel Grade, WG—Washery Grade, SCG—Semi Coking Grade

Annexure-I

Eastern Coalfields Limited

1. Dalurband
2. Pandaveswar
3. Kendra
4. Khottadih UG
5. Khottadih OCP
6. Khottadih CHP
7. Samla
8. Dalurband OCP
9. Natundanga
   A. Pure Samle (5 & 6 Pits)
   B. Darula (South Samla)
10. Gangaramchak
11. Jhanjra 1 & 2 Incline
12. Jhanjra 3 & 4 Incline
13. M.I.C.
14. Nakrakonda
15. Sonpur Bazari Project
16. Sonpur Bazari Project (CHP)
   A. New Kenda U.G.
   B. Kenda West OCP Unit
17. New Kenda CHP
18. Bahula
19. Bahula CHP
20. Lower Kenda
21. Haripur
22. Chora
23. Chora OCP
24. Siduli
25. C L Jambad
26. Madhaipur
27. Manderboni
28. Bankola
29. Centenary Incline
30. Shyamsundarpur
31. Kumardihi A
   A. Kumardihi 3 & 4 Pits
   B. North Incline
32. Tilaboni
33. Moira
34. Khandra
35. Kumardihi B
   A. 5 & 6 Pits
   B. Goenka Kajora A & B Pits
   C. C Pit
36. Shankarpur
37. Shankarpur OCP
38. Naba Kajora
39. Madhabpur
40. Lachipur
41. Ghanashyam
42. Khas Kajora
43. Madhujore
44. Madhusudanpur
45. Parascole
46. Jambad
47. Jambad OCP
48. Central Kajora
49. Amritnagar
50. Mahabir (Mahabir Patch OCP)
51. North Searsole
52. Kunustoria
53. Kunustoria CHP
54. Bansra
55. Bansra OCP

56. Chora Block Mine
57. Parasea
58. Parasea OCP
59. Parasea 6 & 7 Incline
60. Belbaid
61. Amrasota Incline A & B
62. Bhanora West Block
63. Girimint (Kusadanga Incline
64. Ningah
65. S.S. Incline
66. New Ghusick
67. Muslia
68. Kalipahari
69. Chalkballavpur
70. Monoharbahal
71. Tirat
72. Kuardih
73. Ratibati Project (7 Pit)
74. Chapui Khas
75. J.K. Nagar
76. Jemehari
77. Nimcha
78. Satgram Project
79. Mithapur
80. Pure Seasole
81. Satgram Incline
82. Kalidaspur Project
83. Ardhagram OCP
84. Seetaldasji
85. Sector of J.K. Nagar Fire Project
86. Ranipur
87. Parbelia
88. Dubeswary
89. Bhamuria
90. Seetalpur
91. Sodepur
92. Mouthdih
93. Chinakuri 1 & 2 Pit
94. Chinakuri 3 Pit
95. Patmohona Pit
96. Bejdih
97. Methani U.G.
98. Methani O.C.P.
99. Dhemomain
100. Narsamuda
101. Nageswar
102. Kankartala

South Eastern Coalfields Limited

1. Churcha (Expansion & West)
2. Katkona (3 & 4)
3. Pandavapara
4. Bisrampur OCM
5. Jainagar 3 & 4
6. Jainagar 5 & 6
7. Kumda 1 & 2
8. Kumda 7 & 8
9. Balrampur
10. Dugga OCM
11. Bhatgaon
12. Kalyani UG
13. Mahamaya
14. Chirimiri OC
15. West Chirimiri OC
16. Korea OC/UG
17. Kurasia UG/OC
18. Ajanta Incline

19. Chirmiri UG
20. Duman Hill UG (Kotmi Seam)
21. New Chirimiri Ponri Hill (NCPH)
22. North Chirmiri (Ghorghella/Bijora)
23. Sonawani
24. West Chirmiri UG
    (A) Kanchan Incl.
    (B) Main Seam
25. North Chirimiri Kaparti/No. 1
26. Rajnagar OCM
27. Bijuri
28. Jhimar-II (14 & 15)
29. Kapildhara
30. Kurja
31. Malga
32. New Rajnagar (JKD A-I)
33. Rajnagar (JKD 4A)
34. Rajnagar 7 & 8 (JKD 4A)
35. Rajnagar 7 & 8 (JKD A-II)
36. Somna
37. South JKD (5 & 6)
38. West JKD
39. West JKD (B Seam/Palkimara)
40. Behraband Pilot Mine
41. Daikhal Patch OC (Jamuna OCM)
42. Kotma West OCM
43. Bhadra 7 & 8 (Narayan Inc.)
44. Govinda
45. Harad Incline
46. Jamuna 1 & 2
47. Jamuna 3 & 4
48. Jamuna 7 & 8
49. Jamuna 9 & 10
50. Jamuna 11 & 12
51. Kotma
52. Meera Incline
53. Amlai OCM
54. Baiga OCM
55. Dhanpuri OCM
56. Amlai UG
57. Bangwar
58. Dhanpuri Incline
59. Navgaon
60. New Amlai UG
61. New Chachai Incline
62. Rajendra UG
63. Subhash Incline
64. Birsinghpur
65. Nowrozabad East (No. 8)
66. Nowrozabad West (No. 5 & 10)
67. Pali
68. Pinoura
69. Piparia
70. Umaria
71. Vindhya
72. Shivani U.G.
73. Jhilmiri U.G.
74. Bhaskarpara U.G.
75. North Chirimiri (Deva Incline)
76. Bartarai U.G.
77. Sharda OCM
78. Rehar 1 & 2 U.G. Mine
79. Amadand (Lower Kotam-II)
80. Chirimiri Local Seam

Annexure-II

Eastern Coalfields Limited

1. Bonjemehari OCP
2. Mohanpur OCP
3. Dabor
   (a) Rangakanali
   (b) Muktaichandi Inc.
4. Sangramgarh
   (a) Samdih (P.B. Incline)
5. Gourangdih
   (a) Gourandih OCP (Debu)
   (b) Gourandih Begunia
   (c) Khoirabad Incline

Annexure-III

Eastern Coalfields Limited

1. Chitra OCP
2. Chitra (U.G.)-Damagora Incline

Annexure-IV

Eastern Coalfields Limited

1. Kumardhubi (U/G)
2. Barmuri Project
3. Lakhimata (U/G)
4. Lakhimata (New M.S. Incline)
5. Kapasara (U.G.)
6. Mandman Incline
7. Manmand (B.P. Incline)
8. Shampur 'B' (U.G.)
9. Rajpura OCP
10. Nirsha OCP
11. Khoodia (U.G.)
12. Khoodia OCP
13. Chapapur-II (U.G.)
14. Badjna (U.G.)
15. Hariazam
16. Gopinathpur 1A Incl

Annexure-V

Eastern Coalfields Limited

1. Rajmahal OCP
2. Simlong

Annexure-VI

Central Coalfields Limited

1. Bachra
2. Churi
3. Bhurkunda (Sangam Project)
4. Saunda
5. Saunda-D, UG
6. Argada

Annexure-VII

Central Coalfields Limited

1. Bhurkunda
2. Central Saunda
3. Sayal-D
4. Urimari
5. North Urimari
6. Hindegir
7. Sirka
8. Gidi-A
9. Gidi-C
10. Religora
11. Rajhara
12. Hurilong
13. Piparwar
14. Karma
15. Kuju

Annexure-VIII

List of Collieries Producing Coking Coal Linked to Washeries

1.	Murlidih 20/21	III (Moh T)
2.	Bhatdee	III (Moh T)
3.	Moonidih	XVIII
		XVII T
		XVII B
		XVIT & B
4.	N. Tisra	IX/X(Local X)
		I(Local O)
5.	Joyrampur	VIII A(Loc. IX)
6.	Lodna	IX/X(Loc. X)
		VIII A(Loc. IX)
		XI/XII
		VIII
		VII
7.	Bagdigi	IX/X(Loc. X)
		VIII
8.	Jealgora	XIIIA(Loc. XIII)
		XIIIB
		XI/XII
		XIV
9.	Bararee	XIIIA
		XI/XII/XIII
		IX/VIII
10.	Bhowrah (N)	VI(Local VII)
		XII(Local XI)
		X(Local IX)
		XI/XII(Loc. XII)
11.	Bhowrah (S)	IX/X(Loc. X/XI)
		VIIIA(Loc. IXB)
		IV T
12.	Bhowrah OCP	XIV/XV(XIII/XIV)
13.	3 Pit OCP	IX/X(Loc. X/XI)
14.	North Amlabad/	XV A(Loc. XV)
	Amlabad	XVI M(Loc. XVI T)
15.	Sudamdih	VIII A
	(Shaft)	IX/X
		XI/XII
		Local
16.	Sudamdih (Inc)	VI
		VIII
		Local
		VIII A
17.	Patherdih	VIII A
		VII
		VI
18.	Chandan OCP	I B
	(Sudamdih Sector)	
19.	Dobari	I (Local O)
20.	Kuya	I (Local O)
21.	Damoda	X
		XI/XII
		XIII
22.	Madhuband	XVIA/AB(Loc. XVB)
23.	Phularitand	XI/XII
		X
24.	BL-III OCP	X
25.	BL-II OCP	X/X Spl.(Loc. IX)
		XI/XII(Loc. XI/XI)
		XIII/XIV(Loc. XII)
		XV(Local XV)
26.	Maheshpur	X

27.	Kharkharee	L-12
		XVil T
		XIV
28.	Jogidih	VIII A(Loc. XA)
29.	BL-IV OC (COK)	X
30.	South Govindpur	XA (T & B)
		XB
31.	Kooridih Bajrang	I
32.	Salanpur	X (T & B)
33.	Angarpathra	IX(Local X Spl.)
		X(T & B)
34.	Katras Choitudih	X
		IX(Local XA)
		VIII B(Loc. IX T)
35.	Katras Project	X
		VIII B (Loc. IX T)
36.	Bansdeopur	XII
		XI
37.	Kankanee	X
		XI
		XII
38.	Mudidih	IX (X A)
		X (T & B)
		X
		VIII B (IX T)
		VIII A (IX B)
39.	Loyabad	XVI A
		XVI
		XII
		XI
		X
40.	East Bhuggatdih	X
41.	ENA OCP	XI/XII
		XV
42.	Simlabahal	X B
		X M
43.	Laikdih Deep	Jograt
44.	Ganga OCP	X
45.	Gondudih OCP	X
46	Kusunda OC	X
47.	Godhar UG & OC	X
48.	Gopalichak	X
		XI
		VIII (Local IX)
49.	Pootkee	X
50.	Gopalichak 5/6	XIV
		X
51.	Bhagaband	XVII B
		XVI A

Annexure IX

List of Collieries Producing Direct Feed Coal

1.	Bhowrah (N)	XIV(Loc. XIII), XVIII T
		XVIII B, XVII, XIV, XIII
2.	Bhowrah (S)	XVII
3.	Balihari	XI/XII, XV
4.	P.B. Project	XI/XII
5.	Bhagaband	XV
6.	Pootkee	XI/XII
7.	Kustore	XI/XII
8.	Burragarh	XIV
9.	Simlabahal	XI/XII
10.	Hurriladih	XIV, XI, XVI
11.	Bhalgora	XI/XII
12.	Madhuban	XVI C (Loc. XVT)
13.	Begunia	Chanch Seam
14.	Victoria West	Laikdih

Prices of Fertilizers

2257. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of various fertilizers are increasing continuously and fertilizer producing companies are earning profits but the condition of the farmers is deteriorating day-by-day;

(b) the details of various steps taken by the Government to check the looting of farmers through continuous increasing prices of fertilizers; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check price and adulteration in various fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) In order to make available fertilizers at affordable prices, the Government provides subsidy on urea and concession on decontrolled phosphatic and potassic fertilizers. Government fixes the Maximum Retail Price (MRP) in case of urea, the only controlled fertilizer and indicates MRPs in case of decontrolled P & K fertilizers. The MRPs of Single Super Phosphates are indicated by respective State Governments. The fertilizers are sold at uniform MRP and indicative MRPs, as the case may be, to the farmers throughout the country. The prices of major fertilizers were increased by 5% w.e.f. 28.2.2002, after two years from the last revision in prices was carried out in February 2000, after careful consideration of all aspects pertaining to fiscal sustainability and balanced application of nutrients in the country. The prices notified/indicated by the Government have been generally much lower than the actual cost of production of the fertilizers.

The quality of fertilizers is regulated in the country under the provisions of Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1985 issued under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

There are 66 Fertilizer quality control testing laboratories in the country to check the quality of fertilizers including Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI) at Faridabad and its regional labs one each at Mumbai, Kalyani and Chennai. The analyzing capacity of these laboratories is about 1.20 lakh p.a. The quality of imported fertilizers are checked by the CFQC&TI, Faridabad and its regional labs and also by the State Governments at discharge ports.

[English]

Education Sector to Foreign Universities

2258. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Opening up the education sector: is India ready for the challenge" appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 10.11.2002;

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

(c) whether the Government are going to open up the education sector for foreign Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the plan chalked out for the purpose; and

(e) the impact thereof on our country and culture ?

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

(b) The news item is mainly regarding a proposal to hire University teachers on contract basis. It also refers to the need for negotiating skillfully to face international competition.

(c) India is a member of World Trade Organisation (WTO) and a signatory to General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). No commitment is made on Education Sector so far under GATS.

(d) and (e) The Government is seized with the issue and before making any proposal, would take into account the country's need and requirement, security, social conditions and cultural impact etc.

[Translation]

Observation Made by World Bank on Literacy

2259. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the World Bank has made any observation about literacy in India in its report;

(b) if so, the points mentioned in the said report;

(c) whether the Government urged the State Governments to examine this report and take necessary steps to improve their literacy rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which success has been achieved by the Government after taking steps to remove shortcomings found during the examination of the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The World Bank has made observations about literacy in India in its report entitled "Poverty in India—The Challenge of Uttar Pradesh". The report states that according to the 2001 Census Report, in Uttar Pradesh, literacy has increased by nearly 17 percentage points between 1991 & 2001. Despite this, there still exists a substantial number of illiterates and there is need to bridge the gender gap in literacy.

(c) to (e) The Government have already steps to improve the literacy rate as under:

(i) A new scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been started for Universalization of Elementary Education in a mission mode with a district focus. SSA is to provide useful and relevant Elementary Education for all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010. The goals are as follows:

- All children in school, Education Guarantee Scheme Center, Alternate School, 'Back-to-School' camps by 2003.
- All children complete five years primary education by 2007.
- All 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 gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.
- Universal retention by 2010.

National Literacy Mission (NLM) seeks to attain full literacy, *i.e.* a sustainable threshold level of 75 percent by 2005. It seeks to achieve this goal by imparting functional literacy to non-literates in 15-35 year age group. Major thrust of the programme is on promotion of literacy among women.

[English]

Allotment of Land by DDA

2260. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: 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 captioned "watch out for a temple complex along 50 acres of the Yamuna" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated September 6, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and reaction of the government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the DDA has by passed the norms for making the land allotted to the temple trust;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Urban Arts Commission objected to the project citing the reason that a change in land use could adversely affect the ecology of the watershed and the underground acquifier; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that a plot of land measuring 12 hectares was allotted at the zonal variant rates to Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Sansthan at Yamuna River Front development area on 19.1.2000 for the purpose of construction of temple and cultural complex. On further request of the Society, an additional land measuring 11.5 hectares has also been allotted by DDA on 10.1.2002 out of which 6 hectares is meant for parking. The land has been handed over to the Society after the payment of demanded cost of the land.

(c) to (e) The DDA has further reported that statutory clearances as per norms have been obtained. The Delhi Urban Art Commission has reported that it has approved the layout and building plans in respect of Cultural Complex subject to certain conditions. The land use change from "Rural/Agricultural and Water Body" to "Public and Semi Public" use was notified by Government of

India after following due procedure, including informing the public and inviting their objections and suggestions.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

2261. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been large scale unauthorised constructions, encroachments and civic neglect in various parts of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether these activities could take place due to the negligence of the officials of local agencies *i.e.* DDA/MCD/NDMC etc., who have in the past, encouraged builders and encroachments/unauthorised constructions;

(c) if so, the action taken against the guilty officials during the last three years; and

(d) the action proposed to be undertaken by the Government against the guilty officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The DDA, MCD and NDMC have reported that no large scale unauthorised constructions and encroachments have been noticed in their areas. However, detection of, and action against, unauthorised construction/ encroachment is a continuous and ongoing process. The local bodies and DDA takes appropriate action under the relevant laws.

(c) and (d) Suitable action is taken against the guilty officials whenever complaints are received. MCD, during the last three years, has proceeded against 216 engineers of Building department for major penalty and 220 engineers for minor penalty. 80 engineers were suspended. Apart from it, MCD has penalized 334 officials of engineering department during the period.

DDA has initiated departmental action against 36 officials during the period from 1.4.2000 to 31.10.2002.

[Translation]

Austerity Measures

2262. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the various Departments under his Ministry on various heads during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Union Government propose any economy drive to reduce expenditure on publicity, advertisement, entertainment, catering, inauguration functions, seminars, tours within the country and abroad, including the payments made against STD and ISD Bills, electricity bills particularly the bills of air conditioner and cooler and the other such expenditure; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Statements showing the year-wise expenditure incurred by the Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals and Department of Fertilizers of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers for their Secretariat under the various sub-heads during the last three years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are at statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Various guidelines/instructions have been issued by the Government from time to time to effect economy and to reduce expenditure on items under reference. Both the Departments of the Ministry are adhering to these guidelines/instructions.

Statement-I

Amount Incurred by the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals During the Last Three Years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for its Secretariat Under Different Sub Heads of Expenditure

(Rupees in Thousands)

Head	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4
Salaries	3,36,52	3,50,28	3,56,31
Wages	10,20	8,42	7,96

1	2	3	4
Over Time Allowance (OTA)	6,71	6,99	6,80
Domestic Travel	16,58	14,70	16,25
Foreign Travel	7,03	9,52	22,48
Office Expenses	77,69	84,96	84,76
Professional Services	–	23	0.22
Publication	2,25	1,84	4,86
Other Administrative Expenses (OAE)	66	2,40	2,68

Statement-II

Amount Incurred by the Department of Fertilizers During the Last Three Years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 for Its Secretariat Under Different Sub Heads of Expenditure

(Rupees in Thousands)

Head	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Salaries	37633	39277	40426
Wages	235	254	182
Over Time Allowance (OTA)	631	679	677
Domestic Travel	936	1731	1015
Foreign Travel	160	522	1094
Office Expenses	10025	9690	10026
Other Administrative Expenses (OAE)	277	264	230
Publication	143	212	800
Professional Services	253	47	54
Rent Rates & Taxes	803	792	574
Advertisement & Publication	40	129	–

[English]

Sickness in the Chemical Industry

2263. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the chemical industry in the country is passing through a very critical phase;

(b) if so, whether the issues responsible for the sickness in the industry have been identified by the Union Government;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to extend basic facilities to the chemical industry to make it more viable;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) The Chemical Industry in India has been growing and there are no signs of widespread industrial sickness. The Government has nevertheless engaged the industry in a continuing dialogue to ensure that impediments to growth are identified and problems addressed.

[Translation]

Mid-Day Meal

2264. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made a provision of only one rupee per beneficiary for the nutritious food;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to increase this amount and also its share in it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether some State Governments have shown their inability to implement the mid-day meal scheme in schools;

(g) if so, the details along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(h) the amount spent on mid-day meal scheme for the schools in the country during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. As per the Mid-day Meal scheme foodgrains, free of cost, are allocated @ 100 grams per child per school day to the State Implementing Agencies and also admissible transportation charges are reimbursed for lifting foodgrains from the nearest Food Corporation of India Depot to the distribution/school points.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. These States/UTs have sought funds to implement a cooked meal programme as per the order dated 28.11.2001 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed in WP(C) 196/2001.

(h) No funds are allocated to States/UTs. Year-wise expenditure incurred under the Scheme during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 are given below:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2001-2002	1030.26
2002-2003	954.03 (upto 28.11.2002)

Mining of Coal

2265. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Government/Public Sector Companies under the Ministry mining coal alongwith the names, places of their mines and the grade of the coal produce from each mine; and

(b) the details of the coal permits issued during the financial year 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 by the aforesaid coal mining companies alongwith the details of the names of the Governmental and private industries/companies/firms/individuals including their place and work and the grade and the quantum of coal (in metric tonne) for which permit has been issued, month-wise and year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Coal India Limited (CIL) is under the administrative control of Department of Coal. CIL and its seven subsidiary companies are producing and marketing coal. The names, places of mines being operated and the grades of coal being produced are given below:

Company Name	State	Districts where mines are located	Grades of Coal being worked	
ECL	W. Bengal	Burdwan, Bankura, Purulia	*W-III & IV, **SC	A,B,C,D,E,F
	Jharkhand	Godda, Pakur, Deogarh & Dhanbad		
BCCL	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	#S-I & II, *W-I,II,III & IV, ^SLV	B,C,D,E,F
	W. Bengal	Burdwan		
CCL	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh, Bokaro, Giridih, Ranchi, Chapra, Palamau and Latehar	*W-II,III,IV	A,B,C,D,E,F
NCL	MP	Sidhi		C,D,E
	UP	Sonebhadra		
WCL	Maharashtra	Chandrapur, Yavatmal & Nagpur	*W-II	B,C,D,E
	MP	Betul, Chhindwara		
SECL	Chhattisgarh	Korea, Sarguja, Korba & Raigarh	**SC	A,B,C,D,F
	MP	Shadol, Umaria		
MCL	Orissa	Jharsuguda, Angul & Sundergarh		B,C,D,E,F
NEC (under CIL)	Assam	Tinsukia, Shibsagar & Dibrugarh		A
	Maghalaya	Garo hills		

*W I,II,III&IV-Washery Grade I,II,III&IV, **SC-Semi Coking, #S I&II-Steel Grade I&II, ^SLV-Special Low Volatile Coal

(b) There is no system of issuance of permits for coal. Consumers in both core sectors and non-core sectors are drawing coal from CIL sources. Coal to core sectors is supplied as per linkages accorded by standing linkage committee constituted in the Department. Coal to non-core sector consumers is supplied against linkage/ sponsorship. Coal is supplied under various sales schemes like open sales scheme, trade channel networks etc.

[English]

Production of Polymers in the Country

2266. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Polymers in the country during the last three years, State-wise, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the details of proposals under consideration for the development of polymers for the multiple use, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken to identify new areas in public/ private sectors where the use of polymers can play a vital role; and

(d) the details of research and development proposals cleared for the development of polymers during the last three years, State-wise and particularly in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) The production of major polymers in the country during the last three years, State-wise including Gujarat, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) There are no specific proposals under consideration of the Government for development of Polymers for multiple use.

(c) The Indian Polymer Industry has been making continuous efforts towards developing new polymer applications in various spheres of human life. Polymers have already substituted traditional materials like wood, paper, etc. due to their efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

(d) No proposals for research & development of Polymers have been approved by the Government during the last three years.

Statement

Unit in 'MT'

States/Years	Production of Polymers						
	LDPE	LLDPE	HDPE	PP	PS	PVC	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999-2000							
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	47815	0	47815
Gujarat	84069	118512	329997	733831	6339	477169	1749917
Maharashtra	100168	103603	155748	62842	93542	122296	638199
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	13273	28573	41846
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	110961	110961
Uttar Pradesh	0	31810	86014	0	0	0	117824
West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of the Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	184237	253925	571759	796673	160969	738999	2706562
2000-2001							
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	51153	0	51153
Gujarat	84322	124719	335189	1018488	156	495301	2058175
Maharashtra	99845	121664	149360	68750	138674	124644	702937
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	5264	33541	38805
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	106797	106797
Uttar Pradesh	0	89169	117757	82666	0	0	289592
West Bengal	0	89169	117757	82666	0	0	289592
Rest of the Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	184167	374865	757542	1169904	195247	760283	3442008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2001-2002							
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	58551	0	58551
Gujarat	90055	115049	362799	1154498	0	517090	2239491
Maharashtra	96473	109375	135310	68966	169873	140109	720106
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	34	33765	33799
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	138659	138659
Uttar Pradesh	0	70010	180917	0	0	0	250927
West Bengal	0	158211	207799	146706	0	0	512716
Rest of the Country	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	186528	452645	886825	1370170	228458	829623	3954249

[Translation]

Machines Destroyed Due to Accidents in NCL

2267. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Shovels, Dumpers, Dozers and other machines destroyed in various projects of Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh due to accidents during each of the last three years;

(b) the individual working hours of said Shovels, Dumpers and other machines;

(c) the main reasons given for the said accidents and whether any inquiry was conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) No Shovels, Dumpers, Dozers and other machines have been destroyed in any of the projects of Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh due to accidents during the last three years. Some minor accidental damage occurs some times, which are got repaired/rectified and the machines are re-commissioned.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply given to part (a) of the above question.

[English]

Integrated Residential Township with Foreign Participation

2268. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the project for setting up integrated residential township with foreign participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the place where this township is likely to be set up;

(c) the names of the foreign participants and the contribution of each of them; and

(d) other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gurgaon, Haryana.

(c) and (d) The names of foreign participants are:

(i) M/s Kontur Bintang Sdn. BHD. (a Company registered in Malaysia) &

(ii) M/s Tan Sri. G. Gnanalingam (a Malaysian Citizen).

M/s Tricolour Investment Ltd. promoted by Emirates Bank Group has also proposed to invest in the project.

The applicant company is required to comply with the guidelines issued by the Government of India vide Press Note No. 3 of 2002 Series dated 04.01.2002 and intimate to the Central Government exact break up of equity structure.

Identification of Beneficiaries in Super-Cyclone Affected Areas of Orissa

2269. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether HUDCO had identified beneficiaries in the Super-Cyclone affected areas of Orissa to provide shelters;

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

(c) the number of beneficiaries provided funds during each of the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether HUDCO beneficiaries have been provided with full grant;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which each beneficiary is likely to be provided with shelter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 1416.25 crores for construction of 3.47 lakh houses for cyclone victims of super cyclone of October 1999 in the State of Orissa since November, 1999. Physical and Financial details are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) HUDCO provides only loans to the State designated agencies and have no provision to provide grants.

(f) State Government designated agencies have to complete the formality for securing HUDCO loans. These agencies release funds to the beneficiaries based on the progress at site.

Statement

Details of Loan Sanctioned and Released, Year-Wise and Scheme-Wise, In Various Cyclone Affected Districts of Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Released amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Sanctioned unit	Completed units	Under progress units	Not taken up units
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	EWS (Rural) Housing Scheme in area affected by Super cyclone in districts of Jagat-singhpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Cuttack, Khurda, Puri, Balasore, Bhadrak, Keonjhar & Dhenkanal (Ph. I)	10500.00	10500.00	30000	20543	9457	0
2.	-do- (Ph. II)	7000.00	7000.00	20000	13695	6305	0
3.	EWS (Rural) Housing Scheme in area affected	5250.00	3750.00	15000	10297	4703	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	by Super cyclone in districts of Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Cuttak, Puri (Ph. I)						
4.	-do- (Ph. II)	3500.00	2500.00	10000	6848	3152	0
5.	EWS (Rural) Housing Scheme in area affected by Super cyclone in districts of Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur, Cuttack, Puri & Mayurbhanj (Ph. III)	4375.00	3125.00	12500	8532	3968	0
6.	Bulk Loan for State Government Employees	50000.00	50000.00	100000	100000	0	0
	Total for the Year 1999-2000	80625.00	76875.00	187500	159915	27585	0
	For the Year 2000-2001						
1.	EWS (Rural) Housing Scheme in cyclone affected areas in Kendrapara, Jajpur Distt.	5250.00	2574.00	15000	0	0	15000
2.	EWS (Rural) Housing Scheme in cyclone affected areas in Jagatsinghpur, Keonjhar, Bhadrak and Dhenkanal	7000.00	3430.00	20000	0	0	20000
3.	EWS (Rural) Housing Scheme in cyclone affected areas in Puri, Cuttack, Khurda and Balasore.	5250.00	2574.00	15000	0	0	15000
4.	EWS (Urban) Housing Scheme in cyclone affected areas in Ganjam and Dhenkanal	1050.00	0.00	3000	0	0	3000
5.	EWS (Urban) Housing Scheme in cyclone affected areas in Puri, Cuttack, Jajpur and Balasore	1050.00	0.00	3000	0	0	3000
6.	EWS (Urban) Housing Scheme in cyclone affected areas in	1400.00	0.00	4000	0	0	4000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kendrapara, Khurda, Bhadrak, Keonjhar, Jagatsinghpur						
7.	Bulk Loan for State Government Employees	20000.00	20000.00	40000	0	40000	0
	Total-for the Year 2001-2002	41000.00	28578.00	10000	0	40000	60000
	For the Year 2001-2002						
1.	Bulk Loan for State Government Employees	20000.00	20000.00	60000	0	0	60000
	Total-for the Year 2001-2002	20000.00	20000.00	60000	0	0	60000
	Grand Total	141625.00	125453.00	347500	159915	67585	120000

Stree Shakti Puraskar

2270. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for awarding "Stree Shakti Puraskar":

(b) whether the Government have received representations from Member of Parliament particularly from Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The following criteria have been laid down for awarding Stree Shakti Puraskar:

(1) The nominee must be a woman who is alive on the date of nomination and is above the age of 30 years.

(2) The nominee must have made outstanding contribution in any of the following fields:

(i) Support and rehabilitation of women and children in difficult circumstances like destitute, disabled, aged and infirmed, victims of atrocities and conflicts etc.

(ii) Education and training.

(iii) Promoting self help groups.

(iv) Support to women in agriculture and rural industry, including promotion of technology to reduce drudgery.

(v) Environmental protection.

(vi) Health, including propagation of indigenous systems of medicine.

(vii) Creating awareness and consciousness on women's issues through arts and media including community based programmes.

(3) The achievement of the nominee in the relevant field should be clearly documented.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. All nominations were placed before the National Selection Committee for consideration.

Peace Talks with Naga National Council

2271. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have come across a statement issued by Naga National Council from London to the effect that the ongoing peace talks between the Government and the National Council of Nagaland (NSCN) will not lead to peace;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to extend a peace talk offer to NNC to make its efforts all comprehensive; and

(c) the status of peace talks with the NSCN-IM ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government is committed to restoration to peace in the North East and have therefore extended an invitation to all those who have strayed from the paths of togetherness to give up the path of violence and to come forward for talks within the four corners of the Constitution. The peace talks with NSCN (IM) are continuing.

Allocation of Funds Under IDSMT

2272. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) the allocation of Funds made under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme alongwith the details of funds utilized by the States during the Ninth Five Year Plan, Year-Wise and State-Wise;

(b) the number of proposals approved and funds released during the said period, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of towns covered under the scheme, State-Wise;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to allocate more funds in view of constraints of funds with local bodies;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the expenditure proposed to be incurred in the scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(g) the action taken by the Union Government on the schemes sent by the State Governments, Scheme-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme, 268 new towns were covered, Rs. 23640.40 lakhs Central assistance was released and Rs. 31841.85 lakhs was utilized (expenditure) by the States during the Ninth Five Year Plan period for the country as a whole. The State-Wise details for each year of the Ninth Plan are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) The State-wise details of towns covered under the Scheme in Ninth Plan is given in the statement-II enclosed.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has decided to enhance the outlay to Rs. 1304.65 crores during the Tenth Five Year Plan towards central support for the scheme to cover about 900 new and ongoing towns. The State-wise outlay (tentative) is given in the statement-III enclosed.

(g) The current year (2002-03) being the first year of the Tenth Five Year Plan, so far 93 projects have already been covered till 25.11.2002. The State-wise details of the projects covered is given in the statement-IV enclosed.

Statement-I

Year-Wise New Towns Covered, Central Assistance Released and Expenditure Reported Under IDSMT During 9th Plan

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl.	State	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
		T	CA	EX	T	CA	EX	T	CA	EX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	164.62	1037.24	2	942.87	1379.14	4	552.79	1414.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	8.00	115.00	0	4.00	0.00	2	33.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1	51.88	62.91	1	15.00	1.90	2	80.11	148.78
4.	Bihar	0	0.00	194.07	2	20.00	133.62	0	0.00	14.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	26.90	0.00	1	87.00	73.60	1	301.00	81.43
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	29.50	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2	362.55	443.72	1	167.95	828.17	4	453.17	1282.36
8.	Haryana	2	22.00	0.00	0	128.00	106.62	0	0.00	121.27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	15.00	137.07	1	26.00	153.30	4	113.00	18.66
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	19.00	87.44	0	70.00	162.51	0	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	105.62	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	1	163.89	432.50	2	246.04	687.97	4	578.17	395.78
13.	Kerala	0	232.41	167.84	1	110.63	244.24	2	120.79	246.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	181.04	105.11	1	329.42	279.68	3	233.35	141.73
15.	Maharashtra	0	556.23	1073.61	2	446.84	1708.42	4	722.81	1194.00
16.	Manipur	0	20.00	19.61	0	10.50	14.00	0	0.00	120.86
17.	Meghalaya	0	19.60	0.00	0	0.00	39.30	1	61.80	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0	24.00	73.00	0	34.40	105.22	3	74.00	57.04
19.	Nagaland	0	9.00	45.30	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	95.54
20.	Orissa	0	48.00	126.91	1	124.34	91.13	4	174.00	77.42
21.	Punjab	3	39.00	88.52	1	53.00	86.91	3	238.99	136.23
22.	Rajasthan	2	162.50	354.23	0	187.31	419.90	0	92.00	210.42
23.	Sikkim	1	12.00	0.00	0	0.00	69.75	2	30.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	149.40	340.22	2	172.73	367.59	4	278.26	318.50
25.	Tripura	1	42.00	63.70	1	16.00	57.01	2	55.06	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0.00	43.30	0	0.00	29.98	0	0.00	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	116.00	732.88	4	101.00	305.77	4	68.00	539.02
28.	West Bengal	0	146.50	338.21	2	191.97	336.59	4	297.20	314.70
29.	A&N Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30.	D&N Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	12.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Daman & Diu	0	10.00	0.00	0	8.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0.01	0	0.00	0.00	1	30.00	000
	Total	16	2601.50	6082.40	25	3501.00	7787.94	60	4346.00	6930.75

Sl.	State	2000-2001			2001-02			Total		
		T	CA	EX	T	CA	EX	T	CA	EX
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	253.50	76.50	11	608.04	1324.11	20	2521.82	5231.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	3.52	1	16.00	0.00	4	61.00	118.52
3.	Assam	2	31.00	47.44	3	258.30	24.09	9	436.27	286.12
4.	Bihar	2	30.00	0.00	3	200.49	50.59	7	250.49	392.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	166.00	119.28	4	158.20	0.00	7	468.10	274.31
6.	Goa	1	8.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	3	37.50	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4	621.76	441.86	9	430.00	117.23	20	2035.43	3113.34
8.	Haryana	2	264.60	131.76	3	205.40	0.00	7	620.00	359.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	136.44	146.95	2	104.50	156.07	10	394.94	621.95
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	38.24	32.05	1	220.00	46.00	1	347.24	328.00
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	105.62
12.	Karnataka	4	710.97	735.61	6	613.69	44.63	17	2312.76	2296.49
13.	Kerala	1	239.75	648.48	4	258.50	1.51	8	962.08	1308.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	266.20	322.76	10	446.00	13.49	18	1456.01	862.77
15.	Maharashtra	4	815.83	1551.05	2	653.60	1567.53	12	3195.31	7094.61
16.	Manipur	0	32.00	6.61	2	48.00	55.81	2	110.50	216.89
17.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	24.17	1	81.40	63.47
18.	Mizoram	0	0.00	114.00	1	148.00	145.26	4	280.40	494.52
19.	Nagaland	2	112.00	0.00	0	0.00	30.25	2	121.00	171.09

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20.	Orissa	2	255.00	140.17	8	269.00	156.29	15	870.34	591.92
21.	Punjab	2	78.00	59.68	1	150.00	87.97	10	558.99	459.31
22.	Rajasthan	3	192.00	419.67	3	387.00	181.37	8	1021.31	1585.59
23.	Sikkim	2	32.00	0.00	1	60.00	55.57	6	134.00	125.32
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	210.71	274.57	11	537.93	99.40	21	1349.03	1400.28
25.	Tripura	1	48.00	48.72	0	113.00	51.90	5	274.06	221.33
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0.00	0.00	3	240.00	0.00	3	240.00	73.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4	559.86	108.34	19	1010.25	452.72	31	1855.11	2138.73
28.	West Bengal	4	515.14	506.71	6	434.50	409.17	16	1585.51	1905.38
29.	A&N Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30.	D&N Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	12.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	18.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	30.00	0.01
	Total	53	5617.00	5935.73	114	7570.90	5095.13	268	23640.40	31841.85

Statement-II

Towns Covered Under IDSMT Scheme During 9th Plan Period

State/Plan	Sl. No.	Town	Year of covrg.
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
9th Plan	1.	Machilipatnam	1997-98
	2.	Kareemnagar	1998-99
	3.	Macherla	1999-2000
	4.	Gujuwaka	99-2000
	5.	Ramagundam	99-2000
	6.	Mahaboobnagar	99-2000
	7.	Mandapeta	99-2000
	8.	Tenali	2000-01
	9.	Nalgonda	2000-01
	10.	Nandyal	2001-02
	11.	Suryapet	2001-02
	12.	Bapatla	2001-02
	13.	Kovvur	2001-02
	14.	Nuzividu	2001-02
	15.	Sirsilla	2001-02
	16.	Pedana	2001-02
	17.	Anantpur	2001-02

1	2	3	4
	18.	Sadasivpet	2001-02
	19.	Anakapalle	2001-02
	20.	Kadiri	2001-02
Arunachal Pradesh			
9th Plan	1.	Tezu	1997-98
	2.	Changlang	99-2000
	3.	Seppa	99-2000
	4.	Roing	2001-02
Assam			
9th Plan	1.	Barpeta	1997-98
	2.	Marigaon	1998-99
	3.	Hailakandi	99-2000
	4.	Dhemaji	99-2000
	5.	Dokakhat	2000-01
	6.	Digboi	2000-01
	7.	Dibrugarh	2001-02
	8.	Hojai	2001-02
	9.	Biswanath Chariali	2001-02
Bihar			
9th Plan	1.	Madhepura	1998-99
	2.	Raxaul	1998-99
	3.	Araria	2000-01
	4.	Khagaria	2000-01
	5.	Narkatiaganj	2001-02
	6.	Aurangabad	2001-02
	7.	Bhabhua	2001-02
Chhattisgarh			
9th Plan	1.	Bikunthpur	2001-02
	2.	Balod	1998-99
	3.	Bhatapara	99-2000
	4.	Raipur	2000-01
	5.	Kathgora	2001-02
	6.	Dhamtari	2001-02
	7.	Korba	2001-02
Goa			
9th Plan	1.	Mapusa	1999-2000
	2.	Pernen	1999-2000
	3.	Canacona	2000-2001
Gujarat			
9th Plan	1.	Ambaji	1997-98
	2.	Mandvi	1997-98
	3.	Dakor	1998-99
	4.	Dholka	99-2000
	5.	Anjar	99-2000
	6.	UNA	99-2000
	7.	Umreth	99-2000
	8.	Gandhidham	2000-01
	9.	Jetpur	2000-01
	10.	Dhrangadhra	2000-01
	11.	Kapadwanj	2000-01
	12.	Kodinar	2001-02
	13.	Wankaner	2001-02
	14.	Limbdi	2001-02
	15.	Dhandhuka	2001-02
	16.	Khed	2001-02
	17.	Prantij	2001-02
	18.	Kadi	2001-02
	19.	Bagasara	2001-02
	20.	Khambhalia	2001-02

1	2	3	4
Haryana			
9th Plan	1.	Yamunanagar	1997-98
	2.	Pehowa	1997-98
	3.	Bhiwani	2000-01
	4.	Ambala City	2000-01
	5.	Sirsa	2001-02
	6.	Handi	2001-02
	7.	Khurukshetra	2001-02
Himachal Pradesh			
9th Plan	1.	Rampur	1997-98
	2.	Dharamsala	1998-99
	3.	Solan	99-2000
	4.	Chamba	99-2000
	5.	Theog	99-2000
	6.	Kullu	99-2000
	7.	Palampur	2000-01
	8.	Nalagarh	2000-01
	9.	Jwalamukhi	2001-02
	10.	Paonta Sahib	2001-02
Jammu & Kashmir			
9th Plan	1.	Anantnag	2001-02
Karnataka			
9th Plan	1.	Shimoga	1997-98
	2.	Hoskote	1998-99
	3.	Gundlupet	1998-99
	4.	Navalgund	99-2000
	5.	Manvi	99-2000
	6.	Davangeri	99-2000
	7.	Suldrass	99-2000
	8.	Athani	2000-01
	9.	Aland	2000-01
	10.	Birur	2000-01
	11.	Devanhalli	2000-01
	12.	Chamrajnagar	2001-02
	13.	Mundaragi	2001-02
	14.	Kerur	2001-02
	15.	Hanagal	2001-02
	16.	Indi	2001-02
	17.	Tumkur	2001-02
Kerala			
9th Plan	1.	Moovattupuzha	1998-99
	2.	Ottapalam	99-2000
	3.	Kothamangalam	99-2000
	4.	North Peravur	2000-01
	5.	Kudungallur	2001-02
	6.	Irnjalakuda	2001-02
	7.	Pala	2001-02
	8.	Ponnani	2001-02
Madhya Pradesh			
9th Plan	1.	Astha	1998-99
	2.	Khajuraho	99-2000
	3.	Jhabua	99-2000
	4.	Khurai	99-2000
	5.	Dhanpuri	2000-01
	6.	Nagod	2000-01
	7.	Nowgong	2000-01
	8.	Sonkutch	2000-01
	9.	Barwani	2001-02
	10.	Jawad	2001-02
	11.	Rajpur	2001-02

1	2	3	4
	12.	Chourai	2001-02
	13.	Garhakota	2001-02
	14.	Sidhi	2001-02
	15.	Raisen	2001-02
	16.	Churhart	2001-02
	17.	Lahar	2001-02
	18.	Hatta	2001-02
Maharashtra			
9th Plan	1.	Gangakhed	1998-99
	2.	Sillod	1998-99
	3.	Satana	99-2000
	4.	Dhamangaon	99-2000
	5.	Roha	99-2000
	6.	Kolhapur	99-2000
	7.	Umerkhed	2000-01
	8.	Faizpur	2000-01
	9.	Raver	2000-01
	10.	Jintur	2000-01
	11.	Desaiganj	2001-02
	12.	Akola	2001-02
Manipur			
9th Plan	1.	Moirang	2001-02
	2.	Kumbi	2001-02
Meghalaya			
9th Plan	1.	Shillong	99-2000
Mizoram			
9th Plan	1.	Champhai	99-2000
	2.	Hnahthial	99-2000
	3.	Saiha	99-2000
	4.	Lengpur	2001-02
Nagaland			
9th Plan	1.	Dimapur	2000-01
	2.	Kiphire	2000-01
Orissa			
9th Plan	1.	Pattamundai	1998-99
	2.	Anandpur	99-2000
	3.	Soro	99-2000
	4.	Barpali	99-2000
	5.	Balasore	99-2000
	6.	Aska	2000-01
	7.	Banki	2000-01
	8.	Karanjia	2001-02
	9.	Kesinga	2001-02
	10.	Balugaon	2001-02
	11.	Rajgangpur	2001-02
	12.	Chikiti	2001-02
	13.	Talcher	2001-02
	14.	Gunupur	2001-02
	15.	Rairangpur	2001-02
Punjab			
9th Plan	1.	Anandpur Sahib	1997-98
	2.	Fatehgarh Sahib	1997-98
	3.	Patti	1997-98
	4.	Muktsar	1998-99
	5.	Sultanpur Lodhi	99-2000
	6.	Kapurthala	99-2000
	7.	Nakodar	99-2000
	8.	Jagraon	2000-01
	9.	Dasuya	2000-01
	10.	Garhshankar	2001-02

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan			
9th Plan	1.	Salumber	1997-98
	2.	Deshnok	1997-98
	3.	Hanumangarh	2000-01
	4.	Balotra	2000-01
	5.	Didwana	2000-01
	6.	Nathdwara	2001-02
	7.	Bhnder	2001-02
	8.	Suratgarh	2001-02
Sikkim			
9th Plan	1.	Singtam	1997-98
	2.	Jorethang	99-2000
	3.	Pakyong	99-2000
	4.	Geyzing	2000-01
	5.	Soreng	2000-01
	6.	Rangli Bazar	2001-02
Tamil Nadu			
9th Plan	1.	Surampatti	1998-99
	2.	Oddanchatram	1998-99
	3.	Dindigu	99-2000
	4.	Devakottai	99-2000
	5.	Vellore	99-2000
	6.	Kanyakumari	99-2000
	7.	Kinathukadvu	2000-01
	8.	Vilathikulam	2000-01
	9.	Peravoorani	2000-01
	10.	Chengam	2000-01
	11.	Periyakulam	2001-02
	12.	Thanjavur	2001-02
	13.	Rajapalayam	2001-02
	14.	Pallathur	2001-02
	15.	Sivakasi	2001-02
	16.	Ullandurpet	2001-02
	17.	Gudalur	2001-02
	18.	Thondi	2001-02
	19.	R.S. Mangalam	2001-02
	20.	Chinnasalam	2001-02
	21.	Kallakkadu	2001-02
Tripura			
9th Plan	1.	Sonamura	1997-98
	2.	Kamalpur	1998-99
	3.	Teliamura	99-2000
	4.	Sabroom	99-2000
	5.	Ranirbazar	2000-01
Uttaranchal			
9th Plan	1.	Dehradun	2001-02
	2.	Haldwani-Kathgodam	2001-02
	3.	Pithoragarh	2001-02
Uttar Pradesh			
9th Plan	1.	Kushinagar	1998-99
	2.	Ujhani	1998-99
	3.	Nanauta	1998-99
	4.	Nawabganj	1998-99
	5.	Jalalbad	99-2000
	6.	Kunda	99-2000
	7.	Kemari	99-2000
	8.	Chitrakoot Dham	99-2000
	9.	Hariharpur	2000-01
	10.	Maharajganj	2000-01
	11.	Kakori	2000-01

1	2	3	4
	12.	Niyotani	2000-01
	13.	Haraiya	2001-02
	14.	Amethi	2001-02
	15.	Khatauli	2001-02
	16.	Sardhana	2001-02
	17.	Khokra	2001-02
	18.	Babarpur-Ajeetmal	2001-02
	19.	Del-Dhakwa	2001-02
	20.	Gohand	2001-02
	21.	Milak	2001-02
	22.	Handia	2001-02
	23.	Jhinjhana	2001-02
	24.	Jhansi	2001-02
	25.	Mathura	2001-02
	26.	Bansgaon	2001-02
	27.	Banat	2001-02
	28.	Dostpur	2001-02
	29.	Niwari	2001-02
	30.	Tilhar	2001-02
	31.	Deoband	2001-02
West Bengal			
9th Plan	1.	Joynagar	1998-99
	2.	Dubrajpur	1998-99
	3.	Dainhat	99-2000
	4.	Taki	99-2000
	5.	Egra	99-2000
	6.	Durgapur	99-2000
	7.	Bangaon	2000-01
	8.	Ramjibanpur	2000-01
	9.	Kharar	2000-01
	10.	Khirpai	2000-01
	11.	Taherpur	2001-02
	12.	Beldanga	2001-02
	13.	Jamuria	2001-02
	14.	Jiaganj-Azimganj	2001-02
	15.	Coopers' Camp	2001-02
	16.	Nalhati	2001-02
Pondicherry			
9th Plan	1.	Oulgaret	99-2000

Statement-III

Tentative Allocation of Central Assistance to States & UT Under IDSMT Scheme for 10th Plan

Total Allocation	Rs. Crore	1304.65
Less Ne States (10%)	Rs. Crore	130.47
Less UTs	Rs. Crore	5.00
Total Grant Allocation	Rs. Crore	1169.18

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	% of popn. in SMT towns in State to all Indian (Census 1991)	Allocation of funds
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.77	113.41
2.	Bihar	4.16	48.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	2.4	27.86
4,	Goa	0.41	4.76
5.	Gujarat	6.44	74.75
6.	Haryana	2.88	33.43
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.38	4.41
8.	Jammu & Kashmir*		8.42

1	2	3	4
9.	Jharkhand	2.55	29.60
10.	Karnataka	7.12	85.65
11.	Kerala	4.15	48.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6.78	78.70
13.	Maharashtra	9.96	115.61
14.	Orissa	3.57	41.44
15.	Punjab	3.14	36.45
16.	Rajasthan	6.18	71.73
17.	Tamilnadu	8.58	99.59
18.	Uttaranchal	1.3	15.09
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14.35	166.57
20.	West Bengal	5.88	68.25
21.	Union Territories		5.00
22.	North East States		130.47
	Total		1304.65

*Allocation to Jammu and Kashmir State is based on estimated population

Statement-IV

Towns Covered Under IDSMT Scheme During the Year 2002-03 (As on Nov. 25, 2002)

State	Sl. No.	Town
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Salur
	2.	Mancherial
	3.	Narasapur
	4.	Bellampalli
	5.	Samalkot
Chhattisgarh	6.	Dalli-Rajhara
	7.	Pendra
	8.	Durg
Gujarat	9.	Mansa
	10.	Balasinor
Himachal Pradesh	11.	Bilaspur
	12.	Sunder Nagar
	13.	Kotkhai
Himachal Pradesh	14.	Pulwama
Karnataka	15.	Nelamangala
	16.	Anekal
	17.	Haliyala
	18.	Chittaguppa
	19.	Konnur
	20.	Khanapur
	21.	Yadgiri
	22.	Arakalgud
	23.	Bhalki
	24.	Mahalingapur
	25.	Mulgund
Madhya Pradesh	26.	Shivpur
	27.	Birsinghpur
	28.	Khilchipur
	29.	Akodia
	30.	Mangawan
	31.	Rampur-Bagelan
	32.	Tendukheda
	33.	Rampur-Naikin
	34.	Shajapur
	35.	Manasa
	36.	Jeerapur
Maharashtra	37.	Khed
	38.	Shrirampur
	39.	Sangli-Miraj-Kupwa
	40.	Jawhar

1	2	3
	41.	Jalgaon
	42.	Wani
	43.	Latur
	44.	Tumsar
	45.	Dhule
	46.	Shirpur-Warwade
	47.	Udgir
	48.	Nanded-Waghala
	49.	Rajapur
	50.	Beed
	51.	Gadhinglaj
	52.	Islampur
	53.	Parbani
	54.	Chandrapur
Manipur	55.	Sungnu
	56.	Kakching-Khounu
	57.	Samurou
	58.	Dwata
	59.	Wagnoi
	60.	Heirok
	61.	Oinah
	62.	Andro
	63.	Sikhong-Sekmai
Mizoram	64.	Makit
Punjab	65.	Sardulgarh
	66.	Raman-Mandi
Rajasthan	67.	Pokaran
	68.	Tonk
	69.	Rawatbhata
Tamilnadu	70.	Puduvalyal
	71.	Tiruppur
	72.	Orathanadu
Uttar Pradesh	73.	Mawana
	74.	Nagram
	75.	Ranipur
	76.	Agarwal Tatiri
	77.	Ghiror
	78.	Sadabad
	79.	Pilkhuwa
	80.	Karnawal
	81.	Garhmukteshwar
	82.	Kasganj
	83.	Charthawal
	84.	Mau
	85.	Mahmodabad
	86.	Gangoh
West Bengal	87.	Darjeeling
	88.	Jalpaiguri
	89.	Balurghat
	90.	Purulia
	91.	Kalna
	92.	Katwa
	93.	Raiganj

[Translation]

Privatisation of NCERT

2273. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI AKHILESH YADAV:
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the news-item published in the

'Rashtriya Sahara' dated 30.10.02 under Caption "Privatisation of NCERT";

(b) if so, the details and facts reported therein; and

(c) the reasons therefor and reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the said news item.

(b) The news item has, inter alia, referred to the discussions which took place in the Ministry of Human Resource Development about the Expenditure Review Committee (ERC) recommendations pertaining to NCERT regarding ratio between teaching and non-teaching posts, giving manuscripts of text books for publication to private publishers/State text book agencies and abolition of field offices.

(c) NCERT has intimated that all the field offices have already been closed. The other two issues are being examined by the NCERT/Government.

Policy Framework for Forms in Education

2274. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) the details of initiatives taken by the Government on the report named "A policy Framework for norms in education" by Ambani-Birla group;

(b) whether any action has been taken on the privatization of higher education and the enactment of "Private Universities Act";

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of implementation of education development scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The relevant recommendations contained in the report have been considered and taken not of. Some institutions in the Private Sector, with proven excellence, have been given Deemed University status, under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

Draft for Imprisoning Criminals

2275. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a legal draft Bill from Government of Rajasthan for approval in regard to imprisoning the criminals involved in encroaching Government land, flash trade, sexual exploitation and illegal trafficking of narcotics etc. for one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

2276. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to concentrate on getting a better deal for the victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy by presenting the facts afresh to the owner of Union Carbide Corporation, Dow Chemicals and insist on higher compensation for the victims;

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

(c) whether several organisations have also called the Government for an official assessment of the damages wrought by the Union Carbide Corporation so that the Corporation could be asked to pay cost of environmental rehabilitation and supply of safe drinking water for the affected families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court considered the matter of providing compensation to Bhopal Gas victims. The court through its order dated 14.2.89 and 15.2.89, directed the Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) to pay an amount of US $ 470 million to the Union of India as compensation in full settlement of all claims, rights and liabilities related to and arising out of Bhopal Gas victims. The UCC paid the amount.

(c) No Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

Overcharging by Drug Companies

2277. SHRI RAM RATI BIND: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Revital' is being marketed by sister company of Ranbaxy, namely Delta;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether it is also a fact that M/s Delta have not taken any price approval for this formulation;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether it is also a fact that NPPA has issued notice to Ranbaxy on overcharging for this drug; and

(f) if so, the amount overcharged and recovered therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (f) 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.

National Crime Records Bureau

2278. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not have a Fingerprint Manual, which is a must for the smooth functioning of any bureau;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to equip all the Fingerprints Bureau (FPBs) across the country with Fingerprint Analysis and Criminal Training System (FACTS) in order to help them in maintaining, tracing and comparing fingerprints of criminals;

(d) whether the government are also aware that the Fingerprints Bureau (FPBs) in various States have failed to maintain fingerprint impressions of the arrested criminals;

(e) if so, whether due to failure of the FPBs in States to maintain records, the probing of Inter-State crimes have been badly hampered;

(f) whether the guidelines issued by the NCRB are flouted by the State FPBs; and

(g) if so, the details of the responsibilities fixed by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Finger Print Manual is in existence and has been updated and published on 29th August, 2001.

(c) The Fingerprint Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS) have been installed in six States, namely, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Kerala and one at Central Finger Print Bureau in order to help them in maintaining, tracing and comparing finger prints of criminals.

(d) and (e) It was decided in the 6th Directors Conference of Fingerprint Bureaux held in 1999 that the fingerprint slips of arrested persons who are liable to rigorous imprisonment for one year or more will be kept in the records of fingerprint bureaux along with convicted persons fingerprint slips. All States Finger Print Bureaux have been advised to maintain finger print slips of the arrested persons. Central Finger Print Bureau under National Crime Records Bureau has started maintaining records of fingerprints of arrested persons w.e.f. 6.09.1999. States like Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Pondicherry and Orissa have implemented this. Also interstate records are maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, at Delhi which can be used by States in their investigation involving interstate criminals.

(f) No, Sir. National Crime Records Bureau and the State Finger Print Bureaux are working in complete harmony.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

South-West District Police

2279. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a city court has pulled up again an officer of South-West district police for displaying gross misconduct in handling a rape case as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' dated August,

23, 2002 under the heading "Court pulls up cop for mishandling rape case";

(b) if so, the details of the facts reported in the news-item;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) the number of times when the courts have pulled up officers of Delhi Police for mishandling cases, giving the details thereof during the last one year;

(e) the remedial steps taken in all such cases;

(f) the number of complaints received by Delhi Police from the Public representatives particularly in South-West district during 1.1.2002 to 10.11.2002; and

(g) the action taken by Delhi Police thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b)) Yes, Sir. The court of Metropolitan Magistrate observed that the accused was granted bail because the complaint of the victim that she was sexually assaulted by the accused was not recorded in the statement taken by the Investigating Officer.

(c) Delhi Police have instituted a Departmental Enquiry against the Investigating Officer.

(d) During the last one year there have been 14 cases (including the case referred to above) in which the courts have recorded adverse observation against the investigation made by Delhi Police.

(e) The lacunae pointed out by the courts in the investigation are circulated by Delhi Police for the future guidance of their Investigating Officers.

(f) and (g) During the period from 1st January, 2002 to 31st October, 2002, 161 complaints were received by Delhi Police from Public Representatives of which one complaint pertained to South-West District. These complaints were enquired into and 6 complaints were substantiated. Delhi Police have issued Show Cause Notices against 2 police personnel and imposed penalty of "Censure" against 4 police personnel in connection with these cases.

[English]

Arrests Made by Delhi Police

2280. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that various Indian citizens from northern parts of West Bengal are being treated as Bangladeshis and are being arrested by Delhi Police as Bangladehis;

(b) if so, the number of such Indian citizens arrested by Delhi Police during 2000, 2001 and 2002 (upto 30.11.2002);

(c) the number of MPs wrote in respect of harassment to Indian citizens on the plea of Bangladeshi during the said period; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to check harassment to Indian citizens ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Delhi Police have not arrested any Indian citizen while identifying illegal Bangladeshi immigrants.

(c) During the period from 1st January, 2000 to 15th November, 2002, Delhi Police received 21 letters from Members of Parliament in which it was complained that Indian Citizens were being harassed on the plea that they were Bangladeshis. None of these complaints, however, were substantiated during the course of inquiry.

(d) The procedure for identification of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants put in place by Delhi Police has an inherent mechanism which ensures that no Indian citizen is harassed.

People Displaced Due to Acquisition of Land by M.C.L.

2281. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people displaced due to the acquisition of land by Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. in various coal bearing areas in Orissa;

(b) whether the Union Government have made adequate arrangements for the rehabilitation of those displaced persons;

(c) if not, whether any action plan is being initiated in the matter and also for the integrated development of the coal mining areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) 1364 families have been displaced due to the acquisition of land by Mahanadi Coalfields

Limited in various coal bearing areas in Orissa since inception of Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (from 2.4.1992);

(b) Yes, Sir; Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has formulated a comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy for project affected persons, which is being followed in all the subsidiaries of CIL, including MCL;

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of the reply at (a) and (b) above.

Allocation for Education

2282. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the new-item appearing in 'The Hindu' on 21.10.2002 wherein the Defence Minister of India is stated to have remarked in Bangalore, 'Education had never received the priority is deserved. No other country in the world will be as guilty as India on this count';

(b) if so, the facts reported therein;

(c) the reaction of the Government to this statement;

(d) the funds proposed to be allocated for education during the 10th Five Year Plan; and

(e) the priority allotted to the education field in the said Plan ?

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

(b) to (e) The views reportedly expressed therein do not reflect the Government's position. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 as modified in 1992, evolved on a national consensus, has laid down a comprehensive framework that guides the development of education in its entirety. It continues to be relevant and has stood the test of time. The NPE envisages that in the national perception, education is essentially for all, and is fundamental to the all-round development, material and spiritual. Concerns regarding social justice, equity and equal opportunity in education are continuously addressed by the Central and State Governments through appropriate interventions. A number of schemes and programmes have been formulated and implemented in conformity with the provisions of the NPE and its Programme of Action. The details of schemes/programmes are available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry (Department of Secondary and Higher Education and Department of Elementary Education & Literacy).

Government has accorded high priority to education and it is its constant endeavour to raise the allocations for education. The Plan outlay for education is Rs. 43825 crore in the 10th Five Year Plan; an increase of 75.94% over the allocation of Rs. 24908.38 crore in the 9th Five Year Plan. This shows that high priority has been accorded to education in the 10th Five Year Plan, in spite of the constraint on resources and other competing priorities.

Citizenship for Chakmas

2283. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of citizenship for Chakmas in Arunachal Pradesh is pending before the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard;

(c) whether memoranda have been received highlighting their issues;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Besides citizenship, the other issues raised relate to restoration of basic facilities, reopening of schools, anganwadi centers and issue of birth certificate to the Chakma children. The State Government has been asked to ensure the availability of all basic facilities to these people.

Grants for Science Education

2284. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received requests from State Governments to enhance grants for the improvement of Science Education during the year 2002-2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of funds granted to the State Governments during the said period and till date, State-wise, particularly to the State of Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Improvement of Science Education in Schools", funds are provided to the States/UTs as per the proposals submitted by them, subject to availability of funds. During 2002-2003, the Govt. of Chhattisgarh and Karnataka have been provided funds to the extent of Rs. 108.60 lakhs and Rs. 500.00 lakhs respectively, till to-date. No proposal has been received for enhancement of grants.

NCERT Text Books

2285. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government and the National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) have conveyed to the Supreme Court that they were willing to delete the portions termed as objectionable from text books;

(b) if so, the extent to which the objectionable portions have been removed from the syllabi;

(c) whether the NCERT has also submitted to the SC the list of individuals consulted on the National Curriculum framework; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Suitable corrections of the errors which came to the notice of NCERT through newspaper reports and other sources have been carried out by NCERT.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NCERT submitted an illustrative list containing names of more than thousand individuals/ institutions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. It included educationists, scientists, historians, experts/ teachers, Chief Ministers, Union Ministers, State Education Ministers, etc.

Pupil and Teacher Ratio

2286. SHRI CHANDRA VIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the Pupil/Teacher Ratio is 72% and 96% respectively; and

(b) if so, the steps being considered to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) No Sir. The Pupil Teacher Ratio calculated on the basis of enrolment figures and number of teachers in different types of schools received during 2000-01 from Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is as follows:

State	School Types			
	Primary	Middle	High	Hr. Sec.
U.P.	42 : 1	29 : 1	40 : 1	41 : 1
West Bengal	55 : 1	46 : 1	42 : 1	40 : 1

Establishment or Alternative Schools

2287. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a programme to establish schools or alternative schools within the one kilometer of schoolless habitations;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard, State-wise;

(c) if so, the number of such habitations identified in the country, State-wise; and

(d) the funds required for this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes Sir. The Scheme of 'Education Guarantee Scheme and Alternative & Innovative Education' (EGS & AIE), which is a component of the Sarva Shikha Abhiyan, provides for various interventions including setting up of EGS centres in habitations within a radius of 1 km. having a minimum of 15 children (10 children in exceptional cases) in the age group of 6-14 years.

(b) to (d) It is for the State concerned to undertake the necessary surveys which are reflected through the District Elementary Education Plans. Under the EGS & AIE Scheme, more than 1.07 lakh Centres have so far been approved. The quantum of funds required for the EGS & AIE component would depend upon the proposals received from the States in accordance with the norms of the Scheme.

Introduction of Dual Degree Courses

2288. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the UGC is proposing to introduce dual degree courses during the Tenth Five Year Plan as reported in *The Hindu* dated November 10, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the UGC has prepared any detailed plan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the radical changes proposed in higher education to make students sound in core subject and skills in the vocational subjects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) The X Five Year Plan proposals for higher education development, inter alia, propose for an open and flexible education approach where students can simultaneously pursue a degree and add-on utility programmes. Accordingly, students would be allowed to acquire an advanced diploma along with a degree or go for one more year of intensive professional subject learning and get two degrees at the end of the fourth year.

According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, it has initiated the process to encourage the universities to make their three years undergraduate course structure more flexible so as to allow students pursue both degree and utility oriented certificate/diploma/advanced diploma programme together. Selected universities have been requested to make necessary changes at their level so that the students can pursue skill-oriented vocational course either in the first or second or third year or in each of the three years.

[Translation]

Market Value of Allotted Government Land in Delhi

2289. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the market value of the Government land allotted to each individuals and Institutions in Delhi during the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 and the amount received by the Government according to the allotment rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): Land and Development Office allots land to institutions according to prescribed procedure and at the pre-determined rates approved by the Government. Similarly, DDA has reported that allotment of land is made by it strictly in accordance with the provisions of DDA (Disposal of Development Nazul land) Rules, 1981 which, inter alia, provides that all the land developed by DDA has to be allotted on such premium as may be determined by way of auction/ tenders except in certain categories which have been specified under Rules 5, 6 and 7. The allotment of land for various purposes under Rules 5, 6 and 7 are made on the rates as approved by the Government from time to time. The total amount of premium involved for land allotments by L&DO during the last 3 years is Rs. 9746.38 lakhs. Similarly, in the case of DDA, the total amount received by way of land allotments under Rules 5, 6 and 7 of Nazul Rules during the last three years is Rs. 28913.83 lakhs.

Assistance for Education

2290. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has received financial assistance for education from foreign countries apart from the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries ?

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.

[English]

Closure of Chromite Mines

2291. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chromite mines in Orissa and the estimated number of workforce in these mines, location-wise;

(b) whether some of these chromite mines have either been closed down or facing the closure;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to stop the closure of these mines and thereby stopping the throwing away of workers from employment ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) As per information received from Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of Department of Mines, there are 21 chromite mines in Orissa and the estimated number of workforce in these mines is 5932. District-wise distribution of working and non-working mines and their workforce is given below:

District	Number of Chromite mines		Estimated number of workforce
	working	non-working	
Dhenkanal	02	01	545
Jajpur	13	Nil	4,602
Keonjhar	04	01	785
Total	19	02	5,932

The mines have been reported to be non-working due to orders of Forest authorities and/or labour problems. However, no notice of abandonment of any of these mines have been received by the Indian Bureau of Mines.

Production/Demand of Bauxite

2292. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to encourage diversified use of Aluminium in order to increase the production and encourage the production of Bauxite in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the demand and supply of Bauxite in the country during each of the last three years and the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government is encouraging research through Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), an autonomous institution under Department of Mines for new innovative uses of Aluminium. The Government has exhorted the aluminium industry to take appropriate steps regarding aggressive promotion for extending the usages of aluminium in various sectors.

(c) The demand and supply of bauxite in the country as available for 1999-2000 and 2000-01 are below:

(Qty. '000 tonnes)

Year	Demand	Supply
1999-2000	6935 (Actual consumption)	7913
2000-2001	6985 (Actual consumption)	8198

The supply for the year 2001-02 is 9158 thousand tonnes. However, demand for the year 2001-2002 is not available with Indian Bureau of Mines. As demand is calculated annually, the same is yet under collection and compilation.

Anti-Fertility Vaccine for Women

2293. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether human clinical trials initiated as part of the research on the anti-fertility vaccine for women

launched in 1983 by the ICMR has entered the final Phase-III stage;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to phase out the vaccine under research which has undergone Phase-I and Phase-II trials;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Department of Biotechnology is funding any individuals or research foundations to develop an anti-fertility vaccine for women;

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

(g) whether any anti-fertility vaccine for women are being funded in India by multinationals or international agencies in any governmental or private institutes;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) number of women who participated in the Phase-I and II clinical trials carried out by Department of Biotechnology from 1987 onwards ?

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) The human clinical trials initiated as part of the research on the anti-fertility vaccine, *i.e.* βhCG developed by the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi under the project "Immunological Approaches to Fertility Control" have not entered the Phase III trials as yet. The candidate vaccine completed phase I and II clinical trials. Detailed analyses of the clinical data suggested several basic issues to be addressed at research level, before large scale trials could be taken up.

(c) and (d) Currently, the vaccine which went through Phase I and II trials is being studied further. Research to enhance the immunogenicity and sustainability of the vaccine in a genetically heterogeneous human population using non-B-T-cell epitopes and in basic immunology is presently going on at NII.

(e) and (f) No project as on date has been funded to any individual or research foundation to develop an anti-fertility vaccine for women.

(g) and (h) No anti-fertility vaccine development for women is being funded in India by the multinationals or international agencies in any governmental or private institution.

(i) In all, 140 volunteers participated in Phase I clinical trials conducted at 5 centers. Under Phase II, 110 human volunteers participated in trials at three centers.

[Translation]

Mines in the Country

2294. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mines in the country, location-wise;

(b) the quantum of coal in tonnes extracted every day from the coal mines in the country;

(c) the number of persons employed directly or indirectly in these mines, mine-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to formulate any meaningful policy for the welfare of the employees engaged in these mines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The total number of mines in the country, State-wise excluding Meghalaya State is given below:

States	CIL	SCCL	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh		70		70
Assam	6			6
Chhattisgarh	56		1	57

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu & Kashmir			4	4
Jharkhand	165		11	176
Maharashtra	50			50
Madhya Pradesh	78			78
Orissa	22			22
Uttar Pradesh	3			3
West Bengal	97		2	99
All India	477	70	18	565

(b) On an average the quantum of coal extraction (production) every day from the coal mines in the country is approximately 898047 tonnes.

(c) The number of persons employed in CIL and SCCL company-wise as on 1.4.2002 is given below

Company	Manpower As on 1.4.2002
Eastern Coalfields Ltd	1,19,723
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1,08,043
Central Coalfields Ltd.	74,887
Western Coalfields Ltd.	75,005
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	94,073
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	22,216
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	17,212
North Eastern Coalfields	3,930
CMPDI	3,485
Coal India Ltd. HQ	1,348
Total CIL	5,19,922
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	99,442
Grand Total	6,19,364

The subsidiary companies of CIL do not employ any person indirectly. However, contractors are engaged on certain jobs, who in turn deploy their workers. The number of workers engaged by contractors in different jobs in coal mines in each subsidiary of CIL & SCCL is given below:

Company	No. of contractor workers
Eastern Coalfields Ltd	3,952
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1,244
Central Coalfields Ltd.	7,000
Western Coalfields Ltd.	3,301
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	13,255
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	6,754
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	5,774
Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	3000

(d) and (e) Priority attention is given to the welfare of employees by the coal companies. The employees and their families have been extended various facilities like housing, water supply, medical care and educational facilities including sports & games and cultural activities. Welfare Boards consisting of representatives of the management and Trade Unions are functioning at apex level at CIL and at company level to oversee the activities.

[English]

ICCI and Bio-Tech Park

2295. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for delegating the

powers of receiving clearances/sanctions under various laws and regulations to the management of ICCI knowledge park and Bio-tech Park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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) Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Government had not requested the Union Government to delegate powers to receive clearances/sanctions under various laws and regulations to the management of ICICI knowledge park and biotech park. For receiving clearances on drugs & pharmaceuticals and agricultural crops, the State Government has to approach the Drugs Controller General of India [DCG(I)], Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture respectively. For clearances on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and recombinant DNA products, the State Government has to follow the Rules 1989 framed under the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Steady efforts have been made by the concerned departments and agencies to reduce the decision making time and streamline the procedure. Moreover, a single window application processing system is functioning in the Department of Biotechnology for facilitating regulatory clearances.

Anganwadi Centres

2296. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since approved the special proposal for the construction of Anganwadi Centres in the North Eastern States including Sikkim under the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme and allocated additional funds therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these Anganwadi Centres are likely to be made functional ?

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

(b) State-wise details are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	No. of AWCs to be constructed	Total funds allocated	Funds already released
Arunachal Pradesh	300	375.00	187.50
Assam	2350	2937.50	1468.75
Manipur	660	825.00	412.50
Meghalaya	310	387.50	193.75
Mizoram	200	250.00	125.00
Nagaland	400	500.00	250.00
Tripura	520	650.00	325.00
Sikkim	60	75.00	37.50
Total	4800	6000.00	3000.00

(c) The State Governments have been requested to complete the construction of Anganwadi Centres by January, 2003.

Area Earmarked for Extensive Manufacturing in Zone 'C'

2297. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Master Plan for Delhi in which an area of about 410 acres (162 Hectares) was earmarked for extensive manufacturing in the present Zone 'C' and the boundaries of such area alongwith the main industrial areas covered thereby; and

(b) the area in terms of hectares/acres allotted to various industrial areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) As per Master Plan for Delhi, 1962 (MPD-62) a total area measuring 3600 Acres at 7 different locations including 410 Acres at Azadpur, North of Ring Road (Zone C) was proposed to be used for extensive industries.

(b) As per MPD-62, the break up of the then proposed extensive industrial area is as under:

Location	Acres
1. South of Okhla near Marshalling Yard	908
2. Najafgarh Road area	369
3. Between Rly. line to Rewari and new industrial road	331
4. Between Rohtak Road and Fly line to Rohtak	194
5. North of Fly line to Rohtak	469
6. Azadpur North of Ring Road	410 (Zone C)
7. Shahdara between new Rly line and new highway.	919

Production of Bio-Urea

2298. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign company/country is going to offer a better technological traits to produce bio-urea in India;

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

(c) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute has invented any bio-technological traits; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) The Government is not aware of any bio-urea fertilizer and its technological upgradation through foreign company/country.

Contribution of States Under PMGSY

2299. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the contribution made by each State Government to the PMGSY fund from the cess on the diesel and petrol, and the allotment of funds to each State under the scheme since inception of this scheme, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): Government have levied an additional duty of Rs. 1 per litre on the sale of Motor Spirit (MS) and High Speed Diesel (HSD), the proceeds of which accrue to the Central Road Fund. 50% of the proceeds from the Diesel cess has been earmarked for Rural Roads under the Central Road Fund Act. The State-wise release of funds since inception of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Statement Showing the State/UT-Wise Release of Funds Under the PMGSY Since Inception

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	States	Amount released (upto 28.11.02)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	419.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	85.95
3.	Assam	155.00
4.	Bihar	149.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	191.03

1	2	3
6.	Goa	10.00
7.	Gujarat	119.81
8.	Haryana	55.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132.36
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.00
11.	Jharkhand	230.05
12.	Karnataka	208.94
13.	Kerala	47.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	465.64
15.	Maharashtra	264.71
16.	Manipur	80.00
17.	Meghalaya	80.67
18.	Mizoram	46.46
19.	Nagaland	45.28
20.	Orissa	354.70
21.	Punjab	79.66
22.	Rajasthan	290.09
23.	Sikkim	33.16
24.	Tamil Nadu	187.82
25.	Tripura	51.60
26.	Uttar Pradesh	669.22
27.	Uttaranchal	130.63
28.	West Bengal	284.65
	Total (States)	4889.52
	Union Territories	
29.	A & N Islands	10.59
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00
31.	Daman & Diu	5.00
32.	Delhi	5.00
33.	Lakshadweep	4.89
34.	Pondicherry	5.00
	Total (UTs)	35.48
	Grand Total	4925.00

[Translation]

Special Force

2300. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to raise a Special Rapid Action Force of Central Industry Security Force to deal with the situation arising out of nuclear or bio-chemical attacks on the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said force is likely to be raised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Proposal for earmarking, training, equipping and positioning four Companies of Central Para Military Force for specialized intervention in conjunction with Scientists/ Technicians from the concerned Govt. Departments/ Organizations in the event of nuclear, biological and chemical related disasters has been initiated.

[English]

Jal Nirmal Project

2301. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of World Bank visited the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of districts visited by the delegation;

(c) the assessment made by the World Bank team on the Project Nirmal a Drinking Water and Sanitation Project implemented in various districts of the State;

(d) the latest position of these projects;

(e) whether all the amount sanctioned by the World Bank has been fully utilised;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank Project preparation Mission for the Jal Nirmal Project visited Karnataka during the year 2001. The recent visit of the World Bank Supervision Mission to Karnataka was in August, 2002.

(b) The delegation visited eight districts which included six districts under Jal Nirmal Project and 2 districts under Sector Reforms Project.

(c) The World Bank Mission reported that there has been an overwhelming response from the Gram panchayats to participate in the Jal Nirmal Project.

(d) The activities of the Jal Nirmal Project have commenced. Project implementation has commenced in 20 gram panchayats of pilot batch and Batch I of 289 Gram Panchayats is in planning stage.

(e) to (g) The implementation of the World Bank assisted Jal Nirmal Project has commenced during the current year and is in progress. The amount sanctioned by the World Bank is to be utilised over the project period of six years (2002-2007).

Uniformity in Freedom Fighter Pensions

2302. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether pension amount of freedom fighters is different in each State;

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

(c) whether some State Governments have recently increased the pension of freedom fighters;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to bring uniformity in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The amount of pension of freedom fighters who are drawing pension from central revenues under the Scheme of "Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme" (SSSPS, 1980) is uniform throughout the country. In so far as the amount payable by the State Governments to the freedom fighters from their State revenues under their own schemes is concerned, such information is not maintained by the Central Government.

(e) and (f) The Central Government have no proposal to bring uniformity in this regard as the State pension Schemes are formulated by the respective State Governments themselves and pension is disbursed out of State funds.

Girls College in Manimajra

2303. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the need of a Girls College in Manimajra, U.T. Chandigarh is acutely felt; and

(*b*) if so, action stipulated, if any to establish such a college there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) As per information received from Union Territory of Chandigarh no need has been felt for a Girls College in Manimajra, Chandigarh.

(b) Does not arise.

Drought Prone Area Programme

2304. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts covered under DPAP, State-wise;

(b) whether there is a proposal to reduce the number of districts being covered under the programme;

(c) whether the irrigation projects have reached the earlier drought prone areas in some States like Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any review has been done of the need for DPAP in such areas which got irrigation projects recently; and

(f) the steps proposed to review the number of districts which should be covered under DPAP ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) There are 181 districts in 16 States covered under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP); the State wise position is as under:

Andhra Pradesh (11), Bihar (6), Chhattisgarh (8), Gujarat (14), Himachal Pradesh (3), Jammu & Kashmir (2), Jharkhand (14), Karnataka (15), Madhya Pradesh (23), Maharashtra (25), Orissa (8), Rajasthan (11), Tamil Nadu (15), Uttar Pradesh (15), Uttaranchal (7), West Bengal (4).

(b) to (f) There is no proposal under consideration to review or reduce the number of districts being covered under the programme. The basic objective of DPPA is to minimize the effect of drought on the production of crops and livestock, productivity of land, water and human resources. Programme activities are confined to watersheds of about 500 hectares each. The watersheds are selected by the States keeping in view a number of factors including availability of water. As per the Guidelines for Watershed Development—2001, applicable to DPAP, the projects under DPAP are already need based, primarily aimed at treatment of drought prone areas keeping in view the capacity of land, site-condition and local needs.

Setting up of Science Complex

2305. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned a project of Assam Science Society for setting up a science complex in Guwahati and are contemplating about the setting up of other projects in the State;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the project alongwith the central share in it; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the project alongwith the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) No, Sir. The Government have not sanctioned setting up a science complex in Guwahati. However, The Assam Science Society is setting up a Science Complex there for which Dr. Manmohan Singh, MP, Rajya Sabha has contributed from his MP-LAD fund.

(b) to (d) Does not apply.

Appointment of Principals and Lecturers in Delhi University

2306. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amendment proposed by the Delhi University in the ordinance pertaining to appointment of Principals and Lecturers have not been found in accordance with the recommendations of the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendment;

(c) whether these have been reviewed in the light of the objections raised; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The Executive Council of University of Delhi, at its meeting held on 8.7.2002, had passed amendments to the Ordinances of the University relating to constitution of Selection Committee for Lecturers and Principals in the colleges of the University. On examination of these amendments it was observed that they were not in conformity with the UGC Regulations on composition of Selection Committees. The Visitor has, therefore, suspended the operation of these amendments.

[Translation]

Facilities in Schools

2307. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national survey conducted in 1993 found that schools operating in rural areas had no basic facilities like schools's own building, sports ground, library etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to provide basic facilities there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As per All India Educational Survey, 1993, 4.2% of Primary schools and 1.96% of upper primary schools were in open space or in tents and 12.1% of primary schools and 7.2% of upper primary schools were in kachcha buildings or in thatched sheds. Further, 45.8% of primary schools and 36.5% of upper primary schools did not have drinking water facilities and 89% of primary schools and 70.1% of upper primary did not have toilets. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, funds are being provided for improving school facilities including new school buildings, additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water facilities.

[English]

Replacing of Vehicles in Delhi Police

2308. PROF. UNMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether lot of time is taken for obtaining permissions from the Ministry of Finance for replacement of vehicles in Delhi Police;

(b) if so, an average time being taken in this regard;

(c) whether Commissioner of Police is not authorised for purchase of vehicles for replacement while all other heads of Departments are authorised for the same;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to authorize the Commissioner of Police for purchasing of vehicles for replacement;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The approval of the Ministry of Finance for purchase of replacement vehicles is not required if the vehicle to be replaced has been declared as "condemned" as per the specified norms.

(c) and (d) The Commissioner of Police, Delhi is empowered to purchase a replacement vehicle at an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs provided the vehicle to be replaced has been declared as "condemned" as per the specified norms and its value does not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

(e) to (g) A Policy Planning Group constituted by the Government to recommend measures to strengthen the financial set up of Delhi Police has inter alia, recommended that Commissioner of Police, Delhi may be delegated powers to purchase replacement vehicles upto the monetary ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs in each case.

Farm Houses

2309. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 18 dated 26.2.2002 and state:

(a) whether the information in respect of part (c) has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The list of details of farm houses under the jurisdiction of MCD giving the name of the village, number of farm houses sanctioned, number of farm houses constructed and the number of farm houses where unauthorised construction exists as on 28.3.2002 is at statement-I. The village-wise list of all the 407 authorised (including those farm houses where no action is required)/ unauthorised farm houses, surveyed in the developmental area of DDA as on 28.3.2002 is at statement-II.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of Farm Houses Under the Jurisdiction of M.C.D.

S. No.	Name of Village	No. of Farm Houses Sactioned	No. of Farm Houses Exists/ Constructed	No. of Farm Houses Where Unauthorised Const. Exists
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Asola	117	107	65
2.	Chatterpur	121	67	48
3.	Satbari	55	49	41
4.	Faterhpur Beri	105	98	51
5.	Dera Mandi	181	107	91
6.	Jona Pur	221	122	33
7.	Bhatti	36	23	12
8.	Sultanpur	144	83	74
9.	Mehrauli	183	62	55
10.	Chandan Holla	18	11	10
11.	Gadai Pur	135	67	52
12.	Maidan Gari	2	2	2
13.	Ghitorni	90	84	83
14.	Bijwasan	135	131	129
15.	Kapashera	49	49	47
16.	Samalkha	45	41	41
17.	Kishan Garh	6	5	4
18.	Rajokari	122	113	109
19.	Ghewra	14	14	14
20.	Chhawla	55	52	51
21.	Rewla Khanpur	47	42	38

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Paprawat	28	28	25
23.	Dhichaon Kalan	15	15	12
24.	Jhhatikara	17	13	11
25.	Kanganheri	23	22	21
26.	Aya Nagar	19	1	1
27.	Dindarpur	9	8	3
28.	Salahpur	14	4	4
29.	Pindwala Khurd/Kalan	13	11	11
30.	Bharthal	15	15	1
31.	Ghumanhera	1	–	–
32.	Hirankudna	5	3	3
33.	Bakkargarh	10	8	6
34.	Badoo Sarai	10	–	–
35.	Tailang Kotla	2	–	–
36.	Sultanpuri	1	–	–
37.	Ujwa	4	–	–
38.	Bapraula	13	1	1
39.	Adam Pur Patti	1	1	–
40.	Panjab Khor	2	–	–
41.	Palam	1	1	–
42.	Rangpur	34	31	2
43.	Tikri Kalan	4	2	2
44.	Akbar Pur	5	4	4
45.	Mitraon	11	10	8
46.	Akbar Majra	5	–	–
47.	Mundela Khurd	2	–	–

1	2	3	4	5
48.	Pushpanjali	1	-	-
49.	Nasirpur	4	4	-
50.	Jharoda	2	2	2
51.	Pochanpur	1	1	-
52.	Neelwal	2	1	-
53.	Sahibabad	9	-	-
54.	Malikpur	2	-	-
55.	Asalatpur	2	-	-
56.	Nangloi	1	1	-
57.	Mundaka	1	1	1
58.	Raghopur	9	-	-
59.	Dhool Siras	3	-	-
60.	Mohammadpur	7	3	3
61.	Kair	1	-	-
62.	Mulharbandh	1	-	-
63.	Bamnauli	23	2	1
64.	Mangolpur	1	1	1
65.	Nilauthi	10	7	3
66.	Rola Khurd	2	-	-
67.	Jaffarpur	3	-	-
68.	Ranhaula	7	-	-
69.	Dhansa	2	1	-
70.	Isapur	2	2	2
71.	Masoodpur	4	-	-
72.	Asalatpur	2	-	-
73.	Kamrudhin	1	-	-
74.	Hiranki	47	27	17

1	2	3	4	5
75.	Bakauli	14	4	3
76.	Mukhmailpur	5	–	–
77.	Bakhtawarpur	57	29	15
78.	Hamidpur	21	7	6
79.	Shinghhu	1	–	–
80.	Bawana	6	3	3
81.	Qutubgarh	–	–	–
82.	Kanjhwala	7	3	2
83.	Kadipur	7	1	1
84.	Auchandi	2	1	1
85.	Alipur	12	4	1
86.	Singola	32	27	12
87.	Jindpur	14	1	–
88.	Jangola	5	1	–
89.	Sannaut	16	3	2
90.	Khampur	1	–	–
91.	Mamurpur	5	–	–
92.	Mohammadpur Majra	11	2	–
93.	Nangal Thakaran	4	–	–
94.	Wajidpur	4	–	–
95.	Puth Khurd	3	–	–
96.	Rani Khera	2	–	–
97.	Rasulpur	1	–	–
98.	Rasulpur	1	–	–
99.	Siraspur	2	–	–
100.	Nizampur	6	1	1
101.	Daulatpur	5	–	–

1	2	3	4	5
102.	Shahbad	3	–	–
103.	Chandpur	2	–	–
104.	Budpur	6	–	–
105.	Jyonti	2	1	1
106.	Tikri Khurd	0	–	–
107.	Barwala	6	1	1
108.	Holambi Kalan	2	–	1
109.	Lampur	10	1	1
110.	Tajpur Khurd	5	–	–
111.	Jatkor	1	–	–
112.	Mungeshpur	3	–	–
113.	Puth Khurd	7	3	3
114.	Ladpur	5	–	–
115.	Katewara	2	2	2
116.	Pansali	1	1	1
117.	Madanpur Dabas	2	–	–
118.	Pahaladpur	2	–	–
119.	Libaspur	2	–	–
120.	Rajapur	1	–	–
121.	Daryapur	4	1	1
122.	Katewaria	3	1	2
123.	Bhalaswa	2	–	–
124.	Palla	4	–	–
125.	Khadipur	2	2	1
126.	Saroop Nagar	1	1	–
127.	Mukandpur	1	1	–
128.	Mukhmailpur	4	4	4

1	2	3	4	5
129.	Ibrahimpur	1	1	1
130.	Garhi Khusro	11	1	1
131.	Amba Heri	1	–	–
132.	Shaur Pur	21	16	–
133.	Sali Pur Garhi	1	1	–
	Total	2658	1684	1266

N.B. 1. There are 600 Farm houses not at all constructed though sanctioned.
2. Total Farm houses sanctioned in MCD area = (1684 + 600) = 2284
3. Farm houses in development area – (2658 – 2284) = 374.

Statement-II

Delhi Development Authority

Consolidated Table Showing the Number of Farm Houses in Development Area as Per Details Village-Wise.

S. No.	D.Area/Village	Total Farm Houses Surveyed	Authorised (Including) Those Farm Houses Where No Action is Required)	Unauthorised	Remarks
1	2	3	4	(4.1)	(4.2)
1.	171/172	Bamnoli	43	20	23
2.		Bhartal	12	16	6
3.		Bijwasan (Pt.)	6	2	4
4.		Pochanpur	3	1	2
	Total:		64	29	35
5.	175	Holambi Kalan	82	50	32
6.		Holambi Khurd	45	31	14
7.		Bhorgarh	7	5	2
8.		Alipur	24	23	1
9.		Khera Kalan	21	11	10
10.		Khera Khurd	12	11	1
11.		Narela	8	4	4
12.		Iradat Nagar/Naya Bans	12	12	Nil
	Total		211	147	64

1	2	3	4	(4.1)	(4.2)
13.	176	Rangpuri (Pt.)	40	17	23
14.		Rajokari (Pt.)	51	11	40
15.		Sambalka (Pt.)	17	2	15
16.		Kishangarh (Pt.)	12	2	10
17.		Sultanpur (Pt.)	12	1	11
		Total	132	33	99
		Grand Total	407	209	198

Farm Houses

2310. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the farm houses in villages of Delhi like Sultanpur, Chattarpur indicating the name, address of the owners, khasra numbers and area of the farm houses as per revenue records; and

(b) the details of farm houses misusing agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes in these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Institutional Land to Societies

2311. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the societies allotted institutional land by DDA after January 1997, date of sponsorship, area recommended by the Government in each case, area allotted by DDA and date of allotment;

(b) whether some of these societies were allotted institutional land by DDA prior to 1997 also;

(c) if so, the details of such allotments, with date and area allotted in each case;

(d) the names of societies sponsored by the Government after January, 1997 but not given allotments by DDA and reasons for non-allotment alongwith the dates/areas recommended by the Government in each case;

(e) whether the DDA did not make allotment on seniority based on the date of sponsorship; and

(f) if so, the reasons for allotment of land by the DDA to the societies recommended later than several senior societies still waiting for allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

UNICEF Aided Projects

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

(a) whether any UNICEF aided project is being implemented in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the status of the project as on date ?

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

(b) and (c) UNICEF supports the Government of Bihar in the following programme areas:

Mothers and Child Health Care.

Primary Education.

Safe Drinking Water and Environmental Sanitation.

Child Development and Nutrition.

Women's Development and Empowerment.

Promotion of the Convention of the Rights of Children including Child Protection Issues.

The details and status of the projects are given below:

Health: UNICEF has supported the Bihar Government in developing social mobilisation of communities for eradication of polio in the high-risk blocks and provided IEC material. The cold chain system has been established and the cold chain handlers have been trained in the maintenance of both electrical and non-electrical cold chain system.

Education: UNICEF supported projects being implemented in Bihar are as under:

The Bihar Education project.

The State Programme for Elementary Education Development (SPEED).

In addition UNICEF is assisting the Directorate of Primary Education with the State Education Management Information System.

Child development and nutrition programme: UNICEF provided technical assistance to the State Government, especially in the area of capacity building. It assisted the State Government's efforts in strengthening State ICDS training task force, Nutrition Task force and early childhood development (ECD) State co-ordination committees.

UNICEF supported State-wide Vitamin 'A' supplementation campaigns reaching out to 13 million children in the age 9 months to 5 years. The project for control of nutritional anaemia for school going adolescent girls in five districts has achieved the targeted coverage.

Under community convergent action Women's Federation of women's group has been formed in West Champaran and Gaya.

Water and sanitation programme: At least one water source has been installed for 2522 difficult to reach habitations which did not have any source at the end of 1998.

Child labour: The UNICEF-assisted child labour project's major policy outcome was the establishment of the State Child Labour Commission to impart training, render advice to Government.

HELPLINEs have been set up which have mobilised legal, medical and counselling resources as well as police assistance to address complaints.

Support was extended to set up mechanism within the government with community participation for countering gender violence particularly domestic violence.

[English]

Re-Sale of ITDC Hotels

2313. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels disinvested which have since been re-sold by their purchasers to other parties;

(b) the reaction of the Government in regard to the re-sale of the ITDC hotels;

(c) whether it is proposed to incorporate a clause in the sale agreement that the purchaser of ITDC hotels shall not re-sell it for a certain specific period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) As per information available, none of the disinvested hotel properties of ITDC has been re-sold by their purchasers.

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

(c) and (d) Except in the case of Hotel Ashok Bangalore, which has been given on long term lease-cum-management contract, 100% Government/ITDC shareholding in the other 18 properties has been sold to the respective purchasers. The Share Purchase Agreements do not prohibit the purchasers from re-sale of the shares. Since the Government was divesting 100% of its holding in these properties, any restrictive condition would have negatively impacted the value Government could realize. However, a condition has been imposed in the Agreements that the purchasers can use the land only as per the Master Plan of the applicable city/area. Moreover, for Hotel Ashok, Bangalore, Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata and Qutab Hotel, Lodhi Hotel, Hotel Kanishka,

Hotel Indraprastha, Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi and Chandigarh project, where the land has been given on lease by the respective authorities, namely, Airports Authority of India, Department of Urban Development (Land & Development Office) and Chandigarh Administration, prior consent of the Lessor is required for transfer of the properties. Such restrictions, imposed on the basis of standard provisions of the concerned agencies, would be applicable for the properties located on leased land.

Utilization Capacities of Machines

2314. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press authorities of Faridabad and Nasik failed to furnish the utilisation capacities of the machines named 'High Speed Computerised programme guillotine cutting machines' before CAG investigating team;

(b) whether the amount Rs. 18.38 lakhs spent on the purchase of these machines had gone down the drain;

(c) whether the crew recruited to operate the said machines have been paid without work; and

(d) the justification for the purchase of the said machines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Information about capacity utilization could not be provided to the audit team, because assessed capacity for such auxiliary machines is not fixed in the Presses. Only in respect of main printing machines the Assessed capacity is fixed and capacity utilization checked. The audit has been apprised about this on 7.8.2001. No further comments have been received from the audit.

(b) to (d) The said machines are an essential auxiliary equipment for any printing press and are in use since their installation in the presses. Similarly no special crew were recruited for operating these machines and the work is one by regular binding staff of the press.

Installation of Hand-pumps/Tube-wells in Villages

2315. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sample check of records conducted by the C&AG in its Report No. 3 of 2002 (Civil) on page 114 in 13 States has revealed that 85301 hand pumps, 80046 tube wells, 752 piped water schemes, 687 power pumps, 1268 mini-water schemes and 35 Rural Water Supply Scheme involving a total investment of Rs. 369.20 crore were neither functioning nor operational;

(b) whether out of the 37,57,862 hand pumps installed, 85854 were non-functional as on March, 2001;

(c) whether the causes of such large number of water providing instruments going astray been enquired into and the steps taken to activate them for the proper supply of drinking water to the people; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Para 7 of Chapter III of the Report No. 3 of CAG for the year 2002 (for the year ended March, 2001) has *inter-alia* observed that 3,85,854 of the 37,57,862 hand pumps installed were non-functional as of March, 2001. Report has further observed that sample check of records in 13 States also revealed that 85,301 hand pumps, 80,046 tubewells, 752 piped water supply schemes, 687 power pumps, 1,268 mini water schemes and 35 RWSS involving a total investment of Rs. 369.20 crore were not functioning at all or were non-operational on account of various reasons such as drying up of sources, collapse of assemblies, lowering of water table, filling up of borewells, blocks in pipes, failure of pumping machinery and distribution system, poor maintenance by local bodies and non-adoption of scientific technology for identification of sources, etc.

Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the States from their own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programmes rests with the State Governments.

Most of the observations contained in the CAG Report are State specific and therefore, action thereon is to be taken by the respective State Governments. State Governments have already been requested to furnish their comments on the observation pertaining to them.

Unutilized Stock of Printing Paper

2316. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Presses at Temple-Street, Santragach, Nilokheri, Faridabad (PLU) and Bhubaneshwar have unutilized stock of printing paper amounting to Rs. 22.05 lakhs as on 31.3.2000 which had been purchased prior to 1.4.1996;

(b) whether CAG in its observation recorded that there is a huge loss of interest due to blockage of funds and deterioration in quality of printing paper; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) A special Investigation team of Audit had pointed out in their report that printing paper worth Rs. 22.05 lakhs purchased prior to 1.4.1996 was lying unutilized. It had also pointed out that blockade of funds has resulted in loss of interest and had apprehended deterioration in the quality of paper.

Paper is the main/basic raw-material for printing Presses and every Press has to keep stock of paper of different varieties to meet its requirement. The stock of paper referred to is not high when compared with the annual consumption of paper worth about Rs. 30 crores. Further this stock of paper is being utilized and the paper has not lost their value and utility. The audit has been apprised of the position.

Disinvestment of CSL AND HSL

2317. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Disinvestment Commission has recommended a minimum 51% disinvestment of Cochin Shipyard Ltd. (CSL) and 100% privatization of Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. (HSL); and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation made in this regard and the decision of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Disinvestment Commission has recommended disinvestment of a minimum of 51% in Cochin Shipyard Ltd. and disinvestment of entire shareholding of the Government in Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Government is yet to take a decision on the recommendations of the Commission.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

2318. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the various poverty alleviation programmes implemented during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have noticed any shortcomings in poverty alleviation programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to rectify these shortcomings in the Tenth Five Year Plan ?

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

(b) The Planning Commission conducted a mid term appraisal of the Poverty Alleviation Programmes implemented during the Ninth Five Year Plan. This mid term appraisal suggested that the projections on reduction of proportion and number of people Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the Ninth Plan have not been realized in the first two years of the Plan period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The main shortcomings are benefits derived by non-eligible beneficiaries in some cases, delay in completion of the projects, inadequate involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation process and non-compliance of guidelines of the Programmes, in some cases.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development have been impressing upon the States and Union Territories to implement the Schemes more effectively and in accordance with the guidelines. In order to improve the implementation of the Schemes and to ensure better delivery of benefits to the poor, a four-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the Schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) People's partnership and (iv) accountability—social audit through Gram Sabhas has been evolved.

Food for Work

2319. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice distributed to Andhra Pradesh and other Southern States under the food for work during 2001-2002;

(b) the number of persons that were expected to be benefited and the works to be completed in one year;

(c) whether the facts have been verified that the rice was distributed properly and the works were completed;

(d) whether irregularities in distribution of rice and in completion of works have come to notice of the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken against defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) During 2001-02, under the Food for Work Programme, foodgrains to the tune of 16,50,000 MTs (Rice) were released to the Andhra Pradesh, 1,00,000 MTs (57,460 MTs of Rice and 42540 MTs of Wheat) to Karnataka and 5000 MTs (Rice) to Kerala.

(b) Under the programme, benefit is measured in terms of mandays of employment generated for the rural poor. As per the progress report received from the State, 1982.48 lakh mandays were generated during the year 2001-02 in Andhra Pradesh. The State Governments of Kerala and Karnataka did not report progress in respect of employment generation.

(c) As per the reports received from these States, the foodgrains allocated were lifted and utilised by the State Governments.

(d) and (e) In case of Kerala, 5000 tonnes of Rice was allocated under the Food for Work Programme for people affected by heavy rains. The foodgrains were distributed among affected people free without taking up works because of heavy rains which was not as per the guidelines of the Food for Work Programme. This matter has been referred to the State Government of Kerala for taking remedial action to regularize the foodgrains allocated under the programme. In case of Andhra Pradesh, some complaints have been received in the Ministry as well as some press reports appeared in newspapers regarding misappropriation of foodgrains allocated under the Food for Work Programme (FFWP). These complaints were referred to the State Government for taking up appropriate and remedial action. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that 105 Government officials, 6 Sarpanches, 56 Rice Millers, 94 Fair Price Shop Dealers and 73 Transporters were found to be involved in irregularities. The State Government have initiated action against these erring officials/persons.

Set up of Cyclotron and PET Scan at NIMS

2320. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DST in consultation with BARC has identified a site at Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences for setting up of a Cyclotron and PET Scan to cater to the needs of the Southern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said project is awaiting funds from the DST;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has issued any communication to DST for early release of funds;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the final stand 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) No, Sir.

(b) to (g) Does not arise.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

2321. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhopal Gas Peedit Mahila Udyog Sangathan have demanded a white paper on criminal proceedings against Union Carbide and also the immediate distribution of a compensation Rs. 1500 crore which is still with the Centre and the State Government without being distributed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the victims of Bhopal Gas tragedy are still awaiting justice;

(d) whether it is a fact that a criminal case was filed by CBI 15 years ago against the former Chairman of Union Carbide the main accused in the case in the Bhopal District Court;

(e) if so, whether the case is long pending in the court; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Government have seen a press report about a White Paper on the issue of criminal proceedings against Union Carbide and related matters.

(c) Government is aware of the issues and is committed to provide all possible help to Bhopal Gas victims. It has created an office of the Welfare Commissioner under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 to adjudicate and disburse compensation to Bhopal Gas victims. In all, 10,29,431 cases were filed by the claimants, out of which 10,29,265 cases have been disposed of by the end of 31st October 2002. An amount of Rs. 1521.56 crore has been disbursed as compensation.

(d) to (f) CBI had filed a criminal case in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal against Mr. Warren Anderson, former Chairman, Union Carbide Corporation and others in 1984. Since Mr. Anderson did not appear in the court, his case was separated from other accused. A non-bailable warrant was issued and an extradition proceeding has been started against him. A revised request, in conformity with the requirements of the Extradition Treaty with USA is in the final stages of preparation.

[Translation]

SCs/STs in Disinvested PSUs

2322. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status and number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other sections of people in the Public Sector Undertakings disinvested so far;

(b) whether reservation facility provided to the above categories of people is being maintained;

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

(d) if not, the steps being taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d) The Government is committed to protect the interests of all the workers including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With this in view, in the cases of disinvestment involving transfer of management control, appropriate provisions are made in the share-purchase agreement and the shareholders agreement with the strategic partner. Typically the agreements include a recital stating that the strategic partner recognises that the Government in relation to its employment policies follows certain principles for the benefit of the members of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped persons and other socially disadvantaged sections of the society and that 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 partner shall use its best efforts to ensure that the physically handicapped persons, Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes are retrenched at the end.

Disinvestment Policy

2323. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:
SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of disinvestment of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

(b) whether there has been resistance from the opposition as well as from some other quarters including Union Ministers and the nodal Ministry against the Government proposal for the strategic sale of Petroleum Sector companies particularly BPCL and HPCL;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to review the decision regarding disinvestment of the said PSUs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (e) Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is a continuous process. Government keeps considering proposals for disinvestment in various PSUs from time to time through inter-Ministerial consultations. After considering all relevant viewpoints. Government takes a final decision about disinvestment of a PSU in line with the approved policy. In February 2002, Government had decided 'in principle' to disinvest in BPCL/HPCL through strategic sale with the modalities to be worked out through consultations between the different ministries concerned on which several options are available. Final decision has not been taken so far.

Functioning of Minority Schools

2324. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:
SHRI RAMSHAKAL:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given certain suggestions in regard to functioning of Minority-community run schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government have directed the States to follow the ruling of the Supreme Court in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, 'Sir'. Hon'ble Supreme Court has delivered the judgment on 31.10.2002 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 317 of 1993—TMA Pai Foundation & Ors. Vs. State of Karnataka & Ors.

A certified copy of the judgment is still awaited from the Court.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Policy for Setting up of Joint Ventures in Fertilizer

2325. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been considering formulating a policy for the setting up of joint venture fertilizer units in the country and abroad;

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

(c) whether an inter-ministerial task force has been set up to ensure the implementation of such joint ventures;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the task force is likely to submit its recommendations to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) A Task Force headed by Secretary, Department of Fertilizers, with representatives of other concerned Ministries/Departments and the domestic fertilizer industry, was set up by the government to finalise a long term policy for setting up joint ventures in fertilizer sector abroad. The draft report of the Task Force has been circulated for finalisation.

Indo-Russian Joint Centre for Technology Transfer

2326. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether India and Russia have decided to set up a joint centre for the transfer of technologies evolved through collaborative efforts to the developed and developing countries;

(b) if so, the full details thereof;

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be beneficial to both the countries;

(d) whether any long term programme has been prepared by the both countries jointly in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether India and Russia have also reviewed the progress made in the implementation of on-going joint research projects;

(g) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government to boost the mutual cooperation in the technology development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) Indo-Russian Joint Council for ILTP (Integrated Long Term Programme for cooperation in Science & Technology between India and Russia) in its 11th Session held in Bangalore on November 6-7, 2002 has recommended setting up of a Joint Science & Technology Centre in Moscow which could also deal with the problems of transfer of technology.

(b) The proposed Centre aims to catalyses industrial realization of results of ILTP projects as well as other high-tech technologies available on either side.

(c) The centre will held in updating industrial technologies and also creation of joint ventures around advanced technologies in both countries.

(d) and (e) Action has been initiated for the formulation of a detailed long term programme.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) and (h) Implementation status of the on-going joint projects was reviewed by the Joint Council and it was decided to continue 91 projects. The Joint Council has included 43 new projects in the programme. Further, Joint Centres have been created in areas of Power Metallurgy and New Materials, Oral Polio Vaccine Production; Advanced Computing Research and Biotechnology. These Centres are addressing problems of utilizing advanced technologies in their respective thematic areas. The Joint Council has also recommended creation of such joint centres in the area of Ayurvedic Research; Gas Hydrates; Seismology and Medical Instrumentation.

[Translation]

Universalisation of Elementary Education

2327. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of schools providing primary education in the country, State-wise particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the number of schools is adequate in view of the number of students;

(c) the details of the amount allocated to each State under the Education for All programme till September, 2002;

(d) the number of new schools to be opened in each State with the said amount;

(e) whether it is a fact that despite provision of funds by the Union Government for elementary education, States are often unable to spend it;

(f) the reasons therefor;

(g) whether there is a proposal for 75 per cent hike in fund allocation during Tenth Plan to facilitate Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) by 2010; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Number of schools providing primary education in the country, State-wise, including Rajasthan is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d) In order to fulfil the requirement of universalisation of elementary education, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is being implemented across the country. As part of the SSA framework, District Primary Education Project (DPEP) is being implemented in 271 districts, including 19 in Rajasthan. The details of amount approved under these programmes till September, 2002 and the number of new schools approved in each State is given in the Statement. In addition to these

programmes, funds have also been released to Rajasthan under the following programmes:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount Released (Rs. in Lakhs) (As on November, 2002)
1.	Lok Jumbish Project	27805.00
2.	Shiksha Karmi	16208.00
3.	Janshala (GOL-UN) Project	628.38

(e) and (f) Keeping in view the need for speedy and effective utilization, the funds are being released directly to State Implementation Societies. States/UTs are being pursued to utilize the funds within the stipulated period and the expenditure is being monitored periodically.

(g) and (h) During the Tenth Plan, Rs. 28,750 crores have been approved by the Planning Commission for Elementary Education.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State and UT	Number of primary schools as on Sep., 2000	Amount released under		Number of schools approved as on 20.11.2002	
			SSA (as on Nov., 2002)	DPEP (as on Sept., 02	Primary	Upper primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55901	4072.97	536.68	6579	854
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1303	1727.46	-	144	170
3.	Assam	33236	3669.03	234.81	0	0*
4.	Bihar	53351	3282.28	220.36	3844	647
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	485.53	214.35	198	771
6.	Goa	1046	0	-	0	0#
7.	Gujarat	15602	13309.19	112.64	1460	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	10508	2539.56	97.30	0	862
9.	Haryana	11013	3100.89	201.64	83	235
10.	Jharkhand	-	711.06	48.00	2064	0
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	10860	2141.44	-	314	44
12.	Kerala	6758	1194.22	154.36	0	0
13.	Karnataka	22314	5303.56	401.40	1525	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	87049	3072.46	793.34	0	4108
15.	Manipur	2572	137.09	-	0	0#

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Meghalaya	4685	925.63	-	667	863
17.	Mizoram	1224	547.37	-	0	0
18.	Maharashtra	42167	4818.41	323.61	1052	0
19.	Nagaland	1491	597.55	-	0	0
20.	Orissa	42104	3422.64	168.88	3050	200
21.	Punjab	13076	10668.33	-	473	0
22.	Rajasthan	34948	3908.75	213.50	707	0
23.	Sikkim	501	114.05	-	11	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	31142	10187.36	204.35	1395	1040
25.	Tripura	2081	1587.49	-	55	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97886	13005.83	988.99	6351	450
27.	Uttaranchal	-	2242.01	33.11	629	122
28.	West Bengal	52385	12618.39	200.65	1000	0
29.	A&N Islands	207	12.68	-	0	0#
30.	Chandigarh	46	0.00	-	0	0#
31.	D&N Haveli	138	8.00	-	0	0#
32.	Daman & Diu	53	12.00	-	0	0#
33.	Delhi	2735	42.50	-	0	0#
34.	Lakshadweep	19	6.98	-	1	0
35.	Pondicherry	337	48.37	-	0	0#

#Annual Plans not received.
*Annual Plans are being appraised.

[English]

Release of Rice Under Special Project for Food Security

2328. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala, under a special project for Food Security, submitted a project to the Union Government for the release of 1,21,752 MTs of rice to the State for free distribution to the victims of natural calamities;

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

(c) whether such requests have been received from some other States also;

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

(e) the response of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes Sir. The Government of Kerala has submitted a special project for the release of 1,21,752 MTs of foodgrains for free distributions to the labourers.

(b) The foodgrains allocated under the Special Component of the Sampooran Grameen Rozgar Yojana or under the normal Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana are meant for utilisation towards part payment of wages to the labourers engaged in works undertaken under the schemes and not for free distribution. Since the project submitted by the State Government was not as per the provisions laid down in the SGRY Guidelines, the same was not accepted.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Disinvestment in Coal Sector

2329. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total disinvestment done in the coal industry during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether such disinvestment has shown any improvement in the coal production over the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that disinvestment has affected workers very badly; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of coal labourers before going in for disinvestment ?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) No disinvestment in PSUs of coal sector has been done during the last three years.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Examination for Central Police Organisation

2330. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government have taken a decision to hand over the task of conducting the qualifying examinations for four Central Police Organisations to the Union Public Service Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that examination for the entry grade in gazetted rank of Assistance Commandant in the Central Police Organisations used to be conducted in rotation by the Para military forces under the overall supervision of the Special Selection Board constituted by his Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Four Central Para Military Forces have been conducting recruitment of Assistant Commandants by rotation. Government have decided to entrust recruitment of Assistant Commandants in BSF, CRPF, ITBP and SSB to the Union Public Service Commission starting from the year 2003-04.

[Translation]

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

2331. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated/released funds for 2002-2003 under the PMGSY;

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

(c) whether the funds disbursed under the scheme for 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 have been utilized by the States so far;

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

(e) whether any norms have been fixed for the development of rural roads, commensurate with the expenditure made thereon;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government have received complaints regarding the irregularities in execution of the PMGSY;

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

(i) the action taken thereon so far;

(j) whether the norms for construction of roads under the scheme are not followed by the constructing authorities; and

(k) if so, the action taken by the Government against the agencies monitoring the work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) Project proposals for Rs. 7553.27 crore have so far been cleared under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are in various stages of implementation in 28 States and 6 Union Territories. An expenditure/value of work done of Rs. 2459.64 crore has been reported till September, 2002, the State-wise details of which are given in the Statement. The process of release of balance funds during the current year for the proposals cleared in the year 2002-03 has been initiated.

(e) to (k) The road works constructed under the PMGSY are expected to conform to the technical specifications prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress. The execution of the work is the responsibility of the State Governments who are expected to ensure that the works conform to the prescribed specifications. Random quality checks carried out indicate that the roads constructed under the Programme are generally of good quality. Certain deficiencies noticed during these checks in respect of some road works have been communicated to the concerned State Government for necessary action.

Statement

PMGSY 2000-01 and 2001-02

Sl.No.	States	2000-01			2001-02		
		Value of proposals cleared	Amount released	Expenditure upto Sept. 02	Value of proposals cleared	Amount released	Expenditure upto Sept. 02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	244.62	195.00	254.87	415.35	224.65	44.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	40.95	40.95	80.00	45.00	30.73
3.	Assam	75.00	75.00	59.53	154.92	80.00	27.81
4.	Bihar	149.89	149.90	12.00	302.98	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	91.99	92.41	53.28	184.45	98.62	59.99
6.	Goa	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.16	5.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	56.76	59.81	43.66	106.15	60.00	47.78
8.	Haryana	20.57	25.18	20.12	65.00	30.00	1.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	60.00	58.81	132.36	72.09	15.67
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.09	20.00	9.00	60.33	0.00	2.00
11.	Jharkhand	105.92	110.05	96.00	230.26	120.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	102.94	100.57	88.12	203.35	108.37	0.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	16.98	19.71	13.58	47.65	27.65	8.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207.13	217.64	97.41	513.68	248.00	74.97
15.	Maharashtra	130.21	130.21	124.92	263.90	134.50	0.15
16.	Manipur	40.00	40.00	31.33	80.71	40.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	34.95	34.95	34.95	80.72	45.72	3.00
18.	Mizoram	23.12	19.93	18.46	46.53	26.53	20.95
19.	Nagaland	19.75	19.75	18.47	45.53	25.53	14.11
20.	Orissa	170.88	179.70	97.73	350.00	175.00	43.38
21.	Punjab	27.93	24.66	21.15	74.29	55.00	23.66
22.	Rajasthan	140.09	140.09	91.04	263.05	150.00	105.96
23.	Sikkim	13.16	13.16	13.16	37.81	20.00	13.70
24.	Tamil Nadu	152.01	99.25	120.45	115.81	88.57	7.94
25.	Tripura	24.75	24.75	23.76	51.85	26.85	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	324.22	321.11	285.58	638.83	348.11	63.41
27.	Uttaranchal	58.99	60.63	30.00	140.41	70.00	1.00
28.	West Bengal	138.58	135.00	80.71	281.07	149.65	0.00
	Total (States)	2496.49	2414.41	1845.04	4977.15	2474.84	611.43
	Union Territories						
29.	A&N Islands	10.01	10.59	0.26	22.38	0.00	0.00
30.	D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.95	5.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	5.00	5.00	0.35	10.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	–
33.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.89	4.89	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	5.00	5.00	2.56	7.40	0.00	0.00
	Total (UTs)	25.01	20.59	3.17	54.62	14.89	0.00
	Grand Total	2521.50	2435.00	1848.21	5031.77	2489.73	611.43

[English]

Compilation of Atlas of India

2332. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Science and Technology is funding a project to compile an Atlas of India from the 1800 to 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the project is going to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) The Department of Science and Technology is not funding any project to compile an Atlas of India from 1800 to 2000.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Enrolment of Children and Drop-outs

2333. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

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

(a) the number of children enrolled in schools between the age group of six and fourteen alongwith the number of drop outs;

(b) whether the Government have the statistics of percentage of children actually attending the schools through out the year in this age group;

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

(d) whether the Government are aware that the practice of schools refusing admission to dropouts and over aged children is against the Government's obligation to provide compulsory education to all children in the age group of 8 to 14 years;

(e) if so, whether estimated more than 12 lakh children falling in the age group of 8 to 14 years in the capital have either discontinued studies or have never gone to school;

(f) if so, whether Government have conducted any study in this regard;

(g) if so, whether any instruction in this regard issued to the Principals of all school including Kendriya Vidyalayas; and

(h) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) As per the Selected Educational Statistics brought out by Ministry of Human Resource Development, 15.7 crore children are enrolled in the 6-14 age group, with the drop out rate being 53.7% for Class I-VIII. As per survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (52nd Round) Gross Attendance Ratio was 85 for Class I-V and 65 for Class VI-VIII. State-wise details is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) to (h) As per Government Policy, all children in the age group 6-14 irrespective of the fact whether they are over-aged or dropout are to be enrolled in schools. Details on the status in Delhi is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Gross Attendance Ratio by Broad Class Group in General Education

State/UTs	Broad Class Group	
	I-V	VI-VIII
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	86	56
Arunachal Pradesh	90	65
Assam	91	73
Bihar	54	51
Goa	118	99
Gujarat	95	67
Haryana	106	86
Himachal Pradesh	118	97
Jammu & Kashmir	88	81
Karnataka	87	61
Kerala	109	97

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	84	62
Maharashtra	106	80
Manipur	91	93
Meghalaya	111	86
Mizoram	102	108
Nagaland	105	107
Orissa	75	59
Punjab	100	86
Rajasthan	74	56
Sikkim	118	75
Tamil Nadu	98	80
Tripura	110	82
Uttar Pradesh	80	54
West Bengal	94	63
Andaman & N. Islands	108	116
Chandigarh	142	57
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	98	61
Daman & Diu	138	69
Delhi	107	93
Lakshadweep	138	96
Pondicherry	86	107
All-India	85	65

(Source : National Sample Survey, 52nd Round)

Pending Cases for Employment on Compassionate Grounds with BCCL

2334. SHRI BASU BEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the answer given to the USQ No. 4292 dated 21.8.2001 and state:

(a) the number of death cases for employment to the dependents of deceased employees prior to 1996 pending as on October 01, 2002 in Bharat Coking Coal Limited alongwith year-wise break-up;

(b) the number of such cases with death before 1996 given employment during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any special significance of the year 1996 in BCCL under NCWA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARTI): (a) As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), 45 cases (prior to 1996) could not be considered for employment.

(b) No case of deaths prior to 1996 has been cleared during the last three years.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Non-availability of NCERT Text Books

2335. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "many schools are yet to get NCERT books" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated 19.07.2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the NCERT has failed to provide new text books till now to the students;

(e) whether the various State Governments have written to the Union Government to make special provisions to make available NCERT new text books for class XI to avoid further loss of time; and

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

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

(b) to (d) The news item has reported that the school children in the capital are unable to procure class XI textbooks despite their release by NCERT, barring English and Psychology. It has further reported that the demand for the books is more than the supply at the retail book stores.

As per information made available by NCERT, it was required to print a total of 22 new text books for class XI for this session excluding the text books in History and Hindi, the release of which was stayed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court. Out of these 22 new textbooks, NCERT had printed and released 14 text books in July 2002 till the date of the aforesaid news item. The NCERT has since brought out the text books in all school subjects for all classes, including the textbooks in Social Sciences, Hindi and History.

(e) and (f) Government has not received any such information from any State, except from the State of Mizoram.

Anganwadi Workers

2336. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the prescribed educational qualification for the appointment of an anganwadi worker in urban area is High School;

(b) if so, whether such a qualification is not prescribed in the rural areas;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action being taken by the Government to uniformally apply the educational qualification in the urban and rural areas;

(e) whether a national committee under the Department of Women and Child Development has been constituted by the Central Government to review the terms and conditions of and the work being done by the Anganwadi workers and helpers and to identify such Ministries/Departments/States which agree to give additional wages to them under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (ICDS);

(f) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) No minimum educational qualification has been prescribed for employment as Anganwadi Worker under the ICDS Scheme.

(e) to (h) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the National Committee set up in August 1998 to review benefits/facilities provided to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers under ICDS Scheme, include enhancement of honorarium of Anganwadi Workers and Helpers; maternity leave benefits at par with women employees of organised sectors; community contribution for raising their remuneration; scheme of Awards to dedicated Anganwadi Workers and Helpers; setting up of Anganwadi Workers Welfare Fund and provision for contributory Group Insurance by the State Governments.

Many State Governments viz. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Goa, Punjab, Tripura and Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh, A&N Island, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi are providing additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 and from Rs. 40 to Rs. 400 per month, respectively. Performance-linked additional honorarium at the rate of Rs, 50/- per month has been provided under nutrition component of PMGY. Anganwadi Workers and Helpers have been allowed paid absence of 135 days on maternity. Scheme of Awards to dedicated Anganwadi Workers has been introduced.

[English]

Television Sets to Schools

2337. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of schools in Madhya Pradesh and U.P. have been provided with television sets with the Central assistance;

(b) if so, the total number of schools covered under the scheme and the amount earmarked for this scheme particularly for the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether there have been complaints that in a large number of schools TV sets are not working due to faulty antennas provided by the dealer, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been sanctioned an amount of Rs. 97,50,000 for purchase of 1000 CTVs for 1000 schools during 1999-2000. The validity for utilization of the grant has subsequently been extended upto 31.12.2002. However, no financial assistance has been provided to Government of Uttar Pradesh in the recent past. An amount of Rs. 5.31 crores was sanctioned to Government of Uttar Pradesh upto 1991-92 for purchase of CTVs. No further grant has been released to Government of Uttar Pradesh because the Government could not utilize the amount fully.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that under the Educational Technology scheme, it is proposed to cover 1010 schools during the current year. One colour Television is to be provided for each school. An amount of Rs. 77,02,300 as Central Government share has been made in the State budget for making the purchase.

(c) Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that 2004 television sets were provided in 1989-90. In 1997-98, 365 television sets have been provided. Thus, television sets have been provided to 2369 schools, out of which 1043, television sets are in working condition.

(d) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to provide details of steps taken by them in the matter.

Water Treatment Plants for Safe Drinking Water

2338. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated several hundred crores of rupees for setting up water treatment plants in the States;

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

(c) the details of the States that have not set up such plants so far;

(d) the details of the States that have not provided clean and potable drinking water to the rural inhabitants and they are still getting water with brackishness, fluorides, excess iron etc.; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against such States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Between 1992-98, the Government of India has sanctioned about Rs. 1345 crores to different States for providing safe drinking water free from fluoride, salinity, iron, arsenic etc. in the quality affected habitations under Sub-Mission Programme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The details of projects sanctioned with approved cost are given in the statement I enclosed. Sub-Mission Programme envisaged provision of safe drinking water to quality affected habitations by installing defluoridation plants, desalination plants, iron removal plants etc., and through piped water supply schemes from alternate sources. The details regarding installation of desalination plants, defluoridation plants and iron removal plants by the State Governments are given in the statement-II, III and IV respectively.

(d) and (e) Rural Water Supply is a State subject. State Governments implement schemes/projects on rural drinking water supply from their own resources. The Government of India supplements their efforts to overcome the water crisis by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). With effect from 01.04.1998, powers have been delegated to State Governments to plan, approve and implement projects under ARWSP. Up to 15% of ARWSP funds are to be earmarked by the State Governments for sanction of projects under Sub-Mission Programme for providing safe drinking water free from brackishness, fluorides, excess iron etc. State Governments have been repeatedly requested to sanction such projects to provide safe drinking water to the rural inhabitants.

Statement-I

State-Wise Abstract of Sub-Mission Projects Approved by the SSRC, RGNDWM, Ministry of Rural Development, As on 28.11.2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	GOI's Commitment	Funds released by GOI	GOI's share due
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	57101.66	42807.52	41218.29	1589.24
2.	Assam	1	2.18	1.63	1.63	0.00
3.	Gujarat	6	6177.45	4633.09	4258.79	374.31
4.	Haryana	2	1459.34	1096.00	1021.97	74.03
5.	Karnataka	7	3195.37	2396.52	926.76	1469.76
6.	Kerala	3	1959.00	1469.25	956.98	512.27
7.	Madhya Pradesh	5	7091.10	5318.31	2984.80	2333.51
8.	Meghalaya	6	783.04	587.29	517.68	69.61
9.	Mizoram	2	344.80	258.60	229.30	29.30
10.	Orissa	7	1697.21	1272.90	850.45	422.45
11.	Punjab	2	2846.00	2134.50	2053.75	80.75
12.	Rajasthan	7	14768.84	11181.36	5754.35	5427.01
13.	Sikkim	1	154.31	115.73	77.15	38.58
14.	Tamil Nadu	5	6277.42	4625.99	4066.26	559.73
15.	Tripura	1	152.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3728.26	2796.68	2709.04	87.64
17.	West Bengal	4	26836.89	20127.67	19980.76	146.91
	Total	119	134574.87	100937.04	87721.95	13215.10

Statement-II

Desalination Plants Approved/Installed

State	No. of Plants		
	Approved	Installed	Working
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	14	14	10
Gujarat	12	11	1

1	2	3	4
Haryana	2	2	2
Maharashtra	2	2	2
Rajasthan	122	85	30
Tamil Nadu	22	20	20
West Bengal	3	3	0
Lakshadweep	10	10	10
Pondicherry	7	3	2
Total	194	150	77

Statement-III

Defluoridation Plants Approved/installed

State	No. of Plants Approved		No. of Plants Installed		No. of Plants Working	
	F&D	HPA	F&D	HPA	F&D	HPA
Andhra Pradesh	30	269	29	264	10	–
Haryana	5	–	5	–	3	–
Gujarat	353	–	201	–	161	–
Karnataka	10	9	2	9	2	7
Madhya Pradesh	2	28	2	23	2	15
Maharashtra	2	2	2	2	2	2
Punjab	2	–	2	–	2	–
Rajasthan	40	64	40	28	13	10
Tamil Nadu	4	11	–	11	–	0
Uttar Pradesh	–	12	–	12	–	4
Kerala	–	2	–	–	–	–
Total	448	397	283	349	195	38

F&D: Fill & Draw
HPA: Hand Pump Attachment.

Statement-IV

Iron Removal Plants Approved/Installed

State	No. of Plants		
	Approved	Installed	Working
Assam	3772*	3772*	2500
Arunachal Pradesh	67	67	40
Bihar	2500	395	200
Kerala	30	30	30
Madhya Pradesh	3479*	3116*	476
Maharashtra	74	50	35
Manipur	255	248	150
Meghalaya	235**	223**	170
Mizoram	156	156	120
Nagaland	174	174	N.A.
Orissa	3780	768	450
Tamil Nadu	25	6	0
Tripura	500	165	45
Uttar Pradesh	319*	319*	250
West Bengal	1000	22	15
Pondicherry	20	13***	13
Total	16386	9524	4494

*Including 1875, 2467 and 43 plants setup in Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh respectively in other schemes.
**Out of 35 plants sanctioned of NEERI design 23 plants have been installed.
***13 plants are pipe water supply based Richardson and Cruddas design.

Operation Black Board Scheme

2339. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI:
DR. N. VENKATASWAMY:

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

(a) the number of teachers appointed under the Operation Black Board Scheme, State-wise particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the amount sanctioned and released during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for not disbursing salary to the teachers appointed under this scheme in the States;

(d) whether the Government would ensure continuation of services of teachers already appointed;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the scheme has achieved its objectives in improving the infrastructure of schools in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Under the Expanded Scheme of Operation Blackboard (OB) posts of third teacher in primary schools where enrolment exceeded 100 and additional teachers in upper primary schools were sanctioned to States/UTs on the basis of proposals received from them. Against the sanctioned posts, the number of teachers appointed by the States/UTs, including Gujarat, and also funds released under the scheme during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) All new posts created under the scheme of Operation Blackboard were covered for salary payments till the end of Five Year Plan period in which the appointments were made. At the end of the Five Year Plan period, liability with regard to teachers-salary is borne by the State Governments. The scheme of Operation Blackboard has since been subsumed in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the 10th Plan.

(f) and (g) As per the evaluation of the scheme conducted by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), the average availability of classrooms per primary school has increased from 2.3 classrooms in 1993 to 3.3 classrooms in 1999. The number of primary schools with two or more number of teachers has increased to 84.9% schools in 1999 as compared to 71.54% in 1986.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Teacher posts sanctioned/appointed under Expanded OB Scheme				Amount sanctioned and released		
		Third Teacher		Additional Teachers		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
		Sanctioned	Appointed	Sanctioned	Appointed	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20849	20849	5380	5074	1800.00	7751.60	5568.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	225	225	0	0	11.50	115.64	104.34
3.	Assam	1723	0	6730	2851	1141.03	2305.79	1523.25
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	2	1	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	199	199	1204	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	838	838	347	347	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1200	1200	2668	2426	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	3855	3772	18916	18382	8850.65	12782.65	13113.97
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh*	22163	22163	6445	6445	5856.16	9048.93	6561.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	–	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	4200	4200	10969	7064	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	200	200	733	733	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	171	171	106	106	125.00	131.56	105.85
19.	Nagaland	95	0	161	0	29.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	5258	5258	10023	7827	1263.30	0.00	1060.92
21.	Punjab	0	0	2687	1353	830.54	1794.11	1525.00
22.	Rajasthan	1692	1692	2903	1903	1612.75	1584.80	2116.36
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	4613	1610	0	0	1751.59	209.40	2959.50
25.	Tripura	210	210	435	435	248.85	248.85	300.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh**	11800	11800	5310	5107	6372.00	6256.43	8902.82
27.	Uttaranchal	–	–	–	–	0.00	0.00	2566.34
28.	West Bengal	3750	2992	2353	0	957.00	1430.23	3310.51
29.	A&N Islands	2	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0	0	196	196	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	44	44	8.79	36.22	38.17
	Total	83045	77380	77610	60293	30858.16	43696.21	49757.50

*Out of 22163, 4974 posts of third teachers are in Chhattisgarh.
*Out of 6445, 1770 posts of additional teachers are in Chhattisgarh.
**Out of 11800, 2640 posts of third teachers are in Uttaranchal.
**Out of 5310, 882 posts of additional teachers are in Uttaranchal.

Under utilisation of Funds Under Safety Related Activities

2340. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not giving due attention and importance to coal mining and safety;

(b) whether there had been less plan outlay of coal during 2001-02 than 2000-01;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been under utilization of funds to the extent of 45% in safety in coal mines related activities as pointed out by the Standing Committee on Energy in its Report No. 17 of 2001 in Para 2.186;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Committee has also pointed out the need to strengthen the DGMS and to update the mining maps and for safety audit;

(g) if so, the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee to bring in desired safety measures in coal mines;

(h) whether the said Committee has dwelt at length the matters concerning coal and to bring improvement therein;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

(j) the action taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARTI): (a) Coal mining and safety are being given due attention and importance.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Main reason for less outlay in 2001-02 is due to cancellation of Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project (CSRP) loan.

(d) Utilisation of total safety budget (both capital and revenue) has been over 82% both in 1999-00 and 2000-01 in CIL. However, utilisation of capital budget has been 47.6% in 1999-00 and 57.9% in 2000-01.

(e) The utilisation of the safety budget under the head 'capital' is sometimes delayed as many safety items have to be procured from abroad through global tender as such items are not manufactured indigenously. Moreover, many safety items have to have DGMS approval and conform to BIS specifications. Sometimes DGMS grants provisional approval for certain safety items for some period. Such procurement action through global tender is time taking and sometimes the DGMS approval lapses and the procurement action gets delayed. As such utilization of the capital budget for safety & rescue suffers from the above constraints.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. As recommended by the Committee, mining maps are being updated in the mines of CIL and its subsidiaries as per the statute. Safety audit is also being conducted by CIL and its subsidiaries. It has been decided to conduct safety audits at least once in two years in all subsidiary companies of CIL. Regarding strengthening of DGMS as recommended by the Committee, it was informed to the committee that it may not be possible for Ministry of Coal & Mines to provide financial assistance to DGMS or to spare/off-load officers from Internal Safety Organisation of CIL for placement under DGMS. A proposal for strengthening DGMS has been sent by DGMS to Ministry of Labour and it is under consideration. Proposal for external audit is already in pipeline by making amendments in statute.

(h) to (j) The Standing Committee expressed concern that the steep decline in Central plan outlay on account of cancellation of CSRP loan would result in time over-run for 4 CIL projects meant for capacity building. The Committee was not convinced that resource gap for the 15 projects involving replacement of equipment under CSRP loan could be bridged through internal resources of CIL. The committee desired that the Government should review the cancellation of CSRP loan so that the projects, which were to be financed through this loan, could be completed in stipulated time.

Out of 24 projects of CIL covered under CSRP loan, 9 were for capacity addition and 15 were for replacement of equipment. Out of the 9 projects for capacity building, 5 have been completed and the status of the remaining 4 are as follows :

Parej East OCP: All equipment under CSRP loan provided. The project has since been completed. Delay was mainly due to R&R problem.

Dudhichua OCP: All activities were pending due to approval of RCE. The RCE has been approved and the project will be completed as scheduled in the RCE.

Lakhanpur OCP: Completed.

Bharatpur OCP: Completed.

The replacement of equipment in the 15 projects will also be completed in phased manner from the internal resources of CIL.

Disinvestment of PSUs

2341. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disinvestment delay has proved bad for market and Government's image;

(b) if so, whether the Indian industry are not happy about the recent flip-flop on disinvestment and have raised objections in this regard;

(c) whether according to them, the disinvestment fiasco would adversely affect the market sentiments and the overall economic sentiments and performance of these industries;

(d) if so, whether both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have been urged to take immediate final decision for continuance of disinvestment policy; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Government is likely to take final decision on these issues ?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) Disinvestment being an important component of economic reforms, any perceived setback in it does have an immediate adverse impact on market sentiments and typically market capitalization of PSUs have taken a down turn in such situations.

(b) and (c) Apprehensions have indeed been expressed by experts of the negative sentiments of any delay that might take place in the reform process in general and disinvestment in particular.

(d) and (e) There has been no discontinuance of disinvestment policy. The disinvestment programme is being implemented and Government is prompt in addressing all issues that need resolution for the success of this programme.

Protection of National Highways in North Eastern States

2342. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the members of the United Committee of Manipur to deploy the National Highway Protection Force on the National Highway linking Manipur with the rest of the country due to activities of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland who have unleased a reign of terror on the National Highways;

(b) if so, the time by which the Government propose to deploy National Highway Protection Force on National Highway in North Eastern Region particularly in N.H. Nos. 39 and 53;

(c) whether the ethnic conflicts have intensified with the extension of ceasefire by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Manipur had earlier submitted a proposal for implementing a National Highway Patrolling Scheme. The State Government was advised to implement the scheme and claim reimbursement of the expenditure as per approved guidelines of the scheme for Reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure.

(c) and (d) There are no reports about intensification of ethnic conflicts. However, steps taken by the Central Government in this regard *inter alia* includes, coordinated action by Army, Paramilitary forces and the State Police Forces for counter-militancy operations reimbursement of security related expenditure to the State Governments and modernization/upgradation of State Police Forces. Regular review of the situation both at the level of State and Central Government is also being made.

[Translation]

Sick Units of ECL

2343. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several units of Eastern Coal Fields Ltd. have been declared sick;

(b) if so, the details of such units;

(c) the losses suffered by these units till March, 2002 unit-wise;

(d) whether the Government have consulted Department of Disinvestment for private sector investments in these units;

(e) if so, whether a decision regarding disinvestment of these units has been taken; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARTI): (a) and (b) Most of the mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) have been incurring losses. The accumulated losses of ECL having exceeded its net worth as on 31.3.1999, the company was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in terms of the provisions of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985. BIFR declared ECL as a sick company in February, 2001.

(c) ECL has incurred a loss of Rs. 4124.14 crore till March, 2002.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of the answer given to part (d) above.

[English]

Digitalization of Cadastral Maps in Gujarat

2344. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has requested the Union Government for more pilot projects for digitalization of cadastral survey; and

(b) if so, whether the request has been considered and approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) At present, 2 pilot projects for digitisation of cadastral survey maps are under implementation in Gujarat. No additional proposal in respect of Gujarat State is pending in this Ministry. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Rural Development has set up a Committee to examine the results of the completed Pilot Projects and the question of additional projects will be considered after examining the Report of the Committee.

Women and Child Development Projects

2345. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Women and Child Development Projects being implemented in the North Eastern States;

(b) the details of financial allocation for those projects during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the present status of those projects;

(d) whether the funds provided for such projects to State Governments and various voluntary organisations are properly utilised; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The names of women and child development schemes being implemented in North-Eastern States, expenditure incurred and status of the projects are provided in the statement enclosed. The details of the schemes are available in the Annual Report of the Department for the year 2001-02, copy of which is in the library of Lok Sabha.

(d) and (e) Various monitoring and evaluation mechanism have been put in place to ensure that the funds allocated under different programmes are utilized properly. Action has been taken against defaulting organizations whenever any case of misutilization of funds has been established.

Statement

(Amount released Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Cumulative Status (for the last 3 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6
ICDS-General					*No. of Operational ICDS Blocks*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	817.00	681.00	1895.39	49
2.	Assam	2211.00	5070.97	6188.61	151

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Manipur	840.48	1254.75	901.07	34
4.	Meghalaya	535.00	664.97	1060.15	32
5.	Mizoram	535.66	868.85	572.95	21
6.	Nagaland	1245.00	1941.60	1907.00	52
7.	Sikkim	129.75	156.01	192.35	5
8.	Tripura	646.06	630.98	1481.36	36
Udisha-ICDS-Training Programme					*No. of AWWs Trained*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.00	-	75.00	1558
2.	Assam	75.00	125.00	55.00	5200
3.	Manipur	20.00	33.00	60.00	-
4.	Meghalaya	5.00	40.00	45.00	1255
5.	Mizoram	5.00	20.00	45.00	550
6.	Nagaland	15.00	50.00	50.00	993
7.	Sikkim	5.00	-	-	234
8.	Tripura	20.00	5.00	40.00	1476
Balika Samriddhi Yojana					*No. of Beneficiaries*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.21	2.50	-	36538
2.	Assam	143.66	105.00	-	46220
3.	Manipur	7.65	10.75	5.50	4360
4.	Meghalaya	11.90	-	-	5257
5.	Mizoram	2.05	5.00	2.50	3744
6.	Nagaland	3.54	1.25	-	1102
7.	Sikkim	2.17	1.25	-	731
8.	Tripura	11.60	8.50	4.25	11640
Swyamsidha (Started 2000-01)					*No. of Block Projects Sanctioned*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3.16	2.05	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	–	7.68	–	17
3.	Manipur	–	2.41	7.00	1
4.	Meghalaya	–	2.91	15.60	3
5.	Mizoram	–	2.41	–	N.A.
6.	Nagaland	–	3.16	14.00	4
7.	Sikkim	–	2.41	7.00	1
8.	Tripura	–	2.41	7.00	N.A.
Awareness Generation Projects					*No. of Camps Held*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.70	3.91	7.90	265
2.	Assam	6.53	11.87	19.55	418
3.	Manipur	4.72	2.33	–	113
4.	Meghalaya	1.31	3.34	15.07	178
5.	Mizoram	3.50	3.84	11.97	176
6.	Nagaland	3.39	4.06	15.11	206
7.	Sikkim	0.70	3.85	12.53	158
8.	Tripura	2.96	3.07	9.74	151
Condensed Courses of Education & Vocational Training					*No. of Women Beneficiaries*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.26	4.97	8.11	300
2.	Assam	–	26.48	10.44	1850
3.	Manipur	–	10.79	–	375
4.	Meghalaya	1.4	4.05	5.60	350
5.	Mizoram	–	4.71	7.18	600
6.	Nagaland	4.2	14.4	–	700
7.	Sikkim	0.44	1.37	1.47	100
8.	Tripura	1.44	6.14	3.89	375
Socio-Economic Programme					*Mahila Shakti Mela Organised*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	2.00	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	–	–	5.50	-do-
3.	Manipur	–	–	2.00	-do-
4.	Meghalaya	–	–	2.50	-do-
5.	Mizoram	–	–	4.00	-do-
6.	Nagaland	–	–	3.00	-do-
7.	Sikkim	–	–	1.50	-do-
8.	Tripura	–	–	4.57	-do-
Stort Stay Homes					*No. of Homes Sanctioned*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.02	6.07	4.91	5
2.	Assam	12.06	24.58	30.05	25
3.	Manipur	7.57	9.82	–	12
4.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–
5.	Mizoram	–	–	–	–
6.	Nagaland	–	4.69	2.54	4
7.	Sikkim	–	2.34	1.84	2
8.	Tripura	9.12	6.75	13.33	12
Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme (STEP)					*No. of Women Beneficiaries*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–
2.	Assam	–	–	153.80	10000
3.	Manipur	51.53	24.64	26.91	2000
4.	Meghalaya	–	–	9.03	500
5.	Mizoram	–	–	–	–
6.	Nagaland	28.28	32.95	35.44	3350
7.	Sikkim	–	–	39.43	1000
8.	Tripura	–	94.58	17.55	840
Women's Economic Programme					*No. of Women Beneficiaries*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	6.41	0.45	150

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	6.47	48.94	20.58	2055
3.	Manipur	16.30	33.52	6.16	2695
4.	Meghalaya	–	7.36	–	300
5.	Mizoram	–	21.90	–	625
6.	Nagaland	3.02	4.00	11.17	490
7.	Sikkim	–	–	–	–
8.	Tripura	–	30.82	0.57	425
Working Women's Hostels					*No. of Hostels Sanctioned*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	6.05	11.71	10
2.	Assam	4.99	18.13	12.72	14
3.	Manipur	17.54	6.50	21.62	14
4.	Meghalaya	–	–	–	3
5.	Mizoram	–	–	–	3
6.	Nagaland	13.26	10.56	44.64	14
7.	Sikkim	–	–	–	2
8.	Tripura	–	–	–	1
Creche Schemes					*No. of Beneficiaries*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.83	13.24	25.15	2450
2.	Assam	252.43	25.50	30.24	5675
3.	Manipur	32.71	4.99	5.63	1475
4.	Meghalaya	2.50	3.46	36.33	3650
5.	Mizoram	25.60	25.00	30.84	4225
6.	Nagaland	4.43	22.60	6.74	7875
7.	Sikkim	16.93	23.00	26.8	3125
8.	Tripura	46.09	56.91	12.2	7575

Pending Proposals for Allotment of Land in Delhi

2346. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several proposals are pending in the Land and Development Office for the allotment of land in Delhi, especially Minto Road area for various social institutions/ public schools;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals as on date and the date since when these proposals are pending;

(c) the updated position of these proposals; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Literacy Programme

2347. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed under the National Literacy Programme during the 9th Five Year Plan for Rajasthan, especially Barmer and Jaisalmer districts;

(b) the targets achieved and expenditure incurred under this programme in Rajasthan during this plan period, district-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the percentage of success of this programme in these districts and the number of persons still illiterate in these districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The National Literacy Mission (NLM) seeks to achieve a sustainable threshold level of 75% literacy by the year 2005, by imparting functional literacy to non-literates in the 15-35 age-group throughout the country, including Rajasthan.

(b) and (c) District wise and year wise expenditure incurred during the 9th Five Year Plan period is placed at statement I.

District wise details of achievement in literacy, decadal growth in literacy and the number of illiterate persons in age—group 7 and above, as per Census 2001 are placed at statement-II.

Statement-I

District-wise and Year-wise Expenditure Incurred During the 9th Five Year Plan Period (1997-98 to 2001-2002)

(Amount in lakh)

S. No.	Name of the District	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ganganagar	53.56	6.37	17.76	8.23	4.52
2.	Hanumangarh	38.26	8.82	12.64	8.77	9.64
3.	Bikaner	47.96	12.37	44.70	28.60	26.72
4.	Churu	71.60	43.60	21.40	31.09	12.62
5.	Jhunjhunu	9.05	40.47	22.73	2.95	1.66
6.	Alwar	13.00	30.47	37.46	15.97	4.70
7.	Bharatpur	47.77	12.99	5.63	22.45	33.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Dholpur	27.35	16.73	5.44	4.95	4.87
9.	Karauli	0.00	0.00	33.89	16.18	0.00
10.	Sawai—Madhopur	68.43	39.78	17.69	12.82	0.35
11.	Dausa	58.38	13.06	35.57	23.76	0.12
12.	Jaipur	150.65	19.50	18.21	35.62	21.76
13.	Sikar	39.51	45.63	2.93	11.01	61.11
14.	Nagaur	110.00	157.00	12.00	60.00	7.00
15.	Jodhpur	17.28	29.78	31.18	14.46	22.83
16.	Jaisalmer	39.54	42.73	7.73	28.60	19.64
17.	Barmer	46.48	76.26	27.05	61.79	156.17
18.	Jalore	109.63	92.89	19.00	105.00	13.00
19.	Sirohi	20.87	12.99	8.03	20.58	7.45
20.	Pali	44.96	14.00	0.00	36.28	42.22
21.	Ajmer	54.70	64.62	102.19	29.78	202.98
22.	Tonk	30.57	9.62	4.84	31.69	35.42
23.	Bundi	15.87	41.90	11.39	17.66	17.67
24.	Bhilwara	10.59	40.53	4.87	4.16	11.69
25.	Rajsmand	15.05	3.85	4.51	7.36	5.79
26.	Udaipur	29.68	14.34	87.00	8.34	0.00
27.	Dungarpur	12.24	14.22	31.58	49.58	2.28
28.	Banswara	75.62	40.49	12.66	124.17	7.83
29.	Chittorgarh	101.80	48.41	23.53	60.12	0.00
30.	Kota	58.92	17.62	12.45	34.06	15.42
31.	Baran	21.94	15.07	11.16	20.41	33.83
32.	Jhalawar	36.97	67.59	16.70	35.80	16.45

Note: Figures are based on the information furnished by the Department of Literacy and Continuing Education, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the District	Literacy rate as per 2001 Census	Decadal increase during 1991-2001	No. of illiterate persons (age-group 7 and above)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ganganagar	64.84	20.29	5,26,546
2.	Hanumangarh	65.72	27.05	4,34,480
3.	Bikaner	57.54	15.81	5,74,882
4.	Churu	66.97	32.19	5,10,732
5.	Jhunjhunu	73.61	26.01	4,18,643
6.	Alwar	62.48	19.39	9,08,811
7.	Bharatpur	64.24	21.28	6,00,371
8.	Dholpur	60.77	25.68	3,01,093
9.	Karauli	64.59	29.86	3,39,589
10.	Sawai—Madhopur	57.34	20.30	3,89,369
11.	Dausa	62.75	25.88	3,93,517
12.	Jaipur	70.63	20.25	12,79,325
13.	Sikar	71.19	28.70	5,41,877
14.	Nagaur	58.26	26.46	9,40,558
15.	Jodhpur	57.38	16.69	9,95,368
16.	Jaisalmer	51.40	21.35	1,93,127
17.	Barmer	59.65	36.67	6,18,067
18.	Jalore	46.51	22.75	6,10,753
19.	Sirohi	54.39	22.45	3,11,932
20.	Pali	54.92	18.96	6,70,983
21.	Ajmer	65.06	12.72	6,34,510
22.	Tonk	52.39	18.72	4,72,374
23.	Bundi	55.80	23.05	3,48,937

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Bhilwara	51.09	19.44	8,09,037
25.	Rajsmand	55.82	22.73	3,57,608
26.	Udaipur	59.26	24.36	8,75,610
27.	Dungarpur	48.32	17.77	4,53,204
28.	Banswara	44.22	18.22	6,62,854
29.	Chittorgarh	54.37	20.09	6,83,591
30.	Kota	74.45	19.21	3,38,102
31.	Baran	60.37	23.80	3,31,546
32.	Jhalawar	57.98	25.04	4,08,522
	Total			1,79,35,918

Note: The figures are based on the Report of Census of India, 2001.

Integrated Child Development Programme

2348. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Child Development Programme popularly known as "Anganwadi Programme" which started over a decade ago and being run under the aegis of UNDP is being affected due to official apathy;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether officials are not inspecting the centres regularly; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) There is no such programme being run under the aegis of UNDP. However, Centrally sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, launched in 1975, is being implemented through State Governments. The reports received from States do not indicate that the implementation of this Scheme has been affected due to official apathy.

Disinvestment in Steel Sector

2349. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to go for the disinvestment of some Public Sector Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) The declared policy of the Government is that it will, in generality of cases, bring down its equity to 26% or below in non-strategic Public Sector Undertakings. The Government has, in accordance with the policy and recommendations of the Disinvestment Commission, decided to disinvest 100% of its equity in Sponge Iron India Limited and the process of disinvestment is in the preliminary stages. Disinvestment through sale of minority shares in Steel Authority of India had been made in the past. The proposal of the Ministry of Steel for restructuring of Steel Authority of India envisages inter-alia divestment in the Power Plants at Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela, Captive Power Plant II at

Bhilai, Oxygen Plant 2 of Bhilai Steel Plant, Salem Steel Plant, Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur, Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Plant at Bhadrawati and the Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela.

Corruption in CSWAB And SSWABs

2350. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the corruption prevailing in the Central Social Welfare Advisory Board and the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards;

(b) if so, the number of officers against whom the complaints of corruptions have been received during the last five years;

(c) the nature of the complaints;

(d) the action taken on these complaints; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government to check the corruption in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the 34 complaints have been received during the last five years, which are generally about demanding illegal gratification and causing harassment in release of grants under various programmes. All these complaints have been looked into and appropriate disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the concerned officials.

(e) The instructions of Central Vigilance Commission and other rules and regulations in this regard are being followed.

Ill-effects of Pesticide in Kerala

2351. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Endosulfan, a pesticide distributed in Kerala has been found to be disastrous;

(b) whether Union Government has taken any action in this regard;

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

(d) whether any accountability has been fixed in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (f) As informed by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation which is the concerned administrative Deptt. they are aware of the reported unusual illness allegedly caused by the aerial spraying of Endosulfan in Kerala.

In the light of the above concern, the Registration Committee under the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation which is constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 has set up an Expert Group consisting of experts from Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH) to examine (i) the reports of National Institute of Occupational Health, Dr. Achuthan Committee, which was set up by Govt. of Kerala, the Report of Government of Kerala on aerial spraying of endosulfan in Kerala and other related reports (ii) safety assessment of endosulfan; and to recommend its continued or restricted use or otherwise. The report of the Expert Group is awaited.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has been requested to extend the necessary medical help in affected area of the Kasargod district of Kerala.

Supply of Drinking Water

2352. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural water supply programme has been launched under the sector reforms in the country;

(b) if so, the extent to which the drinking water need of the people has been met under the programme during the 9th plan, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are cooperating in the work being executed for the supply of drinking water in the States;

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

(e) the number of villages covered with the assistance and cooperation from the Union Government during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the number of villages yet to be covered under the said scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (f) Water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water to rural areas are implemented by the State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance. Sector Reforms have been launched in 67 pilot districts of the country for implementation of rural drinking water schemes.

As a result of the combined efforts of Government of India and State Governments it has been possible to cover 72,859 Not Covered and 3,52,423. Partially Covered habitations during the Ninth Five Year Plan and 22,963 Not Covered and 1,87,733 Partially Covered rural habitations during the last three years and the current year. As on 12.11.2002 out of 14,22,664 rural habitations in the country, only 15,102 Not Covered and 1,23,636 Partially Covered rural habitations remain to be covered with drinking water supply facility. A statement showing State-wise status of coverage of habitations is enclosed.

Specific schemes for drinking water supply in the villages are planned, sanctioned and implemented by the State Governments as per powers delegated to them. As such, the details of specific schemes are not maintained at the Central Government level.

Statement

Status of Coverage of Habitations Under Rural Water Supply

(As per Information Received From States/UTs till 12-11-2002)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status of Habitations				Percentage Distribution			
		NC	PC	FC	Total	NC	PC	FC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	14676	55056	69732	0.00	21.05	78.95	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	329	893	3076	4298	7.65	20.78	71.57	100.00
3.	Assam	588	18563	51518	70669	0.83	26.27	72.90	100.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	105340	105340	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	50379	50379	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6.	Goa	8	40	348	396	2.02	10.10	87.88	100.00
7.	Gujarat	72	1548	28649	30269	0.24	5.11	94.65	100.00
8.	Haryana	0	48	6697	6745	0.00	0.71	99.29	100.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	921	9613	34833	45367	2.03	21.19	76.78	100.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1709	3576	5899	11184	15.28	31.97	52.74	100.00
11.	Jharkhand	484	132	99480	100096	0.48	0.13	99.38	100.00
12.	Karnataka	3	20170	36509	56682	0.01	35.58	64.41	100.00
13.	Kerala	782	6879	2102	9763	8.01	70.46	21.53	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	109489	109489	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra	2016	24171	59743	85930	2.35	28.13	69.53	100.00
16.	Manipur	10	186	2595	2791	0.36	6.66	92.98	100.00
17.	Meghalaya	342	802	7495	8639	3.96	9.28	86.76	100.00
18.	Mizoram	0	454	457	911	0.00	49.84	50.16	100.00
19.	Nagaland	349	569	607	1525	22.69	37.31	39.80	100.00
20.	Orissa	0	0	114099	114099	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
21.	Punjab	1433	2149	9867	13449	10.66	15.98	73.37	100.00
22.	Rajasthan	5774	5617	82555	93946	6.15	5.98	87.87	100.00
23.	Sikkim	0	372	1307	1679	0.00	22.16	77.84	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	66631	66631	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
25.	Tripura	93	307	7012	7412	1.25	4.14	94.60	100.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	243633	243633	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
27.	Uttaranchal	119	913	29976	31008	0.38	2.94	96.97	100.00
28.	West Bengal	0	11516	67520	79036	0.00	14.57	85.43	100.00
29.	A&N Islands	0	121	383	504	0.00	24.01	75.99	100.00
30.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	30	241	245	516	5.81	46.71	47.48	100.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	32	32	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
32.	Delhi	0	0	219	219	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
33.	Lakshadweep	0	10	0	10	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
34.	Pondicherry	40	70	157	267	14.98	26.22	58.80	100.00
35.	Chandigarh	0	0	18	18	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	Total	15102	123636	1283926	1422664	1.06	8.69	90.25	100.00

NC: Not Covered PC: Partially Covered FC: Fully Covered

*In case of Uttar Pradesh FC habitations include 125 habitations merged in urban areas (As per Information received from U.P. Govt. vide letter no 392/20 point programme/rural-1 dated 9-4-2002).

Mining Lease and Licences

2353. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of mining lease and prospective licences, pending for clearance with the Union Government, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications cleared during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the remaining proposals;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for early disposal of the remaining applications ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (e) Under Section 10(3) of Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 Reconnaissance Permits, prospecting licences and Mining Leases are granted by the State Government concerned. Proposals for prior approval of the Central Government for grant of mineral concessions for minerals specified under the First Schedule to the aforesaid Act originate from the respective State Governments and are processed and disposed of by the Central Government as per provisions of law. All efforts are made to expedite approval of Central Government in least possible time. In certain cases, the proposals received from the State Governments are found incomplete and consequently, in such cases, the State Governments are asked to furnish complete information/additional information for expeditious disposal of such cases.

82 applications for grant of reconnaissance permits, prospecting licences and mining leases are pending with the Central Government as on 27.11.2002. 885 applications for grant of mineral concessions have been disposed of during the years 1999-2002, till 27.11.2002. The State-wise details are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	No. of Applications* disposed during 1999-2002 (As on 27.11.2002)	No. of Applications* pending (As on 27.11.2002)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	146	4
2.	Bihar	19	–
3.	Goa	13	1
4.	Gujarat	37	3
5.	Haryana	7	–
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	–
8.	Karnataka	108	5
9.	Kerala	27	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	85	10
11.	Maharashtra	52	9
12.	Orissa	108	17
13.	Rajasthan	107	15
14.	Sikkim	2	–
15.	Tamil Nadu	121	13
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3	–
17.	Jharkhand	14	3
18.	Chhattisgarh	27	5
	Total	885	82

*Applications mean applications for grant of reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence and mining lease.

Assistance from World bank to Primary Education

2354. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank President has offered to provide greater support to the Government's programme for universalising the primary education;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The World Bank had announced on 12th June, 2002 that 23 countries (including India) would be invited to join the "Education For All—Fast Track" to help developing countries to meet the Millennium Development Goal of providing every girl and boy with quality primary school education by 2015. These resources—roughly half of which will be grants and half loans will be additional to other multilateral bilateral assistance available for primary education such as IDA.

Government of India has already launched the National Programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to universalise elementary education by 2010. Government has decided to receive external assistance depending upon its availability as an earmarked sum to fill-up the resource gap for funding of SSA.

Unutilized Funds under Rural Development Schemes

2355. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the biggest challenge before the Government is proper utilization of funds by States under Rural Development Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government directed the State Governments to surrender the unutilized funds earmarked for rural development schemes; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) Proper and full utilization of funds by States for Rural Development Schemes is one of the serious concerns of the Government.

(b) Some cases of non compliance of the Guidelines of the Schemes, including misappropriation and misutilisation of funds, have been noticed in certain States. Many of the States have also not been able to fully utilize the funds available for the Rural Development Schemes within the same financial year, leading to high Opening Balances in the subsequent year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Promotion of Bio-fertilizers

2356. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give grants to cow-tending centres to promote bio-fertilizers;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be provided;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the use of chemical fertilizers has adversely affected the health of human beings and livestock; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) During the Tenth Plan, a proposal for a new scheme, 'National Project on Organic Farming' is under process which includes setting up of a National Institute of Organic Farming, whose function will be to promote and facilitate various aspects of organic farming in the country. The scheme envisages support to commercial production units of organic inputs like fruits and vegetables waste compost units and bio-fertilizer production units and hatcheries for vermiculture.

(d) and (e) The consumption of fertilizers in the country is only 90 kg/ha, which is not considered to have adverse affect on the health of human beings & livestock.

[English]

Projects submitted under SGSY for Women SHGS

2357. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government for sanction of 7 special projects under SGSY for providing assistance to women self help groups in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted seven project proposals for providing revolving funds assistance for women's self help groups in 22 districts of the State under Special Projects component of the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). The Project Approval Committee (PAC), however, while considering the project proposal of East Godawari and West Godavari districts, felt that the State Government may be advised to approach the National

Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to provide assistance for this project and similar other six projects. The State Government have been advised accordingly.

Education for All Programme

2358. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a large number of children in the north-east and Sikkim who do not go to school;

(b) if so, whether substantial amount of funds have been released by the Central Government to the States under the Education for All Programme;

(c) if so, whether that money is yet to be spent because of delay and non-identification of centres in the respective districts; and

(d) if so, the expenditure incurred so far by these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The number of out-of-school children, in the North-Eastern States, including Sikkim, is estimated to be 281958.

(b) and (c) Central Government has released Rs. 6354.25 lakh to the North-Eastern States including Sikkim for achieving the Goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the financial years 2000-01 and 2001-2002.

The details of the amount approved, State-wise, for the year 2002-2003 is given hereunder:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2002-03
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	2510.91
2.	Assam	*
3.	Manipur	*
4.	Meghalaya	District Elementary Education Plans not received
5.	Mizoram	1602.24
6.	Nagaland	1971.17
7.	Sikkim	930.93
8.	Tripura	1654.98

*Appraisal of District Elementary Education Plan for the year 2002-2003 are in process.

A centrally sponsored scheme of DPEP is also in operation in the State of Assam. Rs. 3594, Rs. 4700 and Rs. 1800 lakh have been released to Assam under this programme in the years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 respectively.

(d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Industries Listed in Unplanned Scheme of Samaipur Extensive Industrial Area

2359. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether chapter 1.2 of ZDP for Zone 'C' of MDP-2001, clearly classifies the listed industries to be falling in the categories of planned scheme, unplanned schemes and non-conforming use zone (isolated) only;

(b) if so, the reasons for listing the 78 industries in unplanned scheme of Samaipur Extensive Industrial Area could not be deemed to have been functioning in conforming use zone;

(c) whether the Zonal Development plan can be defined as layout plan in context of MPD-2001; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Chapter 1.2 of Zonal Plan of Zone-C is about the location of the Zone in Delhi.

(b) As per the text of the Zonal Plan of zone-C, 78 industrial units are functioning in Samaipur Badli Extensive Industrial Area and could be dealt with according to the Industrial Policy.

(c) and (d) Zonal Development Plan is a link between Master Plan and the layout plan. The layout plan specifies use premises permissible in a use zone like industries in the instant case. The layout plan further details out land use proposals of the Zonal Plan in the form of a sub division plan.

Sources of Drinking Water

2360. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Earth Summit 2002 has been held recently;

(b) if so, the details in this regard alongwith the issues discussed in the summit;

(c) whether the Government have also decided to accord high priority to provide drinking water sources to villages; and

(d) if so, the details of the programmes for providing drinking water sources to such villages to be implemented under the 10th Five Year Plan, State-wise ?

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

(b) Details of the Earth Summit 2002 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It is proposed to cover all the rural habitations in the country with the facility of drinking water by April, 2004 subject to availability of funds. Specific schemes for achieving this objective are planned, sanctioned and implemented by the State Governments under the powers delegated to them.

Statement

The UN World Summit on Sustainable Development acted as a 10 year review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) process and identified major accomplishments and obstacles in implementing Agenda 21. The major issues considered by the WSSD *inter-alia* include poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development, sustainable development in a globalizing world, health and sustainable development, sustainable development of small island developing countries, means of implementation and institutional framework for sustainable development.

The major outcome of the Summit was that it reaffirmed "sustainable development" as a central element of the international agenda and gave a new impetus on global action to fight poverty and protect the environment. The understanding of sustainable development was broadened and strengthened as a result of the Summit, particularly important linkages between poverty, the environment and the use of natural resources were clearly established. As a result of a coordinated approach adopted by the developing countries including India, in addition to reiterating Millennium Development Goals and objectives of various multilateral environment agreements the Summit agreed on :

(i) Increasing the number of people with access to clean water and sanitation facilities by half by the year 2015.

(ii) Reducing the proportion of people without access to cleaner energy by the year 2015.

(iii) Helping the developing countries with necessary resources to increase the share of renewable energy in a gradual manner.

(iv) Evolving an international regime to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources in a transparent manner.

(v) Developed Countries to take lead in shifting away from the present pattern of unsustainable consumption and production.

(vi) Successfully countered the efforts made by various blocks on imposing disguised trade barriers in the nature of eco-labeling, life-cycle analysis criteria and inclusion of core labour standards of ILO.

The Plan of Implementation and Political Declaration issued after the Summit has highlighted concerns of developing countries and reflect consensus among all countries arrived after the WSSD. The plan of Implementation calls for immediate international action to tackle these issues. The Government regularly monitors its performance on the benchmark of annual and Five Year Plans which contain all elements of sustainable development. Ministry of Environment and Forests has set up a mechanism for follow up action on various decisions taken in the World Summit.

Shiksha Yatra

2361. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there was a right to education campaign throughout India in the name of Shiksha Yatra;

(b) if so, the details of demands; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. All India Primary Teachers Federation, New Delhi organised a Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Yatra from four different parts of the country (from Punjab and Bihar on 23rd September, 2002, 3rd October from Tamilnadu, and 30th September from Guwahati and all the four Yatras culminated at Bangalore on 18th October, 2002) to generate awareness and to build environment among the masses and provide suitable opportunities to involve all sections of the community in achieving the goal of Universal Elementary Education. No demands related to this Yatra have been received in this Ministry.

Review of Schemes for BPL Families

2362. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:
SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poverty alleviation schemes have proved to be ineffective;

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

(c) whether any review regarding various schemes for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families has been made by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to review the existing pattern for identifying the BPL beneficiaries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of the beneficiaries of different programmes being announced by the Government for BPL families, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing, *inter alia*, the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) exclusively for the benefit of BPL persons living in rural areas. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is implementing the Targeted Public Distribution Scheme (TPDS) and the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) for the benefit of BPL families. These Schemes are regularly reviewed. The Ministry of Rural Development reviews its Programmes through Meetings of the Performance Review Committee, the Area Officers' Scheme, Monthly Progress Reports and discussions with the State Governments and Union Territory Administration.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) All the States and Union Territories have been advised to initiate a BPL Census during the current year for identifying the persons living below the poverty line (BPL) in the rural areas. A score-based Survey Schedule, containing 13 socio-economic indicators, has been introduced for this purpose and the BPL list is to be prepared on the basis of the outcome of the Census. The beneficiaries of the Programmes of the Ministry are identified by the Gram Sabhas from the BPL list, which itself is to be approved by them.

(g) The number of beneficiaries under the Programmes during the year, 2001-2002, State-wise, is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Achievement under Major Schemes for BPL Persons During 2001-2002

Sl. No.	State/UT	JGSY*	SGSY	EAS*	IAY	TPDS	AAY
		No. of Mandays	No. of Swarozgaris	No. of Mandays	No. of Houses	Estimated No. of BPL Families (in Lakhs)	Estimated No. of Families (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.94	79211.00	159.45	82228.00	34.40	6.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.57	1564.00	4.84	4542.00	0.84	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	206.71	15805.00	200.66	46817.00	15.55	2.81
4.	Bihar	156.17	146925.00	138.13	167979.00	55.23	10.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	76.09	26907.00	299.00	22996.00	16.88	2.87
6.	Goa	0.57	2016.00	0.09	317.00	0.41	0.07
7.	Gujarat	39.32	20963.00	30.42	27497.00	17.95	3.25
8.	Haryana	48.84	14847.00	57.94	9814.00	6.68	1.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.90	9091.00	11.91	3852.00	4.35	0.79
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	21.51	14978.00	11.34	7632.00	6.23	1.13
11.	Jharkhand	149.00	70699.00	121.37	49052.00	20.28	3.66
12.	Karnataka	84.36	42944.00	88.04	43824.00	26.49	4.80
13.	Kerala	31.71	27046.00	33.11	21372.00	13.16	2.38
14.	Madhya Pradesh	242.52	63910.00	225.82	64962.00	34.93	6.32
15.	Maharashtra	229.39	70602.00	217.08	88773.00	55.32	10.02
16.	Manipur	3.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41	0.25
17.	Meghalaya	17.25	8950.00	6.69	3953.00	1.55	0.28
18.	Mizoram	4.24	3822.00	5.77	1275.00	0.58	0.10
19.	Nagaland	4.28	1138.00	4.08	4441.00	1.05	0.19
20.	Orissa	236.80	59233.00	174.28	101443.00	27.93	5.05
21.	Punjab	8.75	6272.00	9.75	5317.00	3.96	0.72
22.	Rajasthan	72.13	36053.00	82.56	30471.00	20.58	3.73
23.	Sikkim	3.39	2145.00	2.01	1754.00	0.36	0.07
24.	Tamil Nadu	139.54	54614.00	132.51	43540.00	41.18	7.45
25.	Tripura	30.06	20652.00	43.52	10382.00	2.50	0.45
26.	Uttar Pradesh	261.08	121400.00	185.68	171944.00	90.42	16.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttaranchal	26.74	17715.00	12.38	11245.00	4.22	0.76
28.	West Bengal	94.56	15480.00	61.85	71553.00	43.85	7.94
29.	A&N Islands	16.03	470.00	0.13	858.00	0.24	0.04
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.03
31.	D&N Haveli	0.00	26.00	0.03	77.00	0.15	0.03
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	26.00	0.00	66.00	0.03	0.01
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.46	0.63
34.	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.00	0.15	15.00	0.03	0.004
35.	Pondicherry	0.19	437.00	0.06	266.00	0.71	0.13

*Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) have since been merged into Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY).

Disinvestment of Heavy Industries

2363. SHRI GUNIPATI RAMAIAH:
SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified heavy industries for disinvestment;

(b) if so, the names of the industries for which decision has been taken for disinvestment;

(c) the financial position of these industries;

(d) the basis of the priority fixed for disinvestment, if any; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be disinvested ?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) As per the policy of disinvestment, the Government has classified Public Sector Undertakings as "Strategic" and "Non-Strategic". The following industries have been identified as "Strategic" industries.

(i) Arms & Ammunitions and the allied items of defence equipment, defence air-crafts and warships;

(ii) Atomic Energy (except in the areas related to the generation of nuclear power and applications of radiation and radio-isotopes to agriculture medicine and non-strategic industries);

(iii) Railway Transport.

All other Public Sector Undertakings are considered as "Non-Strategic" for which disinvestment of Government equity to a level of 26% or lower, if necessary, is decided on a case by case basis.

(b) and (c) There are 54 cases at different stages of processing. The list of such PSUs, their status and their financial position is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) The priority for disinvestment is determined keeping in view market conditions, the nature of disinvestment and any other factor, which is likely to impact the realisable value.

(e) Disinvestment is a continuous process. However, the procedure followed for disinvestment is complex, involving multilayered inter-ministerial consultation and joint decision making. This makes it difficult to predict as to when exactly a particular case will mature. Disinvestment is also dependent on market conditions since Government carefully calibrates the timing to ensure that the best sale realisation is achieved. This makes the time factor for completion somewhat uncertain. For these reasons, it is difficult to predict in each case, by when it will be finalized. However, all efforts are being made to achieve the target for disinvestment.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	PSUs/Units	Profit/Loss for the year 2000-01
1	2	3
A.	*PSUs in which Disinvestment decision has been taken and disinvestment is in progress*	
1.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	(-) 39.06
2.	National Fertiliser Ltd.	(+) 27.31
3.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	(+) 6.01
4.	Braithwaite & Co.	(+) 1.74
5.	Burn Standard & Co.	(-) 45.22
6.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.	(+) 0.94
7.	Engineering Projects India Ltd.	(+) 17.76
8.	Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.	(-) 1956.58
9.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	(-) 2.19
10.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	(-) 71.41
11.	Hindustan Copper Ltd.	(-) 105.80
12.	Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd., Palakkad	(+) 0.16
13.	Madras Fertilisers Ltd.	(-) 29.76
14.	MECON Ltd.	(-) 51.36
15.	Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation	(+) 12.39
16.	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	(+) 655.83
17.	National Instruments Ltd.	(+) 0.09
18.	NEPA Ltd.	(+) 4.86
19.	State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	(+) 26.65
20.	Shipping Corporation of India	(+) 382.56
21.	Tyre Corporation of India	(-) 66.43
22.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	(+) 0.07
23.	Engineers India Ltd.	(+) 123.86
24.	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	(+) 20.05
25.	Sponge Iron India Ltd.	(+) 6.64
26.	Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.	(-) 37.69
27.	Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (Mother Unit)	(-) 34.52

1	2	3
28.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	(+) 32.80
29.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. at Centaur Hotel Airport, Delhi (including Chefair Delhi)	(-) 17.73
30.	Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. at Chefair Mumbai	(+) 0.62
31.	ITDC Hotel Samrat; New Delhi (Lease-cum-management control)	(-) 2.36*
32.	ITDC Hotel Jaipur Ashok	(-) 2.30
33.	ITDC Hotel Patliputra Ashok	(-) 0.50
34.	ITDC Hotel Kalinga Ashok	(-) 1.40
35.	ITDC Hotel Jammu Ashok	(-) 0.80
B.	*Joint Sector hotel properties of ITDC, where Government is in discussion with State Governments*	
36.	Hotel Neelchal Ashok; Puri	(-) 0.98
37.	Hotel Lakeview Ashok; Bhopal	(-) 56.83
38.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi	(-) 71.10
39.	Hotel Bramputra Ashok; Guwahati	(-) 0.20
40.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok; Pondicherry	(-) 0.25
41.	Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar	(-) 0.014
42.	Hotel Punjab Ashok, Anandpur Sahib	(-) 0.08#
C.	*Disinvestment deferred for three months on 7.9.2002*	
43.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	(+) 820.12
44.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	(+) 1088.01
D.	*Disinvestment process not restarted again after there was no response for earlier sale*	
45.	Air India	(-) 44.13
46.	Indian Airlines	(-) 159.17
E.	*Open offer of residual shares in the market*	
47.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	(-) 269.40
F.	*Recommendations received from the Disinvestment Commission*	
48.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.	(+) 725.92
49.	Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.	(+) 7.47
50.	Projects & Equipment Corporation Ltd.	(+) 2.58
51.	IRCON International Ltd.	(+) 65.60
52.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.	(-) 78.26
53.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	(+) 38.49
54.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	(-) 18.98

*Loss for the year 1999-2000.
#Accumulated losses as on 31-3-2002.

[Translation]

Scheme Launched by CAPART

2364. SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds made available for the schemes under CAPART in Utteranchal and Uttar Pradesh during each of the last two years and till date;

(b) the details of the projects sanctioned to NGOs and the funds allocated/utilized and remained unspent by these organizations, State-wise and project-wise;

(c) the details of the projects cleared so far, State-wise;

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

(e) the number of cases of misappropriation of funds noticed in these States during the said period alongwith the action taken against the voluntary organizations and officers found involved therein ?

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

Development of Yamuna Ghat

2365. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Rashtriya Sahara* dated November 09, 2002 regarding Development of Yamuna Ghat as a religious spot;

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

(c) the time by which the said Ghat is likely to be developed; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has informed that it is proposed to provide facilities for the people who visit Yamuna area on various occasions including as a tourist spot. However, the project is only at a conceptual stage and detailed proposals have not yet been firmed up.

1984 Riots

2366. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of sikh riots victim society has made a request to transfer the cases regarding November, 1984 sikh riots from Delhi Police to CBI special court;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) No such request has been received by Delhi Police. However, on the basis of a request received from some organizations, two FIRs No. 320/96 and No. 321/96 registered at Mansarovar Park Police Station were transferred to CBI in the year 2001. After the reinvestigation of these cases, the CBI confirmed the findings of the Delhi Police. Earlier, a case registered and investigated by Delhi Police was also separately investigated by the CBI. Both these cases have been clubbed together and are being heard in the same Court.

[English]

Channelising the Projects through Union Government in Karnataka

2367. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a mission from Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) has appreciated the efforts made by the Government of Karnataka in decreasing the poverty level substantially when compared to the national level;

(b) if so, whether the mission gave its opinion after visiting the State Planning Board and exchanged views with the Deputy Chairman;

(c) if so, whether the JBIC mission has suggested to the Government of Karnataka to channelise the projects through the Union Government to impress upon the need for prioritising the State project; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the Union Government have agreed to help the Government of Karnataka in this regard ?

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

Norms for Selection of Script

2368. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms of evaluation and selection of the scripts, audio-visual programmes set by Information, Education and Communication Division;

(b) whether the quality and impact of these programmes on general public are monitored and maintained by the IEC Division;

(c) the details of the activities of Information, Education and Communication Division in terms of Print, Audio, Visual and films;

(d) the details of budgetary allocation and its utilization by IEC Division during the last three years;

(e) whether any video and audio spots have been made during the said period;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith these programmes broadcast, telecast through AIR/Doordarshan during the said period; and

(g) the details of the programmes produced during the last three years but not screened, telecast or utilised by the Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The scripts and audio visual programmes are considered and approved in consultation with the Programme Division concerned in the Ministry.

(b) Review to assess the quality and impact of all the IEC activities including audio visual programmes undertaken by the Ministry is done from time to time.

(c) To create awareness about Rural Development Programmes amongst target groups in rural areas, IEC activities through most of the available modes of communication are undertaken by the IEC Division. In print media, press advertisement on all India basis in Hindi, English and Regional languages are issued periodically. Booklets, leaflets on the Programmes in various languages are also printed for wide distribution amongst the people in rural areas. Guidelines, manuals, evaluation studies relating to different programmes are also printed as per need. In Electronic Media (audio and audio visual) audio/video spots as well as half an hour programmes in Hindi, and Regional Languages are also produced and telecast/broadcast over Doordarshan/ AIR.

(d) The details are as under:

S.No.	Year	Allocation (Rupees in lakhs)	Utilisation (Rupees in lakhs)
1.	1999-2000	2395.00	2395.00
2.	2000-2001	2060.00	2060.00
3.	2001-2002	1881.72+3580.00*	5491.72

(*By re-appropriation from savings)

(e) to (g) During the said period, 44 audio spots, 188 video spots in Hindi and Regional languages along with 1015 video programmes of half an hour duration, 35 radio programmes of half an hour duration each in 29 languages and dialects and 119 sponsored radio programmes of 15 minutes duration each in Hindi and 11 Regional Languages were produced. All these programmes except two produced by the News & Current Affairs Channel of Doordarshan have been telecast/ broadcast.

Staff for Metro Rail in Delhi

2369. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to sate:

(a) whether the staff for the metro rail in Delhi has been imparted with necessary training in the maintenance and operation of these highly sophisticated trains;

(b) if so, whether all the staff required for the purpose has been trained and the trains will be operated by the staff so recruited;

(c) whether the technical and other staff of the countries supplying these trains will also be available to jointly operate the trains at the initial stages of the commencement of the service; and

(d) if so, the details about the steps taken to ensure that the staff to be deployed is the best in all respects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The staff are being imparted required necessary training in maintenance and operation of the assets.

(b) The trains will be operated by the duly trained staff.

(c) Technical support in terms of supervisors and materials has also been provided in the contracts for initial stage of working of assets.

(d) Necessary training in technical and operational matters is being imparted to the staff to be deployed.

Education Facilities

2370. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 19 crore children only 3.5 crore children are being provided with complete education facilities;

(b) if so, details of the facilities being provided;

(c) the composition of the 3.5 crore children who are getting such facilities, State-wise; and

(d) the total funding for this project in 2002-2003 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Out of an estimated 19.2 crore school children in the 6-14 age group, only 3.5 crore children are out of school. Government is providing facilities both to get these out of school children into schools and also to improve the quality of existing schools. The facilities being provided include opening of new schools/Education Guarantee Scheme Centres, construction of school buildings and additional class rooms, teacher training, free text books, Mid-Day Meals, school improvement grants, teacher grants, maintenance grants, etc. The total amount allocated for these activities in 2002-03 is Rs. 4430.5 crore.

Abandonment of Drinking Water Schemes under ARWSP

2371. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the abandonment of schemes in a number of States leading to infructuous expenditure of Rs. 197.52 crore as has been reported in para 5.3 of the CAG Report 3 of 2002 (civil);

(b) whether only 9244 tube wells were completed after incurring an expenditure of Rs. 16.58 crore out of the total cost of Rs. 22.70 crore meant for digging 18,245 tube wells during 1998-2001;

(c) whether the objective of providing safe drinking water free from iron content to the targeted rural people was only partially met;

(d) whether the Government have enquired the matter alongwith the reasons for abandoning the schemes under ARWSP during 1972-73 and 1998-2001;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (f) Chapter III of the Report No. 3 of CAG for the year 2002 (for the year ended March, 2001) has reviewed the implementation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the period from 1997-98 to 2000-2001 and has made various observations including those mentioned in this question. Para 5.3 of the report his *inter-alia* observed that in 19 States, implementing agencies abandoned 2,371 schemes in the course of their execution after incurring an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 197.52 crore, rendering the entire expenditure infructuous. It has been stated that these schemes failed due to various reasons such as sources drying up, failure of tube wells, low discharge of water, non-availability of ground and raw water, wrong selection of sites, non-availability of land, objections raised by the local people, other disputes, non-completion of dam work, non-construction of treatment plant, non-availability of critical material, errors in design and drawing, etc. Abandonment of other schemes has been attributed to serious defects in planning and ineffective implementation.

Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water facilities are implemented by the States from their own resources. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programmes rests with the State Governments.

Most of the observations contained in the CAG Report are State specific and therefore, action thereon is to be taken by the respective State Governments. State Governments have already been requested to furnish their comments on the observation pertaining to them.

Machineries/Equipments Installed in Government Presses

2372. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in July, 2000 the Government furnished information to the Public Accounts Committee about the machineries/equipments installed in various Government Presses and purchase of around 90121.244 Mt. Printing Paper;

(b) whether the information so furnished is at variance with the information mentioned in the CAG special investigating report laid before Rajya Sabha on 22.11.2001; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Information about machineries/equipments installed in various Govt. of India Presses and procedure of purchase of paper was furnished to the Public Accounts Committee in July, 2000.

(b) and (c) Factual information furnished to the Public Accounts Committee was not at variance with the information in the CAG Special Investigation Report. However, the conclusions drawn in the Special Investigation Report are at variance. The only basic difference has been about the extent of capacity utilization of various machines. The Audit have assessed 'Capacity Utilization' on the basis of 'Rated Capacity' indicated in the Acceptance of Tender. The Audit has multiplied the maximum speed of the machine with the total annual working hours. In reply to these observations of Audit, it has been explained that 'Capacity Utilization' is worked out with reference to 'Annual assessed Capacity' of the machine and not with respect to the 'Rated Capacity' indicated in the Acceptance of Tender. The maximum speed as indicated in the Acceptance of Tender can only be achieved in ideal conditions which do not exist in practice. The speed at which a particular machine can be run also depends on the nature of job and various other factors. Further with the passage of time there is erosion in the operational efficiency of the machine. Therefore, the 'Annual Assessed Capacity' of the machine is assessed at regular intervals and it keeps on changing with passage of time. This clarification has been provided to the Audit on 7.8.2001 and no further comments have so far been received from the audit.

Introduction of Astrology in Universities and Colleges

2373. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the universities/colleges where astrology, Vedic mathematics and Karmakand are being taught;

(b) the number of students enrolled to study these subjects; and

(c) the number of teachers appointed in each university/college to teach these subjects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved introduction of only Vedic Astrology in 16 universities, a list of which is enclosed as statement.

(b) and (c) Such information is not centrally maintained by UGC.

Statement

List of Universities Selected for the Department of Vedic Astrology

1. B.R. Ambedkar Agra University, Agra
2. BITS, Mesra
3. Himachal Pradesh University, Simla
4. Jammu University, Jammu
5. Jiwaji University, Gwalior
6. Lucknow University, Lucknow
7. Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai
8. Mysore University, Mysore
9. Panjab University, Chandigarh
10. Ranchi University, Ranchi
11. Rajasthan University, Jaipur

12. Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati

13. Saurashtra University, Rajkot

14. Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Puri

15. Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA), Tamil Nadu

16. Vikram University, Ujjain.

New Unit Area System

2374. 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-items appearing in the leading newspapers in October, 2002 regarding the new unit area system for calculating the property tax;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether a petty shopkeeper utilizing his upper storey houses for storing/keeping some of his items is liable to pay house tax and water tax at commercial rates while his neighbour using the premises for residential purposes pay less;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the factors viz. self occupation, total areas of the plots and covered area, year and cost of construction and residential/commercial use of the property shall also be taken into consideration while calculating the property tax;

(f) if so, the modalities planned therefor; and

(g) the manner in which the interests of owners of old and self occupied houses are likely to be protected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (g) The MCD has informed that Govt. of NCT of Delhi has constituted an Expert Committee to implement Unit Area System of property tax. The further course of action would depend on the recommendations of the Committee.

[Translation]

Overseas Scholarships to Students

2375. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students granted overseas scholarships by the Government for studying abroad during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of students likely to be granted this scholarship during the current year; and

(c) the details of the criteria laid down for providing this scholarship ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Under the Cultural Exchange Programmes entered into with various foreign countries, the number of scholarships awarded during the last three years is as under:

1999-00	73
2000-01	86
2001-02	117

(b) During 2002-03 approximately 150 students are likely to get the scholarships.

(c) The criteria of selection is merit which is decided by a Committee consisting of experts in the subjects specified, senior officials of the Government and the representative from the donor country. After short listing and interviewing the candidates, based on their academic attainment, professional experience, quality of research proposal, clarity of purpose, general personality, maturity, knowledge of host country and general awareness of current affairs, the names are forwarded to the host country for final selection.

Development of Rural Villages

2376. SHRI SUNDAR LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out new initiatives for the speedy development of rural villages particularly in Southern States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of proposals being considered by the Government in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for speedy implementation of the proposals; and

(d) the funds provided/likely to be provided to each State for the said programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) The Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development aim at speedy development of rural villages in all parts of the country, including the Southern States.

(b) The major initiatives include Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Indira Awaas Yojana, Watershed Development, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rural Sanitation Programme.

(c) The Ministry provides the Central share of funds to the States/UTs in accordance with the guidelines of each of the Schemes. In order to ensure effective implementation of the Programmes at the grass-roots level and improving delivery of benefits, a four pronged strategy has been evolved. This consists of

* Creation of Awareness about the Schemes
* Transparency
* People's Partnership
* Accountability—Social Audit through Gram Sabhas

(d) The funds allocated to each State/UT, during the current year, under various allocation based programmes namely, the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) are given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Central Allocation during 2002-03

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	SGRY	SGSY	IAY	ARWSP
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47001.96	3068.31	12070.22	14865.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2621.63	127.10	569.93	4977.00
3.	Assam	68009.55	3302.59	12823.65	8407.00
4.	Bihar	89969.59	7300.00	32787.84	7406.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	22995.77	1620.58	2064.05	2443.00
6.	Goa	392.24	50.00	77.98	122.00
7.	Gujarat	15756.48	1154.96	3468.85	6699.00
8.	Haryana	8746.44	679.48	1172.95	2946.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4070.32	286.16	518.91	5643.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5035.85	354.16	620.72	12388.00
11.	Jharkhand	58020.32	2751.41	9633.38	3063.00
12.	Karnataka	34287.46	2317.00	6243.52	12313.00
13.	Kerala	15666.87	1039.63	3868.97	3698.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47397.06	3474.22	7202.92	7159.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	61453.75	4580.15	11077.83	16829.00
16.	Manipur	4566.58	221.40	679.51	1826.00
17.	Meghalaya	5116.94	248.05	902.85	1957.00
18.	Mizoram	1184.06	57.40	216.73	1398.00
19.	Nagaland	3319.34	170.16	582.84	1454.00
20.	Orissa	52883.81	3509.50	9716.97	6225.00
21.	Punjab	7058.36	330.22	777.00	2581.00
22.	Rajasthan	21835.74	1759.38	3273.06	26750.00
23.	Sikkim	1311.36	63.55	156.25	597.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	41024.41	2713.06	6061.33	5358.00
25.	Tripura	8246.10	399.75	1318.25	1734.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	134999.52	10509.37	22100.00	13022.00
27.	Uttaranchal	9856.20	552.30	2295.43	3083.00
28.	West Bengal	53516.84	3900.11	13026.91	8545.00
29.	A&N Islands	272.39	50.00	146.82	13.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	D&N Haveli	270.93	50.00	77.05	7.00
32.	Daman & Diu	30.27	50.00	31.89	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
34.	Lakshadweep	48.16	50.00	2.50	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	383.18	50.00	72.90	5.00
	All-India	827349.48	56790.00	165640.01	183518.00

SGRY—Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana.
SGSY—Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana.
IAY—Indira Awaas Yojana.
ARWSP—Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

[English]

Militant Activities in Delhi

2377. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has issued notice to the Union Government on the misuse of historic Jama Masjid and its surroundings for terrorists and anti-social activities;

(b) if so, whether several hard core terrorists are hiding in the Jama Masjid and whether the areas surrounding the masjid are being used for illegal activities;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the misuse of historic Jama Masjid by terrorists ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Indo-Argentina Collaboration for Development of Science and Technology

2378. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Argentina has proposed to strengthen its collaborations with India in the fields of science and technology;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposal has been received in this regard from Argentina;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to develop bio-technology jointly with Argentina ?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Investment in Research and Development

2379. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

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

(a) the details of investment in research and development activities in science and technology over the past two five year plans;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been a significant decline in India's research and technology output in comparison to several other developing countries;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether in terms of the research output, India fell from 8th place in 1980 to 13th in 1995 and is at present ranked 15th;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is also a fact that the decline had taken place even while the number of universities in the country had doubled and the expenditure on research and development had gone up by almost 16 times;

(g) if so, the fact thereof;

(h) whether in the last 20 years, the number of scientific papers produced in India has gone down from 15,000 to 12,000;

(i) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(j) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) to (j) The investment in Research and Development activities in Science and Technology during the Eighth Five Year Plan was Rs. 34083.37 crores and it is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 76950.43 crores during the Ninth Five Year Plan. This investment includes the R&D expenditures of Central and State Governments, R&D institutions, in-house R&D units of public and private sector and Scientific Industrial Research Organisations (SIRO) recognized by the Government.

The research output in India has not declined. In fact, the Scientific papers produced in India in the last 20 years have increased from 15034 in 1981 to 25339 in 2001. Even on the basis of Science Citation Index the

Indian research output has gone up from 13119 in 1981 to 13425 in 2001, though, the number of journals covered has gone down from 34 in 1981 in 10 in 2001.

As per the Science Citation Index data base India's rank was 8th in 1980, 14th in 1995 and 15th in 2000. However, comparison of research output on the basis of Science Citation Index database is not realistic as its coverage of journals for India is poor and has been inconsistent during the last two decades. At present the database covers 5600 S&T periodicals including only 10 from India. The number of Indian Journals covered in Science Citation Index has declined from 34 in 1981 to 11 in 1995 and to 10 in 2001.

Discoveries made by National Institute of Ocean Technology

2380. SHRI Y.V. RAO:
SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN:

Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Ocean Technology had indicated a likely pre-Harappan civilization;

(b) if so, the basis for the exploration;

(c) the steps being taken to conduct further research in the matter;

(d) the discoveries made by the National Institute of Ocean Technology during the last two years;

(e) whether any new findings in respect of ancient civilization have came to light; 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) to (c) The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai of the Department of Ocean Development (DOD), Government of India had during the course of under water surveys in the Gulf of Cambay, Gujarat during October, 2000 to March, 2001 come across a stretch of formations typical of a riverine regime in the middle of the sea at 30-40 m water depth. An area of almost 9 km. Stretch west of Hazira in Gujarat appeared to be lined with well laid house basement like features partially covered by sand waves and sand ripples. The Side Scan Sonal deployed for the survey picked up images which indicate several geometric objects that are normally man made.

During subsequent surveys in November-December, 2001 various objects were picked up from these bed. Among the object collected, the carbonized wood pieces were taken up for dating using C_{14} technique in the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo Botany, Lucknow and in National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad. The preliminary results reveal that the age of the wood samples dates back to 7500 B.C.

These results and some of the objects collected were made public in a Press Conference on 16th January, 2002. Further detailed surveys, studies & investigations would need to be done in the area by multi-disciplinary, multi-institutional tams to conclusively establish the period of settlement.

(d) As a follow up, a workshop was organized on 1st July 2002 at NIOT campus, Chennai which was attended by about 50 eminent personalities belonging to different fields like archaeology, geology, geo-morphology, geo-chronology and marine technology. Based on the recommendations in the workshop, several organisations and institutions were asked to give proposal pertaining to the expertise that will be of importance to the Gulf of Cambay marine archaeological findings.

(e) and (f) Recently in October, 2002, NIOT has carried out the further surveys wherein several interesting samples have been collected which are under various studies and examination.

Financial Aid to Madarsas

2381. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

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

(a) the criteria adopted for the sanctioning of financial aid to the Madarsas;

(b) the total amount disbursed as the grant for Madarsas in the country for the modernisation of Madarsas Education during the past three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received proposals for securing grants from States;

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

(e) the response of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Under the Scheme of financial assistance of Area Intensive and Madarsa Modernisation Programme, 100% financial assistance is given to State Governments for voluntary organizations/societies/trusts which are registered under Central or State Government Acts or Wakf Boards. Under this scheme only those voluntary agencies which have been in existence for three years are considered for assistance. All proposals are duly forwarded and recommended by the State Governments/ Union territories. The grants are meant for the salaries of teachers of subjects like Hindi, English, Maths, Science, Social Studies, etc. Grants are also provided for Book banks, Science & Maths kits.

(b) The total amount disbursed as grant for Madarsas in the country for the modernisation of Madarsas Education during the past three years is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. During the current financial year, proposals for financial assistance under the scheme from the following State Governments have been received:

State	Amount (Rupees in Lakhs)
Kerala	18.06
Uttar Pradesh	406.10
Andhra Pradesh	12.51
Tripura	45.72
Madhya Pradesh	90.05

The above proposals for financial assistance were considered in the Grant-in-aid Committee which met on 7th November, 2002 and were approved subject to receipt of pending utilisation certificates from the States concerned.

Statement

Amount Disbursed

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.37	15.12	12.51
2.	Bihar	47.44	–	–
3.	Chandigarh	0.044	0.106	0.36
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.72	–	0.72
5.	Orissa	81.12	94.08	–
6.	Madhya Pradesh	–	220.96	147.18
7.	Maharashtra	2.16	–	–
8.	Karnataka	42.30	51.12	–
9.	Tripura	–	–	38.53
10.	Uttar Pradesh	264.60	264.60	0.37
11.	West Bengal	–	–	1.40
12.	Kerala	–	15.12	–
	Total	460.76	661.11	201.08

Secondary and Higher Education

2382. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

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

(a) the efforts being made by the Union Government for providing secondary and higher education in the country;

(b) the name of centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in the country through higher and secondary education department;

(c) the funds allocated to State Governments, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) the targets fixed under each of the above mentioned schemes and the extent to which they have been achieved;

(e) whether the Government are satisfied with the achievements made by the State Governments;

(f) if so, details in this regard, State-wise; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Manufacture of Chemical Pesticides

2383. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the manufacture of chemical pesticides in the country;

(b) if so, the details of annual production and imports of each of the registered pesticide in the country for the last three years;

(c) the market value of these pesticides made in the country and value of their imports;

(d) whether exports of pesticides was also made during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e) The details regarding import and export of the major pesticides as per data published by the Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Kolkata is enclosed at statements I and II. No data regarding market value of production is maintained. The production in the organized sector of major pesticides compiled from the data provided by the units being monitored is placed at statement III enclosed.

Statement-I

Imports

(Unit Tonnes)

S.No.	Pesticides	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1.	Patrathion (Methyl)	361	335	755
2.	Endosulphan	62	0	0
3.	Cypermethrin	0	35	33
4.	Aluminium Phosphide	0	0	2
5.	Methyl Bromide	76	229	195
	Total (Incl. Others) Pesticides	499	599	987
	Qty in M.T.	5379	5934	7240
	Value in Rs. Lakhs As Per DGCIS Kolkata	23693	22100	36202

Statement-II

Exports

(Unit Tonnes)

S.No.	Pesticides	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1.	D.D.T.	16	64	25
2.	Malathion	2806	2278	2248
3.	Parathion (Methyl)	112	48	11
4.	Dimethoate	297	115	121
5.	D.D.V.P.	187	204	230
6.	Quinalphos	205	259	209
7.	Endosulphan	3434	2489	2385
8.	Cypermethrin	3773	4618	5692
9.	Femthion	0	3	0
10.	Lindane	280	83	103
11.	Ziram (Thiocarbamate)	21	26	0
12.	2, 4-D	1865	1004	492
13.	Isoproturon	1500	2094	633
14.	Aluminium Phosphide	632	1098	1094
	Total (Incl. others)	15128	14383	13242
	Pesticides			
	Qty. In M.T.	89405	47875	51479
	Value in Rs. Lakhs As per DGCIS Kolkata	100411	121532	135645

Statement-III

Production

(Unit Tonnes)

S.No.	Pesticides	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5
1.	D.D.T.	3638	3786	3513
2.	Malathion	6049	5900	5597
3.	Parathion (Methyl)	1860	1979	2055
4.	Dimethoate	1447	1463	847
5.	D.D.V.P.	2495	2648	2832

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Quinalphos	2218	2649	2111
7.	Monocrotophos	9522	8319	6706
8.	Phosphamidon	4673	3470	534
9.	Phorate	6140	6101	4767
10.	Ethion	3383	3456	4132
11.	Endosulphan	8287	8508	4489
12.	Fenvalarate	1394	1632	1192
13.	Cypermethrin	3771	4438	5128
14.	Anilophos	900	848	596
15.	Acephate	2884	3109	4354
16.	Chloropyriphos	7513	8033	6950
17.	Phosalone	514	582	513
18.	Metasystox	744	583	660
19.	Abate	185	265	1
20.	Femthion	155	189	69
21.	Triazaphos	845	847	1523
22.	Lindane	1107	483	266
23.	Temphos	6	176	208
24.	Deltamethrin	104	124	97
25.	Alphamethrin	361	115	303
26.	Captan & Captafol	1125	1383	1177
27.	Carbendazim (Bavistin)	900	678	702
28.	Calixin (Tridemorph)	35	38	61
29.	Mancozab	10323	9889	11628
30.	Copperoxychloride	219	0	18
31.	2, 4-D	1348	1290	215
32.	Butachlor	706	224	363

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Isoproturon	4610	3752	3779
34.	Glyphosate	1676	674	409
35.	Paraquat	1374	1239	1000
36.	Diuron		24	0
37.	Atrazine	128	0	203
38.	Fluchloralin (Tech.)	154	50	133
39.	Zinc Phosphide	474	592	338
40.	Aluminium Phosphide	1842	2461	2184
41.	Methyl Bromide	100	63	41
42.	Dicofol	124	106	109
	Total	95333	92274	81803

ISI Activities

2384. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the function of 18th Raising Day celebrations of the National Security Guards he had said that there shall be global action against I.S.I.;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry diplomatically made any initiative first in South Asia followed by the whole world in this regard;

(c) whether his Ministry is having any firm report for a close understanding between ISI and Al-Qaida operations in Asia and specially in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) During the function, Dy. Prime Minister mentioned that some nations are resorting to the use of terror to achieve their political objectives and had also mentioned about Taliban, Al-Qaeda and ISI as sources of terrorism. The role of ISI in the context of furtherance of terrorism worldover was also highlighted *inter-alia* stressing the need of action against the ISI on lines of Taliban and Al-Qaeda.

To combat terrorism sponsored by Pak ISI and other militant organizations backed by it, diplomatic initiatives have been taken by constituting Joint Working Groups with a number of countries. The issue has also been raised at various/multilateral fora for eliciting support to curb the menace of terrorism.

The available intelligence inputs indicate a nexus between Al-Qaeda and ISI.

R&D in Pharma Industry

2385. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government announced allocation of Rs. 150 crore for R&D in the Pharma Industry;

(b) if so, the details of utilisation of the amount;

(c) the name of the disbursing authority;

(d) the amount of funds disbursed so far; and

(e) the amount of funds earmarked for the year 2002-03 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) In February, 2002, the Government have announced the Pharmaceutical Policy-2002, which includes in principle approval to the establishment of the Pharmaceutical Research & Development Support Fund (PRDSF) under the administrative control of Department of Science & Technology, which will also constitute a Drug Development Promotion Board (DDPB) on the lines of the Technology Development Board (TDB) to administer the utilization of the PRDSF. Department of Science & Technology has made a provision of Rs. 150 crores in the 10th Plan.

Proposals Submitted by Gujarat

2386. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has forwarded proposals pertaining to several centrally sponsored schemes relating to his Ministry; and

(b) the details of schemes approved by the Union Government and the amount spent thereon during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of proposals under various schemes/ programmes approved and the amount spent thereon during the last three years by this Ministry are as under:

(i) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)—Seventeen (17) Water Supply Schemes at a Project cost of Rs. 2591.37 lakhs were approved during last three years for various towns of Gujarat. Central assistance released to the State Government were Rs. 347.25 lakhs for the year 1999-2000, Rs. 386.10 lakhs for the year 2000-2001 and Rs. 464.34 lakhs for the year 2001-2002 to execute the new projects and ongoing projects. The details of sanction and expenditure are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(ii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT)—The details of proposals approved and central assistance released for these proposals including ongoing projects, during the last three years are given in the statement-II closed.

(iii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)—The scheme has come into effect from December, 2001. The Govt. of India subsidy of Rs. 384 lakh has been released during 2001-2002 for construction of 2016 dwelling units and 440 toilet seats.

(iv) National Network of Building Centres—Seventeen (17) proposals of Building Centres were approved during the last three years and total grant assistance of Rs. 85 lakhs were sanctioned during the period. A total grant of Rs. 67.50 lakhs has been released. The balance grant is pending for release due to lack of progress and non receipt of utilization certificates. The details are given in the statement-III enclosed.

Out of the 17 Building Centres 16 Building Centres were sanctioned in earth quake affected areas and therefore an additional grant of Rs. 104 lakhs from HUDCO and Rs. 80 lakhs from BMTPC (in kind of machinery) was also approved for these 16 Building Centres.

Statement-I

Projects under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) sanctioned during 1999-2002 in Gujarat

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Sanction date	Project cost	Central share	Funds released by G.O.I.	Expenditure upto June 2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kheralu	April, 99	223.26	111.63	347.25	184.60
2.	Khedbrahma	-do-	256.13	128.07	(1999-2000)	176.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Visavadar	April, 99	159.20	79.60		152.45
4.	Adityana	-do-	170.93	85.47	386.10	145.19
5.	Chikhli	June, 99	113.32	56.66	(2000-2001)	119.29
6.	Vanthali	-do-	128.6	64.30		117.45
7.	Salaya	Dec., 99	343.84	171.92	464.34	299.27
8.	Devqadh baria	Nov., 2000	214.63	107.32	(2001-2002)	102.96
9.	Bhanvad	Dec., 2000	302.42	151.21		208.17
10.	Ranavad	Feb., 2001	169.17	84.59		86.88
11.	Kutiyana	-do-	160.56	80.28		163.00
12.	Damnagar	-do-	59.35	29.68		0.00
13.	Lathi	-do-	43.20	21.60		0.00
14.	Beyt	-do-	54.95	27.48		26.39
15.	Babra	-do-	93.68	46.84		0.00
16.	Santrampur	-do-	68.88	34.44		0.00
17.	Paliad	-do-	29.25	14.63		0.25

Statement-II

Proposals Approved and Central Assistance Released and Expenditure Reported During 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 under IDSMT Scheme for Gujarat State

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Central Assistance Released			Expenditure reported (cumulative)
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nadiad	72.76	-	-	382.47
2.	Palitana	23.48	-	-	137.56
3.	Dhoraji	14.93	-	-	10.85
4.	Padra	36.00	-	-	250.15
5.	Idar	25.00	25.00	-	119.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Jamnagar	90.00	90.00	–	704.76
7.	Bhavnagar	73.00	71.41	–	404.36
8.	Dwarka	30.00	–	–	64.52
9.	Dholka	22.00	5.60	–	–
10.	Anjar	22.00	8.00	–	–
11.	Una	22.00	8.00	–	–
12.	Umreth	22.00	8.00	–	–
13.	Borsad	–	22.09	–	79.97
14.	Petlad	–	8.67	–	55.45
15.	Savarkundla	–	2.50	–	21.26
16.	Bavla	–	30.00	–	123.82
17.	Modasa	–	2.00	–	140.19
18.	Anand I	–	70.00	–	348.19
19.	Bardoli	–	30.00	30.00	85.95
20.	Ambaji	–	13.50	–	28.26
21.	Mandvi	–	29.00	–	50.57
22.	Gandhidham	–	70.00	–	–
23.	Jetpur	–	50.00	–	–
24.	Dharangadhra	–	48.00	–	–
25.	Kapadwanj	–	30.00	–	–
26.	Dakor	–	–	32.00	14.57
27.	Kodinar	–	–	33.00	–
28.	Wankaner	–	–	45.00	–
29.	Limbdi	–	–	45.00	–
30.	Dhandhuka	–	–	45.00	–
31.	Khed	–	–	45.00	–

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Prantij	–	–	45.00	–
33.	Kadi	–	–	30.00	–
34.	Bagasara	–	–	40.00	–
35.	Khambhalia	–	–	40.00	–
	Total	453.17	621.77	430.00	3022.82

Statement-III

Details of Building Centres Approved during last three years in Gujarat

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Building Centre	Name of Agency	Sanction Date	Sanction Amount
1.	Sabarmati, Ahmedabad	Superintendent Ahmed. Cent. Pris.	20.1.2001	5.00
2.	Bhuj-I (EQ), Kutch	Gujarat Housing Board	3.3.2001	5.00
3.	Jamkhambhalia (EQ), Jamnagar	-do-	-do-	5.00
4.	Morvi (EQ), Rajkot	-do-	-do-	5.00
5.	Rapar (EQ), Kutch	-do-	-do-	5.00
6.	Bhachau (EQ), Kutch	-do-	-do-	5.00
7.	Anjar (EQ), Kutch	-do-	-do-	5.00
8.	Surendranagar (EQ), Surendranagar	-do-	-do-	5.00
9.	Rajkot (EQ), Rajkot	-do-	-do-	5.00
10.	Bhuj-II (EQ), Kutch	-do-	-do-	5.00
11.	Jambudia (EQ), Rajkot	DRDA	29.3.2001	5.00
12.	Bhimasar (EQ), Rajkot	Anarde Foundation	-do-	5.00
13.	Halvad (EQ), Surendranagar	Sharamik Vikas Sansthan Anty	-do-	5.00
14.	Fall (EQ), Jamnagar	Vijay Jyot Gram Vikas Trust	-do-	5.00
15.	Nakhatrama (EQ), Kutch	DRDA	-do-	5.00
16.	Dhudhai (EQ), Kutch	Rashtriya Swabhiman	11.4.2001	5.00
17.	Dholavira, Kutch	HUDCO	-do-	5.00

Projects Sanctioned by CAPART in Tribal/Rural Areas

2387. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects sanctioned by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) in the tribal and rural areas of the North Eastern States during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated/released and utilized by NGOs during the said period, project-wise;

(c) the details of agencies provided assistance by CAPART during the said period, location-wise;

(d) whether the working of those agencies are under constant review by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government have found any irregularities in the working of those agencies; and

(g) if so, the details of the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) Yes Sir. The working of all the agencies assisted by CAPART is reviewed through pre-funding appraisals, mid-term and post-project completion evaluation by deputing Project Evaluators.

(e) The projects are at different stages of implementation and the results of the review differ. By and large, the performance of these VOs has been found to be satisfactory.

(f) No Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Projects Sanctioned by CAPART in Tribal & Rural Areas of North Eastern States

Sl. No.	Name of the VO & Address	Name of the Scheme/Project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Amount utilised	Whether working of the VO evaluated	Result of evaluation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State: Assam (Year 1999-2000)							
1.	Anchalik Gram Unnayan Parishad Vill. Jania, Block, Mandia	Health for all (PC)	5,46,530	5,46,530	5,46,530	Yes	Satisfactory
2.	Ata Bhowkamari Society Development Association, Ata Bhowkamari, Sarupeta, Paka betbari	Installation of hand pumps under ARWSP	7,98,275	7,98,275	7,98,275	Yes	Satisfactory
3.	Bureau of Integrated rural Development, Rajgarh Guwahati-3	Operation Second crop (ORP)	35,946	35,946	35,946	Yes	Satisfactory
4.	Centre for Youth & Rural Development, Bengtol, Bongaingaon	Resettlement of families affected by ethnic violence (PC)	5,87,400	5,87,400	2,93,700	Yet to be done	
5.	Tamulpur Anchalik Gramdan Sangha, Kumarikata, Tamulpur	ARWSP Programme	7,06,930	7,06,930	4,60,530	Yet to be done	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Global Health Immunisation and Population Control Organisation, Rangaloo, PO Jumarmur	Vermicompost for Rural Poor Farmer (PC)	2,67,250	–	–	–	Sanction withdrawn
7.	Salesians of Don Bosco Sacred Heart College, Howly	Resettlement of families affected by ethnic violence (PC)	5,87,400	–	–	–	T/C not sent
8.	Desh Bhakta Rural Development Association Bhaktardava Bazar, Naligaon, Barpeta	Minor Irrigation for Agricultural Development (PC)	8,57,040	8,57,040	4,28,520	Yet to be done	
9.	Sipajhar Diamond Club Community Centre Sipajhar, Darang	Low Cost Sanitation (PC)	4,40,000	4,40,000	4,40,000	Yes	Satisfactory
10.	Modern Khadi & Village Industry Samiti, Eraligool	Project proposal for RCC Ring Well (PC)	4,94,710	1,65,736	1,65,736	Yet to be done	–
11.	Tezpur Zila Mahila Samiti PO Tezpur, Block Babharu	Construction of 141 Low cost Sanitary Latrine (PC)	3,32,000	1,65,100	1,65,100	-do-	–
12.	DO: NYIPO: LO Youth Society, Ward No. 5, Near Cosy Villa	Sustainable Income generation programme (PC)	8,22,399	5,28,069	5,28,069	-do-	–
13.	Sipajhar Diamond Club Community Centre, Sipajhar, Darang	Workshop on SHG for SHG members (OB)	20,980	20,980	20,980	Yes	Satisfactory
14.	Sodou Assam Pathar Parichalana Samiti B.K. Kakati Road, Ghy-7	Dairying Project (PC)	3,61,240	1,80,620	1,80,620	Yes	Terminated due to no beneficiary involvement
15.	Bureau of Integrated Rural Development, Rajgarh Road, Guwahati	Workshop Training Programme (OB)	29,708	29,708	29,708	Yes	Satisfactory
16.	Pahumara Anchalik Rural Development Association Sarupeta, Bhawanipur Development Block	Minor Irrigation for Agriculture development (PC)	2,97,860	2,97,860	1,49,100	Yet to be done	–
17.	Centre for Development Action and Appropriate Technology Swapta Swahid Path, Sarumataria, Dispur	Organisation of Beneficiaries (OB)	51,393	51,393	51,393	Yes	Satisfactory
18.	Welfare Institute for the Handicapped 18, MC Road, Near Guwahati Club, Kamrup	CBR Training	50,000	50,000	50,000	Yes	Satisfactory

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year 2000-2001							
19.	Janakalyan Khadi Gramodyog Unnayan Kendra, Vill. Jarabari, PO Alikuchi	Income generation programme for poor people (PC)	79,890	79,890	51,340	Yet to be done	
20.	Rajiv Open Institute Raj Villa, Ambika Patty, Silchar	Integrated development project for Chatlahor area	8,29,000	2,20,000	2,20,000	Yes	FAS due to improper implementation
21.	Deori Jagaran Mahila Samiti, Adaraha Deoria Gaon, Khowang, Dibrugarh	Development of Rural Women below poverty line (PC)	85,000	85,000	44,500	Yet to be done	
22.	Anchalik Gram Unnayan Parishad Jania, Mandia	Integrated Rural development project (PC)	5,35,840	5,35,840	2,52,770	-do-	
23.	Barnibari Yubak Sangha Barnibari, Nalbari	Minor Irrigation Project (PC)	8,53,575	8,53,575	4,43,759	-do-	
24.	DO: NYIPO:LO Youth Society, Ward No. 5, Near Cosy Villa	Workshop cum Training programme	40,317	40,317	40,317	Yes	Satisfactory
25.	Green Heart Nature Club Ward No. 6, Kokrajhar	Integrated Rehabilitation programme (PC)	2,38,250	1,19,125	1,19,125	Yet to be done	-
26.	Rural Voluntary Centre Akajan Borgaon	Organisation of Beneficianes (OB)	4,61,300	-	-	-	Term & condition not received
27.	Gauripur Vivekananda Club Ward No. 3, Gauripur, Rupshi Development Block	Community Tubewell for irrigation (PC)	8,37,340	8,37,340	4,18,670	Yet to be done	
28.	Society for the Promotion of Youth and Masses Ashram Road, Ulubari GHY-7	Capacity Building of VOs (OB)	1,19,400	-	-	-	Term & condition not sent
29.	Rural Women Upliftment Association of Assam, Japorigog High School Road, Sunderpur, Guwahati	Irrigation Project (PC)	4,95,849	3,28,484	3,28,484	Yet to be done	-
30.	Centre for Rural Development Khanapara, GHY-22	Gramshree Mela (OB)	2,69,794	2,69,794	2,69,794	Yes	Satisfactory

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Sipajhar Diamond Club Community Centre Sipajhaar, Darrang	Integrated Rural Development Programme (PC)	3,60,300	3,05,150	3,05,150	Yet to be done	–
32.	Gaon Unnayan Sangha Dakshin Bezera PO Janigog	Micro Finance Programme Under PC	1,35,000	45,000	45,000	Yet to be done	
33.	Chanmari Youth Club Leelachila, Chanmari	Integrated Planning for increasing crop productivity (PC)	2,12,920	1,20,240	1,20,240	-do-	
34.	Sevika Niketan Kumarikata, Nalbari	Formation of Self help Group (PC)	4,80,000	2,10,000	2,10,000	-do-	
35.	Assam Go Seva Samiti Beltola, Guwahati	Gramin Go Seva Kendra (PC)	93,120	–	–	–	Terms and condition not received
36.	Gauripur Vivekananda Club Ward No. 3, Gauripur, Rupshi Development Block	Formation and Popularisation of SHG (PC)	4,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	Yet to be done	
37.	Janakalyan Khadi Gramodyog Unnayan Kendra Vill. Jarabari, PO Alikuchi	Comprehensive planning for integrated development (PC)	3,36,996	1,70,773	1,70,773	Yet to be done	
38.	Deshbandhu Club Behera Bazar	Comprehensive sanitation and environment project (PC)					Terms and condition not received
39.	DO: NYIPO:LO Youth Society, Ward No. 5, Near Cosy Villa	Workshop with VOs of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh (OB)	87,000	43,500	43,500	Yet to be done	
40.	Tinsukia Gaon Tribal Mahila Samity Tinsukia, Lalmati, Dibrugarh	Awareness generation and Formation of SHG (OB)	45,000	21,750	21,750	-do-	
41.	Centre for Development Action and Appropriate Technology Swapta Swahid Path, Sarumataria, Dispur	Formation and Strengthening of SHG (OB)	1,07,000				Terms and condition not sent
42.	Welfare Institute for the Handicapped 18, MC Road, Near Guwahati Club, Kamrup	CBR project under disability scheme	5,75,415	nil	nil	–	Terms & condition not received.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Year: 2002-2003						
43.	North East Voluntary Association of Rural Development Dakhgin Gaon, Kahilipara, Guwahati-19	Demonstration and dissemination of Cremeorium (RT)	2,84,000	1,42,000	1,42,000	Yet to be done	
44.	Larkuchi Anchalik Boakota Unnayan Samiti PO Larkuchi	Construction of improved crematorium in rural villages (RT)	2,84,000	-	-	-	Terms and condition not sent
45.	Ankan Academy Puthimari, Kamrup	Popularization of fuel efficient crematorium (RT)	2,84,000	1 42,000	1,42,000	Yet to be done	
	State: Arunachal Pradesh (Year 1999-2000)						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Institute E Sector, Near Shiva Mandir, Naarlagun	Action for Rural Economic Development (PC)	1,30,900	1,29,900	1,29,900	Yes	Satisfactory
2.	Himalayan Paryabartan Adhayan Evam Sansrakshan Sansthan PO Dholtir, Chawoni, Garwhal	Convention of water milers (RT)	54,311	54,311	54,311	Yes	-do-
3.	Govind Ballav Pant Himalaya Parayavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan Vivek Vihar, Itanagar	Sloping Agricultural land technology (RT)	70,000	70,000	70,000	Yes	-do-
	State: Meghalaya (Year 1999-2000)						
1.	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region Umroi Road, Umkiah	Short term training Programme on watershed management (SAT)	1,72,432	1,72,432	1,72,432	Yes	Satisfactory
2.	Voluntary Health Association of Meghalaya, Goenka Engg. Complex, Shillong	Interaction Orientation of NGOs and Govt. (ORP)	16,000	16,000	16,000	Yes	-do-
	Year: (2001-2002)						
3.	North Eastern India Committee on Relief and Development, Laitum Kharah, Shillong	Disaster Management and sustainable programme (OB)	48,000	-	-	-	Sanction withdrawn
	Year: (2002-2003)						
4.	People's Initiative for Promotion of Socio-Economic Awareness and Rights Near Circuit House, Tura	Development of tribal farmers of Garo hills (Income Generation) (PC)	2,42,000	-	-	-	Terms and condition not received

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	State: Tripura (Year 1999-2000)						
1.	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti Salkama 9/4, Krishnanagar Road, Agaratala	Extension of RWH system RT	2,55,800	2,55,800	1,32,236	Yet to be done	
2.	State Institute of Public Administration and Rural Development SIPARD, A.D. Nagar, Agartala	Rural Dev. and NGOs with special reference to SHGs, OB	20,000	3,000	3,000	Yes	Terminated due to no more fund was required
3.	Swamiji Janakalyan Sanghstan No. 1, Tilla, Belonia	Construction of 40 RWH System RT	4,57,500	4,57,500	2,42,550	Yet to be done	
4.	CSWR Melarmath, Agartala	TRC project	40,00,000	10,40,000	10,40,000	Mid-term evaluation due	Awaited
5.	N.B. Institute for Rural Technology, Agartala	Low cost construction	9,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	Mid-term evaluated	Satisfactory
	Year: (2000-2001)						
6.	Voluntary Health Association of Tripura PO Kunjaban, Agartala	Rain Water Harvesting System, Rt	2,45,700	2,45,700	1,04,750	Yet to be done	
	Year: (2001-2002)						
7.	North East Village Development Society PO Indranagar, Sadara Sun Division, West Tripura	Rain Water Harvesting in Tripura	4,69,850	2,39,725	2,39,725	Yet to be done	
	State: Manipur (Year 1999-2000)						
1.	United Action for Rural Development Uard, PO Nungba, Manipur	Goatery Development Project (PC)	1,99,040	99,520	–	Yes	Project not implemented as per sanction
2.	Integrated Rural Development Service Lilong Chajing, CD Block, Wangoi, Imphal, West Manipur	Construction of Fuel Efficient Crematorium (RT)	1,68,081	95,332	–	Yes	-do-
3.	Anallon Christian Development Committee Naganram, Stadium Road, Post Box-47, Imphal	Organisation of beneficiaries in Chandel District (ORP)	93,100	38,000	38,000	Yet to be done	–
4.	Gamphagol Area Development Society Vill. Gamphaljoi, Chakpikarong Sub-Div. Moreh Ward No. 1	Pig rearing and development project (PC)	1,81,500	1,81,500	1,81,500	Yes	Satisfactory

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Social Environment and Rural Technology Council, Pallel Kotlendhai, TD Tangnoupal	Handloom weaving training cum production centre, DWCRA	4,65,700	-	-	-	T & C not received
6.	Centre for Social Development Palace Compound (W) Imphal East	People's Action for Economic Development in Rural land (PC)	3,26,205	3,26,205	1,29,577	Yet to be done	-
7.	Christian Social Development Organisation PO Box 11, Panchai, Chandel	Piggery Project (PC)	3,09,980	3,09,980	3,09,980	Yes	Satisfactory
8.	Renewal Ministry Tamenglong HQ. Jadonang Bazar	Socio Economic Development Programme for Tribal Women (PC)	1,19,360	1,19,360	1,19,360	-do-	-do-
9.	Union Voluntary Youth Council, Keishampat Modhu Bhawan, Imphal	Composite Fish Culture Dev. project (PC)	3,68,932	3,68,932	3,68,932	-do-	-do-
10.	T. Lailophai Youths Development Organisation Vill. T. Lailophai, PO Sugra	Pig Rearing Project (PC)	1,96,320	1,96,320	98,160	Yet to be done	-
11.	Service for Advancement of Rural Development Ichurm Keirap Koh, Kangpokpi, Senapati	Pig Development project (PC)	1,32,420	66,210	66,210	-do-	-
12.	Friendship Centre Khurai Kongpal, Tinaid Road, Thoubal, Manipur	Dairy Farming (PC)	2,53,320	1,26,660	1,26,660	-	Rural Dev. is not of the objectives mentioned in the MoA.
13.	Gram Seva Sangha Bachaspati Leirak, Bramphapur Nahabam, Imhal East, Manipur	Low Cost Fuel Efficient Crematorium (RT)	1,04,464	1,04,464	1,04,464	Yes	Satisfactory
14.	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action Landing, SPC Wangjing Thoubal Manipur	Rural Technology for Keeping bee (ARTS)	1,38,600	1,38,600	94,000	Yet to be done	-
15.	Manipur Deaf and Mute Association Wahengbam Leikai, Distt. Imphal	Cycle workshop repairing training centre for disabled persons	1,20,000	77,750	-	Progress report due in April 2003	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Year: (2000-2001)						
16.	Integrated Rural Welfare Association Yairipok Bishramaha, PO Yairipok, Thoubal	Pig and Vegetable Development (PC)	2,02,600	2,02,600	2,02,600	Yes	Satisfactory
17.	Manipur North Economic Development Association, Senapati HQ, Block Tadubi	Piggery Development Project (PC)	2,12,850	1,06,100	–	–	Transferred to HQ
18.	Volunteers for Rural and Action Lamding, SPO Wangjing Thoubal	Training on SALT and Biomass conversion Technology (RT)	2,26,000	–	–	–	T&C not sent
19.	Weaker Section's Development Society New Sielsi, PO Kanglatongbi, BPO Motbung, Manipur	Integrated Piggery cum companion farming (PC)	2,95,400	2,95,400	2,95,400	Yes	Satisfactory
20.	Upliftment of Human Resource and Vocational Training Centre, Wangjing Sorokhaibam, Leikai, Thoubal	Organisation of beneficiaries (OB)	97,875	47,700	47,700	Yet to be done	–
21.	Voluntary Service for Social Development Yunnam Khunou, PO Pangei, Yangdong, Imphal East	Integrated Fishery Development Project (PC)	2,83,712	2,83,712	1,18,948	-do-	–
22.	SC/ST Backward Women & Children Development Organisation, Thoubal Khumou, Manipur	-do-	3,10,387	3,10,387	1,62,370	-do-	–
23.	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection Athokpam Khumou, PO Thoubal	Vermicompost for Agriculture (RT)	3,33,475	–	–	–	–
24.	Voluntary Organisation for Social Upliftment Sanjenbam, PO Nambol	Piggery cum fishery project (PC)	1,73,810	86,905	–	Yet to be done	–
25.	The District Handicapped, Disabled Institute & rehabilitation Society Upper Lamka, Churachandpur Distt.	Kamka CBR project on disability	18,24,950	4,85,450	–	Progress report awaited	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Year: (2001-2002)						
26.	Community Development Organisation Pangaltabi, BPO Pagaltabi Kakching, Thoubal, Manipur	Women Agricultural Poultry with companion Farming (PC)	52,000	52,000	10,000	Yet to be done	-
27.	Thongiao Women Welfare Association Thoungiao Bazar, BPO Waikhong, Manipur	Promotion of Village women Self Help Group (OB)	45,000	31,500	-	-do-	-
28.	Ladies Guidance Centre Kyamgei, PO Canchipur, Imphal, Manipur	Formation & Promotion Self Help Groups (PC)	45,000	19,500	-	-do-	-
29.	Khongjaron Women Society PO-5, Forest Colony, Tamenglong, Manipur	SHG Formation (PC)	84,000	42,000	-	-do-	-
30.	Integrated Rural Welfare Association Yainpok Bishnunaha, Yainpok Thoubal	Fuel Efficient crematorium development (RT)	3,23,160	3,23,160	1,46,580	-do-	-
31.	Socio Economic & Cultural Development Organisation Keinou Thongkha, PO Nambol, Bishnupur, Manipur	Integrated rural sanitation under micro planning (PC)	85,944	-	-	-	T&C not received
32.	Scientific & Humanitarian Association for Knowledge of Tech. Innovation	Rain Water Harvesting from Rooftops (RT)	2,26,700	1,08,790	-	Yet to be done	-
33.	Chivalry Poverty Alleviation Development Project Kalinamai, PO Mao, Mao Karam Senapati	Special Women Group Programme (OB)	50,000	33,500	-	-do-	-
34.	Manipur Deaf and Mute Association Wahengbam Leikai, Distt. Imphal	Cycle workshop repairing training centre for disabled persons	1,20,000	77,750	-	Progress report due in April 2003	
	Year: (2002-2003)						
35.	Integrated Socio Development Organisation Purana Rajbari, Nongmeibung, Imphal East, Manipur	Integrated Health & Sanitation Programme (PC)	1,48,890	70,055	-	Yet to be done	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	Rural Tribal Development Organisation Touthang Rice Mill, New Lumbuland	Integrated Village Development Project (PC)	1,95,313	–	–	–	–
37.	Youth Voluntary Organisation Haikap, Yairipok, Imphal East, Manipur	Dissemination of low cost fuel efficient crematorium technology (RT)	2,84,000	1,42,000	–	Yet to be done	–
38.	All Manipur Fisher Women's Welfare Association Senakethel, Lampael	Integrated community development project (PC)	1,72,984	1,09,944	–	-do-	–
39.	Institute of Rural Development & Training Centre, Poiroukhongjing Awang Laikai Kaina Road, Irilbug Manipur	Introduction & population of vermicompost for agriculture (RT)	79,000	–	–	–	–
40.	Rural Service Agency Palace Compound, Imphal, Manipur	Construction of FEC (RT)	2,84,000	–	–	–	–
41.	Association for Village Upliftment Lamding Loupal Laikai, PO Wangjing, Manipur	Dissemination of low cost fuel efficient crematorium technology (RT)	2,84,000	1,42,000	–	Yet to be done	–
42.	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action Lamding, SPO Wangjing Thoubal	Alternative Measures for drinking and irrigation waters (PC)	9,46,537	–	–	–	–
43.	Socio-Economic Development Organisation Athokpam, Thoubal	Construction of Fuel efficient crematorium (RT)	2,84,000	1,42,000	–	Yet to be done	–
44.	Integrated Rural Area Development Organisation Salam, BPO Thaongjam	Construction of Fuel efficient crematorium (RT)	4,19,000	2,09,500	–	Yet to be done	–
45.	Council of Youths for Development & Cooperation, Pukaho, SPO Pangei, BPO Ahalup, Manipur	Integrated fishers for rural farmers (PC)	2,10,000	–	–	–	–
46.	Wangjing Women & Girls Society Wangjing Thoubal	Vermicompost project (RT)	82,000	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	Voluntary Service Centre Mutum Phibou, Mayai Leikai, BPO Mayang	Integrated farming development project (RT)	5,21,329	2,57,050	-	Yet to be done	-
48.	Environment Action Supporting Youths Uripok Polem, Leikai, Imphal	Construction of FEC (RT)	1,22,500	-	-	-	-
49.	The Youths Step Forward Centre Wangjing Bazar, Thoubal, Manipur	Construction of vermicompost for rural farmers (RT)	1,06,700	-	-	-	-
50.	Christian Social Development Organisation P.O. Box-11, Panchai, Chandel, Manipur	SALT-the youth SHGs in Chandel (PC)	3,04,400	-	-	-	-
51.	Centre for Rural Advancement Ngakchroupkpi, Bishnupur, Manipur	Replicable Fuel Efficient Cremotorium (RT)	4,32,250	-	-	-	-
52.	National Rural Development Association Kathiko Karong, Tadubi TD Block, Senapati	Integrated Horticultural Development Programme (PC)	4,00,665	-	-	-	-
53.	Central women's Organisation Wangjing Sorokhaibam, Leikei, PO Wangjing, Thoubal	Dissemination of low cost fuel efficient crematorium technology (RT)	4,32,250	-	-	-	-
54.	All Manipur Handicapped Training cum Production Society Swombung, Imphal, East-1, CD Block, Imphal	Training of orthopaedically disabled persons	3,91,000	-	-	Terms and condition not received	
	State: Nagaland (Year 1999-2000)						
1.	Food for Hungry Women Chungliyimsen, C/o Shoppe Press Mokokchung Nagaland	Income generation through piggery (PC)	3,22,080	2,14,720	2,14,720	Yes	Implementation & maintenance of records were not up to the mark
2.	Emerald Society Chizami Phek Distt. Nagaland	Fishery Development (PC)	3,00,718	2,14,263	-	Yet to be done	-
	Year: (2001-2002)						
3.	Victory Club Chikri Pfutsero, Nagaland	Fruit processing and preservation (RT)	5,97,850	1,73,250	-	Yet to be done	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Kuki Youth Cultural Club Phaipijang, Full Nagarjan, Dimapur,	Economic empowerment through action (PC)	52,304	52,304	6,600	Yet to be done	–
5.	Chewang Society Teing, Nagaland Lallkie	CBR training	31,400	31,400	31,400	Post evaluation due	
	Year: (2002-2003)						
6.	Agape Women Welfare Society Chumukedina, Block No. 111, Dimapur	Integrated tribal Development programme for ST Women (PC)	68,000	–	–	–	Terms & condition not received
7.	Haralu Colony Women Society Haralu Colony Burma Camp, Dimapur	Income generation programme for tribal women (PC)	25,850	–	–	–	–
8.	Young People's Welfare Society C/o GK Rengma President Burma Camp, Power House, Dimapur	Special Women Group Programme (OB)	27,000	–	–	–	–
	State: Mizoram (Year 1999-2000)						
1.	Mizoram Hmeichhe Insuibkhawm Pawl MHIP HO Treasury Square Aizawal, Tlangnuam	Piggery & Tailoring project (PC)	2,55,100	2,55,100	1,27,550	Yet to be done	–
	Year: (2000-2001)						
2.	Mizoram Hmeichhe Insuibkhawm Pawl MHIP HO Treasury Square Aizawal, Tlangnuam	Mobilisation of widening & construction of linkage road	5,37,290	2,54,259	2,54,259	Yet to be done	–
	Year: (2001-2002)						
3.	Mizoram Mahila Sangathan Maubawk, Aiazwal	Self employment through piggery project	3,38,000	66,000	66,000	Report awaited	–
4.	Mizoram Gorkha Youth Association Aiazwal, Mizoram	Capacity building workshop for VOs (OB)	76,161	76.161	76,161	Yes	Satisfactory
	State: Sikkim (Year 1999-2000)						
1.	Navajyoti Sangha Namrang, Namrang Basti, Tumin Block, Sikkim	Vermicompost Training and production (ARTS)	1,47,750	1,47,750	80,325	Yet to be done	–

Boundary Dispute

2388. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka has not been resolved even after lapse of several years;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra has now decided to move to the Supreme Court under Article 131 of the Constitution; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of India is not aware of any decision of the Government of Maharashtra to move the Supreme Court under Article 131 of the Constitution to resolve their boundary dispute with Karnataka.

Traffic Jam

2389. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of chaotic traffic jams at busiest intersections in Delhi causing numerous problems and delay in reaching one's destination;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide Solar Power signal lighting on busy inter-sections to reduce traffic jams during signal shut downs on account of power failure;

(c) whether the ever increasing volume of vehicles in Delhi is also one of the many causes of traffic jams; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government to make the traffic smooth, orderly, disciplined as one sees in Mumbai ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The smooth flow of traffic at some intersections is affected during the peak hours due to high volume of traffic.

(b) Delhi Traffic Police have launched a pilot project under which a solar-powered traffic signal has been provided at one of the busy intersections.

(c) The increase in number of vehicles does not put pressure on Delhi roads.

(d) The steps taken by Delhi Traffic Police to ensure smooth flow of traffic include synchronization of traffic signals on important traffic corridors; installation of vehicles actuated traffic signals and online computerized area traffic control system; erection of road signs and painting of road markings; improvisation of traffic management schemes; use of radar guns, interceptors and red speed cameras for checking over-speeding, red light jumping and enforcement of lane discipline; use of alcometer to check driving in a drunken state; analysis of road accidents for identification of their actual cause so as to take remedial measures; creating awareness amongst the commuters of the traffic rules and safety norms; and setting up of traffic training parks for educating school children.

Norms to ascertain Poverty Level

2390. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI M. DURAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development to introduce a new system to ascertain the poverty level and actual number of people living below the poverty line and their quality of life in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. However, an Expert Group was constituted to suggest a methodology for identification of rural households living Below the Poverty Line (BPL).

(b) The major recommendation of the Group is that keeping in view the difficulties experienced with the 'income' approach and also the 'expenditure' approach involving 'exclusion criteria', a **'Score Based Ranking'** of each household indicating their quality of life may be adopted for the BPL Census, 2002. Both economic and social indicators are taken into account for such ranking.

(c) The Government have accepted most of the recommendations and have advised all States/UTs to initiate action for conducting the BPL Census during the current year.

[Translation]

Grants to Voluntary Organisations

2391. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds given as grant to voluntary organisations by the Science & Society Division during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the said Department has not approved grants to the voluntary organisations of the districts Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahar and other voluntary organisations of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by the Government in the matter;

(d) whether the proposals of Voluntary Organisations have been rejected by the Science and Society Division despite comments made by Rekri in favour of organisations;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the number of organisations submitted their proposals to Science and Society Division during the last three years; and

(g) the details of comments made by Rekri in regard to these organisations and action taken by the Department 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 (g) The State-wise details about the funds given by Science and Society Division as grants to Voluntary Organisations during the last three years are as under:

States	1999-2000 (Rs. in Lakhs)	2000-2001 (Rs. in Lakhs)	2001-2002 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	27.00	15.01	26.88
Assam	4.34	18.01	23.55
Bihar	26.80	24.99	12.80
Chhattisgarh	-	-	6.00
Delhi	57.65	61.30	54.39
Gujarat	12.02	14.05	18.00
Haryana	7.72	2.85	14.62
Himachal Pradesh	11.54	25.00	20.35
Jammu & Kashmir	8.50	20.00	8.00
Jharkhand	-	-	38.36
Karnataka	37.41	16.29	27.82
Kerala	65.01	62.20	70.65
Madhya Pradesh	40.21	20.50	72.93
Maharashtra	71.10	41.47	63.71

1	2	3	4
Manipur	12.88	4.75	.68
Meghalaya	2.00	5.00	Nil
Nagaland	4.00	Nil	Nil
Orissa	6.16	25.97	45.62
Pondicherry	7.03	20.50	16.64
Rajasthan	9.23	15.55	23.27
Sikkim	19.61	7.50	Nil
Tamil Nadu	34.66	69.12	74.98
Tripura	5.45	30.50	5.74
Uttar Pradesh	93.48	40.62	100.98
Uttaranchal	-	-	82.36
West Bengal	48.65	33.96	63.26

A large number of project proposals are submitted to Science & Society Division by voluntary organisations from all parts of Uttar Pradesh and only a few are recommended for support based on components of science & technology innovation and needs of the area. A set system of obtaining comments from generally five experts is followed. The proposal along with comments is examined by an Expert Committee which makes final recommendations on the merits of each proposal and the funds available. No comments have been received from Rekri in respect of any project proposal submitted to Science & Society Division by voluntary organisations. During the last three years, a total of 923 project proposals were received by the Division.

[English]

Watershed Development Projects in Tribal Areas

2392. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Watershed Development Projects set up in the country so far, State-wise;

(b) whether these projects have been able to achieve the objectives for which they are set up;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number out of these projects set up in the tribal areas of the country and the amount spent thereon, State-wise;

(e) whether some of these projects are in defunct condition;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (g) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing viz. three programmes the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) in the country in accordance with Guidelines for Watershed Development on watershed approach w.e.f. 1.4.1995 to develop wastelands/degraded lands in the country including tribal areas particularly those having acute shortage of drinking water, large population of Scheduled

Castes/Scheduled Tribes/small and marginal farmers/ landless labourers/people living below the poverty line and preponderance of non-forest wastelands/degraded lands etc. The Programmes aim at checking land degradation, putting such lands into productive use and increasing the availability of bio-mass specially fuel wood and fodder. Based on the feed-back received in the Department, completed projects have been able to achieve the objectives for which these were sanctioned. State-wise number of watershed projects sanctioned and the total funds released for their implementation are given in the statement enclosed.

There is an inbuilt system for monitoring the implementation of the projects sanctioned under the Programme through quarterly/annual progress reports. Funds are released in a phased manner on the basis of utilization certificates, audited statements of accounts etc. There is also a system of mid-term evaluation of the projects through independent agencies/evaluators. In addition, the officers of the Department of Land Resources also visit project areas for on the spot inspection/ assessment. No such report indicating defunct position of any project has come to the notice of the Department. However, if implementation of a particular project is found to be not upto the mark, the same is foreclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of project sanctioned			Funds released (Rs. in crore)		
		IWDP	DPAP	DDP	IWDP	DPAP	DDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	2966	552	89.21	239.60	47.12
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	–	–	0.95	–	–
3.	Assam	30	–	–	27.10	–	–
4.	Bihar	2	235	–	0.72	19.34	–
5.	Chhattisgarh	11	653	–	10.16	22.64	–
6.	Gujarat	26	1359	1676	37.48	85.81	150.16
7.	Haryana	6	–	654	5.95	–	62.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24	238	371	32.01	13.62	35.72
9.	Jharkhand	4	819	–	1.90	21.22	–
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	274	536	10.34	17.20	54.20
11.	Karnataka	23	1386	832	37.78	90.17	46.14
12.	Kerala	3	–	–	4.78	–	–
13.	Madhya Pradesh	39	2086	–	63.76	178.18	–
14.	Maharashtra	20	2211	–	23.14	113.68	–
15.	Manipur	8	–	–	12.83	–	–
16.	Meghalaya	7	–	–	2.61	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Mizoram	12	-	-	11.11	-	-
18.	Nagaland	17	-	-	34.20	-	-
19.	Orissa	30	684	-	30.71	32.76	-
20.	Punjab	4	-	-	1.39	-	-
21.	Rajasthan	29	680	3693	30.90	52.30	412.86
22.	Sikkim	9	-	-	11.73	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	24	904	-	21.42	60.95	-
24.	Tripura	4	-	-	1.60	-	-
25.	Uttar Pradesh	41	1066	-	78.75	94.38	-
26.	Uttaranchal	15	452	-	9.56	11.62	-
27.	West Bengal	1	255	-	0.45	12.88	-
28.	Others	-	-	-	2.50	0.52	0.15
	Total	436	16268	8314	592.54	1066.87	808.30

Allotment of Houses Under VAMBAY Programme

2393. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government was requested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to allot 50,000 houses under the VAMBAY programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh wrote a letter to the Prime Minister proposing to construct 50,000 houses during 2002-2003 under VAMBAY involving Rs. 11400.00 lakh as Government of India subsidy based on the announcement made by the Prime Minister while launching the programme in Hyderabad on 02.12.2001 that 50,000 houses would be constructed under VAMBAY.

During 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 1200.00 lakh was released to the State Government for construction of 4000 houses under VAMBAY and for the current financial year the State Government has been tentatively allocated an amount of Rs. 2499.55 lakhs out of which Rs. 57.88 lakhs has already been released under VAMBAY.

For the current financial year 2002-2003, the State Government has submitted a project proposal for construction 10910 dwelling units involving central subsidy of Rs. 2728.20 lakh.

VAMBAY being a demand driven scheme, the central share will be released subject to the submission of proposal by the State Government complete in all respects as per guidelines and also availability of funds.

IWDP for Rural Poverty in North Eastern States

2394. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the North Eastern States and Sikkim have sent any proposals regarding the Integrated Watershed Development Project for Rural Poverty Alleviation through land based activities;

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

(c) the number of projects lying pending with the Union Government, District-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Proposals regarding the Integrated Wastelands Development Project (IWDP) for development of non-forest wastelands on watershed approach have been received from the North Eastern States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland for sanction during the current financial year i.e. 2002-03. No project proposals under IWDP have been received from the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim during the current financial year i.e. 2002-03 so far. The details of the project proposals received, sanctioned and pending with the Ministry, State-wise and district-wise are given in the statement enclosed.

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. The pending project proposals which are not sanctioned in a financial year are also considered for prioritization 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. Since sanction of project proposals depends on many factors including conformity of project proposals with the Guidelines, progress in the ongoing projects, prioritization of the District etc., hence, no time limit can be indicated.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Districts prioritized	Project proposals received	Project proposals sanctioned	Project proposals pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Dhemaji, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Karbi Anglong, Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Hailakandi, Cachar, Dibrugarh, Morigaon, Kamrup and N.C. Hills	Dhemaji, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Karbi Anglong, Lakhimpur, Hailakandi, Cachar, Dibrugarh, Morigaon, Kamrup, N.C. Hills and Nalbari (not prioritized)	Dhemaji, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Karbi Anglong, Lakhimpur	Hailakandi, Cachar, Dibrugarh, Morigaon, Kamrup and N.C. Hills
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare, Lower Sabansiri, Kurung Khumey, Tawang, Changland and West Siang	Papumpare, Lower Sabansiri, Kurung Khumey, Tawang	Nil	Papumpare Lower Sabansiri, Kurung Khumey and Tawang
3.	Manipur	Imphal East, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tuensang and Senapati	Imphal East, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tuensang and Senapati	Nil	Imphal East, Chandel, Churachandpur, Tuensang and Senapati
4.	Meghalaya	Districts not prioritized	Not received	Not sanctioned	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Mizoram	Lawngtalai, Kolasib, Mamit, Serchhip and Aizwal	Not received	Not sanctioned	Nil
6.	Nagaland	Dimapur, Wokha, Mokokchung, Zunheboto and Kohima	Dimapur, Wokha, Mokokchung, Zunheboto and Kohima	Nil	Dimapur, Wokha, Mokokchung, Zunheboto and Kohima
7.	Sikkim	Districts not prioritized	Not received	Not sanctioned	Nil
8.	Tripura	West Tripura, South Tripura, Dhalai and South Tripura	Not received	Not sanctioned	Nil

[Translation]

Misuse of Funds by NGOs

2395. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified 1800 voluntary organizations involved in the misappropriation of Government funds meant for rural development projects as reported in *Dainik Jagaran* dated 12.11.2002;

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

(c) whether the Government have black-listed those organizations;

(d) if so, the action taken or being taken against them; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for recovery of Government funds from them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) CAPART identified 273 VOs that have committed various irregularities including suspected misappropriation till date.

(b) The State-wise details of the 273 VOs are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. All 273 VOs have been blacklisted.

(d) and (e) The following action has been taken:

(i) Letters have been written to the respective District Collectors for using their good offices for recovering the misappropriated amounts from the VOs concerned.

(ii) Letters have been written to the Registrars for de-registration of the VOs concerned.

(iii) Letters have been written to Superintendents of Police in their respective areas for filing F.I.Rs against the VOs concerned.

Statement

Details of VOs blacklisted by CAPART

S.No.	Name and Address of VO	Reason for Blacklisting
1	2	3
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Arundhatee Yuvajana Sangham Bayyanagudam, Distt. West Godavari	(Bogus Organisation) Misutilisation & Commission of irregularities
2.	Brighter Integrated Rural Development Society, 1/18-4 Lal Bahadur Nagar, Anantapur	Misappropriation of funds

1	2	3
3.	Cuddapah district Gram Seva Samiti, Hajirah-matulla street, Cuddapah	Misutilisation
4.	Cuddapah District Harijana Christava & Venukabadina Jathula Vimochana Simiti, 21/46 Cuddapah	Non Cooperation/misconduct
5.	Divya Jyoti Mahila, 1-8-31, Main Bazar, Allagadda, Distt.-Kurnool.	Defunct Organisation and Submission of Forge Document
6.	Health and Welfare Service Centre, Gaddipaddu, Distt-Guntur	Non Cooperation with Monitor & serious irregularities
7.	Jyoti Mahila Mandali, RS Road, Kodur, Distt-Cuddapah	Serious lapses detected prior to sanction
8.	Multipurpose Social Development Society, Vill. Gundlapalli P.O. Duggannagarjpalli, Via Pulivendla, distt.-Cuddapah	Misutilisation & Commission of irregularities
9.	Nagamani Film and TV Training Institute of Acting, Nagamani Films, Distt.-Guntur	Serious lapses detected prior to sanction
10.	Navjeevana Rural Development Society, Sangham, Cuddapah	Serious lapses detected prior to sanction
11.	Nirmala Weaker Section Mahila Mandali, Distt-Guntur	Non Cooperation/misconduct
12.	Rural Awakening Development Organisations Anantapur	Non Cooperation/misconduct
13.	Rural Development and Integrated Social Evolution Society, 3-6-551/1, Himavath Nagar, Hyderabad	Serious lapses detected prior to sanction
14.	Rural Education Agricultural and Community Health Society, H.NO. 16.32 SA, Dhamavaram Distt. Anantpur	Non Existent and running two Parallel Organisations
15.	Rural People Development Society, Koyyalagudem Vill. Chowtseppal Mandal Distt. Nalgonda A.P.	Non Cooperation/misconduct
16.	Social Service Society, Chinnamachupalli, Chennur Mandal, Distt. Cuddapah	Misutilisation & Commission of irregularities
17.	Social Welfare Society for Weaker Community Chinammachuppali, Chennur Mandal Cuddapah Distt.	Non Cooperation/misconduct
18.	Society for Promotion of Health Education Rehabilitation and Education (SPHERE), Anantpur	Non Cooperation/misconduct
19.	Society of Natural Studies (SONS) H.No. 206, Khanapuram Haveli Industrial Area, Khamman	Non Cooperation/misconduct
20.	Tala Marla Integrated Rural Development and Social Educational Society, Sathya Sai Taluk, Distt. Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh	Non Cooperation/misconduct
21.	The Girijan Labour Welfare Contract Society, Cuddapah	Serious lapses detected prior to sanction
22.	The Rayalaseema Nellore and Prakasam Districts Weaker Section Rural Development Society, Cuddapah	Serious lapses detected prior to sanction
23.	The Rural Labour Welfare Board, Cuddapah	Serious lapses detected prior to sanction

1	2	3
24.	Young Evangelistic Society, Sai Nagar, Distt-Anantapur	Misutilisation & Commission of irregularities
25.	Down Trodden Development Society, Vill. Thoorpuppali, Etimaripuram, Penagalur Mandal Distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	Forgery of Registration Certificate
26.	Kisan Development Society, Peddanapalli, B Sittypali, Chilamathur, Distt-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Misutilisation of funds
	Assam	
1.	Swahid Kanaklata Silpa Kala Kendra, P.O.-Kowripathar, Sonitpur	Family Based/Misutilised
	Bihar	
1.	Akhil Bhartiya Dalit Vikas Parishad, Anisabad, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
2.	Akhil Bhartiya Gramin Vikas Seva Parishad, Mokama, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
3.	Akhil Bhartiya Samajik Pratishthan Parishad, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
4.	Akhil Bhartiya Samajik Arthik Evam Shaikshik Sansthan, 209, Ashiana Tower, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
5.	All India Rural Research Centre, Bailev Road, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
6.	All India Society for Research in Rural Area, North Krishna Puri 10, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Patna	Forged Bank assurance Letter Submitted by the VO
7.	Amba Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Haziganj, Patna City, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
8.	Bharat Mahila Vikas Sanstha, Urdu Bazar, Distt-Darbhanga	Submission of Forged Bank Assurance letter
9.	Bhartiya Gramin Kalyan Parishad, Farasi, Mokama, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
10.	Bhartiya Gramin Yuva Vikas, Jhauganj, Patna City	VO Existence not Traceable
11.	Bhartiya Mahila Vikas Sangh, At Bajitpur Road, PO Rs Barh Distt-Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
12.	Bhartiya Samajik Samta Nyaya Parishad At DB Road, PO Saharsa	Forged Bank Assurance Letter Submitted by the VO
13.	Bihar Gramin Seva Parishad, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
14.	Bihar Mahila Pragatisheel Kendra, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
15.	Bihar Nagrik Seva Parishad, Sabalpur, Deedarganj, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
16.	Bihar Paramarik Urja Vikas Sansthan, Opp. Hathwa Market Bani Road, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
17.	Bihar Pragatisheel Mahila Uthan Seva, Daribabad, Bhadru Road, Serma Patna City, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable

1	2	3
18.	Bihar Samaj Kalyan Vikas Parishad, Distt-Mokama	Improper Implementation of Projects
19.	Bihar Seva Chetna, Nawada	Forged Bank assurance Letter Submitted by the VO
20.	Darbhanga Zila Khadi Gramodya Sansthan, Darbhanga	Misutilisation of the Grants by the VO
21.	Deshbhakati Chetna Parishad, Mohalla, Purandapur, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
22.	Dr. Ambedkar Gramabimukh Vikas Sanstha, Farasi Mohalla, Mokama, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
23.	Dr. Ambedkar Samaj Kalyankari Yojana Samiti, Mokama District, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
24.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Samajik Adhyan Vikas Chetna Parishad, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
25.	Gramin Vikas Evam Anusandhan Kendra, Bajitpur road PO Rs Barh, Distt-Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
26.	Guru Govind Singh Mahila Vikas Parishad, Haminder Gali, Patna City, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
27.	Guru Nanak Mahila Shilpa Kala Kendra, Patna	Tout involvement confirmed
28.	Harijan Girijan Alpsankhyak Utthan Parishad, Farsi Mohalla, Mokama	VO Existence not Traceable
29.	Hind Seva Sadan, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
30.	Indra Antuodaya Gramabhimukh Prashikshan Kendra, Mokama Distt-Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
31.	Jai Prabha Gramabhimukh Antyodaya Vidyapeeth, Mokama Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
32.	Jai Prabha Gramin Chetna Vikas Samiti, Chamoria, Patna City, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
33.	Jan Vikas Samiti, Harun Nagar Colony, Phulwari Shariff, Patna	Serious Irregularities in the Implementation of the Projects
34.	Janbhimukh Vikas Sansthan, Vill. Chattiparm Khusharupar, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
35.	Kamla Nehru Samaj Kalyan Kendra, Gopalganj, Sasaram, Distt-Rohtas	Improper Implementation of Projects
36.	Kanta Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Bihar	Serious irregularities committed by projects Holder and the Bank in Loan Disbursement
37.	Kasturba Pratishan Mahila Silai Kendra, Neura, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
38.	Kosikanchal Audyogik Vikas Parishad, At & PO, Sharda Nagar PO Saharsa	Forged Bank assurance Letter Submitted by the VO

1	2	3
39.	Lohia Seva Parishad, Doctor Toli, Mokama, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
40.	Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Ashram Seva Parishad, Killa Road, Patna City, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
41.	Mahila Mandal, Amber Lalu Pokhar, Rupan Bhawan Bihar Sarif.	-do-
42.	Mata Jan Kaylan Pragatisheel Vikas Parishad, Bela Moni, Hathidah, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
43.	Nalanda Nari Shiksha Vikas Sansthan, Naugarh, Nalanda	Malafide intention of the Secretary of the VO
44.	Narayani Mahila Silai Katai Prashikshan Kendra, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
45.	Nav Chetna Samiti, Patna	VO Non-Existent
46.	Parivartan Samajik Vikas Sansthan, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
47.	Patalliputra Bal Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Killa Road, Patna City, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
48.	Pataliputra Gramin Sewa Vikas Pratishthan, Haziganj, Patna City, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
49.	Pidit Shoshit Harijan Evam Adivasi Kaylan, B-13, Vijay Hanumannagarm, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
50.	Rachna, Boring Road, Chauraha, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
51.	Ramvati Prashikshan Kendra, Vill & PO. Rautara, Distt-Katihar	Malafide intention of the Secretary of the VO
52.	Rashmi Rati Nav Chetna Samiti, Rashmi Jyoti Bhawan, New Jakkanpur, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
53.	Rastriya Manav Kalyan Samiti, Distt-Patna	Forged Bank Document submitted by the VO
54.	Rupa Mahila Prashikshan Sansthan At Bajitpur Road PO Rs. Barh, Patna	Improper Implementation of Project and Misrepresentation of the facts
55.	Samajik Shaikshanik Vikas Kendra, At & PO Patrahi, R.S. Jhanjharpur, Distt-Madhubani	Improper utilisation of Funds by the VO
56.	Samarpit, At Pachim Palli, PO/Distt-Kisanganj	Improper Implementation of Project
57.	Sarvodaya Ashram, Bihar Sarif	Several irregularities
58.	Shri Rajendra Samaj Seva Sansthan, Kunipukra	VO Existence not Traceable
59.	Veer Kunwar Singh Samajik Jagriti Parishad, Chamoria, Patna	VO Existence not Traceable
60.	Vinobha Gramabhimukh Chetna Kendra, Patna City	VO Existence not Traceable
61.	Jan Vikas Parishad, Harun Nagar Colony, P.O.-Phulwari Sharif, Patna	Forged Documents submitted in the P/P

1	2	3
	Delhi	
1.	All India Association for Social Welfare of Down Trodden, 10/111 Khichripur, New Delhi, Also at Chandra Tilak Marg, East Babarpur, New Delhi	Misutilised of funds
2.	All India Samajothan Samiti, A-3, 5/1, LIG, Rohini, Sector-7, Delhi	Misutilised of funds
3.	Bharat Seva Samiti, Sadatpur, Karawal Nagar Road, Delhi	Misutilised of funds
4.	Children and Widow Women Welfare Society, X-103/4, Gali No. 2, Brahampuri, New Delhi	Improper implementation of project & controlled by one man
5.	Gram Bharati Seva Ashram, Chandra Tilak House, India Marg, East Babarpur, New Delhi	Inter-relation with other VOs
6.	Lalit Koshi Seva Ashram, 77, Bank Colony, Nandnagari, New Delhi	Misappropriation
7.	North India Welfare Society, 279/1, X-Block, Gali No. 9, Brahampuri, New Delhi	Improper implementation of project & controlled by one man
8.	Samaj Sudhar Society, F-18, Dharampura, Najafgarh, New Delhi	Non-cooperation with project & evaluator, family based and non-submission of PR/ UC.
9.	Sanchetna, 237, Sector-III, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	Improper implementation
10.	Summer Field Education Society, H.No. 31, Gali No. 13-14, Brahampuri, New Delhi	Improper implementation of project & controlled by one man
11.	Vikas Educational & Social Welfare Society, 456/S-1, Vikaspuri, New Delhi	Non-cooperation with project & evaluator, these VO are run by Shri Vinod Mehra, Shri Dharam Veer Singh Rangal and their family members
	Haryana	
1.	Banjar BHUMI Sudar Mandal, 19/563, Delhi Road, Sonipat Stand, Rohtak	Bogus records
2.	Dehat Vikas Kendra, At & PO Dongada Ahir, Distt-Mahendragarh	Improper Implementation
3.	Gulia Gramodyog Sangha, Jahagirpur, Distt-Rohtak	Improper Implementation
4.	Hindustan Processing Cereal & Pulses Gramodyog Institute, Banso Gate, Karnal	Improper Implementation
5.	Lok Seva Dal, 137, Poo Chand Health Club, MT Distt-Rohtak, Haryana	Several Irregularities
6.	Rathee Gramodyog Sangh, Mie Bahadurgarh, Rohtak	Several Irregularities
7.	Rural Development and Research Centre, Delhi Road, Sonipat Stand, Rohtak	Bogus records

1	2	3
8.	Saraswati Educational Association, 484/18, Sivaji Park, Gurgaon (Haryana)	Multiple VO run by Family members
9.	Sheed Club, Vill/PO-Sanjarwas, Distt-Bhwani, Haryana	Non co-operation with FCE during Monitoring
10.	Social Welfare and Society for Weaker Communities, 246, Bjola Niwas, Circular Road, Jhajjar, Distt-Rohtak, Haryana	Multiple VO run by single/Same Office Bearer
11.	Women Social Welfare Society, 798/27, Medical Crossing, Model town, Distt-Rohtak, Haryana	Several Irregularities
	Jharkhand	
1.	Central Industrial and Technical Training Cum Production Institute, Shastri Nagar, Gumla	VO Non-existent
2.	Rahul Janwadi Sansthan, Rural Janbadi Club, Sector-2, Site-4, Ranchi	Serious Irregularities committed by Project Holder
3.	Youth Mobilisation for National Advancement, C/O Raghunath Roy, Govind Bhawan, Distt-Deoghar, Jharkhand	Manipulated and forged documents submitted by the VO
	Kerala	
1.	Bapooji Sevak Samaj, PO-Chakkupallam Kumily, Idukki	DG ordered premature closure of all the on going/pipeline projects
2.	PKP Memorial Mahila Samajam, PO. Nedungolan, Distt-Quilon	Misappropriation funds
3.	Thrikkadavoor Fish Culture Samiti, Kurupuzha Perinad, Quilon	No work done
	Karnataka	
1.	A Need, Chiltra Kurungda Gauribindanur, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
2.	Adarsh Rural Development Society, Vill. Mittermari Tq. Bagepally, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
3.	Amar Association, Veerandahalli extension, Gauribindpur, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
4.	Bhagyajyoti Education Trust, Ratna Niwas, 11-889/6, Ramanagar Gulbarga, Distt.-Kolar	Non-existent
5.	Chetna, C/O Bedanna Fort, Gauribidpur, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
6.	Chinthalu Education & Rural Development Society, Rampatna Taluka Chikaballapur, Distt-Kolar	Improper implementation of projects
7.	Harijan Girijana Kalyan Samiti, Gudibanda, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
8.	Karthik Foundation, K.P. Temple Street Guaribidnar, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
9.	Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Mandal, Malapur, K.P. Pec-Taluka. Dostt-Mandha	Improper implementation of CRSP

1	2	3
10.	Kumar Gramodyoga Sangha, Thirumani PO, Gudibanda Taluk, Distt-Kolar	Non-cooperation with the monitor
11.	Lakshminarayan Rural Development Society, Ramanaswamypalli Bahepally, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
12.	Mahalaxmi Mahila Mandal, Via Peresendra Dibanda, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
13.	Mamatha Religious Association Uligombu, PO. Hampassandra, Gudibanda, Distt-Kolar	Improper implementation of projects
14.	Mysore Social Education Centre, Magadi, Distt-Bangalore	Overlapping of activities
15.	Nalanda Education & Economic Development Society, Beedagena Halli, Chickballapur, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
16.	Sacred Rural Development, Bagepalli, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
17.	Shanthala Mahila Mandal, Chilckballapur Taluk, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
18.	Shri Maruti Gramodyog Sangh, Doda Chimmahali, Distt-Kolar	Failed to implement project
19.	Sri Venkateswara Silk Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, POI Gunlakothur, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
20.	Tripathi Welfare Society, Chowtathimmanahali, PO Gulbanda, Distt-Kolar	Non-existent
21.	Janardhan Khadi Gramodyog Industries Association, Nandanazaman, Mittahali, Chin	Non-Response of VO
	Manipur	
1.	All Manipur Mushroom Grower Association, Imphal	Improper utilisation of funds
2.	Maram Khonou Women's Society, Distt-Senapati, Manipur	Non-existent
3.	Uneven Rural Development Organisation, H.O. Thoubal Bazar, Distt-Thoubal, Manipur	Malpractice Committed by the VO
4.	South Eastern Child Care Centre, Khunarak, Irilbung Bazar, BPO-Keriao, Wangkhem, Manipur	Tried to bribe the monitor & Mis-utilisation of funds
5.	Women Community Welfare Association, Segu Road Khunarakpam Leikai, Imphal, Manipur	Misutilisation of funds
6.	Tamei Area Tribal Development Association, Taloulong Village, PO-Tamei, Distt-Tamenglong, Manipur	Non Response of the VO
7.	Sapermeian Women Society, Vill & PO Sapermeina, Sadar Hills, Distt-Senapati, Manipur	Non Response of the VO
8.	Bangringlon Christian Women Society, Office cum Rest House AR Ex-Servicemen Association Minuthong Ragailong Road Imphal, Manipur	Misutilisation of Funds

1	2	3
	Mizoram	
1.	Samaritan Society of Mizoram, V-20 Bunkawn, Aizwal, Mizoram	Forgery of registration certificate
2.	Centre for Development of Rural Areas, Bungkawn, Aizwal	Forgery of registration certificate
3.	Mizoram Buddhist Development Welfare Association, Demaqire, Lungleil, Mizoram	Non implementation of CRSP programme
	Maharashtra	
1.	Shri Yogananda Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Partur, Distt-Jalna	Mis-Utilisation of Grants
2.	Madhubani Kusth Rog Nirmulan Sansthan, Jambulghat Talika Chimur, Distt. Chandrapur	Serious Mis-Appropriation of funds
3.	Gayatri Education Society, 89-East Wardhman Nagar, Nagpur Maharashtra	Improper Implementation
4.	Social Economic Assistance for Rural and City Habitats, 1/A, Prince of Wales Drive, Pune, Maharashtra	Mis-Utilisation of Grants
	Madhya Pradesh	
1.	Adarsh Gramin Seva Samiti, Bhopal	Objectional activities
2.	Banvasi Adivasi Uthan Seva Samiti, Gadora, Morena	Non-existent and Submission of Forged Documents
3.	Chambal Shiksha Prasar Samiti, Gadora, Morena	Serious Irregularities
4.	Lok Kalyan Samiti, C-8, Kaushal Nagar, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	Non Response of the VO
5.	Madhya Bhartu, B-36, Kamla Nagar, Distt-Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Serious Irregularities
6.	Manav Vikas Samiti, Ganeshpura, Morena, Madhya Pradesh	Serious Irregularities
7.	Priya Samajik Kalyan Seva Samiti, House of Lamte, 203, Ansar Colony, MIG, Behind police station, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	Submission of Forged Documents
8.	Resources Development Institute, 1100, Quarters Area, Hikkarni Nagar, Bhopal	RTD programme not Materialised
9.	Satpuda Integrated Rural Development Institution, Bhainsdehi, Distt-Betul, Madhya Pradesh	Non Response of the VO
10.	Self Employed Women Association, Gandhi Bhawan, Shyamla Hills, Distt-Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Non Response of the VO
11.	Shri Abhay Shiksha Prasar Samiti Gughra, Distt-Jabalpur	Unreliable organisation
	Nagaland	
1.	The Western United Club, New Market Road, Daklane, Kohima	Non-existent

1	2	3
2.	Children Welfare Society, Chiepfuchiepfe, Post Box No. 150, Kohima	Non-existent
3.	Tening Youth Association, Tening Town, PO-Kohima, Post Box No. 168, Kohima	Non-existent
4.	Wisemen's Fellowship Enterprises, Vonkhesung Mission Compound, Wokha/PB No. 283, Kohima	Non-existent
5.	Likya Women Society, Likya Colony, Wokha Town, Wokha/forest colony, PB No. 213, distt-Dimapur	Non-existent
6.	Lovistso Welfare Society, Vill/PO Viswema, Kohima	Non-existent
7.	Zricon Club, Laric Colony, PO/Distt-Kohima	Tried to bribe the monitor for favourable report
8.	Study and Action for Comprehensive Development, P.B. No. 26, Dimapur, Kohima	Non Response of the VO
9.	Centre for Rural Upliftment, C.R.U., Building, Kohima-Imphal road, P.B. No. 287, Distt-Kohima, Nagaland	Non Response of the VO
10.	Association of Tribal Welfare Development, PB No. 117, Woodlands Mansion Naharbari, Distt-Dimapur, Nagaland	Forgery Registration Certificate
	Orissa	
1.	Community Action for Rural Development (CARD), Bassam, Dhenkanal	Misutilisation of funds
2.	Yugasakti Palli Unnayan Club, Vill. Baidya Kateni, PO-Lar, Distt-Dhenkanal	Complaint from village sarpunch
3.	Shri Aurbindo Pathagar, AR/PO Barada, Distt-Dhenkanal	Improper Implementation of Programme
4.	Manav Sambal Vikas Simiti, 27, Buddeshwari Colony, Bhubaneswar	Adverse report of Monitor
5.	Abaj Adivasi Harijana Seva Sangha, At-Sansthapur, Via-Gondha, Distt-Dhenkanal, Orissa	Non Response of the VO
6.	Rajiv Gandhi Youth Club, New Danapashi, Distt-Dhenkanal, Orissa	Adverse report of Monitor
	Rajasthan	
1.	Adarsh Bal Vidya Mandir, Krishna Colony, Hindaun City, Sawai Madhopur	Mis-Appropriation of Funds, Duplication of work and Multiple VO run by family Members
2.	Adarsh Bal Vidya Mandir Society, Ward No. 3, Khairahiganj, Distt. Alwar	Mis-Appropriation of Funds, Duplication of work and Multiple VO run by family Members
3.	Adarsh Bal Vidya Mandir Samiti, Ward No. 2, Mahashay Colony, Khedli Ganj, Alwar	Mis-Appropriation of Funds, Duplication of work and Multiple VO run by family Members
4.	Akhil Bhartiya Vikas Sansthan, All India Development Institute Hinduan City, Sawai Madhopur	Mis-Appropriation of Funds, Duplication of work and Multiple VO run by family Members

1	2	3
5.	Chetna Public School Shiksha Samiti, B-22 Sanjay Colony, Nehru Nagar, Distt-Jaipur	Inter relationship with Chetana Public School Samiti an Blacklisted VO
6.	Child Home Public School Shiksha Samiti, Plot No. 2, Barkat Nagar Kisan Marg, Jaipur	Improper implementation of Projects and Poor quality of material were used
7.	Gandhi Nav Yuvak Mandal, Baman Baroda, Gangapur City, Kaushalpur, Sawai Madhopur	Used foul means to get the project sanctioned
8.	Gandhi Shiksha Sansthan Samiti, Gangapur City, Distt-Sawai Madhopur	Improper implementation of ARWSP & false reporting
9.	Gandhi Yuva Mandal, Baman Baroda, Gangapur City, Distt. Sawai Madhopur	Used foul means to get the project sanctioned
10.	Gramin Mewar Seva Samiti, Vill Verur Nagar, Bharatpur	Un-satisfactory work/ARWSP
11.	Gramin Vikas Society, Samogar, Khareri, Sawai Madhopur	Mis-Appropriation of Funds, Duplication of work and Multiple VO run by family Members
12.	Kishori Shikshan & Prashikshan Udyogik Sansthan, Kumharedil, Distt-Bharatpur	Non-implementation
13.	Narottam Vidya Mandir, Gher Kot Mania, Back side of Kotwalim Distt-Bharatpur	False reporting and improper implementation of Project
14.	Navjeevan Education and Evangilical Society, Gangapur city	DWCRA project not implemented in desired manner
15.	Navoday Samaj Kalyan Vikas Samiti, 38 Arya Nagar, Alwar	Forged documents
16.	Nehru Vidya Mandir Samiti, Golbagh Road, Mathura Gate, Bharatpur	Poor Implementation of CRSP
17.	Rajasthan Gramin Vikas Samiti, Rajgarh, Distt-Alwar	Family based organisation
18.	Rajasthan Mahila Bachchey Vikas Samiti, Bharatpur	Family based organisation
19.	Rajasthan Mahila Bal Vikas Samiti Gherkota, Bhaniya Kumhare Gate, Bharatpur	Used foul means to get the project sanctioned
20.	Rural Education Development Society, 154, Nasiya Colony, Gangapur	Common office bearers of this society and Navjeevan E.E. Society
21.	Saravajanik Vikas Seva Sansthan, Lapawali, Hinduan, Sawai Madhopur	Mis-Appropriation of Funds, Duplication of work and Multiple VO run by family Members
22.	Tilak Balika Modern Shiksha, Jaipur	Lack of Proper motivation/misused of materials
23.	Victoria Montessary School Shiksha Samiti, D-16, Ram Nagar, Jaipur	Inter relationship with Chetana Public School Samiti, a Blacklisted VO
24.	Rural Development Society, Samogar, Khareri, Distt.-Bharatpur	Mis-Appropriation of Funds, Duplication of work and Multiple VO run by family Members

1	2	3
25.	Rural Development Society, Lapavali, Via Hinduan city, Distt-Sawai Madhopur	Mis-Appropriation of Funds, Duplication of work and Multiple VO run by family Members
	Tamil Nadu	
1.	Raja Educational and Charitable Trust, Raja Nagar, Vadakkanglam, Tirunelveli, Kattabomman Distt, Tamilnadu	Non response of the VO
2.	Selvam Educational and Charitable Trust, 4/59, Aneu Street, Ponnappandar Colony, Nagercoil, Distt-Kanyakumari, Tamilnadu	Non response of the VO
3.	Sucheta Kriplani Development Centre, Distt-Ramnath	Financial irregularities & Malpractices
4.	Village Development Organisation, Pudhur Admangalam	Non-existent
5.	Weal Organisation, Chathirapatti Village, PO, Poorvaeamkudi, Pudukkottai	Deficiencies in the execution of projects
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Adrash Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan Distt-Rampur, Guyya Talab	Improper Implementation
2.	Akhil Bharatiya Kalyan Parishad, At & PO, Arahera, Agra	Serious Irregularities
3.	Anjana Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Paratapur, Firozabad	Non-Submission of Documents & Non-cooperation with the Monitor
4.	Arjunwahi Audyogik Vikas Sansthan Jiyadech, Allahabad, U.P.	Used foul means to get the project sanctioned
5.	Arya Gramodaya Vidya Mandir Trust, C-44, Jal Vayu Vihar Society, Sector-21, Noida	Forged Bank letter
6.	Bhartiya Gramin Seva Mandal, Seshgarh, Distt-Bareily	Non-existent
7.	Bhartiya Gramodya Vikas Samiti, Jwala Nagar, Distt-Rampur	Non Implementation of the project
8.	Bhartiya Gramya Vikas Society, Lucknow	Adverse report of monitor
9.	Bhartiya Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Dhamaura, Moradabad, U.P.	Adverse report of monitor
10.	Bhartiya Vikas Sansthan, Purdilnagar, Aligrah-204124	Forged Documents
11.	Bhawani Shiksha Samiti, Vill/PO-Chinauti, Distt-Lucknow, U.P.	Adverse report of monitor
12.	Child and Women Development Society, Gangakhera, Near Kanosi RDSO Lucknow	Mis-appropriation of funds & incapable organisation
13.	Durgesh Shiksha Niketan Samiti, Vill-Lohna, PO-Piparsano, Lucknow	Adverse report of monitor
14.	Forestry and Rural Development Organisation, 9 State Bank Colony, Distt-Muzaffarnagar, U.P.	Adverse Evaluation report

1	2	3
15.	Gram Vikas Sanstha, Vill. Pawsara, Distt-Moradabad, U.P.	Common office bearers with NEE Society
16.	Gram Vikas Mandal, Shahpur Jainpur, PO Arnavali, Bhola Froad, Meerut	Non Implementation
17.	Gram Vikas Sansthan, Mrihakur, Distt-Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Several Irregularities
18.	Gramodaya At & PO Bhikhanpur, Distt-Ghaziabad	Several Irregularities & Diversion of funds
19.	Gramodaya Vikas Mandal, 147, Rambagh, Surajkund, Meerut, U.P.	Improper Implementation
20.	Gramodaya Vill. Tehri, PO Deoria, Uttar Pradesh	Improper Implementation
21.	Indrani Gramin Vikas Samiti, Patla, Distt-Rampur	Non-utilisation & non-refund of grant
22.	Jagdeo Seva Sansthan, Deoria Khas, Deoria	Non-existent
23.	Jai Bharat Nursery School Samiti, Gosain Talab, Civil Lines, Distt-Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	Non-response of VO
24.	Jai Maa Padmavati Kalyan Samiti, 32, Hanumangrah, Distt-Firozabad	Forged signature of CAPART, official to release the subsidy by the VO
25.	Jan Jagran Parishad, Saibabad, Allahabad	Non-cooperation with Monitor
26.	Jan Kalyan Sansthan, Baldco Bhawan, Jal Kal Road, Deoria	Several Irregularities in the Execution of the Project and Non Co-operation with FCE
27.	Jan Udyog Gramin Vikas Kalyan Samiti, Ambedkar Colony, Distt-Firozabad, U.P.	Adverse Evaluation report
28.	Kal Niketan Vidyalaya Samiti, Lucknow	Adverse report of monitor
29.	Kashi Hastkala Pratishthan, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Mis-Utilisation of funds
30.	Khadi Gramodyog Seva Sadan, Rampur, (COD farm, Aghapur Road) Rampur	Improper Implementation and unsatisfactory performance of the VO
31.	Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti, PO-Chaukuni, Distt-Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh	Improper Implementation
32.	Laxmi Vikashit Seva Sansthan, Vill-Jogia PO Jogia, Distt. Hathras, Distt-Aligarh	Forged registration certificate
33.	Mahila Evam Bal Kalyan Samiti, Naini Lar, Deoria	Forged Document
34.	Nautan Gram Vikas Samiti, At/PO Gowahar, Distt-Bijnour, U.P.	Non-response of VO
35.	Pragati Seva Sansthan, 151, Boarding House, Hardoi	False Documents submission/Mis-represented the facts
36.	Pushpa Vikas Samiti, 45-E, Civil Lines, Badaun	Non-satisfactory implementation
37.	Raja Chet Singh Shiksha Sansthan, Nati Imli, Varanasi	Non-submission of Documents

1	2	3
38.	Sahyog Gramodyog Vikas Sanstha, C-1/100, Gandhi Nagar, Kumar Kunj, Moradabad	Non-implementation of the projects
39.	Rural Reforms, Moradabad	Family Based Organisation
40.	Serve India, Shastri Nagar, Meerut	Incapable organisation and the project has not achieved the target
41.	Sharda Seva Samiti, Vill. Chirgora PO, Kinderpatti, Distt-Deoria	Forged Document
42.	Shree Vidyanath Vidyalaya Samiti, Lucknow	Adverse report of monitor
43.	Shri Durga Devi Seva Samiti, Palliarailsilng, PO-Teriya, Tehsil Sandila, Distt-Hardoi	Misappropriation of funds & mis-representation of facts
44.	Tara Devi Shiksha Samiti, Nehru Nagar, Deoria	Forged Document
45.	Vikas Sanstha, Rakaba, Amila	False reporting
46.	Vinoba Adarsh Shiksha Samiti, Vinoba Nagar, Nai Bazar, Naini Allahabad	Forged Document
47.	Vivek Sadhana Mandir, Vill/PO. Gahmar Patti, Chaudhary Rai, Distt-Gazipur	MisUtilisation of funds
48.	Vivekananda Sanstha, Akbarpur, Faizabad	False reporting
49.	Youth Association for Rural Development, Vill Behta, Distt Bulandshar	Improper Implementation & Non-cooperation
50.	Yuva Evam Bal Vikas Samiti, Deoria	Family Based organization & Non-cooperation with Monitor
51.	Manav Kalyan Evam Utthan Sansthan, Mathura, U.P.	Submission of forged documents to Rural Development Ministry
52.	Akhil Bharatiya Mahila Evam Bal Uthan Samiti, Distt. Mirzapur	Due to improper implementation
53.	Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Dehradun	Due to improper implementation
	West Bengal	
1.	Bayarshing Sibaji Sangha, PO Taldi, Distt-South 24 Parganas	Adverse report of monitor (housing)
2.	Jan Kalyan Brotochari Sanstha, Vill. Morjada, PO-Hotar, Distt-24 Parganas (South), West Bengal	Malafide intention of VO
3.	Management Society of Bhatar, Dr. Ambedkar Abasik Shiksha Niketan, PO/at Karjana, Bhati, Bhatar, Distt-Bardwan	Dispute among the functionary as per the Notice of the Advocate. Matter was pending with the court
4.	Matangini Seva Sangh, West Bengal	Complaint of Mis-appropriation of funds as reported by the FCE, substandard work and change of beneficiaries

1	2	3
5.	Nari 'O' Shishu Kalyan Samiti, At/PO-Ganesh Nagar, Distt-24 Parganas (s)	Several Irregularities & misutilisation of funds
6.	Rural Poor People Welfare Association, 4 Shankari Pukur, Nichu Colony, PO Sreepalli, Distt-Burdwan	Misutilisation of fund and take registration certificate, and bad implementation of drinking water project and pilferage of CAPART's fund
7.	Sebak Samiti, Atal Bihari Jan Bhawan, Vill-Kismat Diwan Chowk, PO-Chowka, Via Khirpai Distt-Midnapore, West Bengal	Adverse report of monitor (CRSP)
8.	Unemployed Young Worker's Society, 4, Shankari Pukur, PO-Sreepalli, Distt-Burdwan	Misrepresentation of facts and performance of the Housing project found unsatisfactory
9.	Vivekananda Child Welfare Home, At/PO Lakdwip Distt-(s) 24 Parganas	Improper implementation of the prog., defalcation of funds and Non Co-operation with the FCE
10.	Kaliganj Block Gramin Khukdra and Khutir Silpa Jan Kalyan Samiti At Dangapara PO Debagram, West Bengal	Unsatisfactory response of the VO
11.	Asha Welfare Society	Unsatisfactory performance of the organisation

[English]

Exploitation of Chromite in States

2396. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the States where chromite reserve areas have been discovered;

(b) the approximate quantum of chromite reserved in those States, State-wise;

(c) whether any long term plan has been formulated for the proper exploitation of chromite available in those States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Chromite reserves have been discovered in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. As per Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) a subordinate organization under the administrative controller of the Department of Mines the approximate quantum of Chromite reserves State-wise as on 1.4.2000 are as follows:

S.No.	States	Reserves (in thousand tonnes)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	186.77
2.	Jharkhand	465.53
3.	Karnataka	2114.35
4.	Maharashtra	542.50
5.	Manipur	91.50
6.	Orissa	110691.50
7.	Tamil Nadu	282.12
	All India Total	114374.27

(c) and (d) Mining plans are approved by IBM for carrying out proper exploitation in the mineral in the leasehold areas. Chromite mining is carried out by a number of private mine-owners as well as the State Government Corporations on grant of mining lease. Orissa Mining Corporation Limited (OMC) a State Government

enterprise has set up a Chrome Ore Beneficiation Plant to upgrade low grade chrome ore for value addition and has undertaken development of underground mine in Bangur Chromite Mines in the Baula—Nausahi Region. The expert committee constituted by Government of India, Ministry of Steel on chromite, has recommended carrying out detailed exploration in all potential areas in Orissa, Karnataka and Ophiolite belt of North-East with a view to assess the total resource potential of the country.

Pension Scheme for Employees of Universities

2397. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab University had forwarded to the Government a pension scheme for its employees;

(b) if so, salient features thereof;

(c) whether the Government has turned down the same; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The salient features of the "Punjab University Employees' Pension Scheme, 1999" are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) has not agreed to the proposal for introduction of Panjab University Employees' Pension Scheme, 1999.

Statement

1. Regulations will come into force w.e.f. 1st April, 1998 *i.e.* shall be applicable to those who retired on or after 31st March, 1998.

2. These regulations shall apply to all the employees who joined/join service under the Panjab University on or after 2nd October, 1993.

3. All those employees who joined the University service before 2.10.1993 and continue to be in the service of the University on the date of enforcement of these Pension Regulations shall also be governed by the Pension Scheme under these Regulations unless any such employee expressly opts not to be governed by the Pension Scheme under these Regulations.

4. The employees retiring on or after 31.3.1998 but before the date of notification of these Regulations shall be entitled to the Pension from the date of such notification and shall not be entitled to arrears on account of pension from the date of retirement to the date of notification.

National Nutrition Mission Scheme

2398. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether the National Nutrition Mission Scheme has been announced by the Government for providing subsidised foodgrain to adolescent girls and expectant and nursing mothers for below poverty line families, hardly took off the ground during the year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the failure alongwith the steps taken and the progress made in implementing the scheme;

(c) the targets fixed, achievements made and the expenditure incurred during each year of the 9th Plan; and

(d) the contemplated comparative figure for the 10th Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) In pursuance to the announcement made by the Prime Minister on Independence Day 2001, the Planning Commission conveyed approval of special additional central assistance of Rs. 103.33 crore for 2002-03 to States in July 2002, for a Pilot Project in 51 Districts, under National Nutrition Mission, to provide foodgrains free of cost to identified under-nourished adolescent girls and expectant and nursing mothers and also issued the guidelines.

The funds were released by the Ministry of Finance in October 2002 and the States have started implementation. Since the funds have been released in October 2002, the question of failure does not arise.

Reserve of Coal under CCL

2399. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total reserve of coal under the Central Coalfields Limited as on 1.10.2002 with area-wise and grade-wise break up;

(b) the production, productivity, manpower, profit and loss for the last ten years, year-wise;

(c) whether with decrease in manpower there is increase in loss; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Total reserve of coal in Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) command area as on 1.1.2002 as per GSI is 36.78 billion tonnes. The reserve is updated every year by GSI on 1st January. The coalfield-wise and grade-wise break-up of reserve in CCL command area upto 1200 m depth as on 01.01.2002 as per GSI are given as under:

(In billion tonnes)

Sl. No.	Coalfield	Coking coal (Grade)	Non-coking coal (Grade)	Total reserve
1.	East Bokaro	6.870 (WI/WIV)	0.166 (E to G)	7.036
2.	West Bokaro	4.537 (WI/WIV)	0.268 (E to G)	4.805
3.	Ramgarh	0.933 (WI/WIV)	0.038 (D to G)	0.971
4.	North Karanpura	3.721 (WIII/WIV)	10.842 (B to G)	14.563
5.	South Karanpura	0.774 (WIII/WIV)	5.239 (A to G)	6.013
6.	Auranga*	–	2.997 (E to G)	2.997
7.	Hutar	–	0.249 (A to E)	0.249
8.	Daltonganj	–	0.143 (B to F)	0.143
9.	Giridih	0.02 (WIV/F)	–	0.002
	Total	16.837	19.942	36.779

*This is beyond CCL leasehold.

(b) The production, productivity, manpower, profit and loss of CCL during the last ten years as under:

Year	Production coal (MT)	OBR M.Cum	Productivity (TE)	Manpower as on 1st April	Profit/Loss Rs. Crores
1992-1993	32.42	52.09	1.50	96990*	41.56
1993-1994	33.50	50.95	1.61	95676	62.06
1994-1995	31.20	48.36	1.60	94404	(–)118.96
1995-1996	30.76	44.09	1.60	92816	(–)1.43
1996-1997	32.18	42.91	1.65	91649	(–)15.52
1997-1998	33.07	42.99	1.69	88122	(–)85.67
1998-1999	32.18	46.53	1.78	84993	(–)149.35
1999-2000	32.40	46.54	1.89	80916	(–)121.24
2000-2001	31.75	47.55	1.99	77882	(–)792.91
2001-2002	33.81	46.30	2.13	74887	(–)108.32

*As on 1-4-1993.

(c) and (d) In spite of reduction in manpower and consequent saving in salary and wage cost, the loss of the company has gone up significantly in 2000-01 compared to earlier year primarily due to the following reasons:

(i) Increase in salary and wages arising out of revision of pay from 01.07.1996 for non-executives and 01.01.1997 for executives amount to Rs. 464.45 crores.

(ii) Increase in provision for gratuity/leave encashment for Rs. 65.99 crores arising out of revision of pay.

(iii) Additional write off/provision for bad & doubtful debts made during the year based on settlement/ reassessment of disputed dues for Rs. 214.19 crores.

Due to discontinuance of above extraordinary elements of cost in 2001-02 and improvement in production, productivity and sales realization, the profitability of the company has shown a significant improvement and considering the present trend, the position will improve further in 2002-03.

Providing Food Security to Children

2400. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children in cities suffered from extreme malnutrition;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have failed to provide food security to the children; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to create food security in the urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Severe malnutrition has shown a declining trend. As per National Family Health Survey-1 (1992-93), the underweight prevalence for children (0-4 years) in urban areas was 14.8%. And, as per National Family Health Survey-2 (1998-99), the underweight prevalence for children (0-3 years) in urban areas is 11.6%.

(d) and (e) Malnutrition is a multifaceted problem and is an outcome of inter-related set of factors such as food insecurity at the household level, poor purchasing power, illiteracy, poor social and economic status of women, poor access to health care, safe drinking water and environmental sanitation, ignorance about food, nutrition and hygiene, high rate of population growth etc. The Government of India is implementing a number of programmes like Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, Nutrition component of PMGY, National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education, Programmes of Department of Food & Public Distribution, etc.

[Translation]

Underground Fire in Coal Mines of Jharia

2401. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether underground fire in the mines of coal city, Jharia has not been controlled till now;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken so far/being taken to control this fire;

(c) the details of the successful utilization of the loan of one crore 20 lakh dollar taken from America by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited for the purpose;

(d) whether there is any proposal to evacuate the city and rehabilitate the displaced people elsewhere; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Jharia town is surrounded by major mine fires like Kujama, Lodna, Simlabahal/ Bhalgora, Ena and Rajapur. However, at present, there is no mine fire below Jharia Town.

Steps taken/being taken by BCCL to control fire and subsidence surrounding Jharia city are:

(i) Earlier (during 1976-1988) total 22 fire projects were approved and implemented in BCCL, 5 were in the mines surrounding Jharia city.

(ii) Stabilisation below Jharia water board tank and at Bata More & Bus Stand has been completed under Environment Management and Subsidence Control (EMSC). Schemes for dealing with fire and subsidence at Rajapur and Lodna under EMSC are also being implemented.

(iii) BCCL has also been taking steps to control underground & surface fires surrounding Jharia city by construction of isolation stoppings, sand

flushing, inert gas injection, blanketing at surface, digging out, trench cutting, water pooling, plantation etc.

(iv) There are identified locations surrounding Jharia city which are endangered due to effects of fire and subsidence. These sites are Choithikuli, Katras More, Indira Chowk, Kukurthapa, New Colony near Parsatand, Khas Jharia (Part), Samsher Nagar, Bokapahari, 1 Pit area, Dhaskapatti, Suratand and Hanumangarhi. Total No. of houses identified as unstable in these sites are 1441 non-BCCL houses and 237 BCCL houses. Shifting of these houses have been included in the demonstration scheme under EMSC—"Shifting of people from the most endangered area of BCCL". This demonstration scheme is under implementation.

(c) A world bank aided project "Jharia mine fire control technical assistance project" was undertaken in 1994 with assistance of US $ 12 million. This was a diagnostic study for fire fighting programme as well as environment management plan for Jharia coalfield and conducted in association with M/s. Gai-Metchem and M/s. Norwest respectively. Following completion of study, a workshop was conducted and workshop document was prepared. The main findings of this world bank study report, submitted in 1996-1997, were:

* Overall area of fire reduced from 17 Sq. Km to 8.9 Sq. Km.

* Jharia, Kirkend and other built up area are endangered by fire.

* Total extinguishment of fire immediately is not achievable but further advance of these fires can be controlled by various measures.

* 22300 families are required to be shifted out of which 10800 family area in high risk zone requiring immediate resettlement and this would require around Rs. 770 crores.

* Dhanbad-Patherdih rail line & Adra-Gomoh rail line are endangered and need protection measures. Ekra, Kari & Chatkari Jore require immediate ground stabilisation.

* Total cost of fire control/subsidence control, rehabilitation and environment control was estimated at Rs. 4071 crores and time frame indicated for implementation was 15-20 years.

(d) and (e) At present, there is no proposal to evacuate Jharia city. However, shifting of identified endangered localities around Jharia town as per the demonstration scheme mentioned in (a) and (b) above are under implementation.

[English]

Norms and Protocol Followed by UT Administration

2402. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the norms and protocol expected to be observed by the UT administrations while dealing and communicating with the Members of Parliament;

(b) whether some instances have come to the notice of the Government involving the failure on the part of the UT administrations in regard to the compliance of these norms and protocol;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the strict compliance of these norms and protocol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Union Territory Administrations, while dealing and communicating with the Members of Parliament, are required to follow the guidelines as laid down by the Government vide Department of Personnel & Training (DOP&T)'s Office Memorandum No. 11013/2/2000-Estt. (A) dated 23rd May, 2000.

(b) and (c) In one case which came to the notice of the Government, instructions were issued to the Daman and Diu Administration to ensure that all communications received from the Members of Parliament are invariably handled promptly and the final reply sent within the prescribed time schedule.

(d) The instructions issued by the Government vide DOP&T's Office Memorandum No. 11013/2/2000-Estt. (A) dated 23rd May, 2000 have been brought to the notice of the UT Administrations for strict compliance.

School Buildings

2403. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved a programme of completing 21,219 school buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost of this programme alongwith the break-up of the number of such school buildings in different State, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Government have approved the construction of 54,800 school buildings in the last three years, under the programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and its components, District Primary Education Programme and Lok Jumbish Project. Cost of construction of schools varies from State to State depending on local conditions and the size of the school. State-wise figures of primary and upper primary schools approved for construction is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

State-Wise Number of Schools Under SSA, DPEP, LJP and SKP During 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-03 (upto 20.11.2002)

Name of State/UT	School Buildings	
	Primary	Upper Primary
1 2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	6394	0
2. Arunachal Pradesh	94	48
3. Assam	1317	0
4. Bihar	1839	31
5. Chhattisgarh	1998	729
6. Goa	0	0
7. Gujarat	808	0
8. Himachal Pradesh	660	0
9. Haryana	330	257
10. Jharkhand	1367	0
11. Jammu & Kashmir	626	16
12. Kerala	94	0
13. Karnataka	2065	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	15854	0
15. Manipur	0	0
16. Meghalaya	270	0
17. Mizoram	20	0
18. Maharashtra	1683	0
19. Nagaland	24	8
20. Orissa	1879	0
21. Punjab	90	0
22. Rajasthan	3451	0
23. Sikkim	13	0
24. Tamil Nadu	94	16
25. Tripura	26	17
26. Uttar Pradesh	9419	562
27. Uttaranchal	591	20
28. West Bengal	800	1290
29. A & N Islands	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0
31. D & N Haveli	0	0
32. Daman & Diu	0	0
33. Delhi	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0
35. Pondicherry	0	0
Total	51806	2994
Grand Total		54800

Purchase of an Obsolete Digitek PTS System

2404. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Director (Ptg.) connived at with a Firm and purchased an Obsolete Digitek PTS System for Nasik Press in July, 1991;

(b) whether the Press authorities failed to furnish the utilisation capacities of the said system to the CAG team; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Digitek PTS System was purchased for Nashik Press in September, 1988 through DGS&D. The system was not obsolete but was of new technology when it was purchased.

(b) Information about capacity utilization could not be provided to the audit team, because the assessed capacity for such auxiliary machines is not fixed in the Presses. Only in respect of main printing machines the Assessed capacity is fixed and capacity utilization checked. Production data has however, been provided to the audit on 7.8.2001. No further comments have so far been received from the audit.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, the question does not arise.

Urban Reform Incentive Fund

2405. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has worked out reform-linked yardsticks for the urban sector, based on which it will disburse incentive funds to the States;

(b) if so, whether it has also decided on the share of various States and Union Territories in the Rs. 500 crore urban reform incentive fund;

(c) if so, whether the first instalment is released to a State after it signs a memorandum of agreement with the Urban Development Ministry;

(d) if so, the amount so far released to States;

(e) whether any assessment report is likely to be sought from these States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, a provision of Rs. 500.00 crores has been made in the current year's budget for the implementation of the Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF), which is to be released as Central assistance to Annual Plans of the States. Planning Commission has worked out State-wise allocations on the basis of share of each State in urban population and included the same among States resources at the time of fixing the size of Annual Plan as per statement. In the initial phase the urban reforms would address the following areas:

(i) Repeal of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act at the State level by Resolution;

(ii) Rationalisation of Stamp Duty in phases to bring it down to no more than 5% by the end of the Tenth Plan period;

(iii) Reform of Rent Control Laws to remove rent control so as to stimulate private investment in rental housing;

(iv) Introduction of computerized processes of registration;

(v) Reform of Property Tax so that it may become a major source of revenue of urban local bodies, and arrangements for its effective implementation so that collection efficiency reaches atleast 85% by the end of 10th Plan period;

(vi) Levy of reasonable user charges by Urban Local Bodies, with the objective that full cost of O&M (Operation & Maintenance) is collected by end of the Tenth Plan period;

(vii) Introduction of double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.

(c) and (d) First instalment would be released to a State after it signs a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation. So far, no releases have been made because no State has so far signed MoA.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Further, releases from Urban Reforms Incentive fund will be made in tranches after the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement by the concerned State Government with Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and upon achieving the prescribed milestones for various reform measures.

Statement

Allocation of ACA for Area Programme "Initiative for Strengthening Urban Infrastructure"—2002-03 (AP)

Items	Share of Urban Popn. in total population (In percent)	Allocation (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
A. Special Category States		
1. Arunachal Pradesh	0.08	0.40
2. Assam	1.19	5.95
3. Himachal Pradesh	0.21	1.05
4. Jammu & Kashmir	0.88	4.40
5. Manipur	0.20	1.00
6. Meghalaya	0.16	0.80
7. Mizoram	0.15	0.75
8. Nagaland	0.12	0.60
9. Sikkim	0.02	0.10
10. Tripura	0.19	0.95
11. Uttaranchal	0.76	3.80
Sub-Total (A)	4.0	19.8
B. Non Special Category States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.19	35.95
2. Bihar	3.04	15.20
3. Chhattisgarh	1.46	7.30
4. Goa	0.23	1.15
5. Gujarat	6.62	33.10
6. Haryana	2.14	10.70
7. Jharkhand	2.10	10.50
8. Karnataka	6.26	31.40
9. Kerala	2.90	14.50
10. Madhya Pradesh	5.64	28.20
11. Maharashtra	14.37	71.85
12. Orissa	1.93	9.65
13. Punjab	2.89	14.45
14. Rajasthan	4.63	23.15
15. Tamil Nadu	9.55	47.75
16. Uttar Pradesh	12.09	60.45
17. West Bengal	7.88	39.40
Sub-Total (B)	90.9	454.7
C. UTs		
1. NCT of Delhi	4.49	22.45
2. Pondicherry	0.23	1.15
3. A&N Islands	0.04	0.20
4. Chandigarh	0.28	1.40
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.10
6. Lakshadweep	0.01	0.05
7. Daman & Diu	0.02	0.10
Sub-Total (C)	5.1	25.5
Grand Total	100.0	500.0

Change in the Funding Pattern of Rural Development Scheme

2406. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have been considering to change the funding pattern of some Rural Development Schemes;

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

(c) whether various State Governments have been consulted for bringing changes in funding pattern of Rural Development Schemes; and

(d) if so, the response of the State Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Research and Development in Chemical Industry

2407. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of annual amount spent on Research and Development by the Chemical Industry;

(b) whether due attention has been paid towards the Research and Development in the Industry;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific steps being taken by the Government to make this Industry competitive in the international market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) According to industry estimates, the expenditure incurred by the Indian Chemical Industry on R&D as a proportion of the total turnover is less than the expenditure being incurred in some of the developed countries. However, the Indian chemical industry is competing successfully in the international market and its exports have been growing.

Setting up of NHRDP

2408. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year of launching the National Human Resource Development Programme (NHRDP) in the country;

(b) whether HRD cells have been set up in some States under the said Programme;

(c) if so, the States where such cells have been set up;

(d) whether such cell has set up in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details of the work done by the HRD Cell, M.P. since the launching of the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) No such programme has been launched by this Ministry. However, various centrally sponsored schemes of Education for Human Resource Development are being implemented by the State Governments.

Traffic Police

2409. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Traffic Police use diversions for bribes" appearing in the *Times of India* dated April 29, 2002;

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

(c) the time since when the clandestine collection of illegal 'hafta' by the Delhi Traffic Police is going on; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to put a halt of such nefarious activities of the Delhi Traffic Police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. It has been alleged in the item under reference that the traffic policemen collect illegal gratification through friendly vendors, drop boxes, messenger service and by issuing monthly coupons/ stickers. The allegations levelled in the news item have, however, been on the basis of intensive surveillance mounted after the publication of the news item found to be speculative in nature and devoid of substance. On the other hand, there have been cases in which some persons were found to have duped innocent drivers by issuing to them stickers with the false assurance that carrying such stickers would save them from prosecution for any violation of traffic rules. The fact of the matter is that Delhi Police regularly prosecute the vehicles displaying such coupons/stickers.

Lifting of Ban on NSCN (IM)

2410. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU:
SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Mizoram on behalf of Union Government has extended an invitation to lift the ban on NSCN(IM);

(b) if so, whether the Government failed to break the deadlock in this regard;

(c) if so, the precise conditions put forth by the Naga leaders to resolve the issues; and

(d) the details of conditions on which Government proposed to agree upon and conditions on which there is no agreement between the Government and Naga leaders so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) The Notification under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 declaring NSCN including all its factions, wings and front organizations as unlawful association has expired on 26.11.2002. NSCN (IM) have presented a set of proposals which in their opinion would form the basis for discussions to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Naga problem. It would not be in the public interest to reveal details in this regard at this stage.

Involvement of IPS Officer in Crime

2411. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Indian Police Service Officers, against whom actions like FIRs Charge-sheets/CBI cases, Police cases, cases filed by other enforcement authorities/ departmental inquiries have been initiated or are in the process of being initiated during each of the last three years on the charges of committing malpractices/criminal offences;

(b) the number of such registered cases involving corruption and other related crimes, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether there has been an increase in the trend of registering such cases owing to the increase in cases involving malpractices and other offences;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to take suitable remedial/prohibitive measures in this regard; and

(e) the number of officers belonging to the Indian Police Service suspended on the aforesaid account during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Under Rule 7(1)(b) of the All India Service (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969 the State Governments are empowered to initiate action against the IPS officers who are serving for the affairs of the concerned State Governments.

Information is being obtained from State Governments.

[Translation]

NORAD Scheme

2412. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organisations recommended by the Ministers, Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, and Legislative Assemblies and other public representatives under the NORAD scheme;

(b) the names of the Members alongwith the dates of recommendations and the names of the organisations recommended under this scheme; and

(c) the action taken on these recommendations ?

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

[English]

Additional Houses under IAY

2413. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from the State Governments especially from Andhra Pradesh for additional houses under the IAY;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the funds likely to be allocated for the purpose, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) No request has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the current financial year. However, proposals from other States have been received for construction of additional houses under the IAY as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Under the IAY, the funds are allocated amongst the States/UTs on the basis of pre-determined criteria for construction of houses to rural families living below the poverty line. Accordingly, the funds earmarked for the current year stand already allocated. Therefore, the requests for additional houses under the IAY cannot be considered as on now.

Statement

Requests for Additional houses under Indira Awaas Yojana

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of District	Number of houses proposed		Total
			New construction	Upgradation	
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	49	—	49
		East Kamang	600	—	600
2.	Assam	Kokrajhar	22705	—	22705
3.	Bihar	Flood affect Districts	42780	51479	94259
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	324	146	470
5.	Maharashtra	Thane	700	800	1500
6.	Tripura	Tripura	17041	—	17041
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	500	—	500

Amendment Bill Regarding Village Courts

2414. SHRI BHIM DAHAL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amendment bill relating to village courts is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which the bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. There is no amendment bill relating to village courts pending in the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) Question does not arise.

Development of Child Health and Maternal Care

2415. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C&AG in its Report No. 3 of 2002 on page 127 has brought out the fact that despite having been provided Rs. 8534 crore for the development of child, their health and maternal care during 1992-99 there has been no appreciable dent on the prevailing conditions thereof;

(b) if so, whether the Government have gone into the causes thereof; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to improve child health and maternal care under ICDS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The C&AG in its Report No. 3 of 2000 (and not Report No. 3 of 2002) has, *inter alia*, pointed out that 75 per cent of targets set for ICDS Projects have been achieved and that the impact of the Scheme has been significant in the field of health, nutrition and educational status of the beneficiaries as brought out by the National Evaluation of ICDS (NIPCCD-1992); ICDS Survey, Evaluation and research 1997-99 (CTC-IMCD-1995); National Concurrent Evaluation of ICDS (NCAER 2000-01) etc. The Report refers to shortfalls like slow rate of decline of Infant Mortality Rate, at 72 per thousand in 1996, discrepancies in distribution of supplementary nutrition by the State Governments, less provision for

supplementary nutrition by the State Governments, non-provision of therapeutic food in some States, deficiency in health input delivery etc.

(b) and (c) The steps taken to improve the impact of the Scheme include, expansion of the Scheme; impressing upon States to make adequate budget provision for supplementary nutrition and to ensure registration of all eligible beneficiaries in accordance with the norms of the Scheme; decentralization of training of ICDS functionaries, strengthening of health input delivery in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, qualitative improvement in service delivery etc.

Programme for Children

2416. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

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

(a) whether in view of the United Nations proclamation for the decade 2001-2010 as the International decade for Culture of Peace and Non-violence for the children of the World, Government have drawn out elaborate programmes for children of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed the year 2000 as the "International Year for the Culture of Peace" and the decade 2001-2010 as the "International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World". UNESCO was entrusted with the task of mobilizing Member States and Associate Members and co-ordinating the programme and activities of the United Nations Agencies and other International Organizations. Accordingly UNESCO requested all National Commissions to undertake a series of activities which could contribute to spreading the message of 'Culture of Peace'. The year was formally launched world wide on 14.9.1999 which was the opening day of the last Session of the UN General Assembly in the 20th Century and was designated as International day of Peace.

The Culture of Peace and Non-Violence is not something new to our country. Bearing this in mind, the Indian National Commission launched the year with a function where Education Secretary gave an address on 'Culture of Peace' and the famous classical dancer Ms. Sonal Mansingh gave a performance on the theme of Peace before an International audience and the guests signed the Culture of Peace manifesto. All the State Governments, Associated Schools, UNESCO Clubs, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan were also requested to organize activities on the Culture of Peace and to sign the Culture of Peace Manifesto. The Manifesto was also signed by the Prime Minister at a simple ceremony at PM House. Apart from the activities undertaken by the State Governments, Associated Schools, UNESCO Clubs, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan a major International Youth Forum on Cultural Heritage was jointly organized from 28th December, 2000 to 2nd January, 2001 by the Indian National Commission and the Delhi Public School, R.K. Puram. In addition, the Indian National Commission organized 10 Workshops on the Culture of Peace at Gurgaon, Faridabad, Shimla, Dehradun, Jammu, Patna, Kolasib Bhopal, Pataudi and Delhi with a view to associating the NGOs, students and UNESCO Clubs etc. with the Culture of Peace movement.

On the recommendation of the Indian National Commission the Brahma Kumari's signed an agreement with UNESCO for participation in the movement. By employing a Task Force of four thousand volunteers over a period of 7 months they collected over 35 million signatures in India alone for the Manifesto of Culture of Peace.

A UNESCO Chair on Culture of Peace & Non-Violence has been functioning since 1999 at the Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal.

As regards the "International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World" each year is required to be marked with a different priority and for 2001, UNESCO had suggested that the emphasis be given to the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations and the International year of Mobilization against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and related Intolerance. During the UNESCO's General Conference held in October-November, 2001 the President of the Indian National Commission conveyed India's intention to organize an International Conference on Dialogue among Civilizations, which was accepted by the Director General. Further details for organizing the Conference are being worked out.

The Commission is organising a series of lectures in connection with the "International Decade for the Promotion of a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World". Two such lectures—one by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the other by Acharya Vidyanandji Muniraj were organized during the last year.

The City Montessori School, Lucknow has been awarded the UNESCO Prize for Peace Education for 2002

"in recognition of its efforts to promote the universal values of education for peace and tolerance and to renew the principles of secularism at a time when these values and principles are increasingly being challenged".

Expenditure for Safe Drinking Water

2417. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C&AG in its Report 3 of 1998, Union Government (Civil) Performance Appraisals has brought out many startling revelations including meetings excess expenditure of hundreds of crores of rupees in supply of unsafe drinking water to the rural population, misappropriation of fund/stores and purchase in excess of requirements, etc.;

(b) if so, whether the Government have looked into those matters;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General (No. 3 of 1998) for the year ended 31st March, 1997, Chapter-VI which reviews the implementation of National Drinking Water Mission during the period 1992-97 for all states except Madhya Pradesh, was presented in Parliament on 11th June, 1998.

The Report, interalia, has observed that 17 State Governments met excess expenditure of 348.43 crore from Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds.

Rural Water Supply is a State subject and drinking water facilities to rural habitations are provided under the State Sector funds. The Central Government endeavour to supplement the efforts of the States by providing assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes the above programmes rest with the State Governments.

The Action Taken Report on the observations concerning each State was obtained. The reports received indicate that all the concerned States have taken remedial action in respect of most of the observations contained in the CAG Report. The Action Taken Note, based on the information thus compiled, was not vetted by the Principle Director of Audit, New Delhi and submitted to the Lok Sabha Secretariat, Public Accounts Committee (PAC) Branch on 22nd June, 1999 through the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Monitoring Cell).

Excess amount irregularly met from Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds was recovered from Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds released to the following States:

S.No.	Name of State	Amount Recovered from ARWSP funds during
1.	Gujarat	Rs. 631.50 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98
2.	Karnataka	Rs. 193 lakhs from 2nd instalement of 1998-99
3.	Orissa	Rs. 150.62 lakhs from 1st instalment of 1998-99
4.	Punjab	Rs. 257 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98 and 1st instalment of 1998-99
5.	Rajasthan	Rs. 1040.91 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98
6.	Sikkim	Rs. 32.88 lakhs from 1st instalment of 1998-99
7.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 246.08 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2455 lakhs from 2nd instalment of 1997-98
9.	West Bengal	Rs. 1673.09 lakhs from 1st instalment of 1998-99
	Total	Rs. 6680.08 lakhs

Relief to Riot Victims States

2418. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and quantum of relief sanctioned by the Union Government to each State/UT for the riot victims during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount sanctioned/released by the Union Government to each State Government/UT and utilised by them during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Relief and Rehabilitation of riot victims is the responsibility of the State Governments and therefore, Union Government have not been providing any compensation or financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories in riot cases. However, a relief and rehabilitation package of Rs. 150 crore was announced by the Prime Minister in case of Gujarat in April 2002 out of which Rs. 121.49 crores has been sanctioned and Rs. 66.44 crores has been utilized so far.

Transfer of DDA to Government of NCT of Delhi

2419. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Vidhan Sabha has passed a resolution on 18th July, 2002, in favour of transferring the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Vidhan Sabha passed a resolution on 18th July, 2002 recommending transfer of the Delhi Development Authority of Delhi Government with immediate effect.

(c) By virtue of specific provision under Article 239 AA, 3 entries 1, 2 and 18 of the State List and entry 64, 65 and 66 of Concurrent List, in so far as they relate to entries 1, 2 and 18 have been reserved for Government of India with respect to Delhi. Entry 18 deals with subject of land, therefore, Government of NCT of Delhi is not competent to legislate on matters relating to land. Keeping this Constitutional provision in view and that the Delhi Development Authority is a creature of the Statute called the Delhi Development Act, 1957 which deals with planning and development of land in Delhi. The administration of the Act and control of DDA will continue with the Government of India and the Resolution passed by the Delhi Assembly cannot be accepted.

Raids by CBI in DDA

2420. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation had carried out large scale raids in DDA during the past few months;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government against the persons found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that they have no information of any large scale raids by CBI in DDA, in the last few months.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

De-Affiliation of Schools by CBSE

2421. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education has de-affiliated many schools due to violation of rules; 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) Yes, Sir. 17 schools have been disaffiliated for violation of Rules between 01.04.2001 to 30.11.02. Statement indicating such schools, which were disaffiliated for violation of Rules, is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Affiliation No.	Address
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	1314	B.H.E.L. Higher Secondary School, Ramachandrapuram, BHEL Township, Hyderabad 500 032.
2.	1356	Montessori Public School, Mahaboob Nagar, Allampur, Andhra Pradesh 509 152.
3.	1402	Air Force School, Air Force Academy, Hyderabad 500 043, Andhra Pradesh.

1	2	3
4.	1449	Vijmana Vihar Residential School, School Keshva Nagar, Nutakki 522 303, Andhra Pradesh.
Bihar		
5.	3309	Indian School of Learning Senior Secondary Schkacatras Morh P O Jharia, Dhanbad Distt, Bihar 828 111.
6.	3324	Indian School of Learning, P O Saraidhela, Dhanbad, Bihar 828 127
Haryana		
7.	5431	Rama Krishna Public School Vivekanand Ashram, Sector-19, Faridabad, Haryana 121 002
8.	5768	Lala Jagan Nath Jain Public School Rania Road P O Bhamboor, Sirsa, Haryana 125 055
9.	5790	H.R.H.K. Public School Dubua Colony A Block NIT, Faridabad, Haryana
Karnataka		
10.	8325	Impact Residential School I-C Main Road, Sahakara Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka 560 032
Kerala		
11.	9368	Hill Top Public School Puthiyara, Calicut, Kerala 673 004
Madhya Pradesh		
12.	10396	Ayudh Nirmani Sr. Sec. School Ayudh Nagar, Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh
Orissa		
13.	15322	Hindzinc Vidyalaya Zinc Nagar, Distt. Sunder Garh, Orissa 770 072
Rajasthan		
14.	17352	Sri Rajiv Gandhi Mem. Public School 6 Shakti Nagar, C-Road Paota, Jodhpur, Rajasthan 342 001

1	2	3
Delhi		
15.	27068	Himalaya Public Sr. Sec. School D-12 Sector-7, Rohini, Delhi-110 085
Tamil Nadu		
16.	19429	Madura Public School Ponmeni, Jayanagar, Madurai-625 010
Uttaranchal		
17.	21860	Army School No. 2 Bareilly, U.P.

Decadal Award for Literacy

2422. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Literacy Mission received criticism and representations against the 'Decadal Achievement Award' for literacy and female literacy;

(b) if so, the details of such representations received during the last one year;

(c) whether the Literacy Mission propose to alter the existing scheme of award and selection of districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps proposed to modify the system of awards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) A representation was received about the awards given by the National Literacy Mission to various districts/NGOs on International Literacy Day, 2001. The representation stated that while encouragement is needed to make people perform better, there is need to ensure that undeserving elements do not manipulate such awards for their personal benefits.

(c) and (d) Whenever literacy awards are to be conferred a committee of Adult Education experts is constituted to frame parameters in order to ensure that awards are only given to deserving districts.

Island Identity Card

2423. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration is issuing Island Identity Card to the persons who are living in the islands continuously for a period of 15 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith purpose for issuing such cards;

(c) whether the same is legally supported by legislation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Island Identity Cards are being issued to those islanders who have been residing in the Islands continuously for a period of 15 years as on 9.3.1993. The purpose of issuing Island identity Cards is to check the influx of population to Andaman and Nicobar Islands and to identify those islanders who, being the permanent inhabitants of the islands, are eligible for incentives and concessions that might be given by the Government and also those who would attract disincentives that might be built into the system to decrease the load on the carrying capacity of the Islands.

(c) and (d) The Island Identity Cards are being issued to the permanent residents of the Islands with the meaning of Rule 170(ii) of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Rules, 1968 framed under the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Land Revenue and Land Reforms Regulation, 1966.

Irregularities in Directorate of Printing

2424. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:
MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the indictments against the Directorate of Printing made in the CAG Report (No. 2 of 2000) for year ended March, 1999 and the Special Investigating Report tabled before Rajya Sabha on 22.11.2001; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Action Taken Notes on the observations of the C&AG in Para 5.2 of its Report No. 2 of 2000 (Civil) were furnished to the Monitoring Cell, Ministry of Finance on 20.2.2001 and 13.3.2001 after being vetted by the Office of the Principal Director of Audit, Economic and Service Ministries. Material for advance information of the Public Accounts Committee for examination of the said C&AG Para was also forwarded to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 24.8.2001. Since then, there has been no further reference in this regard.

The Special Investigating Report was forwarded by the Audit in May 2001 and material/information as desired by the Audit has been furnished on 27.7.2001 and 3.9.2002. There has been no further feedback from the Audit so far.

(b) The various remedial measures taken by the Government are as follows:

(i) The Government has approved modernization/ restructuring of the Government of India Presses action for which has already been initiated;

(ii) Performance of the Presses are being critically monitored. Managers are regularly advised to conduct weekly meetings with floor-level supervisors to improve production by minizing idling of machinery;

(iii) State Electricity Boards have been requested for uninterrupted power supply. All efforts are made for regular supply of paper/raw materials to the Presses;

(iv) Managers have been advised to contact Local/ State Governments for allotment of jobs;

(v) Pendency of jobs are regularly monitored to liquidate arrears;

(vi) Commercial Accounting System is being introduced in the Presses in a phased manner to facilitate quick billing and realization of Printing Charges from the Indentors;

(vii) Efforts are made at the highest level for recovery of outstanding Printing Charges by regularly reminding the indentors;

(viii) Financial Powers of the Head of Press, in certain cases, have been enhanced for overall improvement of the Presses. The working of the Presses are being monitored through Monthly Managerial Control Return, Monthly Return of Pending Jobs, quarterly Return regarding Raising of Bills and Outstanding Printing Charges etc.;

(ix) The Heads of Indenting Ministries/Departments have been advised to plan their printing requirements—both annual and incidental—so that maximum jobs are allowed to be executed by the Government of India Presses. They have also been advised to supply Camera Ready Copies/Floppies of the manuscripts to facilitate quick printing of jobs.

Setting up of Libraries under Continuing Education Scheme

2425. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village libraries set up under the Union Government's Scheme of continuing education in

the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan period State-wise, particularly in Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) the Central assistance released to each State under the scheme during the said plan period and the current financial year;

(c) whether there is any plan to increase grant-in-aid for setting up more village libraries in the country, particularly in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details of programme chalked out to eradicate illiteracy during the 10th five year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Under the Scheme of Continuing Education, funds are provided for setting up of Continuing Education Centres (CECs) and Nodal Continuing Education Centres (NCECs) where library facilities are also provided. The State-wise details of CECs and NCECs set up during the Ninth Five Year Plan period are placed at statement I enclosed.

(b) Requisite information is placed at statement-II enclosed.

(c) It is proposed to cover the remaining districts of the country, including those in Maharashtra under the Continuing Education Scheme, during the 10th Plan period, subject to availability of funds.

(d) The steps being taken to eradicate the illiteracy during the 10th Five Year Plan are as under:

(i) A new scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been started for universalization of elementary education in a mission mode with a district focus. SSA is to provide useful and relevant elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group, by 2010. The goals are as follows:

All children in schools, Education Guarantee Scheme centre, Alternate Schools, 'Back-to-School' camps by 2003.

All children complete 5 years primary education by 2007.

All children complete 8 years of schooling by 2010.

Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality, with emphasis on education for life.

Bridge all gender and social gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010.

Universal retention by 2010.

(ii) The National Literacy Mission seeks to attain a sustainable threshold level of 75% literacy in the country by 2005 by providing functional literacy to non-literates in the 15-35 age-group.

Statement-I

Number of Continuing Education Centres (CECs)/Nodal Continuing Education Centres (NCECs) Set up During 9th Five Year Plan Period

S. No.	State/UT	Continuing Education Centres (providing library facilities)	Nodal Continuing Education Centres (providing library facilities)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,079	1,568
2.	Bihar	0	0
3.	Chandigarh (UT)	360	40
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,820	180
5.	Gujarat	4,341	469
6.	Haryana	370	41
7.	Himachal Pradesh	465	52
8.	Jharkhand	763	85
9.	Karnataka	7,062	764
10.	Kerala	3,439	495
11.	Madhya Pradesh	826	92
12.	Maharashtra	4,288	485
13.	Mizoram	360	40
14.	Orissa	0	0
15.	Pondicherry (UT)	164	18
16.	Punjab	0	0
17.	Rajasthan	5,271	689
18.	Tamil Nadu	2,455	379
19.	Tripura	1,189	113

1	2	3	4
20.	West Bengal	17,325	2,338
21.	Uttar Pradesh	743	93
22.	Uttaranchal	0	0
	Total	64,320	7,941

Statement-II

Status of Grants Sanctioned/Released Under the Scheme of Continuing Education During 9th Five Year Plan (1997-98 to 2001-2002) and Current Financial Year (2002-03) Upto 26.11.2002

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	Grant sanctioned/ released during 9th Five Year Plan period	Grant sanctioned/ released during current financial year (2002-2003) upto 26.11.2002
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2212.27	701.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–
3.	Assam	20.00	–
4.	Bihar	612.48	–
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	10.00
6.	Delhi	20.00	–
7.	Goa	–	–
8.	Gujarat	1843.09	1720.35
9.	Haryana	74.10	–
10.	Himachal Pradesh	280.55	–
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	–	–
12.	Jharkhand	–	12.50
13.	Karnataka	3324.35	1810.79
14.	Kerala	1557.29	–
15.	Madhya Pradesh	308.78	3475.79
16.	Maharashtra	2337.21	10.00
17.	Manipur	13.00	–
18.	Meghalaya	15.00	–
19.	Mizoram	258.06	59.40
20.	Nagaland	6.60	–
21.	Orissa	598.33	–
22.	Punjab	129.21	–
23.	Rajasthan	1646.06	2328.30
24.	Sikkim	–	–
25.	Tamil Nadu	2287.10	530.70
26.	Tripura	390.55	–
27.	Uttaranchal	237.11	–
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1125.34	2262.28
29.	West Bengal	3768.66	–
30.	A&N Islands	0.43	–
31.	Chandigarh	79.86	91.40
32.	D&N Haveli	–	–
33.	Daman & Diu	–	–
34.	Lakshadweep	–	–
35.	Pondicherry	82.08	–
	Total	23227.51	13012.99

Production of Hard Crown Glasses

2426. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility for producing "hard crown glasses" is not available in the country;

(b) whether no entrepreneurs have come forward to produce such glasses in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of obstacles being faced by CSIR and other institutions in encouraging its production in the country;

(e) whether the Union Government propose to get machinery developed at the CSIR labs for its production;

(f) if not, whether the Union Government propose to offer any incentives to the Indian entrepreneurs for the production of hard crown glasses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"): (a) The facility was setup in 1960 at M/s Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd., Durgapur for production of hard crown glasses for spectacles which was discontinued in 1980.

(b) to (d) Setting up manufacturing facility requires high capital investment. Moreover, now such glasses can be imported at low cost. As such for entrepreneurs it is not cost effective to produce such glasses.

(e) and (f) No Sir, there is no proposal under consideration.

(g) Does not arise.

India Chem 2002

2427. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a four day international conference on chemicals and pharmaceuticals-India Chem-2002 was held in the month of September, 2002 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Report of the task force set up by the Union Government on the chemical industry submitted in March 2002 has been considered by the Government;

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Union Government are considering any policy changes in view of the changes taking place in the chemicals industry globally; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e) The report of the Task Force on chemical industry set up by the Union Government has been considered by the Government. Many of the recommendations/suggestions made in the report require wide Inter-Ministerial consultations as well as detailed consultation with State Governments and Industry Associations. This process of consultation has been initiated.

Visit of Minister to London

2428. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited London in August, 2002;

(b) if so, the purpose of his visit and the talks on bilateral and other issues held with the representatives of the British Government;

(c) whether the question of cross border terrorism indulged into by Pakistan also figured during the discussions; and

(d) the extent to which the British Government is convinced about the need for taking steps to pursuade Pakistan to desist from such activities ?

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

(b) Hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister accompanied by a high level delegation visited United Kingdom from 20th August to 23rd August, 2002 on the invitation of Mr. John Prescott the Deputy Prime Minister, United Kingdom and held talks on bilateral issues as well as regional and global issues of mutual interest with the British leadership.

(c) and (d) The British leadership was fully sensitized on India's concerns on cross border terrorism. Statements issued by British Government recognize Pakistan's involvement in cross-border terrorism and support to terrorist groups across the Line of Control.

Additional Power to J&K

2429. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the help of Government's interlocutor or otherwise the Government have decided about the nature and the details of the package and additional powers to be given to Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the new State Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) The Government's Representative had two preliminary rounds of discussions with the nominee of the then Government of the State of Jammu & Kashmir on 25th July and 9th August, 2002. Now that a new Government has assumed office in the State, further discussions on the issue of devolution of powers and matters related thereto would be held with the Nominee of the new Government if and when the State Government designates such a Nominee.

Mandays Generated for SCs/STs in Rural Areas

2430. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether programmes were undertaken to generate employment opportunities for the SCs/STs and landless rural workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in some States like Andhra Pradesh, instead of employing landless rural labourers and SCs/STs heavy machinery was used/engaged during 2000-01 for execution of continuous contour trenches at lakhs of rupees;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter; and

(e) the number of mandays employment generated for SCs/STs and landless labourers in the country during 2000-01 and 2001-02 so far and the number of man-days actually employed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana was launched by merging the erstwhile wage Employment programmes of the Employment Assurance Scheme and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana to provide additional wage employment and food security to the rural poor including SCs/STs and landless rural workers.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Some complaints have been received in the Ministry and these have been sent to the concerned State Governments to take appropriate steps for remedial measures and to focus on labour intensive works as per the programme Guidelines.

(e) Details of mandays of employment generated, as reported by the State Governments, for Scheduled Castes/ Schedule Tribes and Landless labourers during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 are given below:

(Lakh Mandays)

Year	Programme	Total	SCs/STs	Others	Landless Labourers
2000-01	EAS	2183.92	1234.97	948.95	902.60
	JGSY	2602.94	1404.84	1198.10	998.45
2001-02	SGRY (EAS)	2605.54	1419.20	1175.00	1012.91
	SGRY (JGSY)	2624.24	1440.93	1183.31	999.44

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

2431. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have fixed Statement of Objects and Reasons for the work carried out in Sampoorana Grameen Rozgar Yojana so low that the labour cannot earn the minimum wages even after working for eight hours;

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

(c) whether the Union Government have given any guidelines to States in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether these guidelines are adhered to by the State Governments;

(f) if not, the names of the States which violated the guidelines; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that such guidelines are implemented by the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (g) The wages under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana are paid partly in cash and partly in foodgrains. According to the instructions/Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development, the Minimum wages fixed by the State authorities shall be paid under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana both for skilled and unskilled labourers. Both male and female workers shall be paid equal wages for the same work in the presence of village Pradhan/Sarpanch or Panchas. In case executing agencies do no pay the wages for a category of employment at the rate notified for the relevant schedule of employment under the Minimum Wages Act, the concerned authority can take suitable action against the erring officials under the Minimum Wages Act.

There have been no complaint so far that these guidelines are not being adhered to by the State Governments.

Delhi University

2432. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

(a) whether there was resentment among the teaching and non-teaching staff of Delhi University against the UGC on some issues;

(b) if so, whether in protest of UGC's norms the staff had created week-long strike which paralysed Delhi University;

(c) if so, the details of controversial issues;

(d) whether the issues have been resolved; and

(e) if not, the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, Delhi University Teachers' Association (DUTA) had observed one week's strike essentially in protest against the decisions of the University Grants Commission (UGC) to impose ban on filling up of all vacant posts in the University and its colleges and to increase workload of teachers as per UGC norms. The Delhi University and College Karamchari Union also observed one day strike to extend solidarity to the DUTA.

(d) and (e) The University has informed that the UGC has since clarified that the ban on filling of vacant posts is not applicable to teaching posts. As regards the issue of increase in workload of teachers, a High Powered Committee on Accountability and Academic Reforms, constituted by the University to make recommendations about streamlining the teaching learning process and other related important issues, is already seized of this matter.

Development of V-Cholera AA-3 Vaccine

2433. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that genetically engineered oral cholera vaccine based on recombinant strain of V-Cholera AAL-3 has been cleared for human trials;

(b) if so, whether the trials have been held;

(c) if so, the result thereof; and

(d) the time by which its commercial production is likely to be started ?

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. A genetically engineered oral cholera vaccine based on recombinant strain VA 1.3 of Vibirio cholerae was cleared for human trials in 1998. The Phase I human trials were held in 1998-99 and the vaccine was found to be safe for human use. Currently, Phase IIa trials to assess the efficacy of the vaccine are going on. A field site is under preparation

for Phase III clinical trials. After successful completion of Phase III volunteer trials and approval of the Drugs Controller General of India, the industrial level scale up would be taken up. For this, discussions have been started with industries. The likely completion of all the steps is by 2004.

Indian Institute of Management

2434. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the annual outlay for all the Indian Institutes of Management in the country;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce the number of IIMs in the country;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large number of private entities have entered into the management studies;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the supply of IIMs graduate does not exceed their demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The annual outlay for six Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikode under Plan is Rs. 22.50 crore and under Non Plan is Rs. 49.73 crore for the current financial year 2002-2003.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The IIMs are institutions of excellence, established with the objectives of imparting high quality management education and training, conducting research and providing consultancy services in the field of management to various sectors of the Indian economy. IIMs play a leadership role in the nation's managerial manpower development. As such the question for reducing the IIMs does not arise.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The total number of self financing private institutions approved by the All India Council for Technical Education for management education is 640 with sanctioned intake of 46,345.

(f) Almost all the graduates coming out of IIMs received job placement through campus interview, which is an indicator that the supply does not exceed demand.

[Translation]

Rural Employment Schemes

2435. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated under the Rural Employment Programme and self Employment scheme in the country during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) the number of persons benefited by these schemes during the said period in each State;

(c) whether the Government have investigated and redressed the issue of malpractice alongwith poor employment generation particularly under Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the salient features of the Employment Assurance Scheme;

(f) the number of blocks and States where Employment Assurance Scheme has not been introduced till now;

(g) the steps taken by the Government to cover all the blocks of the country under the scheme;

(h) whether some States have failed to release funds under these schemes during the said period; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor State-wise and Scheme-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) Two rural wage employment programmes,

viz., the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which were in operation throughout the country except Delhi and Chandigarh during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002, were merged into a new scheme called the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) with effect from 25th September 2001 to provide a greater thrust to generation of additional wage employment, infrastructural development and food security in the rural areas. The self-employment programme Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been in operation throughout the country since 1999-2000.

A Statement showing the funds released under the above schemes & the mandays generated under the employment programmes and the number of persons benefited under the self employment programme during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 & 2002-2003 is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on these schemes have revealed certain irregularities like diversion of funds, non-release of State share, mis-utilisation of funds etc. The observation of the C&AG has been communicated to the State Governments for taking necessary remedial action. Instructions based on the findings of the audit reports have also been issued to the States to ensure proper implementation of the schemes.

(e) The Employment Assurance Scheme was implemented for generation of additional wage employment in the rural areas all over the country through the Zila Parishads/DRDAs and the Intermediate Panchayats. The funds were allocated in the ratio of 30:70 between Zila Parishads/DRDAs and the Intermediate Panchayats of a district. This scheme has since been merged into SGRY w.e.f. 25th September, 2001.

(f) and (g) The Employment Assurance Scheme was implemented in all the Blocks/States except Delhi and Chandigarh.

(h) and (i) Assam was the major defaulter as it did not release the full State share of funds under the JGSY and the SGSY till 1999-2000 in respect of all the districts in the State, due to financial crisis.

Statement

Name of the Scheme : JGSY (SGRY-II)

(Rs. in lakhs)
(Mandays in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UT	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
		Central Release	No. of Mandays Generated	Central Release	No. of Mandays Generated	Central Release	No. of Mandays Generated	Central Release	No. of Mandays Generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9617.32	133.89	8224.23	156.37	9980.37	143.94	9525.83	80.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	142.71	5.92	367.68	6.59	556.49	8.57	228.45	0.21
3.	Assam	3787.01	132.86	0	22.58	13495.28	206.71	6408.02	57.2
4.	Bihar	28484.06	424.9	13707.02	249.85	18730.78	233.19	8174.66	128.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	3604.68	68.96	4197.63	76.09	3951.95	28.79
6.	Goa	124.11	1.26	128.41	2.63	145.98	1.86	64.21	0
7.	Gujarat	3508.03	44.75	3273.12	46.72	3734.65	39.32	1642.72	17.87
8.	Haryana	2063.87	18.84	1863.61	24.38	2793.65	48.84	2197.16	41.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1752.41	14.43	661.34	13.885	925.31	13.899	355.66	2.44
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	897.74	9.74	720.25	16.24	1411.76	21.51	505.95	1.3
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	9644.14	172.51	13771.01	148.999	6057.30	22.407
12.	Karnataka	7037.56	175.49	5165.38	128.95	7569.55	140.79	6946.06	64.55
13.	Kerala	3157.72	37.17	2725.5	27.93	3361.7	31.71	1478.67	8.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16926.38	265.27	10574.87	208.44	12276.62	242.52	8358.68	90.16
15.	Maharashtra	13911.47	341.55	9673.91	316.43	14810.16	229.39	6514.38	44.99
16.	Manipur	115.54	1.105	530.58	1.857	399.45	3.67	238.51	0
17.	Meghalaya	132.18	2.76	763.61	11.21	835.53	17.25	445.85	0.44
18.	Mizoram	92.37	2.23	206.33	3.947	304.9	4.238	103.16	0.84
19.	Nagaland	223.9	6.96	454.48	14.17	750.98	4.28	246.01	0
20.	Orissa	15974.14	211.51	8971.67	248.51	11348.19	236.8	10542.48	110.36
21.	Punjab	975.08	6.62	901.02	12.31	1067.8	8.75	469.68	2.45
22.	Rajasthan	5343.85	105.06	4781.45	96.71	5689.05	72.13	5291.01	56.27
23.	Sikkim	102.45	2.89	228.45	3.8	337.59	3.39	123.31	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9163.14	170.27	7716.72	137.017	9967.89	139.54	8185.79	62.146
25.	Tripura	487.95	14.49	1437.02	24.484	2075.78	30.059	718.51	23.216
26.	Uttaranchal	0	0	1513.13	40.07	2228.37	26.74	980.17	8.64
27.	Uttar Pradesh	33593.14	438.89	25274.21	412.59	33551.39	394.65	18115.81	259.43
28.	West Bengal	10800.26	113.86	9469.13	133.02	12611.24	94.56	5930.86	109.44
29.	A&N Islands	13	0.21	54.04	0.49	96.21	0.35	42.32	0
30.	D&N Haveli	30.98	0.01	54.23	0	63.51	0	34.93	0
31.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	23.53	0.11	0	0.33	24.12	0.21	0.00	1.1
33.	Pondicherry	45.96	0.03	66.56	0.16	97.76	0.28	43.00	0.73
	Total	168527.9	2683.075	132756.8	2602.94	189210.7	2624.235	113921.10	1223.44

Name of the Scheme : EAS (SGRY-I)

Release: Rs. in lakh
(Mandays in lakhs)

S.No.	State/UTs	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
		Central Funds Released	Mandays generated	Central Funds Released	Mandays generated	Central Funds Released	Mandays generated	Central Funds Released	Mandays generated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10288.76	175.63	6483.22	111.32	9952.70	159.45	9451.49	27.33
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	719.27	26.25	812.95	20.10	592.30	4.84	246.88	1.31
3.	Assam	4701.11	148.52	5273.31	78.04	13490.97	200.66	6405.2	62.03
4.	Bihar	25388.02	384.62	9714.15	211.65	19671.60	138.13	8662.4	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	3725.40	83.32	6583.59	299.00	5300.87	130.28
6.	Goa	55.00	1.05	15.18	0.86	22.94	0.11	10.83	0
7.	Gujarat	4301.49	48.49	3779.32	80.00	3604.51	30.42	1768.97	0
8.	Haryana	1981.53	22.65	2007.25	20.19	2904.06	67.94	2093.08	40.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	945.06	25.65	429.28	11.51	928.21	11.91	438.16	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2755.00	26.27	2251.46	25.75	1448.80	11.34	614.16	0
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	6870.60	100.31	11700.79	121.37	5984.07	39.43
12.	Karnataka	6670.05	185.95	5577.10	103.56	7520.70	142.40	6922.18	56.27
13.	Kerala	3486.12	42.94	2200.90	30.49	3371.26	33.11	1591.86	9.55
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17464.11	288.90	7711.15	159.37	12256.71	225.82	9789.99	87.17
15.	Maharashtra	11002.98	234.67	7285.68	216.82	14131.25	217.08	7012.95	40.81
16.	Manipur	307.87	9.70	478.58	3.97	523.72	0.00	270.04	0
17.	Meghalaya	220.74	7.67	500.88	5.87	833.84	12.86	389.79	0.5
18.	Mizoram	402.16	4.95	183.36	5.97	334.48	5.77	111.5	1.9
19.	Nagaland	276.09	22.92	403.52	26.43	695.06	8.05	330.48	0
20.	Orissa	17621.12	215.42	10866.23	195.20	12350.52	244.16	10810.74	101.27
21.	Punjab	813.98	16.81	615.60	15.72	1048.38	9.75	505.64	3.05
22.	Rajasthan	6888.13	91.89	3509.96	76.38	5706.92	82.56	5419.58	45.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Sikkim	313.10	5.34	403.84	9.15	259.60	2.01	123.44	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10597.49	166.79	7324.00	110.38	10134.03	132.51	8357.27	30.83
25.	Tripura	711.46	17.91	1276.22	19.53	1604.69	43.52	776.61	16.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36155.49	485.73	18544.23	333.02	34002.10	313.63	15876.88	209.85
27.	Uttaranchal	-	-	1135.06	11.07	2220.90	12.38	1315.97	8.6
28.	West Bengal	9483.71	127.70	6631.13	116.27	11668.18	84.22	5305.29	73.01
29.	A&N Islands	27.36	0.39	0.00	0.39	0.00	0.13	0	0
30.	D&N Haveli	27.36	0.21	17.52	0.18	26.47	0.03	26.47	0
31.	Daman & Diu	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	1.82	0.87	0.00	0.34	1.77	0.15	0	0
33.	Pondicherry	34.66	0.286	0.00	0.76	67.06	0.23	31.66	0.73
	Total	173641.95	2786.17	116027.08	2183.92	189658.11	2605.54	115944.45	986.25

NR—Not Reported.

Name of the Scheme : SGSY

Release: Rs. in lakh

S.No.	States/UTs	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
		Central Releases	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Central Releases	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Central Releases	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	Central Releases	Total No. of Swarozgaris Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6219.57	165190	5283.98	83084	3068.31	79211	2611.86	35461
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	92.14	3060	99.26	1403	106.34	1564	45.39	42
3.	Assam	3062.36	17974	0.00	12282	3328.48	15805	1651.30	6252
4.	Bihar	11918.05	106393	2978.76	125792	3348.37	146925	3070.00	31734
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1138.08	25423	1467.21	26907	769.40	5372
6.	Goa	59.78	0	25.00	23	25.00	1150	0.00	183
7.	Gujarat	2340.56	19341	1216.65	29241	885.51	20963	611.75	7391

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Haryana	1784.18	17348	1088.61	25853	679.48	14847	560.10	4478
9.	Himachal Pradesh	475.99	8638	245.91	11647	286.16	9091	141.86	2002
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	411.69	5835	195.23	9302	342.81	14978	204.36	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	808.88	55038	1196.01	70699	1149.52	19485
12.	Karnataka	2348.35	19184	1600.56	29026	1659.33	42944	1184.22	10267
13.	Kerala	2083.35	29485	919.53	37926	1039.64	22046	898.48	6693
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10013.58	112118	3420.63	71823	3425.29	63910	2164.43	12409
15.	Maharashtra	9284.11	87994	5770.72	87998	3842.09	70602	2430.27	11020
16.	Manipur	119.097	N.R.	24.94	0	13.02	N.R.	0.00	N.R.
17.	Meghalaya	131.52	741	23.89	1671	83.38	743	19.38	905
18.	Mizoram	58.15	0	62.56	1352	64.17	3822	57.38	150
19.	Nagaland	102.087	4749	174.94	1364	69.98	3681	37.64	0
20.	Orissa	7222.67	74633	4353.99	86171	2744.13	59233	1892.01	7610
21.	Punjab	664.98	1694	454.49	11990	325.37	6272	169.94	1621
22.	Rajasthan	3566.34	34120	2594.50	44504	1759.38	36053	909.50	4439
23.	Sikkim	68.38	686	136.83	2181	82.38	2145	31.78	518
24.	Tamil Nadu	6999.46	65427	4626.30	83393	2713.06	54614	1745.13	20112
25.	Tripura	488.12	8450	860.44	14640	622.08	20625	359.78	383
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13337.96	60647	7737.07	124064	6316.37	121400	4149.14	14020
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	344.28	7234	496.90	11767	302.48	2133
28.	West Bengal	3952.84	88826	0.00	21230	78.26	15480	697.95	12869
29.	A&N Islands	29.90	795	0.00	448	12.50	462	0.00	42
30.	Daman & Diu	29.89	6	0.00	6	0.00	84	0.00	0
31.	D & N Haveli	29.89	N.R.	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	29.89	3	0.00	4	0.00	0	0.00	1
33.	Pondicherry	29.89	531	25.00	39	28.93	437	25.00	231
	Total	86954.73	933868	46211.03	1006152	40109.94	938460	27890.05	217823

NR—Not Reported.

[English]

Conversion of Lease Hold Land into Free Hold

2436. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

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 "industrial plots to be free hold" appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated August 30, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein and reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government have issued any direction to Delhi Development Authority (DDA) regarding the conversion of lease-hold into free-hold ownership of land;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the DDA has since withheld permission for conversion on grounds of misuse in a number of cases;

(f) if so, the number and details of such cases during each of the last three years alongwith the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government have evaluated the effects of the said conversion on the Master Plan of Delhi as also the ability of Government of NCT of Delhi to tackle such effects;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(j) the manner in which the identification of land holdings falling in conforming and non-conforming areas would be done under such circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal in regard to conversion of the industrial and commercial property in Delhi from leasehold to freehold is under consideration of the Government.

(c) to (f) The Government had earlier permitted DDA for conversion of residential properties from leasehold to freehold. DDA has reported that applications for conversion of leasehold into freehold of residential properties are being processed and finalized irrespective of the fact whether there is any use violation or building bye-laws violations. Action on use violations and unauthorised construction is being taken separately under the relevant laws by DDA, MCD and NDMC as the case may be. However, in respect of the properties which were under misuse, the applicants are required to deposit the misuse charges from the date of detection of misuse till the closure of misuse or 28.6.1999, whichever is earlier.

(g) to (i) After conversion of properties from leasehold into freehold, the local bodies ensure compliance to Master Plan norms.

(j) The identification of land holdings is done on the basis of master plan, and the relevant Zonal Plans.

NGOs Working under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

2437. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and name of the NGOs working for poor and needy women under the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, State-wise; and

(b) the quantum of assistance given to NGOs during each of the last three years, State-wise ?

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.

Setting up of IITs

2438. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR:
SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals from the State Governments particularly from the Kerala Government for the setting up IITs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA

VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals for setting up of new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have been received from several State Governments particularly from State Governments of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka. Since opening of new IIT requires huge investments, presently the Government of India is not considering opening of any new IIT in the country. Alternatively cost effective options such as increase in intake in existing IITs and upgradation of Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) and other premier institutions, are being facilitated.

Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana

2439. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have not allocated funds to States especially to State of Maharashtra under the Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana till August, 2002;

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

(c) the details of the fund demanded and allocated under the Yojana during the current financial year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government have fixed target under the scheme;

(e) if so, the achievements made and the expenditure incurred thereunder so far; and

(f) the target fixed for 10th plan period for employment generation under the scheme and lay out thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) and (b) Under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), funds have been allocated to all the States/UTs including Maharashtra for the current year 2002-03. The first installment of the Central share of funds were released to all the 33 Districts of Maharashtra in the month of May 2002 itself.

(c) and (e) The SGRY is allocation based. The funds are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of the proportion of the rural poor in the State to the total rural poor in the country.

The Statement indicating allocation, releases, total available funds, utilization of funds, foodgrains authorization and its lifting is enclosed.

(d) and (f) It is envisaged to provide 100 crore mandays each year under the scheme with the annual allocation of 50 lakh tonnes of foodgrains, since a minimum of 5 Kilograms of foodgrains per manday is required to paid as part of the wages. But the States are free to raise the limit o foodgrains upto 75% of the wages and to provide foodgrains to the beneficiaries either on BPL or APL rates or somewhere in between. Fixation of targets for mandays, therefore may not be possible.

Statement

Allocation, Releases, Total Available Funds, Utilization of Funds, Foodgrains Authorized and Lifting Under SGRY (Stream I+II) During 2002-03

(Rs. in lakhs)
(Foodgrains in tonnes)

S.No.	State/U.Ts	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2002	Allocation			Funds Releases			
			Centre	State share	Total	Centre	State Matching Share	States's Share Actual Released	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3302.20	18977.31	6325.77	25303.08	18977.32	6325.77	3628.41	22605.73
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	651.88	986.98	328.99	1315.97	475.33	158.41	0.00	475.33
3.	Assam	8596.30	25626.43	8542.14	34168.57	12813.22	4271.07	0.00	12813.22
4.	Bihar	8362.82	36327.51	12109.17	48436.68	16837.06	5612.35	39.97	16877.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1289.78	9286.06	3095.35	12381.41	9252.82	3084.27	2799.11	12051.93
6.	Goa	6.07	158.36	52.79	211.15	75.04	25.01	9.06	84.10
7.	Gujarat	202.63	7728.31	2576.10	10304.41	3411.68	1137.23	538.49	3950.18
8.	Haryana	832.00	4290.25	1430.08	5720.33	4290.24	1430.08	668.95	4959.19
9.	Himachal Pradesh	377.11	1806.79	602.26	2409.05	793.82	264.61	128.29	922.11
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	251.42	2154.84	718.28	2873.12	1120.11	373.37	153.75	1273.86
11.	Jharkhand	10801.84	24828.98	8276.33	33105.31	12041.37	4013.79	1186.68	13228.05
12.	Karnataka	3909.31	14098.08	4699.36	18797.44	13868.24	4622.75	2617.31	16485.55
13.	Kerala	1265.17	6325.52	2108.51	8434.03	3070.53	1023.51	967.00	4037.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1933.63	21841.08	7280.36	29121.44	18148.67	6049.56	4326.90	22475.57
15.	Maharashtra	3397.37	28002.67	9334.22	37336.89	13527.33	4509.11	3750.50	17277.83
16.	Manipur	0.00	1719.36	573.12	2292.48	508.55	169.52	0.00	508.55
17.	Meghalaya	410.63	1926.22	642.07	2568.29	835.64	278.55	40.57	876.21
18.	Mizoram	210.79	445.73	148.58	594.31	214.66	71.55	0.00	214.66
19.	Nagaland	0.00	1321.29	440.43	1761.72	576.49	192.16	0.00	576.49
20.	Orissa	4332.90	21353.15	7117.71	28470.87	21353.22	7117.74	4435.20	25788.42
21.	Punjab	267.03	3461.06	1153.69	4614.79	975.32	325.11	336.15	1311.47
22.	Rajasthan	2047.29	10710.59	3570.20	14280.79	10710.59	3570.20	2661.64	13372.23
23.	Sikkim	0.00	493.50	164.50	658.00	246.75	82.25	0.00	246.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	515.50	16564.43	5521.48	22085.91	16543.06	5514.35	3629.24	20172.30
25.	Tripura	491.67	3104.49	1034.83	4139.32	1495.12	498.37	647.77	2142.89
26.	Uttaranchal	1818.93	4258.87	1419.62	5678.49	2296.14	765.38	0.00	2296.14
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37928.16	63243.32	21081.11	84324.43	33992.69	11330.90	0.00	33992.69
28.	West Bengal	19598.14	23729.76	7909.92	31639.68	11236.13	3745.38	3645.61	14881.76
29.	A&N Islands	0.00	139.88	0.00	139.88	42.32	0.00	0.00	42.32
30.	D&N Haveli	0.00	109.27	0.00	109.27	61.40	0.00	0.00	61.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	30.27	0.00	30.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	17.33	48.16	0.00	48.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	279.18	154.50	0.00	154.50	74.66	0.00	0.00	74.66
	All India	113097.07	355253.02	118256.98	473510.00	229865.55	76562.39	36210.39	266076.14

(Rs. in lakhs)
(Foodgrains in Tonnes)

S.No.	State/UTs	Other's Receipts	Total Funds Available	Funds Utilized/ Expenditure	Foodgrains Allocation O.B. as on 1.4.2002		Authorisation of foodgrains			Total Available Foodgrains	Foodgrains Lifted
							Wheat	Rice	Total		
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.78	25909.71	12463.40	0	237497	0	237447	237447	237447	237447
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	1127.21	84.04	7013	13853	0	4094	4094	11107	0
3.	Assam	4836.36	26245.88	6275.23	212851	359679	0	179819	179819	392670	174910
4.	Bihar	1.49	25241.34	5564.53	203581	454594	0	159198	159198	362779	108370
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.65	13367.36	7843.79	0	116184	0	113824	113824	113824	8140
6.	Goa	0.00	90.17	0.16	995	1982	0	665	665	1660	0
7.	Gujarat	0.00	4152.81	984.60	80703	96725	40847	0	40847	121550	49870
8.	Haryana	73.98	5865.17	4789.73	22820	53689	53689	0	53689	76509	69920
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.46	1300.68	213.78	5698	22608	4082	3954	8036	13734	5420
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.40	1530.68	145.78	15919	26965	3635	7727	11362	27281	9490
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	24029.89	6339.08	154003	310741	37007	78781	115788	269791	34360
12.	Karnataka	0.00	20394.86	9233.13	45742	176418	17270	155717	172987	218729	218729
13.	Kerala	13.32	5316.02	2390.24	28269	79164	0	51485	51485	79754	43310
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149.57	24558.77	11091.65	23477	273357	156171	68925	225096	248573	216030
15.	Maharashtra	609.61	21284.81	7168.96	171360	350437	90515	49906	140421	311781	139770
16.	Manipur	0.00	508.55	0.00	1084	24129	0	5557	5557	6641	1020
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	1286.84	78.86	1850	27040	0	7231	7231	9081	4410

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18.	Mizoram	0.00	425.45	196.24	870	6257	0	1852	1853	2723	2800
19.	Nagaland	0.00	576.49	0.00	4314	18548	1960	3582	5542	9856	4740
20.	Orissa	0.00	30121.32	11394.69	13186	267209	0	262041	263041	276227	276227
21.	Punjab	5.75	1584.25	779.81	9642	43341	11978	0	171978	21620	7790
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	15419.52	7569.49	128066	134038	134030	0	134030	262096	262096
23.	Sikkim	0.00	246.75	0.00	1303	6931	0	2770	2770	4073	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	65.56	20753.36	8065.02	117471	207288	0	207118	207118	324589	106080
25.	Tripura	0.00	2634.56	1654.97	15310	43573	0	12891	12891	28201	18350
26.	Uttaranchal	16.15	4131.22	1444.78	18593	53302	9184	15200	24384	42977	24650
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	71920.85	26504.65	369667	791453	293351	81339	374690	744357	429620
28.	West Bengal	138.50	34618.40	11298.95	67367	296957	0	99844	99844	167200	98050
29.	A&N Islands	0.00	42.32	0.00	570	1753	0	379	379	949	570
30.	D&N Haveli	0.00	61.40	0.00	690	1370	0	560	560	1250	0
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	378	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0.34	17.67	2.94	310	602	0	0	0	310	0
33.	Pondicherry	0.00	353.84	123.68	330	1938	0	648	648	978	320
	All India	5944.92	385118.14	143702.17	1723044	4500000	853719	1813555	2667274	4390318	2552509

[Translation]

Outstanding Arrears of CIL

2440. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of crore of rupees of Coal India Limited are outstanding against the Power Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the non-payment of the arrears; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for the recovery of outstanding arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) The outstanding coal sale dues of the power sector as on 31.10.02 is Rs. 6024.40 crores. The details are given in the statement enclosed. The reasons for accumulation of such dues are as under:

(i) Poor financials of the power sector is one of the main reasons for the accumulation of coal sale outstanding dues. Most of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/Power Utilities (PUs) are cash starved and are unable to pay their dues relating to the coal supplies.

(ii) Disputes relating to the venue of sampling, weighment and others also attribute to accumulation of disputed dues against which payments have not been received by the coal companies of CIL.

(c) The measures taken for recovery of outstanding arrears are as under:

(i) In order to clear the accumulated dues of the power sector for the period upto 30.9.02 Scheme for Securitisation of such dues has been sanctioned by the Government and the Scheme is already in operation. Admitted dues of Rupees 1914.13 crores of the power sector have already been referred to the Ministry of Power for securitisation.

(ii) All the disputes like venue of sampling, weighment and others were resolved jointly by Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal in the year 1997. Draft Fuel Supply agreement was prepared by CIL and Council of Power Utilities (CPU) for implementation of all such settlements regarding disputed issues. However, most of the SEBs have not entered into such agreements with coal companies mainly due to their reluctance to follow the agreed payment mechanisms. During 2002, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has circulated another draft Fuel Supply Agreement and the coal companies of CIL and the SEBs/PUs are in the process of finalising such Fuel Supply Agreements.

An Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (ARDRP) has been put in place by the Government to restore the financial viability of the power sector for avoiding any further accumulation of coal sale dues amongst others.

Statement

Coal Sale Outstanding Dues of the Power Sector as on 31.10.2002

(Rs. in crores)

Name of SEBs/Power Utilities	Disputed outstanding dues	Undisputed outstanding dues	Total
1	2	3	4
Bihar State Electricity Board	33.43	204.31	237.74
Jharkhand State Electricity Board	–	-1.00	-1.00
Uttar Pradesh Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	22.05	359.21	381.26
Punjab State Electricity Board	194.41	71.94	266.35
Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	183.92	265.53	449.45
Haryana Power Generation Corpn. Ltd.	0.04	24.31	24.35
Rajasthan Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	16.09	78.64	94.73
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	408.14	95.62	503.76
Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	233.11	910.49	1143.60
Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board	7.29	26.39	33.68
Gujarat State Electricity Board	10.05	442.45	452.50
W. Bengal State Electricity Board	4.11	–	4.11
West Bengal Power Development Corpn. Ltd.	27.57	1103.87	1131.44
Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation	–	-0.14	-0.14

1	2	3	4
Assam State Electricity Board	-	-0.01	-0.01
Karnataka Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	-	1.62	1.62
Durgapur Power Ltd.	1.86	251.87	253.73
Damodar Valley Corporation	84.74	14.65	99.39
Delhi Vidyut Board	4.79	-0.79	4.00
Badarpur Thermal Power Station	267.31	284.97	552.28
National Thermal Power Corporation	219.95	124.00	343.95
Central Electric Supply Corporation	0.68	16.50	17.18
Tenughat Thermal Power Station	-	24.07	24.07
Orissa Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	6.80	5.35	12.15
Others	0.21	-6.00	-5.79
Total: Power Sector	1726.56	4297.85	6024.40

[Translation]

Prevention of Terrorism Act

2441. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI J.S. BRAR:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:
SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:
SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of State Governments and other political parties have demanded for review of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to make some amendments in POTA provisions as reported in Sunday Pioneer dated 10.11.2002;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of the provisions likely to be amended;

(f) the names of the States who have so far not implemented the provisions of POTA in their States; and

(g) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) No communication from any of the State Governments or political parties has been received so far, to review the provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

(f) and (g) The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 has been enacted by Parliament and the same extends to the whole of India as stipulated under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Act. As such, it is incumbent on all State Governments to implement the provisions of the Act.

Amendment in Coal Mines Nationalisation Act

2442. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Coal Mines Nationalisation Act with a view to curb illegal coal mining;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the officials of Central Coalfields Ltd. have been involved in the illegal mining; and

(d) if so, the action the Government propose to take against the officials of the Central Coalfield Ltd involved in illegal mining ?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Illegal mining is a term commonly used for mining without a valid prospecting licence or mining lease. The existing provisions of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and various other Acts are sufficient to deal with the illegal mining. Section 30 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 provides imprisonment upto 3 years for offences including illegal mining.

(c) There is no report of involvement of CCL employees in illegal mining.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer given in part (e) of this question.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir on behalf of Shri Jaswant Singh I bag to lay on the Table a copy of the Mid-year Review of the Indian Economy for the year 2002-2003 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6185/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : Sir, I bag to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 572 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 2002 making certain amendments in the second Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation Act, 1957 under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the said Act together with a Corrigendum thereto (in English version only) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 652 (E) dated the 17th September, 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6186/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : Sir I bag to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968 :—

1. The Border Security Force (Tenure of Posting and Deputation Amendment) Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 264 in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 2002.

2. The Electronic Data Processing Border Security Force, Principal System Analyst/Additional Deputy Inspector General and Programmer/Assistant Commandant Recruitment Rules, 2002 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 302 in Gazette of India dated the 10th August 2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6187/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table–

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6188/2002]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Projects and Development India Limited, Dhanbad, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Development India Limited, Dhanbad, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited

Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6189/2002]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Rohtas, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited, Rohtas, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6190/2002]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kochi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kochi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6191/2002]

(e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6192/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT. 6193/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6194/2002]

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 Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language (Part-7) 2002 under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6195/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : Mr. speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the House :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Silchar, 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. L.T. 6196/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad, 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 Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Hyderabad, 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. L.T. 6197/2002]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttar Pradesh Mahila Samakhya Society 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 Uttar Pradesh Mahila Samakhya Society, Lucknow, 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. L.T. 6198/2002]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the year 1998-1999.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6199/2002]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Mahila Samakhya Society, Bangalore, 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 Karnataka Mahila Samakhya Society, Bangalore, 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. L.T. 6200/2002]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Thiruvananthapuram, 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 Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Thiruvananthapuram, 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. L.T. 6201/2002]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, 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 Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 2000-2001.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6202/2002]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, 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 Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, 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. L.T. 6203/2002]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, 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 National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6204/2002]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh Pradhmika Vidya Parishad, Hyderabad, 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 Andhra Pradesh Pradhmika Vidya Parishad, Hyderabad, for the year 2000-2001.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6205/2002]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi for the year 1999-2000 together with Audit Report thereon.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6206/2002]

(23) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 150 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2002 seeking to amend Clause (6) of Statute 2 regarding Powers and functions of the Vice-Chancellor of Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi under sub-section (2) of Section 40 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 6207/2002]

12.03 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA - *LAID*

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund (Repeal) Bill, 2002 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 2002."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the North-Eastern Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 2002."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table two Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 29th November, 2002.

(i) The Countess of Dufferin's Fund (Repeal) Bill, 2002.

(ii) The North-Eastern Council (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

12.03$^{1}/_{2}$ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Eleventh Report and Minutes

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur) : Sir, I present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Minutes relating thereto.

12.04 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

Action Taken Statements

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, I beg to lay on tne Table the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I of the Fifteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants of Ministry of Defence for the year 2001-2002.

12.05 hrs.

RE: BOMB EXPLOSION IN A BUS IN GHATKOPAR, MUMBAI

[Translation]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai, North East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a bomb explosion in BEST bus in Ghatkopar, Mumbai yesterday.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Will the Home Minister share information with us as to when he will launch the fourth attack against Pakistan to protect the country against terrorism? ...*(Interruptions)* Right from Shri Balasaheb Thackeray to all of us, we are anxiously waiting for when the Home Minister will launch the fourth attack against Pakistan to protect the country against terrorism ...*(Interruptions)* He suddenly left. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have called Shri Somaiya, please take your seat.

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : This area falls under my constituency. In that bomb explosion, 3 people were killed and 31 people were injured. Yesterday at 2 O'clock in the night, one more bomb of the same type was found at some other place 3 k.m away from incident spot. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring it to your kind information that a few days back a bomb was exploded in a hut at Navinagar, Mumbai, South East while it was being made and some people were also apprehended in this connection, Court, proceeding regarding bomb blasts at Mumbai in 1992-93 are still going on. Yesterday the arguments of both the parties have concluded. There is an apprehension in the minds of the people of Mumbai, whether this incident is related to the incident of 6th December or Mumbai bomb blast incident of 1992 or whether RDX was used in this explosion. It seems to be an act of some I.S.I supported terrorist group.

I would like to appreciate the way the people of Mumbai particularly of Ghatkopar did not let the incident affect their daily routine despite the occurrence of such awesome incident. Yesterday night I was also there. The Central Government should extend full support to the action being taken against terrorism by the State Government and it should also assist the State Government in this regard. They should try to find out the people behind such act. I would also like that the Home Minister should make a statement on it in the House. If the State Government want that somebody should be sent there, Central Government should send an official there, if necessary. The Central Government should take steps to restore peace there by taking people of Mumbai into confidence.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday there was an bomb blast at 7o' clock in evening in a BEST bus no. 416 at Ghatkopar, Mumbai killing 3 people and injuring 31 people. Mumbai city is the commercial capital of the country. Mumbai is on the target of terrorists. Safeguarding Mumbai means safeguarding the nation. There was similar bomb blast in Mumbai in 1992-93. Yesterday there was an explosion and this has happened second time there. We would like to know what steps the Central Government is going to take to stop terrorists activities. Everyday terrorists activities are taking place in the country and their number is steadily increasing. There was a terrorist attack on 13th December on Parliament in Delhi. Later on there was an attack on 'Akshardham' temple in Gujarat. We should check these terrorist activities. We feel that the Government lacks will power to stop these activities. How many more lives the Government is going to take? The Government should protect the lives of the people of Mumbai. We submit that the Government should go for a war with Pakistan. If you are not going to fight, we people are ready to wage a war. Mumbai should be safeguarded. We urge upon Atalji and Advaniji to declare a war with Pakistan and stop these terrorist activities.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what was happened in Mumbai yesterday is not only a matter of sorrow but also point towards an alarming situation for the entire nation. We have given a notice for adjournment motion on it along with a notice for the Zero Hour. This issue does not concern Mumbai only. Prime Minister has been repeatedly stating that the terrorism is in its last stage. I as well as the entire House have been noticing that it is not in its last stage, rather terrorism is in its full heights. Terrorism, which was once confined to Jammu and Kashmir only has reached Parliament in Delhi and has even spread up to 'Akshardham' in Gujarat. In a reply given to starred question No. 210 today, it has been stated that Lashkar-E-Toyba is expanding its network not only in Jammu and Kashmir but also in Delhi, Gujarat, Maharastra, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand. In nutshell militancy has been spreading in the entire country. It is being stated that the terrorism is in its last stage. But I really do not understand how it is in its last stage. I wish the Home Minister should have been present here. He is challenging Pakistan for a fourth war. But he should ensure the internal security

of the country first. I am unable to understand whether the Home Minister's statement challenging Pakistan for a war has been made to protect our country or in the context of Gujarat Assembly polls. Just now we people have read the Election manifesto of the Bhartiya Janta Party. ...*(Interruptions)* These are inter-related things. It is not a simple thing. You have mentioned in the manifesto for Gujarat polls that you will withdraw the forces from the border and send the youth forces of BJP to fight there. In other words, these youth will do the same work as forces do. I want to submit that this government has been a total failure to deal with terrorism issue. I think that both Prime Minister and the Home Minister should take the entire country into confidence and tell whether there has been arise or decline in the terrorists activities. If the terrorist activities are on the rise they should inform the House as to what steps are being taken to check terrorism.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incident of bomb blast at Mumbai is a matter of great sorrow and concern. This matter should have been discussed in the House with the same seriousness but I am sorry to say that Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ji has tried to politicise it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : I did not politicise the issue.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : If you have not tried play politics, I want to say one thing that there is a coalition Government consisting of Congress and N.C.P in Maharashtra. It is the responsibility of this government to maintain law and order situation in the State. Today if you say that the Prime Minister has stated this, and others have stated that, then we can also question you why such kind of incidents are taking place in Maharashtra, particularly in Mumbai? While Congress party is talking about the internal security, Paswanji is talking about Gujarat. Why don't they say that Pakistan should have face to face war with India instead of resorting to such terrorist incidents and proxy war. You should not have any objection in saying this. The network of I.S.I is spreading throughout the country. The Chief Minister of West Bengal came to Delhi and he met the Deputy Prime Minister. He sought an assistance in regard to the terrorist activities being operated by Bangladesh in West Bengal. Deputy Prime Minister said he was ready to give all kind of assistance to all the States. Regarding the 1992-93 Mumbai blast incident final judgement is yet to be delivered by the courts. As about the incident of world trade centre in America, the court there has awarded punishment of 150, 200 years and 300 years within a year. We have to consider one thing. If we want to stop terrorism, why can't we enforce 'POTO' in all the States? We should try to stop the activities of such terrorist outfits and 'Madersas' which churn out terrorists. We should take action to deport illegal Pakistanis and Bangladeshis who have settled here. It is a very tragic incident and we should bring forward a resolution to stop Pakistan sponsored terrorism.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Shri Kirit Somaiya has made a statement on the floor of the House, and I agree with him. Mumbai is the industrial capital of India, and it is necessary that the law and order is maintained properly in that city. I have no doubt that the State Government would do its best to see that the law and order is maintained in a proper manner.

As has been stated by the Members belonging to the Ruling Party also, the Government of India also should extend the help which is required and necessary to see that law and order is maintained in the country. This is a serious issue. Unless we cooperate with each other, it becomes difficult. The State Government and the Union Government should cooperate in this matter. The State Government will do its duty and, I am sure, the Union Government also will do its duty.

In the circumstances what is important is maintaining law and order. What should be avoided is making bellicose statements which do not happen.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter is extremely important. Therefore, we wish to associate ourselves with this matter when it has been raised on the floor of the House. We strongly condemn the incident and we sympathise with the injured and of course, we convey our condolences to the members of the bereaved families. Innocent people have been killed. There is no question of any softness or weakness towards the terrorists. We have all unitedly decided to fight it and the Government has to fight it. The job of the Government is to do it. The question, unfortunately, is that this is being utilised for purposes which are causing great concern.

Sir it is always said and even now, Shri Malhotra could not resist the temptation ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Why are you telling us, please tell Ram Vilasji.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are not even aware of what we say about you.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

[English]

You could not resist yourself the temptation of referring to POTA. POTA has been implemented in full force in the State of Gujarat but there are incidents there also. Shri Malhotra, do not try to give excuses like this that because some State Governments are not using POTA, therefore this is happening. It is happening in many States where POTA has been vigorously and rigorously enforced. That is not the method of dealing with it. This is not only a law and order problem but also a political issue. Therefore, what is disturbing us is that in this situation, nothing should be said or done which may complicate the issue further. That is why we have been saying that unfortunately it seems that because there is some election process somewhere, therefore, stridency has increased, bellicosity has increased in this country which is giving wrong signals, and this House has been kept totally in the dark.

Sir, who has not condemned such incidents? Has there been any incident that we have not condemned? Has there been any occasion when we have not supported the Government on all its stands? On principle we opposed POTA because we knew that POTA would be useless as it is useless today. On principle we opposed POTA and not because of our weakness towards the terrorists. That is not right. Therefore, I am saying that this is a matter where one should not try to score political points. But the Central Government has a responsibility in it. We know wherefrom these ISI activities are being strengthened. We know wherefrom they are coming. We are strongly denouncing this cross-border terrorism. No State Government can control these ISI activities. It is the Government of India which has to take rigorous steps to control this. Therefore, we want that a message should go that so far as terrorism is concerned, the country is one. But nothing should be said or done as is being said and done taking advantage of the present situation which is creating disturbance in the country and probably encouraging those people, the terrorists, to come and enter our country and create trouble as it has happened in Mumbai.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point raised in this discussion is very serious as well as important. Mumbai has already facing the problem of terrrism and it is terrorised because it is a sensitive place from the point of view of security and this has been admitted by Prime Minister himself as well as by the government. Perhaps it is being said on the basis of talks held with the President that the control of Atom Bomb of Pakistan has been slipped into the hands of terrorists. Malhotra Saheb is telling that it is neither a political question nor politics. You have always been politicizing the matter. Just now Somnath ji was telling in the House that the people of the country, the security forces and the opposition have always supported the government on all occasions. We know that no other government got such support. Despite all facts, they tried to conceal their failure. You have wasted all the time and money of the Country. You just kept yourself stationed in Newyork. We just managed to keep our image clean at international level.

To whatever extent the intensity of terrorism has increased, the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister have always maintained that India's image against terrorism has improved internationally. You have taken all the credit for fighting against terrorism...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Was the entire House in favour of war ...*(Interruptions)* You were in favour of it but other persons were not in favour of it. The C.P.M. was saying that the war should not be waged...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV. As far as the issue of war is concerned, we are not in favour of it but we shall support you if the war takes place. Whether the government takes our support under compulsion or you take voluntarily us in confidence. We are with you. But, you never took us in confidence, always the opposition has reposed its confidence in the Government. You never took us in confidence while making a settlement with the Hurriat or while sending them to Pakistan. You did not consult us while improving your international image. While reacting to terrorist attack on America, you proclaimed your solidarity with them without consulting us. Three leaders from the Congress including the Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, and Comrade Surjit of the Communist Party all of us had advised to extend your sympathy in the same manner as is shown by America. We prohibited you from making open challenge to the terrorists and advised you to help America with your own terms and conditions. You do show your sympathy but on your on terms. Had hon. Prime Minister or hon. Home Minister been present here, they would have nodded to my statement. But, you yourself invited dreaded terrorists. At that time did you take advice? Had we not prohibited you from invite them? Today, I want to declare in the House that I had probibited you from inviting them. The prominent leaders of various parties had gone at the residence of our Prime Minister to tell that the issue had become very sensitive after the terrorist attack on America. Today, America is under severe shock. But, you gave an open challenge to the terrorists. You challenge them to decide the date and venue of their own choice. You

away give an open challenge to wage war but later on ask us to express our views about it. It is not proper. You are fully responsible for all the activities of I.S.I. We extended you our support even after the terrorist attack in Mumbai, on Parliament House, Red Fort or Jammu & Kashmir Assembly. But, the Government is so inactive and helpless that the whole country is under the shock of terrorism.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this government has neither political will power nor it is resolute to work. It has no dignity & sanguinity at all.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Does the Maharashtra government also lack it?

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : What can the Maharashtra government do when the government itself admits that the terrorists have acquired atom bomb. The Maharashtra government will improve the law and order situation. But, please tell us what happened to POTA and whether POTA was solely aimed at it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Where is hon. Vaiko today? Does the government not feel ashamed for detainment of Vaikoji under POTA. You should have intervened. The government should tell the House about the methods adopted by it to combat terrorism. Please do not try to conceal your inaction.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai, South Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am pleased to say the entire House is united in condemning this incident, but the incidents of bomb blasts have taken place in Mumbai on 12th March also.

Prior to it, three hundred and fifty persons had been killed in the bomb blasts which rocked Mumbai on 12th March, 1993. At that time, this incident was discussed in the House. Hon. Shivraj Patil is present here. This is not an isolated incident in Mumbai. The bomb blasts took place at the bus stop and railway station. Our government came into power after that incident. At that time Jaswant Singh was in the opposition. The hon. Home Minister had initiated the discussion at that time. He had raised the question about the whereabouts of 20 terrorists residing in Pakistan and whether the Pakistan government intends to deport them to India? I would like to convey to the House in general as well as Ram Vilas Ji in particular that we should remain united in this matter. Six persons were killed in the terrorists attacks on WT Centre in 1993. WTC was attacked again in the year 2001. The Parliament was attacked on 13th December, 2001. Do not think that we shall not be attacked. The terrorists have a single aim and they can go to any extent to fulfil their aim. They have suicide squads at their disposal. I appeal all of you to remain united on this issue. A compensation of at least five lac rupees should be given to all those persons who have been killed in that incident.

Shri L.K. Advani is not in the House at present, while answering the discussion on 'Raghunath Temple attack' he had said that Pakistan was waging a proxy war. I want to say that it is not a proxy war but a real war. At least 24 thousand people have killed in the terrorist attacks in the country. Pramod Mahajan Ji is present in the House. I want to ask the government as to why only the Indians are being killed? We don't have any information regarding the number of the persons killed in Pakistan in those incidents. When hon. Prime Minister made a statement that other temples also could be attacked, they tried to see politics in that incident. Pakistan knows it very well that they can not wage war directly because we have defeated them four times. Why do not you attack Pakistan and its terrorist camps? Why are you sitting idle? Mr. Speaker, Sir, please convey our anxiety to the government in this regard and hon. Home Minister should be summoned in the House ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Among the members who have given the notice, only Mr. Khaire remains to speak.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incident that took place in Mumbai yesterday, is very grievous. This incident took place at quarter to seven within the Ghatkopar premises which is a crowded place. Some fellows were lucky in the sense that they had not boarded the bus and the bus was stationed. If the bus had been moving, at least 100 persons would have been killed. How long will it continue to happen like that? First of all, terrorists attacked Kashmir Legislative Assembly, then Amarnath pilgrims, Raghunath temple and after that Akshardham was attacked. All these attacks are being carried out by terrorists. Terrorists attacked Parliament House on 13th December. We the members of Parliament were lucky enough to survive because no member was killed in this attack. Had one or two members been killed, it would have become a bigger tragedy. How long will we continue to hold discussions on abolishing terrorism? Shiva Sena demands that ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaisnali) : What about your party's suggestion to form a suicidal squad?

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : I am coming to that point also. Zee T.V. showed all activities of terrorists going on in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir. Why don't you want to attack the terrorists camps? America attacked the terrorists camps situated in Afganistan after the incident of 11th Sept. in America...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall allow you only for two minutes during Zero hour. I can't allow you more than that.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, would you like to respond?

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : We want suicidal squad to abolish terrorism. We have the list. I also want to say that Shiv Sena is ready for that but both the benches should unite on this point and cooperate with them so that terrorism can be fully abolished from this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Rest of members are being associated.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, would you like to say something now?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli) : Sir, we also condemn the incident...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : When this issue came up, since the incident was serious, I permitted 8-9 hon. Members to speak on this. If the House desires, every hon. Member can speak on this for the entire time of the 'Zero Hour'. But there are a number of other subjects which hon. Members are interested in raising. So, the hon. Members who had given notices to raise this subject and some leaders were only allowed to speak. Now, the hon. Minister may reply. After that, I may have to take up other issues. Otherwise, the House may have to be adjourned without taking up other important issues. But I want to take up other important issues also.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : Sir, we also join them in condemning the incident. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I take note of you; I take note of Shri G.M. Banatwalla; I take it that all the hon. Members who have stood up now have condemned the action of the terrorists in Mumbai.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (khajuraho) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussions have been held many a times on such incidents taking internal security into account. I request that a detailed discussion may be held in this House on internal security so that all the members can express their views in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : This subject will be referred to BAC.

[English]

Now I have not permitted any hon. Member to speak. The minister can reply now after that, I want to take up other important subjects also *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I associate myself with those Hon'ble Members who have condemned the Mumbai incident in the House. Unfortunately, those who have been killed in this incident should be treated as martyres as well. Seeing the incident, it appears that we were lucky in respect of timing. When explosion occurred, no passenger was there near the spot. I have been elected from this constituency once and have lost in the election too, so, I am aware with geography of this area. This bus stop is situated opposite to Ghatkopar Railway station and as soon as the train arrives, people board the buses and head toward their destination. According to the people who have seen the picture of the deceased and the bus, it appears that unfortunately, had the bus been full to its capacity, at least 30-40-50 persons would have been killed. So, I think that the gravity of the incident can not

be lessened in any way on account of the fact that only two persons have been killed and we were lucky.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if detailed discussion is to be held, it can be held, but other issues which are not related to this incident, are also important. That can be discussed separately. At this moment, I can only say that we have to combat terrorism collectively. I agree with Shri Somnath jee that this type of terrorism is not linked with normal law and order situation. This type of terrorism spreads from one State to another. In such terrorism, terrorists use bombs. So it should not be linked with the normal law and order situation of any State. So, naturally the responsibility of the Central Government can not be denied. Central government can alone control the situation on the border, but it requires the help of the State government. First we need to inform, there is confidential information, Central Government is to be liasoned with and there are things to be identified.

There are so many things like that in respect of which responsibility lies with the Central Government and I think that Central government is trying to accomplish them according to its capacity and it will continue to do so. As far as the State governments are concerned, they realise the ground realities as I have told, they too have their own responsibilities. I do not blame any State government that they have lacked anywhere to fulfill their own responsibility. Because Mumbai is a city with the population of 1.25 crore, where 10-12 thousand buses ply and terrorism is not so easy to handle. Sometimes I think we all give suggestions so quikly or discuss the matter, alas it would have been so easy to tackle the terrorism with these suggestions or discussions. Terrorism has become such a big problem world-wide. This is a challenge for Central as well as for State governments. I feel that we all have been doing politics but Central government, State governments and public should unitedly fight it. I think we should take a lesson from this incident. If there is some lacuna on the part of the Central Government they should take a lesson from this and if there has been any lacuna on the part of the State government then they should learn a lesson from this incident. I have been told that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri I.D. Swami is going to Mumbai. After reaching there, he will hold a discussion with the State government, he will get the information concerned and will try his best to ensure that such incidents do not take place again. But as I have already told that the Central government, State governments and people should unitedly fight with this problem. I think that entire House has always supported us on this issue and we shall definitely utilise this support to fight against terrorism.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, how long they will carry on reqesting like this. People are being killed there. Government should take some stern action immediately against terrorism...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now other issue is being taken up. Just now the minister has made a request please sit down.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Sir, I have also given a notice on this ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You can associate with it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, many life saving drugs have disappeared from the market for the last few days. Among them, drugs for Cancer, heart disease, stomach ailments and brain disorders are the major ones. It's painful to note that life saving drugs mainly for children are out of stock, may be because they are less profitable and thus leading to their unavailability in the market. Even the substitutes for such drugs which should have been available in the market are also not available in the market. The prices of the life saving drugs are regulated by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority. Whenever the profitability of the companies starts decreasing, they try to get permission to increase the prices of drugs. If they fail to get permission for increasing the prices arbitrarily, they reduce or stop the production of those drugs and thus life saving drugs disappear from the market. Presently, lenoxin syrup being used for heart disease in children is among important drugs which is out of stock in the market for the last 6 months. Neprisol is useful for heart patients while Melaran, Alkaran, Leukaran etc. are useful for cancer treatment. Even many Cancer specialists have been compelled to change the treatment system of their patients due to paucity of these drugs. I have a list of many such drugs. I, through you Sir would like to request the Government that it should fix some criteria in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

The Government should evolve such procedure so that the companies do not reduce production of these life saving drugs due to less profitability. Many times the prices of drugs are revised by the Government on the request of the companies but it takes several months to implement the revised prices. In such a situation the

company either keeps its stock with itself or stops production for same time in order to avoid losses. Therefore, the Government should make some rules or procedure to avoid such a situation and provision should also be made for severe punishment to such firms which do so deliberately...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V.VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri) : Sir, I have also given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Your notice is not on the same subject....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dharm Raj Singh Patel, your notice is on the same subject. Please, speak briefly on this subject.

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur) : Associating myself with what the hon'ble member has said, I would like to add further that on one hand, medicines are not available while on the other hand, there are poor people who are living low poverty line and have no money for their treatment and they are suffering from serious ailments like heart disease, cancer etc. The Government of India should provide for their treatment free of cost. Whether they are suffering from heart disease, cancer or other serious diseases. I, through you, Sir, would like to request the Government of India to think specially about these people as thousand of them die for want of treatment.

[English]

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very serious and important issue concerning Tamil Nadu. In my Krishnagiri Constituency in Dharamapuri district, the naxalite activities have increased in the last 10 to 15 days which has created a lot of law and order problem. In this connection, 25 persons have been arrested and one person has been killed by the Police. The arrests are still going on. All the arrested persons are well educated and young, including ladies. These types of activities are increasing in the entire State due to poverty and unemployment of youth.

Sir, Dharmapuri District is the most backward District of the State and the agriculture and industrial development is almost nil. The number of educated and unemployed persons is increasing alarmingly due to large number of educational institutions. To put an end to the unemployment problem, medium and large scale industries are required to be set up. The Centre should provide liberal financial facilities. To solve the problem of unemployment as well as the naxalite problem, public sector industries like BHEL, and fertiliser industries should be set up.

I request the Government to take special interest towards this backward district not only to resolve the problem of the unemployment but also to ensure balance growth of all the districts in the State.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor) : Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise an urgent matter of public importance.

Recently, the Air India has provided free transportation of human remains and maximum of 50 kilograms of personal effects to help Indian workers who are working in the Gulf Region, and who cannot afford such cost. This facility has been provided based on the endorsement from the Indian Embassy. I welcome this decision of the Air India. This decision is of great relief for the middle class and low paid workers who are working in the Gulf countries. Any person accompanying the human remains will be given free ticket. The Air India also provides more than 50 per cent discount for patients transported in stretcher. This has also been appreciated by Gulf Malayalies. At the same time, the Indian Airlines is not giving this facility. The Indian Airlines is now operating flight service to almost all the Gulf countries from Kerala Airport as also from other international airports. There is a demand from the Gulf Malayalies that Indian Airlines should also provide this concession for human remains.

Therefore, I would request the Government that Indian Airlines should also provide free transportation of human remains and a free ticket for one person who is accompanying the dead body.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara) : Sir, I am also associating myself with this matter.

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur) : Sir, I am also associating myself with this submission.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad) : Sir, I would like to raise an important issue. Recently, a severe river bank erosion problem has arisen in seven to eight districts of West Bengal, particularly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Malda, Midnapore, etc. Sir, in the last two decades, lakhs of people have lost their residence. In different parts of these districts of West Bengal, river bank erosion is taking a serious shape.

Mangroves, irrigable land and the cattle-life have all been lost. It is not possible for the State Government of

West Bengal to face the problem all alone. There should be proper assistance from the Government of India. Some years ago there was a programme of the Planning Commission; but it has not been implemented. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take the matter seriously and provide adequate fund to the State Government of West Bengal to tackle this grave situation being faced by the people of the State.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Saharsa) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the basis of All India Engineering Examination, 2002 many students from Bihar were selected and their counselling was also done after their selection. But the students declared successful by Bihar Intermediate Education Council are not being enrolled by the engineering college of NIT, Kurukshetra, Haryana and other Engineering colleges of Rajasthan on the basis of their certificates. When the students applied there was no such mention that the students declared passed by the Bihar Intermediate Education Council would not be allowed to take this examination. They appeared in the examination and were declared successful. Their counselling was also done but now the are not being given admission in the engineering colleges of Rajasthan and Haryana.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we met the Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India in this regard. His Ministry called a meeting of officials from Haryana and Bihar Government in which it was agreed that the Intermediate Education Council of Bihar is recognised by the Government. Therefore, the certificate holders of the Council would not be discriminated on this basis by the engineering colleges of Haryana and Rajasthan and they would be given admission.

I, through you Sir, would like to request the Government that the students from Bihar should not be discriminated and admission should be given to those students who have cleared the examination of NIT Kurukshetra, Haryana and the engineering colleges of Rajasthan and whose counselling has also been held. Shri Shashi Ranjan, who hails from my parliamentary constituency, is also one of such students. I came to know through him that he is not the only such student but there are dozens of students from Bihar who had cleared the exam and whose counselling was also made but even after that they are not being given admission in the colleges of Haryana and Rajasthan. Then only, I came to know the reality. I, through you Sir, request the Government to do justice with the students of Bihar and that they should be given admission in the engineering colleges of Haryana and Rajasthan.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the meeting which was held with the Ministry of Human Resourse Development, Government of India and office-bearers of Bihar Government in this regard, it seems that the proceedings of that meeting have not been sent to Rajasthan and Haryana as yet. That is why this matter is hanging in the air. The brilliant students of Bihar have passed the Engineering examination. They have secured top position in the merit list. Discrimination should not be done with them. There is a need to send the proceedings of the meeting of office-bearers to the Government of Haryana and Rajasthan so that they could be aware of the fact that the Intermediate Council of Bihar is recognised by the Government.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. He is looking at me. I would request him to take immediate action in this regard so that the students of Bihar are not deprived of getting admission in the Engineering colleges of Haryana and Rajasthan.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, through you, would like to urge upon the Government that the situation of severe famine is already prevailing in Rajasthan and in the wake of recent verdict given by Supreme Court in this regard, it has been decided to ban all kinds of mining activities in the area adjoining Aravali mountain-range. Due to this ban, marble mining and other industries connected thereto are facing a severe threat of being ruined. As a result of this verdict of Supreme Court, all kinds of mining activities, that have been taking place in a legal manner in the 14 districts of Rajasthan falling within the area of Aravali hills range, will come to a stand-still. There is a panic in the entire Aravali area due to this. Consequently, Rajasthan, which is presently facing the wrath of famine will have to bear a loss of revenue to the tune of crores of rupees and millions of people will face the horrifying situation of unemployment and being jobless.

The Aravali hills ranges from Sirohi and Udaipur upto the Ajmer district. This Aravali hills range of about 3.42 lakh km. area covers Sirohi, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Tonk, Jaipur, Dausa, Alwar, Nagore, Pali, Bharatpur and Jhunjhanu Districts of Rajasthan.

This entire area is a rich source of minerals and the mining activities have been taking place there for past several years, the statutory permission of which have already been given by the State government through lease deed. Due to this ban, 4 lakh labourers working in about 66,553 units as well as in Marble industry will lose their

jobs and the State government and Central Government will have to bear a loss of revenue to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. The economy of the State will be badly affected.

I, through you Sir, would like to urge upon the Government to file a petition requesting the Supreme Court to reconsider its decision in public interest and provide relief to the State and this decision should also be re-considered so that the environment is also not affected and jobs of lacs of people are also not snatched. Besides, State government and Central Government should also not face a loss of revenue to the tune of crores of rupees and the legal mining work in the Aravali hills range should also continue without any interruption.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, last week, we raised the question of closure of sick fertiliser units. It is not only that the fertiliser units are being closed but hundreds of industrial units under the Government of India belonging to Central public sector undertakings are also being closed.

Government has finally decided to close down the premier engineering unit like the Kulti Steel Plant. About 2400 workers will be rendered surplus and are being forced to take VRS.

The BOGL is the only industry in our country producing flint buttons. This Government has not decided to restart the production at BOGL.

Both the units of the Cycle Corporation of India at Kalyani as well as near Asansol are being closed down.

Pharmaceutical units like the IDPL, SSPL and Bengal Immunities are also being closed down. The Government has not taken any step to restart production and revive these three units.

As far as sick jute manufacturing units are concerned, the Government has decided not to revive the units of NJMC. Rather it has decided to close down these sick units. Bard, jute and export are very important units for jute diversification. Recently, the Government have issued orders to close it down and the workers have been asked to take VRS within a month. Otherwise, they will all be terminated.

There are two printing presses of the Government of India. One printing press is at Shimla and another one is at Gangtok. There is a form stores in Kolkata. The Government have decided to close down these units and to modernise them, thereby rendering a large number of employees surplus. They are forced to take VRS. The Government is planning to place orders to outside private printing presses although the Government of India has very good printing presses. But these presses are being closed down.

Hundreds of fertiliser units and engineering units are being closed down. You know that the Hindustan Cables does not come under the Ministry of Disinvestment. Now, the Ministry of Disinvestment is recommending that some of these units should be closed down. Recently, the Disinvestment Ministry has recommended to close down the Hindustan Cables also.

A large number of units are being closed down. Thousands of workers are becoming surplus and are being forced to take VRS. I demand a statement from the hon. Minister. The Minister for Parliametnary Affairs is here. He should convey our feelings to the concerned Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Somnath Chatterjee has also given notice on the same issue. He has given two notices. I am now taking up the subject of closure of various industrial units.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Sir I have given notice on this issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, you know that we are very much disturbed on this issue. This is a human issue also apart from the country's development. This is a serious matter. The Government should not take it so casually for the sake of this country and the working people of this country. Where will they go? If somebody is given Rs. 2 lakhs, what will he do with that money when there is no proper interest available from the banks? The interest has come down to 5 per cent. The senior citizens are also facing problems. What will they do with just Rs. 2 lakhs for the whole future? Persons who are 40 years old are dismissed from service. This is a matter of great concern. Sir, I do not know why they are sitting like sphinxes.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hannan Mollah and Shri Ajoy Chakraborty have also given notices on the same issue.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : I join Shri Basu Deb Acharia in raising this issue. The Government should see to it that at least some of these factories are re-opened. Thank you.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : I fully associate with the submissions made by hon. Members Shri Basu Deb Acharia, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Hannan Mollah. The Government of India has taken a decision to dismantle and destruct the public sector units of our country. They have decided to close down Hindustan Cables Limited, Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation of India and other important and leading public sector undertakings...*(Interruptions)* They are also going to disinvest NALCO which is the biggest aluminium manufacturing unit within Asia. The Government is taking decisions to close down and dismantle the public sector units one after the other. As a result of this, thousands of workers and employees are thrown out of their jobs.

I urge, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to use your good offices so that the Government of India is prevented from taking these injurious decisions which are going against the interest of the country.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA (Calcutta, North East) : Sir, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public interest which relates to the delimitation of the Lok Sabha constituencies. An Act was passed which came into operation in June. Section 5 of that Act directs the hon. Speaker to nominate members. You have discharged your duty within two months. Five members were selected from the State of West Bengal. I have talked to some of the members and came to know that not a single meeting has been called since then. Today, one widely circulating Bengali newspaper, a reliable one, *Aaj Kal* has reported that constituencies in Kolkata, including mine, are being distributed in such a manner that Kolkata, which has four constituencies, will be limited to two. We are Members of Parliament. With the wish of the people, I have been elected for six times consecutively. I know the nook and corner of my constituency. I know the geographical and demographic pattern of my constituency. I have not been called. I wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Delimitation Commission saying that sitting Members of Parliament, not only me, all sitting Members of Parliament, are to be heard. So far as West Bengal is concerned, no meeting of these five members has been held. What is happening in respect of our respective constituencies? I am sure all other Members are also in the dark. Therefore, Sir, the five members nominated by you be at least directed that they should hear us. They are not getting any instruction from the Commission. The Government must take it up with the Commission and direction be given that sitting Members of Parliament, whose constituencies are under consideration, be at least heard.

[Translation]

13.00 hrs.

*SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai) : Hon. Speaker Sir, I would like to bring to your notice the plight of tea growers in Tamil Nadu who are hard hit by the meagre procurement price for tea leaves. It needs to be enhanced to Rs 15 per kg from Rs 5 that is paid now. One kilo of tea dust is obtained from four kilos of tea leaves. Even this tea dust is procured at the auction centres at a cost of Rs 40 to 45 per kg. The syndicate formed by big tea companies like Lipton, Brooke Bond, Hindustan Lever, etc. put spoke in the expectations and prevent small tea growers from getting remunerative prices that are due to them. The United Plantation Association of South India—UPASI has estimated that a minimum of Rs. 8·45 is required to produce one kg of tea leaves. So to produce one kg of tea dust, Rs 35 to 40 worth of tea leaves have to be produced. When small tea growers are not assured of even Rs 40 or 45 per kg of tea dust as procurement price, it is sold in the open market for a minimum of Rs. 90 up to a maximum of Rs. 240 per kg. Tea growers are left in the lurch while big whales make money. So it is necessary to ensure a minimum procurement price of Rs. 15 per kg. of tea leaves which alone can be remunerative. In Nilgiris District alone, there are about 43,000 tonns of tea leaves produced by small tea growers and they are all thus exploited and deprived of what is due to them. So I urge upon the Government to take steps to ensure minimum procurement price of Rs 15 per kg of tea leaves which would justifiably benefit the small tea growers.

MR. SPEAKER : May I bring it to the notice of the House that such notices are not to be read in the House? Hon. Members have to speak extempore. Such matters will not be allowed to be read in the House. Please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki) : Sir, the Disinvestment Commission of the Government of India has recommended the privatisation and disinvestment of the Cochin Shipyard Limited by realising its cash reserves, by disinvesting 51 per cent of its shares and also by selling its unutilised land.

The Cochin Shipyard Limited is one of the largest public sector enterprises in Kerala. It has been making profits from 1996-97 to 2001-02. It has made a profit of about Rs. 184.95 crore. It has paid about Rs. 85 crore by way of taxes to the Central and the State Exchequers.

---

*English Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

It has very efficiently performed ship building and ship repair work that has been entrusted to it. It is expecting a profit of Rs. 30 crore in the current year.

The strategic location and importance of the Shipyard has to be understood before privatising it. It is located in the main international sea route. Also, the proposed Vallarpadam Container Terminal, the proposed LNG Terminal and also the Super Thermal Power Project are being envisaged there. They are coming near to it. Further, the Southern Naval Command is located just 600 metres near the Cochin Shipyard Limited. Also, the Defence Ministry is planning to entrust the construction of the Air-Defence Ship for the Navy with this Shipyard. So, to allow the private parties, most of whom are going to be foreigners, to come into the management of the Cochin Shipyard, is not going to be in the interest of the security of our country.

So, considering the above facts, I request the Government to drop the proposal to disinvest the Cochin Shipyard Limited.

[English]

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur) : Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very alarming situation that has arisen in the undivided Koraput District in Orissa is adjacent to Andhra Pradesh. Particularly in Rayagada District, in the name of Naxalite Movement, murder, arson and looting are going on there unrestricted and unchecked. Last week, only one of my Party's General Secretaries of Rayagada District, a young man of around 30 years called Jajathi Sahu, was dragged from his house and in broad day light he was killed by the so-called naxalites. Just two months back, the house of one of the Cabinet Ministers in the State, belonging to the BJP and belonging to that area, was set on fire and it was totally gutted. Nobody came for his help. The situation has come to such an alarming stage that even the police people are not coming out of the police stations and out of their houses during evening, what to say of the common citizens of that area. Unfortunately, at this juncture, the Government of India has decided to withdraw the CRPF already deployed there. When the State Government is fervently appealing to the Union Government to send more CRPF personnel to take control of the situation, the Government of India, on the pretext of the Gujarat elections, has withdrawn the CRPF. So, it is a very alarming situation.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to take note of the situation and send more CRPF forces to replace the police because the State Government is miserably failing and the police are miserably failing in this regard. Hence, it is the duty of the Union Government to take care of the situation. Thank you.

SHRI T. GOVINDAN (Kasargod) : Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to raise this matter.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Petroleum Minister towards the irregular and insufficient supply of kerosene to the traditional fishermen of Kerala.

There are 13,000 Out-Board Motors which they are using in Kerala. These Out-Board Motors require 1,65,000 kilo litres of kerosene whereas the allocation to this sector from the PDS would be around 57,500 KL. The gap between demand and supply has led to blackmarketing of kerosene and has trapped the fishermen in debt.

Since the open market price of kerosene is Rs. 16/- per litre, the Government of India has increased the price of PDS kerosene from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 8.65 per litre. Moreover, because of the insufficient quota of kerosene allocated to the Public Distribution System, the fishermen are compelled to pay the open market price for PDS kerosene in the black market. The benefit of the system is not reaching the ordinary fishermen.

In the circumstances, I would request the Government to sanction Kerosene Wholesale Dealership to Matsyafed and see that the PDS quota is distributed directly to fishermen.

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India should allocate adequate financial assistance to all the State Governments, particularly to the Government of Tamil Nadu so as to constitute a special security force for the protection of all places of worship. The Government of India should ensure that adequate protection is provided to all important places of worship throughout the country because there are increasing number of ISI and Pakistan-sponsored terrorist activities happening in the country and they are now focussing their attention on all the temples in all the States and more so in Tamil Nadu. So, I would urge upon the Government to take a note of this and protect all the religious places, especially the famous Hindu and Muslim place of worship by allocating more funds to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, the 3rd December is the birthday of country's first President Dr. Rajendra Prasad and today Bihar of

Rajendra Babu is reeling under the worse condition. The national highways, passing through my area are in a dilapidated condition. I visited the area on Saturday and Sunday and saw that the condition of road there was very bad. When I raised a question in this regard, the Government replied that a proposal is under consideration. Will you let me know, upto what time that proposal will remain under-consideration. The condition of four national highways viz. Patna, Hazipur, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi, Sonbarsa–NH No. 77, 102, 103 and 104 is very dilapidated. These four highways are in a worse condition. These roads remain closed for about three months and people face a lot of incenvenience while travelling on these roads. Bengal, Muzaffarpur, Hazipur, Sitamarhi, Sonbarsa–NH No. 77 is called the life-line of North-Bihar.

I, through you Sir, make a demand to the Government that the Government may take it seriously on the birthday of the country's first President Bharat Ratna Dr. Rajendra Prasad. It must repair the highways of Bihar which are badly demaged...*(Interruptions)* This work will be undertaken only if the Government of India release fund for this purpose.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently four Ministers of the Government of Kerala came to Delhi and presented a Memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister and they were led by the Finance Minister of Kerala. Among the many things they represented, I would like to mention about two things in the House by way of special mention. The first one is regarding the problems faced by pepper growers. All of us know that pepper is an important item in our food and we all use pepper, but the cultivators are facing a very severe crisis due to fall in the price of pepper. The fall in the price of pepper has reached such an enormous proportion that they cannot continue further cultivation of pepper and they are facing starvation.

Secondly, arecanut growers are also very much affected due to the recent drastic price fall. From an average of Rs. 116/- per kilogram, the price of arecanut has come down to Rs. 38/- per kilogram, as a result of which, arecanut growers are also facing a severe crisis.

So, I request the Central Government to come to the rescue of pepper growers as well as arecanut growers.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Suresh ji, please be brief.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Integerated Child Development Scheme is run by the Union Government under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna. It is implemented by the Union Government. This scheme is being run under Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna for nutritional and physical development of children. Under this scheme, the Union Government has allocated funds to the State Government of Maharashtra for the year 2001, 2002 and 2003. But the fund allocated to the Government of Maharashtra for the year 2001 by the Union Government has not been spent as yet whgich is unfortunate and a matter of concern. This is a child development and nutrition scheme. Under Child Development Scheme, nutritious food is provided in Aanganbadi centres but the Government of Maharashtra has not spent the fund allocated for this purpose. I, through you Sir, would like to request the Central Government and the hon. Minister to ask the Government of Maharashtra to utilize the fund or take action to get the scheme inplemented by some NGO.

[English]

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Four Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we shall take up Matters under Rule 377.

(i) Need to expedite widening of National Highway No.5 on Orissa Stretch

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa) : Sir, as a part of the Golden Quadrilateral, the Orissa stretch of National Highway No. 5 is being broadened from Jaleswar to Ichapuram. The Government of India have sanctioned funds for taking up the broadening work in different stretches of 50 kilometres length. The stretch between Jagatpur and Bhubaneswar in Orissa has been made a four-lane road with required specifications for playing of 20-wheeler trucks with longer axle load. However, this facility is not available at other stretches of National Highway No. 5. This causes depression on the

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

road surface at other places and traffic congestion at some places.

Neither the Central Government nor the State Government have taken adequate and effective steps to expedite the construction of National Highway No. 5. The main reasons for this delay are non-acquisition of private land and lack of supervisory control over the contractors.

I request the Government of India to take necessary steps in the matter.

[English]

(ii) Need to protect the interest of the employees of IFFCO at Gorakhpur, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ NARAIN PASSI (Bansgaon) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Indian Farmers Fertilizer Corporation (IFFCO) unit at Gorakhpur is lying closed since June 10, 1990. This fertilizer unit has been referred to B.I.F.R. But the Management of the unit has issued a circular on September 16, 2002 stating that the employees who do not opt for V.R.S. till December 20, 2002 will be retrenched under I.B. Act 1947. There are various types of anomalies in this V.R.S. This scheme will be beneficial only to those employees who have completed 30 years of service. They will be given double amount for the remaining period of their service. On the other hand, those employees who have worked for less than 30 years and who are having all the responsibilities of their families on their shoulders, are not even being paid amount for the remaining period of service. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I, through you, want to make the following humble demands :

1. The employees opting for V.R.S. should be given one month time to vacate the accommodation even after the payment of dues.

2. V.R.S. option should be kept open. Those employees who do not want to opt for V.R.S. should not be pressrised to do so compulsorily.

3. Employees belonging to Backward classes, Minorities and general category and particularly, the employees belonging to scheduled castes & scheduled tribes, who have still greater length of service or have rendered less than 30 years of service should be accommodated elsewhere.

4. For the development of eastern region one Gas based unit should be established in Gorakhpur in place of fetilizer unit.

(iii) Need to check encroachments on forest land on the western side of Sanjay Gandhi Rashtriya Udyan, Mumbai

[English]

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (Mumbai North East) : Sir, the attention of the Environment Ministry is drawn towards the fact that certain elements in Mumbai started land-grabbing activities on the western side of Sanjay Gandhi Rashtriya Udyan, Mumbai, and collected Rs. 500/- from the poor slum people by giving an assurance to rehabilitate and allot them forest land near Bhimnagar, Damunagar, Gandhi Nagar and other areas. Immedite action to stop encroachment of forest land and action against such people is necessary.

[English]

(iv) Need to ensure that people who have been allotted bungalows in Cantonment Board areas particularly in Ambala Cantonment are not evicted.

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, some people were allotted Bungalows in Cantonment Board Area in the various parts of the country hundred years ago. Due to increase in the population of the cantonment Board Area, now these bungalows fall in civil areas at many places. Now, the owners of these bungalows are being issued notices to vacate the bungalows. The reasons cited in the eviction notices are security and construction of new quarters for soldiers etc. I would like that they should not be evicted so long as all other options are open.

I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to make a statement in this regard as the occupant of these bungalows in my parliamentary constituency Ambala are living under constant fear due to it.

(v) Need for conversion of Fakiragram and Dhubri metre-gauge railway line in Assam into broad-gauge during current financial year.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL HAMID (Dhubri) : It is a long standing demand by the people of Dhubri District of Assam for conversion of railway line from Fakiragram to Dhubri (70

KM) into broad-gauge line. It is also the national policy of the Indian Railways to convert all the meter-gauge lines into broad-gauge lines all over the country. But, unfortunately, this 70-KM long railway line from Fakiragram to Dhubri is not getting any importance by the N.F. Railway. The conversion work from New Alipur to New Bongaigaon is going on but *via* Fakiragram to Dhubri is abandoned. It is the oldest railway line of N.F. Railway. The entire railway track has become deplorable. The passenger train has been stopped since long back. The goods train for carrying the foodgrains has suffered. All the welfare schemes introduced by the Central Government are not properly implemented due to lack of railway service. So, I urge upon the Railway Ministry to take necessary steps to convert the railway line from Fakiragram to Dhubri into broad-gauge line during this current financial year.

(vi) Need to take steps for revival of HFCL and FCIL

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur) : The Government had decided to put 12000 workers and employees of the H.F.C.L. and F.C.I.L out of employment from 1-1-2003. They have been ordered to opt for V.S.S. within 20-12-2002 and vacate all the quarters within 31-12-2002 or to pay penal rent. The ill-fated workers are already deprived of pay scales since 1987. They will face huge financial loss for pre-mature closure of P.F. Accounts. The quarter vacation orders will throw them on streets with entire family from January 1, 2003. Even a school for physically handicapped children has been ordered to vacate forthwith. I urge upon the Government to reconsider the order since most of these 12000 families will come under open sky and the future of their school-going children will be jeopardised for ever. The instant order will have multiple ill-effects and it will create law and order problem in future. On the other hand, the AAIFR gave a verdict in favour of review of Durgapur and Barauni units of H.F.C.L. in the last week of November, 2002. So, I urge upon the Union Government to withdraw the last date of V.S.S. and vacation of quarters and revive these units.

(vii) Need to persuade Government of Karnataka to release 70 TMC water from Almatti Dam for the benefits of farmers of Mahaboobnagar and other districts in Andhra Pradesh.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool) : Andhra Pradesh needs water to irrigate Mahaboobnagar and other districts in Telangana region which is facing a severe drought. Similarly, Kurnool and several other districts are facing an acute drinking water shortage. A slight inter-State co-operation can solve the water scarcity problem of the State. Karnataka's Almatti Dam is full to the brim, and the water stored is lying without any benefit to the people. If the Karnataka State releases 70 TMC water, the problem of scarcity of water for drinking and irrigation purposes of Andhra Pradesh could be solved to a great extent.

As all the efforts of the Andhra Pradesh State Government to convince Karnataka to release water failed, I request the hon. Prime Minister to intervene and persuade the Karnataka State to release water in the public interest.

(viii) Need to ensure that All India Radio, Parbhani, Maharashtra is accorded the status of self-dependent radio station

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani) : Mr. Speaker Sir, the Government has been adopting dilly-dally attitude in according self-dependent status to All India Radio station, Parbhani for the last 20 years. Previously in the years 1983 and 1972 the Government declared to accord the status of self-dependent radio station to Parbhani station. But within few days they changed their decision. Now the Prasar Bharti, Mumbai have declared Parbhani Radio station as a self dependent radio station after getting it separated from Aurangabad Radio station vide their letter dated 21.11.02 stating therein that from 1.12.02 it will start its own transmission, But after five days only Prasar Bharti, Mumbai cancelled the said order vide their letter dated 26-11-02.

Therefore, through you, Sir, I urge upon the Government to interfere in this matter forthwith giving them direction to start independent transmission from Parbhani Radio Station from the specified date, i.e. 1.12.02 itself.

(ix) Need to reconsider the demand for construction of a new railway line between Jollarpetti and Hosur via Krishnagiri

[English]

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN (Krishnagiri) : Sir, A demand for new railway line between Jolarpetti to Hosur via Krishnagiri is pending with the Central Government for a very long period. Before independence, there was a railway line upto Krishnagiri but it has been abandoned. A survey in this regard was conducted in the year 2000 and the report was submitted to the Board by the end of December, 2000. But Sir, the correct position of need and importance was not mentioned in the survey report and that is why the project was not found feasible and

[Shri V. Vetriselvan]

the proposal for creating railway line between Jolarpetti to Hosur has been turned down. But actually, Sir, people of Krishnagiri and Bargur and other villages need this railway line very much because Krishnagiri is surrounded by two States, namely, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and the people of Krishnagiri who are doing business in textile, granite, grains, mangoes, coconut, paddy, etc., go to northern and southern parts of the country. In the absence of railway facility in between the above-mentioned places, people are forced to go to Jolarpetti after travelling a long distance to get the railway facilities for transportation. In this way, they are losing extra time and money.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to have a fresh look on the demand and order a fresh survey for creating this railway line.

(x) Need to direct Food Corporation of India to procure paddy from farmers at the minimum support price in Orissa

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur) : Sir, it is a matter of great concern that particularly since last two consecutive years farmers in different parts of the country are facing the serious problem of distress sale of their agricultural products. In my own State, Orissa, this problem has gained a serious dimension and no visible efforts are being made by either the State Government or the Union Government to sort out the problem. On the one hand people are dying of alleged starvation for want of food stuff and on the other hand there is no purchaser for the agricultural products. In the irrigated pockets of Orissa particularly the area coming under the Hirakud Irrigation system in Western Orissa like Jharsuguda, Sambhalpur, Bargarh and Binca, etc., thousands of bags of paddy are lying in different market yards but neither the State Government Agencies nor the Food Corporation of India are coming forward to procure the paddy, resulting in serious hue and cry amongst the farmers. Farmers are compelled to sell their paddy at much below a price than the Minimum Support Price fixed by the Government.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately intervene in the matter and direct the Food Corporation of India to forthwith start procurement of paddy from the farmers in Orissa and ensure Minimum Support Price to the cultivators.

(xi) Need to include Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West) : Sir, inclusion of Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution has been a long pending demand of the crores of people of a major part of Bihar, popularly known as Mithila. Mithila is famous all over the world for its rich cultural heritage, its glorious past and dynamic present.

Maithili is an independent language. It has, like other recognised languages of India, its own script popularly known as Mithilakshar of Tirhuta. It is about 1300 years old. It is entirely due to lack of printing facilities in the Tirhuta that Maithili books are printed in 'Deonagri'. It is also recognised by P.E.N., an international literary organisation, as a literary language.

Maithili as a modern Indian literary language is a recognised subject of study and research not only in all universities of Bihar but also in other universities. The Maithili language has its own grammar, several books written on grammar includes one by Dr. G.A. Grierson also in 1881. It has also its own dictionary.

I request the Union Government that the case of Maithili be kindly considered and he included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

(xii) Need to declare Jalgaon district in Maharashtra as a 'Banana Export Zone'

[Translation]

SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency (Jalgaon) stands firist in the production of Banana in the country. The Banana of this region is very famous. Everyday hundreds of tonns of Banana is sent to various States of the country and a good quantity of it is also exported to various foreign countries. The conference of the International Banana Council recently held at Banglore appreciated the quality of the Banana of Jalgaon region. The climatic conditions of Jalgaon area is much conducive for the production of Banana. The International Banana Council have honoured Jalagaon by declaring it as the capital of Banana and they have recommended that in order to increase the quality and quantity of Banana Jalgaon district may be declared as 'Banana Export Zone' but due to lack of facilities there has been a decrease in the production as well as in the quality of Banana. If this region is declared as 'Banana Export Zone' the development will take place here and good amount of foreign exchange could be earned through Banana export.

Therefore, I through you, Sir urge upon the Commerce Minister to take immediate action with regard to declare the Banana famed area, Jalgaon, as Banana Export Zone.

(xiii) Need for excavation by Archaeological Survey of India in Malda, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur districts, West Bengal

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Sir, Malda, Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur districts of West Bengal are the rich treasures of ancient history which could only be revealed through comprehensive Archaeological Survey's work and excavation. Signs of the Golden age of 'Pundara Vardhana' and 'Varendra Bhoomi' spread over the undivided districts of Dinajpur and Malda writ large in the areas like Raniganj, Rasakhoa, Asuragarh, Baje Bindol, Bangarh, Tapan, Fakirdighi, Gouri, Hemtabad, Kasba-Mahaso, Karandighi, Mahipaldighi, Panchanagar, Patiraj and Radhikapur of Uttar and Dakshin Dinajpur, comprising of Raiganj, Kaliaganj, Itahar, Kushmandi, Karandighi etc. In early thirties, Calcutta University undertook excavations at Bangarh which found to be very fruitful. The areas in and around Raiganj or for that matter other areas in the twin district are left in wilderness.

I am confident that the Archaeological Survey of India shall respond to my appeal through the Ministry of Human Resource Development to find a treasure of our ancient history not only of the era of Pal Dynasty but also it might reveal history of the early ages, which might promote tourism in the North Bengal in this area. I appeal through the Ministry of Human Resource Development to advise ASI to do the needful.

14.23 hrs.

MYSORE STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) REPEAL BILL, 2002

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Legislative Business. For item No. 12 half-an-hour time is allotted. The hon. Minister may now move for consideration of the Bill.

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 move :

> "That the Bill to repeal the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a simple Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, it is a very simple one.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, the former Mysore State, which was subsequently named as Karnataka, was under President's Rule between 27th March, 1971 and 20th March, 1972. During this period this enactment was made to confer the powers of the legislation to the President of India. Now, immediately after the revocation of the President's Rule, that is on 20th March, 1972 it has become infructuous on that day and there is no necessity for this enactment to remain in the statute book. Therefore, this Repeal Bill has now come before the House.

I request the hon. Members to kindly agree for passing the Bill without dicussion. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to repeal the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar) : Sir, this Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1971 was enacted when the State of Mysore was under President's rule from 27th March, 1971 to 20th March, 1972. It was during this period that the Parliament had enacted this Act, when the popular Government was not there, in order to delegate powers to the Governor who was in charge of Karnataka, the then Mysore. Earlier, Karnataka was called Mysore. I think, it should not have taken more than 30 years to repeal this Act. Immediately after 1972, this Act could have been repealed. When a popular Government is there, this Act becomes infructuous. It is not effective when a popular Government is there. That is why, this Bill is being brought before Parliament to repeal that Act. I think, it is needed to be repealed. We have no objection to this repeal. I think, the Government has brought this Bill in the interest of the popular Government there. When a popular Government is working in any State and the President's rule is not there, such an Act need not be in force. Under these circumstances, this repeal is needed and the Bill can be considered for passing.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the Bill moved by the Minister it has been stated that this repeal Bill has been moved on the recommendations made by Jain Committee in 1998. Jain Committee had recommended that about 1324 laws should be scrapped immediately as they have

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

become ineffective. In 1971 there was Mysore State later on it became Karnataka State and thereafter President rule was imposed there. Jain committee gave its report in the year 1998, why did the Minister not bring out this repeal bill during the last 4 years since the submission of report? The Minister should also explain how many laws out of 1324 laws are still in force and when is he bringing a repeal Bill to scrap these laws. Hon'ble Minister should also explain as to what action has been taken by the Government to get the ex-minister of Karnataka Government and a leader of Janta Party Shri Nagappa released? We support the Bill moved by the Minister. But the Government should consider how to control the activities of Virappan, who has kidnapped Mr. Nagappa and how to make law and order situation more effective. It is a dispute between two States and the Government of India should take action in this matter.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY) : He hails from Andhra Pradesh.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : But he is a Minister of Government of India. That is why we are asking, what action he has taken to get Shri Nagappa released. Now, it has come to our knowledge that emissary is being sent to Virappan but the Government is not aware of this fact. This is why the Government should take initiative regarding release of Shri Nagappa.

[English]

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as the issue of Shri Nagappa is concerned, the State Governments are looking into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The matter pertaining to Shri Nagappa, Veerappan, are not connected with this matter.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : Sir, as per the report of the Jain Commission, a number of laws pertaining to different Departments have become redundant. So far as this Bill is concerned, it has come up today, and I would request the august House to pass it.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please answer the relevant points only.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : All the redundant Bills should be put together and then repealed at one go.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Jain Commission had said that there were 1324 laws in the year 1998. Please tell us about the number of laws which have been repealed till now and the number of laws which have not been repealed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 1300 laws perhaps they do not have the current position about the repealing of the laws. They will inform you, when they wanted to collect information about it.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : They do not have any relevant information...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can collect that information and inform him.

The question is :

"That the Bill to repeal the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The questions is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

14.33 hrs.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION BILL, 2000— *Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up item No. 13. Last time, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal was on his legs and he was to continue his speech today. Since he is not here, I now give the floor to Shri Ramesh Chennithala.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It is widely recognised that openness, accessibility and information to people about the Government's functioning are vital components of our democracy. We are living in a free society. In a free society, a legislation of this nature is highly welcome step. In a free society, we progressively lift the veil of secrecy, and people's participation in Government's functioning is very much needed now-a-days. A meaningful participation in major areas affecting the lives of millions and millions of people is very much necessary. Accountability can be ensured only through accessibility to information and knowledge. Now-a-days, we are living in a matured democratic society. In a matured democratic society, it is the duty of each and every Government institution to part with the information and knowledge so that people have access to it.

It is because it affects the life of the individual citizens. More so, by allowing such kind of information to flow to the public at large, we can curb corrupt practices. That is the most important thing. Today, we not only hear but also witness a lot of cases of corruption in the various Departments of the Government. Every now and then a hue and cry is raised about the functioning of the Government Departments. A lot of corruption charges are levelled against responsible people in the Government. So, if people are allowed to have an access to information, then such things could be curtailed.

Sir, this Bill is in pursuance of article 19 of the Constitution that guarantees freedom of expression and freedom of speech etc. and also in pursuance of the 19th Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Chief Ministers unanimously recommended for this Bill in the conference of the Chief Ministers.

Sir, effective and responsive Governments are a necessity in today's world. It is because the mankind is progressing and also the concept of free society is existing in today's world. Governments must be more transparent. Governments must be more accountable to the public. Such a Bill which envisages openness and transparency would give more strength to the society and mankind at large. So, if we can ensure free flow of information and make that information available to the public at large, then that would result in ensuring a more responsive Government in the present situation.

Sir, there is a world-wide trend, in almost all democratic countries in the world, to have right to information. The United States of America passed a legislation in this regard in 1966. Countries like Japan, Ireland, the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, France, U.K., New Zealand and South Africa hae enacted similar legislation to enforce transparency. In Australia, the Freedom of information Act, 1982 gives its citizens the right to see personal files primarily held by Social Security and Tax Departments. The South African countries also are following this path. In our country, the States of Tamil Nadu and Goa have already enacted such a legislation. The States of Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra are also in process of enacting such legislations.

Sir, there has been even a judicial recognition to right to information. Learned judges, at various point of time, in their judgement have mentioned about this point. In the State of Uttar Pradesh *versus* the Raj Narain case it was held that the privilege of the State could not be a defence against the mandate of article 19 (i) (a). It was held by Mr. J. Mathew and I quote:

> "In a Government responsibility like ours where all agents of public must be responsible for their conduct, there could be but a few secrets. People of this country have the right to know every public act, everything that is done in a public way by their public functionaries. They are entitled to know the particulars of every public transaction. The concept of freedom of speech, though not absolute, is a factor which should make wary when a secrecy is claimed for transaction which can, at any rate, have no repercussion on public security".

In other illustrious judgements, for example, in the S.P. Gupta *versus* the Union of India, the Indian Express Newspapers Private Limited *versus* the Union of India; and in the Life Insurance Corporation of India *versus* Manubhai D Shah, the importance of right to information has been clearly stated and emphasised.

These important judgements had laid greater stress on the need of right to information to the citizens of our country. This Bill contains certain suggestions given by the Expert Committee. The Departmentally-Related Standing Committee on Home Affairs has also examined

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

this very carefully and gave certain suggestions. The Government should take these very important suggestions into consideration.

First of all, it would be appropriate to call this legislation Right to Information Bill instead of Freedom of Information Bill. I do not know why the Government is hesitating in calling it Right to information Bill. The applicability of the Act is limited to only the citizens of the country. Why should it not be extended to the non-citizens also. This will only make it more open and more transparent. Once certain information is made accessible to the citizens of the country, there is no point in differentiating between the citizens and non-citizens. The Government should clarify this point also.

The Bill should provide for delegation of the authority of the Public Information Officer. The ultimate responsibility to ensure adherence to the provisions of the Bill should be vested in the Head of each public authority. I do not think the Government would have any reservation on this count.

The Bill must provide compulsory and mandatory disclosure of information that relates to health, safety, environment and human rights. Public is aware of all these things. It is the bounden duty of every democratically-elected Government to ensure these basic necessities of the people. So, this should also be incorporated in this Bill.

The Bill should clearly state that where information sought is regarding the life and liberty of a person, the same should be provided within 24 to 48 hours.

Human rights are being violated by the police and paramilitary forces. Cases of violation of human rights have been reported from a cross section of the society in different parts of the country. Such violations can be stopped only by taking stringent measures. In this context, information regarding life and liberty of a person acquires greater significance. There have been instances of people being taken in custody and not being presented before the courts or the appropriate authority even after the expiry of 24 hours. That is a reality. That is what is happening in almost all areas. So, this suggestion has to be incorporated to enforce the human rights as well as the liberty and the protection of the life of an individual.

The Bill should clearly provide that information that cannot be denied to MPs and MLAs should not be denied to the public. Whatever information the Mps and MLAs are eligible to get should be given to the public also. Of course, MLAs and MPs do have privileges and they have certain rights. At the same time, when you are opening up more avenues of accessibility to information, the public should also have a right to know the information that is provided to their MPs and MLAs.

Clause 8 (2) provides for a period of 25 years for releasing the information. This period is very long. I think it should be reduced to 15 years. There should be a penalty for giving faulty and misleading information.

That deterrent is very much needed here because there is always a tendency to mislead people. To curb that tendency, I think, rigorous punishment should be given to the persons who are trying to mislead or who are trying to give part with faulty information.

Independent appeals mechanism may also be provided.

Similarly, the local bodies may be recognised as a competent authority for effective implementation of this Act. As per our Constitution, now the *Panchayti Raj* system is there which is working very effectively. More powers are given to the local bodies. They are self-sufficient. So, this kind of an Act can be implemented more efficiently and more effectively by the *Panchayti Raj* system. So, I reiterate that the local bodies may be recognised as a competitive authority for the effective implementation of this Act.

Sir, I do not want to take much of the time of the House. This Bill is the need of the hour. It is a very progressive piece of legislation. This will definitely decrease the corrupt practice which is coming up in an alarming proportion and decaying our democratic system. For the effective implementation of this Act, I think, the Government should give more publicity. Our awareness campaign should be strengthened so that the public should know that 'here is an Act through which everybody can have access to information and knowledge.'

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, who is the Minister in charge of this Bill?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is there.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH Nobody is there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, the concerned Minister is not present. She should have been present here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya is there and he is taking note of each and everything.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Sir, it is a very serious matter. The concerned Minister should have been present here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Vasundhara Raje had taken my permission. I had granted her the permission.

Dr. Jatiya is taking note of all the points being raised.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : I think, he will put it poetically! *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (Ambala) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the NDA government for bringing this Bill. They had promised in their national agenda that they come to power, they would bring a Bill for ensuring transparency and to hasten the pace of decision making process in the government which would provide full freedom to the citizens of the country to know about the important decisions of the government. I rise to support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Article 19, clause (1) provides fundamental right regarding freedom of speech and expression. It provides right to expression to all citizens. At the same time clause (2) of Article 19 provides that reasonable restriction would continue on such law in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of the country. Gradully with the progress in the sphare of information technology geographical distance ceased to be a hindrance. Many countries passed Bills in their respective countries relating to freedom of information. America did some work in this direction in the year 1966 and another lagislation about freedom of information was made in America in 1974.

Although, there is no statutory provision in England regarding that kind of Bill but in that country there is a convention of parliamentary democracy and they have adopted a code of conduct under which there is a provision of providing information to the public except in the matters of national security and confidentiality. Sweden was the first country which took steps in this direction in the year 1776 and gave the right of information to its citizen. Similar steps were taken by France in the year 1978 and 1979 by Australia and Canada in 1980 and 1982 and by Newzealand in 1982 by which the right to information was given to their people. In India, the judiciary felt the need to do something in that direction. In this judgement in the case of State of Uttar Pradesh vs. Raj Narayan, Justice Matthew said :

[English]

> "In a Government of responsibility like ours, where all the agents of the public must be responsible for their conduct, there can be but few secrets. The people of this country have a right to know every public act, everything that is done in a public way by their public functionaries. They are entitled to know the particulars of every public transaction. The concept of freedom of speech though not absolute, is a factor which should make one wary when secrecy is claimed for transactions which can at any rate have no repercussion of public scrutiny".

[Translation]

In the same way, there was an important judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of the Indian Express :

[English]

> "The Constitutional guarantee of the freedom of speech and expression is not so much for the benefit of the Press as it is for the benefit of the public. The people have a right to be informed of the developments that take place in a democratic process and the press plays a vital role in disseminating this information."

[Translation]

In this way, one after another judgements were delivered by the Supreme Court and other courts in which it was said that such Bills are required in order to provide more and more information to the public in the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been discussed in the Standing Committee and it has made some recommendations. I think that the people of the country should get the right to get that information which can be secured by the M.Ps. and M.L.As. of the country and which can be placed on the Table of the Houses of Parliament or State Legislatures when the citizen of the country having faith in democracy uses his right of franchise, at that time he is assured by all the political parties that it they would place before the public all those policies which are beneficial for the people and they will provide transparent and healthy government to the country.

[Shri Rattan Lal Kataria]

This Bill has been brought forward keeping the above thing in mind. There is a provision in this Bill that if any constitutional authority denies to provide the information demanded by a citizen, he can take the matter to a court of law. Moreover, he can appeal against the judgement of the court. He can prefer second appeal also to the appropriate authority. Some apprehensions are being expresed in regard to whether the contents of the discussions between a Minister and a Secretary of the Government of India can be made public? But the time has changed in the age of information technology and through various websites we get all kinds of information. Except for the informations that may affect the sovereignty or which is regarding the defence system of the country or top secrets of national interest. Other informations of routine feature affecting the daily lives of the people should be made easily available for the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill and I hope that in addition to the revolution in the area of information technology another revolution will usher in and the people will get the right to information about the way of the functioning of various constitutional agencies of the country. I conclude with supporting the Bill once again.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nobody can have any grievance or question about what perceives to be the objective of the Bill but a close study of the Bill will show that it is more for public consumption than for public enforcement.

Right to information has been construed by the Supreme Court to be inherent in article 19 of our Constitution. Therefore, to get information is a fundamental right of the citizens of this country. But there has been no machinery for it. The machinery has to be provided. What stood in the way and still stands in the way is the Official Secrets Act and some of the provisions of some other Acts, which debar the citizens from acquiring information or rather empower the authority to withhold information on the plea of security, safety, official secrets, etc.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, in the year 1982, the Mathew Committee gave certain recommendations. It advocated for the amendment of the Official Secrets Act. But nothing was done. The Press Council of India had prepared a draft Bill which did not make much progress. The United Front Government came into being in December 1989. In January, 1990, the then Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh stated :

> "For increasing people's control and to curb corruption, the Government will have to increase access to information. If the Governments function in full public view, the wrong doings will be greatly minimised. The Official Secrets Act will be amended and we will make the functioning of the Government more transparent. Secrecy will be maintained only where the interests of national security and foreign relations so warrant. Free flow of information is a pre-requisite for democracy. The right to information will be enshrined in our Constitution. Doordarshan and AIR will be given autonomy."

Sir, the UF Government had also constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri H.D. Shourie. This Committee consisted of a number of experienced bureaucrats, and senior bureaucrats ultimately produced a draft. The present Bill seems to have been framed on that Shourie draft.

Sir, if you kindly spare a little time to go through some of these provisions, you would find that Clause 3 of the Bills says :

> "Subject to the provisions of this Act, all citizens shall have freedom of information."

The freedom of information has been defined in the Bill. It means:

"(c) 'freedom of information' means the right to obtain information from any public authority by means of,—

(i) inspection, taking of extracts and notes;

(ii) certified copies of any records of such public authority;

(iii) diskettes, floppies or in any other electronic mode or through print-outs where such information is stored in a computer or in any other device;"

Sir, the word 'information' has been defined as follows :

> "(d) 'information' means any material in any form relating to the administration, operations or decisions of a public authority."

Now, who is a public authority'? The Bill says :

"(f) 'public authority' means any authority or body established or constituted,—

(i) by or under the Constitution;

(ii) by any law made by the appropriate Government,

and includes any other body owned, controlled or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government;"

Now, the duties of a pubic authority have been mentioned in Clause 4 which says:

"(a) maintain all its records, in such manner and form as is consistent with its operational requirements duly catalogued and indexed;

(b) publish at such intervals as may be prescribed by the appropriate Government or competent authority,—..."

It says, all the information which anybody needs. It would publish all relevant facts and give reasons for its decision which means 'speaking orders'. The Clause 4(e) says:

"Before initiating any project, publish or communicate to the public generally or to the persons affected or likely to be affected by the project in particular, the facts available to it..."

Sir, if the public authority carries out the duties imposed on it under Clause 4, nobody will need any information because it is its duty to give all the information initially. But most significantly, there is no provison of any penalty or any such thing in the Bill for the public authority for not doing its duty.

It is totally silent. I am showing the weaknesses in the Bill, although I am welcoming whatever is there. May be, public will have a little courage to ask for information now. But there is no penalty provided, subject to correction. The hon. Minister - *de jure or de facto,* I do not know–dealing with the Bill may clarify the position.

Now what can happen unde this law? There is a provision for making a request for information. If the request is not acceded to, then there can be an appeal. To whom do you appeal? It says:

"Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Public Information Officer, may, within three days of receipt of such decision prefer an appeal to such authority as may be prescribed."

It may be a bureaucrat–a Secretary or an Additional Secretary. If it is judicial, as you know, it will all be time-consuming. Then, a second appeal is provided to the Central Government or the State Government or the competent authority, as the case may be. Therefore, if the public authority fails to discharge its duty, then the Public Information Officer may be approached to give the information. One Public Information Officer will be appointed in every State. If he does not give it, then another appeal. It is like 'from frying pan to fire'. These are the weaknesses. Probably, this Government cannot be more revolutionary. Revolution is anathema to them. Therefore, they can only provide this kind of a halting, public-confusing legislation. Well, what can be done? At least this much has been done.

There are so many exemptions. There is a long list of information which cannot be disclosed. It says:

"Information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of State, strategic information..."

These are all usual things. If you go through clause 8, it exempts disclosure of information more than it permits. I hope public organisations would be more strident in their demand for disclosure. Supposing a decision to disinvest a company is taken surreptitiously for reasons other than national interest by the Cabinet, then nobody has a right to ask for information from the Cabinet. Even information regarding a disinvestment proposal cannot be obtained under this law. We have known how Centaur Hotel case has been handled. Nobody knows what was the over-the-table and what was the under-the-table deal.

The minutes, records of advice, including legal advice or opinion also cannot be disclosed. Why not? It is a peculiar thing. Here, we have got an instance in this country where the Attorney-General changed his opinion with regard to telecom revenue sharing. How was it changed? Why was it changed? What are the reasons given for this act? Nobody knows anything about it till today. We had objected to this. But under this exemption clause nobody is entitled to that information.

Then it says:

"Trade or commercial secrets projected by law or information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the legitimate economic and commercial interests or the competitive position of a public authority."

What are the trade and commercial secrets of the Union Government or the State Governments, which

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

cannot be disclosed to the common people of this country? These are all rigmarole's, trying to hoodwink the people.

As I said, I am not opposing this Bill, as half a step forward is half a step forward. It is a beginning. It is more for public consumption than for public information. Centre-State relations getting affected and things like this are just pleas. Therefore, transparency is tabooed.

Do not talk of transparency. After you scrupulously apply the exemption clause 8, what remains for the people to know which they cannot know after making five or six visits? Maybe, by greasing the palms of somebody, they can get it.

Then the question of third party information comes. Notice has to be given. It is the proposed amendment of the hon. Minister. I hope the *de facto* Minister has been given a copy of that amendment, *de jure* Minister is not available. It is said that 25 days notice has to be given. Then he will have 30 or 60 days and then he will have another 25 or 30 days. Like this, four or five or six months have gone only to find out whether information is available or not. Then comes the appeal and the second appeal. I do not wish to give an impression that we are against disclosure of information.

I wish to make two or three points very seriously. One aspect which is eating the vitals of our country's economy particularly is corruption. It is no secret. Can any information be obtained which will expose corruption? All of them can be covered by the exemption clause 8.

Everybody says two things. Even the BJP manifesto says it. I do not know whether anybody reads it or not, namely, to stop or minimise corruption and for transparency, right to information is necessary. How would you stop corruption under this? Not a single thing is there which cannot be covered by this exemption clause. And who is the Public Information Officer? What will be his status and qualifications? From which service will he be selected? That is very important. He will be the deciding authority. Who will be the appellate authority? We find that in some of the important legislations which are coming before us–and we find this in our Committees also–many important provisions of the Bill are provided but are to be decided by rules to be framed. And those rules are never available alongwith the Bill. Therefore, we concede the power to the Government. Then rules will be made. One day, the hon. Minister will stand up and say that he lays the rules or the papers on the Table. Who reads them and when will they be available? It is never done although the Committee on Subordinate Legislation prescribed or recommended that draft rules should also be circulated alongwith the Bill. You are the Chairman, but you cannot enforce it. You know what it is. There is no power, there is only talking and helping them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli) : In a certain legislation, we have directed the Government to enforce the rule...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But they are not doing it. You catch hold of them now, if you have the courage and if you get clearance from Chennai!...*(Interruptions)* One or two organisations may derive benefit if they are very articulate or if they are very persistent. One is the media. They can get more direct information unless they come under the exemption clause and if the media is alert. Generally, our media is alert. some NGOs are well meaning and trying to give benefits to the people of the country but some are self-appointed benefactors of the people. They are also there.

Alongwith them, who will get the best benefit? The business and commercial people will get the information from the Government–because the information is with the Government–with regard to the activities of their business rivals. I do not know whether rules can protect it.

Another greatest weakness of this Bill is that right to information is restricted to public authorities. Now-a-days, almost all the things are sold to private concern, Now, even armaments are being manufactured by private concerns. All the big profitable units are being sold to private concerns. You cannot get any information from them. The BALCO has been sold. You cannot get any information about BALCO. If NALCO is sold, then NALCO will be beyond us. Everything is being privatised. Along with that, information will also be privatised. It would be outside the scope of public authorities' obligation. Therefore, they have virtually become the owners of assets and properties of this country. I am not objecting to it *per se*. Now it will be trumpeted that the public will be able to find out information, there will be transparency, corruption will go, etc. The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said that. It will be said that he has fulfilled a great promise made in the election manifesto. Shri Pandian, have you read it? You are supporting them.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : We are not supporting them?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are you not supporting them?

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : Only on issues we are supporting them. When the issues are in favour of the people, then we support them. We support on issues.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Recently, all their issues were acceptable to you.

Therefore, this is the danger. This is another great weakness of this Bill. Giant private organisations are totally beyond the scope of this Bill. Shipping Corporation of India is in the list of Shri Shourie. Shri Goel is a good friend, who is trying to help the shipping industry. Whether he agrees or does not agree, whether he likes it or not, it will go out of his control.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : In the case of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, we are opposing privatisation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The principle behind this objective is good. The objective of this Bill is good. But this Government's intentions are not good. Therefore, the amendments that have been brought will further strengthen the bureaucracy in refusing information to the common people. We have so openly and so enthusiastically supported this measure as if all the problems of the people will be solved. No, unfortunately, it will not solve their problems. But some progress is there. At least some new posts will be created, like Public Information Officer. Somebody will get some promotion etc. Appellate authorities will be constituted. They can purchase some chairs and tables. Office rooms will be taken...*(Interruptions)* I do not know whether lawyers will be allowed or not. With Shri Arun Jaitley as spokesman of this Party, you may get the lawyers in it. This is only till Gujarat elections. After that he will be fused. At least, some beginning is there. I am not opposing it; I am only saying that people have to be more alert and they have to fight for this.

If it is a fundamental right as the Apex Court, the highest Court of this country has repeatedly held, then it should be a meaningful right which can be exercised by the common people in a manner or method which is available to them easily. It would not create a situation where it becomes only a paper right.

With those observations, I do not oppose this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With those observation, you support this Bill! Is it not so?

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN : Shri Somnath Chatterjee, you are also like us in supporting it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I stand here to support the Bill which has been under consideration for quite a long time. This is being deliberated for the last many years.

15.21 hrs.

(SHRI P.H. PANDIAN *in the Chair*)

As has been said by my predecessor, the hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee, a half-step has been made. But that step is, of course, in the right direction. I would call it a small step which is in the right direction. Invariably, all right thinking citizens of this country will support the attempt that is being made by our Government.

Discussions have been held. When we are discussing the Freedom of Information Bill, 2000 - or 2002 for which an amendment has been moved–we should also discuss about the Acts enacted earlier...*(Interruptions)* Shri Sahu has left the House. I come from a profession which has always sought to get information from the establishment. Shri Sahu was in service. Because of our friendship, we could gather some information–sometimes it was over the table and sometimes by the side of the table and not under the table. But it is because of the personal relations that the media is to get information from the establishment. The establishment is guided by a number of Acts and Rules. That was their constraint.

The most important Act was the Official Secrets Act which was enacted in 1889. The present Official Secrets Act, which is enforced even today in this country, was enacted in 1923. Specifically, there are three Sections. Section 3 of the Act deals with penalty for spying for purposes prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State. That was one of the main clause by which a number of Freedom Fighters were put behind the bars during the struggle for Freedom.

Section 5 provides penalties for wrongful communication of any Official Secrets Act.

I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that it is a matter of history that a letter first came into the hands of an eminent Congress leader in 1942 just before the Congress Working Committee sat in Bombay in the Gowalia Tank Maidan before that famous Quit India Resolution was moved on the evening of 8th August. Before that, another meeting of the Congress Working Committee was held in Wardha. In-between that

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

period, a secret letter written by the then Governor-General to different Governors of respective States was handed over to Mahatma Gandhi at Bombay.

It was only when Gandhiji changed his decision. It is all part of the history. But that was the main reason why this section 5 was imposed on two major leaders of our State, Orissa. One was Shrimati Malatti Choudhury who later became a Member of the Constituent Assembly and the other was Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedi who was in the Oppsition for quite a long time, till 1971. They were prosecuted under this section of the Official Secrets Act.

Sir, there is another section, Section 14, which empowers the courts to exclude all or any portion of the proceedings before it, if the court feels that publication of any evidence would be prejudicial to the safety of the State. I have little hesitation relating to this Section.

Another aspect is that of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964. Here, the Manual of Office Procedure provides:

> "Only Ministers, Secretaries or other officers specifically authorised by the Minister may give information or be accessible to the representatives of the Press. Any other officer, if approached by a representative of the Press, should refer him to the Principal Information Officer of the Government of India."

This is how the system works and we want improvement through this Bill.

Then, there is the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Section 124 of the Indian Evidence Act says that no public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, if he considers that the public interest would suffer from the disclosure. So, when Shri Anadi Sahu was in service, he had concealed a number of things according to his own sweet will; so do many other persons who represent the establishment. Gradually, the Press Law Inquiry Committee was constituted in 1948, the Press Commission was established in 1954, the Law Commission was constituted in 1971, a Special Study Group was set up in 1977 and then the Mathew Commission was also set up, as my predecessor has just mentioned. Later, on, it was in 1997, as was mentioned by Shri Ramesh Chennithala during the course of his speech in this discussion, that a consensus was reached in the Chief Ministers' Conference and after that a Working Group chaired by no less a person than Shri H.D. Shourie prepared a Working Paper. Subsequently, the Group of Ministers went into the Draft Bill and ultimately we have this Bill before us now.

Sir, the basic idea is to enact a law on right to information and this has been recognised unanimously by the Chief Ministers' Conference and by the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. The trend today, for the last 20 to 25 years, throughout the world in all vibrant parliamentary democratic systems of governance is to have a Government which is more transparent and accountable.

Today, this Government has taken a small step. There is much more to be done. As students of under-graduate colleges, we all studied in our textbook of Political Science that democracy is no longer confined to a system of governance. Today, democracy has become more vibrant. It is becoming more vibrant if there is more participation of people. With the participation of people, as was conceived earlier, only the people had the power to vote. They become passive later on till the moment comes again after end of the term, and they will be asked to come and vote. That was the prevalent system. But now it has changed. Demand is for more participation, interaction.

But I would like to remind this House that it was in 1974 when *'Nav Nirman'* call was given by Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain. What was the call of the students of Gujarat during that time? Today, of course, Gujarat is being discussed in a different context. But what was the call during that period? The call was that once we elected a representative, we should have the power to recall him back. Shri Jai Prakash Narain led that agitation in which Shri Morarji Desai was also a participant. A number of people, crossing the party lines, joined that movement. That had its repercussion in Bihar from that period till the Emergency came. We know that happened during the Emergency. But during that period, the whole world was changing in most of the democratic countries. A change occurred in the United States of America. The first amendment to their Constitution was made some 200 years back. That was also giving the Freedom of Speech and the Freedom of Press. That was the first amendment to the Constitution of USA. But the Freedom of Information Act came into existence in 1966. The Act was further amended in 1974. The Electronic Freedom of Information (Amendment) Act came much later–in the 90s. Similarly, in the United Kingdom, they have a regulation. It is a non-statutory code. But in Sweden, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member from Ambala, it has granted Right to Information since 1766. France has enacted this Right to Information since July, 1978 while commemorating 200 years of the French Revolution. In Australia, it happened in 1982. In Canada, the Access to Information Act was enacted in 1980. The Official Information Act came into existence in England in 1982.

These are all developed democracies. Similarly, the developing countries, like South Africa and Malaysia, have also got this type of Act.

The position in India, as has been said, is that in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and a few number of other States, they have this type of law. They have made certain rules. But I would like to draw your attention to a pronouncement given by Justice Bhagwati. That was practically a clarion call. He had said :

> "Disclosure of information in regard to functoning of the Government must be the rule and secrecy an exception."

I say this because there is a small beginning today and yet a big leap for Indian democracy.

At the same time, I would say, we need more addition and correction. It is because in the very first page of the Bill, it says: "This Act extends to the whole of India, except the State of Jammu & Kashmir".

Should I elaborate that this Act is a small step? We have to make more strides that 'except that State' line has to go at some given point of time. A beginning has been made this year by successfully having our parliamentary democracy proving itself a success. Not only our country, but throughout the world everybody praised for having a vibrant election. At the same time, we would like to have all laws enforceable in the rest of the country to be enforced in that State. In that respect, I would also like to state that there is an amendment given, as has been mentioned, that these are the Intelligence and Security organisations established by the Central Government which are exempted and in that too, the last one, that is, the Special Branch Lakshdweep Police.

I want to understand why this is there. Why is it exempted? The Police as such has a very limited role to play. Special Branch, of course, has its jurisdiction in specific areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. Your Party's time is three minutes and you have taken 15 minutes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : It is because of you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : I would conclude with these words that as the Government proposes to deal with all these subjects in a phased manner, I would also like to know from the Government that the other Acts, like the Official Secrets Act, the Evidence Act, the Act which governs Civil Servants, etc. should also be looked after. As the objective of this Bill is to have a suitable, honest, transparent and efficient governance, I support this Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Thank you Mr. Chairman Sir. I rise to support this Bill on behalf of the Indian National Congress. After careful study in the Standing Committee, this Bill is brought back again to this House, after it was introduced earlier.

Mr. Chairman Sir, most of the speakers agree with the point that it is a new beginning, if not, at least a step forward. When a Standing Committee of the Parliament is called upon to deliver on a particular legislation, it does not act on political lines; it acts on the collective wisdom of the House after careful scrutiny of each aspect of the legislation.

I was more reading the report of the Standing Committee than the respective clauses of the Bill, and I am sorry to say that the major observations of the Standing Committee, as has been stated in the Report and as has been narrated in clause by clause consideration, especially in clauses 8 and 9, unfortunately, did not get support from the Ministry and the Government. This is why I object here.

A Bill like Freedom of Information is not merely a piece of legislation, it is vital linked, besides the Bill, to article 19 of the Constitution of India and the pronouncement of the Supreme Court also in discharging all our obligations in the most transparent manner.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no time to narrate the entire Report and its specific recommendations. But I would like to highlight a few recommendations for the benefit of the House as well as for the understanding of the Government, if in future course they like to improve it.

I shall begin with the last recommendation of the Report first. Recommendation no. (xxiv) says :

> "There must be a specific provision in the Bill, which casts a duty on public authorities to prepare documents that enable people to know from which authority, office and where information will be available."

This is not included in the Bill. There is not even any narration as to how this could be done.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

Now, I come back to another important recommendation–that is recommendation no. (viii) of the Standing Committee, which says:

> "Since the intent of the Bill is to put in place an effective procedure for enforcing the right to information, the procedural issues must be detailed and clearly stated."

This is also missing in the Bill. If the procedural issues are not detailed, how can you expect that a person, howsoever knowledgeable he or she may be, would try to get and uses the points that he desires to make, if his intention is to get the information from the authority? This has not been done.

Recommendation no. (iv) says:

> "This Bill also should apply to all incluing organisations/associations/parties/trusts/unions/societies/private or non-Governmental, in addition to Government bodies and agencies."

There are many other recommendations, which perhaps the Ministry, the Government and the Minister have gone through. Two specific recommendations on the period have been mentioned. Recommendation no. (xiv) says:

> "Section 8(2) provides for a period of 25 years for releasing information, which is unconscionably long. It should be 15 years."

I think, everywhere it is so. This has not been accepted.

Recommendation no. (xvii) says:

> "Furthermore, the period of 50 days for inviting third party representation is too long and will be detrimental to the interest of the requestor. It should be only 15 or 30 days."

Even this has not been accepted.

These are a few recommendations, which I would like to once again bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Section 16(1), I feel, besides the Report, should have been considered. Section 16(1) and Schedule should be reworded to narrow down the blanket exclusion given to organisations. Excluding certain organisations completely from the purview of the legislation defeats the purpose of the law. There is no rationale for exempting the administrative wings of this organisation from disclosing the relevant information. However, in spite of all these, the Government came forward with this Bill and we are supporting it.

There is one interesting area, which hardly any Member has pondered. Ultimately to define, to narrate the exemption clauses–articles 8 and 9 give the areas which are exempted–under whose satisfaction it will be treated? Suppose I sought an information as an individual, not the classified files on Defence but I sought an information which is vitally linked with the interest of the security of India, at least to the knowledge of the people of India, what is that specific thing? Now, I find that India is managing its water borders and the boundaries of rivers and seas precisely with the coastal guards.

But, as a citizen of India, as a welfare organisation of India, if I feel my country would be threatened tomorrow or day after tomorrow even by the Americans operating in the Gulf or by China using Karachi Port to come to the Indian Ocean and in that regard, if I want to know whether my country is having enough aircraft carrier with all the modern arrangements, ammunitions and everything and at that hour if that is considered to be a classified information or secret, then the knowledge of the people of India would not be very much transparent. Transparency is also linked with knowledge. Therefore, there can be rumour, confusion and campaign to create a fear psychosis. But if the information is given saying, do not worry, yes, India is having nine aircraft carriers; China is having seven or 12 or 14; and our combatant in two aircraft carrier is enough to combat all the threats coming even from the nuclear vessels of China or the United States, then the nation is very clear. At that particular hour, if this is considered to be a secret, then it is not transparent. Here there is no definition. If there would have been a Schedule that information on defence, which is vitally linked with the interest of the nation, is not to be disclosed to the knowledge of the enemy, I could understand that. But you have only mentioned 'it is in the interest of the security and sovereignty of the nation'. Who will decide the interest of the sovereignty and security of the nation? It is not the Government as a whole; it is the authority. The authority, under political influence, at one point of time, can give the information, and at another point of time, cannot give the information.

I give you an example. Do not take it otherwise. I am not scoring any political points. A few days before on a very vital report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India linked with defence, when the Public Accounts Committee collectively and unanimously sought certain information to examine a few files of the Ministry of Defence, the Committee, which was appointed by the Parliament, was denied. The Committee unanimously had

to bring it to the knowledge of the Speaker that such things were being encouraged. Now, do you consider such disclosure to a Public Accounts Committee of Parliament as tantamount to the interest, security, safety and sovereignty of India? These are political decisions or judgements. The political judgement is that a disclosure of a particular information may hurt an individual of the Government or a Party or a Member of the House or an officer. If you classify and club it under clause 8 and 9 as 'in the interest of sovereignty and security of our country', then the very purpose of this Bill will be frustrated. Therefore, I desire that another Schedule should have been maintained to detail certain things that these are the areas that are exempted. We are not interested in knowing whereform the Government of India was planning or wherefrom the nation was considering the first experiment of Pokharan. No, it could be secret. We shall not demand it in the interest of the country. But why other information, which is linked with the transparency of the administration, public exchequer, revenue of the people, for the benefit of the tax-payer and in the interest of an individual, should be withheld under the definition 'in the interest of the nation and security of the country'? I think this needs to be further classified, narrated and explained by the Government in the Bill.

Now, for example, let us say that the Bill has a retrospective effect. If one Member of the House or an investor in the country would have sought an information from the UTI through the appropriate channel that how much withdrawal has been made by a few investors before the UTI scam, who are big companies, and how much of that will stake the net asset value of my investment, I would be knowing whether a time has come for me to withdraw my own stake or not.

If such an information is not given and is treated to be in the absolute interest of the country's economy and sovereignty and then something fatal happens and it is exposed and if we accuse that a scam has happened, then you say that it was not done. In such a case how will it be treated? Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister that at a later stage she may consider including certain Schedules, like Schedule A, Schedule B, Schedule C, Schedule D, etc., which should be exempted from giving information. She can say that such type of information is exempted and it cannot be given. Otherwise, the way the Bill is drafted, I read it without any definition and it is a blank thing. You say that if you desire, you can give the information, otherwise the information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, strategic, scientific or economic interest of India or conduct of international relations, cannot be given. Yes, the sentences are very good.

Now, I come to the point of economic interest of India. What is the economic interest of India? In an open economy, in the whole world, in the global economy, what is further economic interest of India? The oil sector is open, the aluminium sector is open, and the energy sector is open. Here I smell something. Is it that if I seek an information, the disclosure of which will unearth a great corruption or a scam, you will describe it under the definition of economic interest of India and, therefore, it will be exempted? Therefore, these are the things which need total clarity and explanation. Now there is no clarity here. You said about economic interest of India. You said: "the information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect public safety and order, detention and investigation of an offence or which may lead to an incitement to commit an offence or prejudicially affect fair trial or adjudication of a pending case". Yes, I agree with you. But you may tell me one thing. If the Judiciary demands the CBI, as it is happening everyday now in the Supreme Court and High Courts, that for this particular issue, they demand to get the documentation within seven days before the court, then the CBI comes to the Revenue Secretary and says: "Sir, so and so information is now being required by the judge to be placed before them." The judge can summon and get the information. You can say that it is demanded by the Judiciary. But if a Member of Parliament, if a public organisation demands to get that information, you deny it saying that it will prejudicially affect the fair trial or adjudication of a pending case. How will it prejudicially affect, I do not understand it. The entire Bofors investigation, whether it is right or wrong and which is now in the court, is before you. More than what is told in the courts had been leaked or led to be leaked, genuine or fraud, in the news media and it is without challenge. Did that affect the trial in the court at any stage? It did not. Therefore, I feel that these are the areas where your clarity is not sufficient in the text of the Bill.

I can understand about Cabinet papers including records or deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers, which should not be given and should not be sought as an information. I agree with that.

Now, I come to trade or commercial secrets. What are trade or commercial secrets? Kenya is dumping tea; China is dumping its small-scale industrial goods, ruining India's industry. If I seek an information that whether it is a fact that during the visit of a particular Minister, or of a particular Government, or of a particular Delegation, the Government has agreed to please the political authority of that country–be it China, USA or anybody–and to accommodate increased number of dumping of a

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

particular commodity so as to get its vote in the United Nations at the cost of the farmers of India and if that is classified as a trade secret or as a commercial secret, I think, it is not correct in the global economy. How is it? It is not correct.

I agree with it. Take one thing for instance. I am not sure and the Government may correct me if I am wrong. The then Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Nawaz Sharief and the then President of the United States of America Mr. Bill Clinton once tried to negotiate that the Pakistan Government were to dump their wheat and sugar in India at an exorbitant price under OGL and they could send their people to bring it and then they would come to some understanding of the so-called Lahore Declaration. Then the Indian market was flooded with those things and our farmers were crying. Mr. Bill Clinton also persuaded India to get as much almonds and other nuts and other things that we could get from the USA, more than what we require, so that some kind of support would be extended. If a gentleman from CII, FICCI or ASSOCHAM or any individual asks whether the Government would give that information on what transpired commercially between these two Governments and whether that is helpful to India or not, you will come out with this clause of 'I cannot give you as it is a trade or commercial secret'. Then, how do I verify it? Sir, on all these matters, if I mean transparency, I mean some clarity which would have been there in the Bill. But it is missing from this Bill.

Take the case of *Tehelka*. I am not debating whether what Tehelka did was right or wrong. On the one hand you are aiming to give a transparent administration and on the other hand you are doing this with the media. The media is a vital wing of the nation. It is the third eye of the democracy–*Trinetra*. They may do it rightly or they may do it wrongly. But so long as you do not impose a provision under the Constitution of India called Emergency, they all enjoy the right under Article 19 of the Constitution. If they come out against me as a Member of the Congress Party or be it against you, then you have a right to file a defamation suit against them, you have a right to go to the Press Council of India and you have a right to challenge it in the court of law. It is okay. But if the media–be it the electronic media, private media or anybody else like *Tehelka*–does something, then on the second day itself, before justifying whether it is right or wrong. if you go on gagging its voice, then it is not correct.

I saw it in the case of *Tehelka*. One company called First Global was treated like anything. The CBI, the Enforcement Department, the SEBI, etc. were asked to find out as to wherefrom the money came–even the money which was taken by Shri Bangaru Laxman–and who brought it and they were asked to kill them, arrest them or close them; but they were told not to find out wherefrom the Mauritius route of companies are operating with the patronage of some very very important VVIPs of this Government. Is it transparency? Is it right of information?

Take the case of *Outlook* magazine. I know that one-and-a-half years back they became certainly very critical of the Government on certain things. You see as to what happened to the *Outlook* magazine. Is it freedom of information? I know as to what kind of harassment has been done to them. I do not like to narrate it.

You must be very clear in your objective. The Bill is good. But your principal objective should be that the media should not be considered this way and treated to suit your political convenience and then you could rule them as you desire. Though I support the Bill, I would request the Government, particularly on clauses 8 and 9, that they must explain them in more detail on the clauses concerning exemption where they feel that the information should not be provided.

With these words, I support the Bill. I support it because the very concept of this was conceived in 1997 when the United Front Government was there. Since many parts of the world have accepted it and since many States in India have accepted it, the Central Government must enact it into a law. I pay my highest regards and respect to all the Members of the Standing Committee, irrespective of the party affiliation, who worked very hard and gave such wonderful recommendations which, of course, have not been substantially endorsed by the Government. Yet, I look upon the Government that in future if they find time, they could incorporate a few more suggestions of them to make this Bill more flexible and to ensure more transparency.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa) : Thank you Mr. Chairman Sir. I stand in support of the Freedom of Information Bill, 2000. Before I go into the Bill itself, I would like to pick holes in the statement of Shri Somnath Chatterjee. He is not here, but I have taken his permission. While he was going out, I had told him that I would be picking holes in his statement and he very generously said 'you are welcome'. I think, he must be observing it on the TV itself. Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said that that Bill is for public consumption. I do not agree with it. If it had been for public consumption, the

Government would not have brought this Bill at all. May I remind him of a beautiful saying in *Julius Caesar* of Shakespeare? May I quote it here? It is : "Those that with haste will make a mighty fire begin it with weak straws." Maybe, we have started with weak straws, but it will be a mighty fire in the days to come. This is the beginning with which we have started this Bill itself and we are discussing it here.

May I remind Shri Chatterjee that he has not gone into the *non-abstante* clause which has been provided in the Bill itself? The *non-abstante* clause says about the Official Secrets Act and any other law that is in force at the time of passing of this Bill. It means section 5 of the Official Secrets Act will not be taken into account. It means that sections 123 and 124 of the Evidence Act will not be taken into account. Or, for that matter, any other law which will be inconsistent with this particular law itself will not stand the scrutiny of the courts itself. I think, he has made that statement for public consumption only. That much and no further on that issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has originated almost from 1982. The Mathew Committee had started it, the United Front Government had made a base for it and the NDA Government had made a citadel, a very forceful citadel for that matter. Sir, you will kindly agree with me that information is the oxygen of democracy. It is the hallmark of success of any democracy. The NDA Government under the leadership of Shri Vajpayee has been making it very transparent and effective as it makes it known to everybody that we are not hiding anything. We want to say as to what we say; we want to show as to what is to be shown; and we want to co-operate with people in all respects.

Now, so far as the processes are concerned, no process can be kept in the Act itself. It is a question of procedure. We are treading into an untrodden path. It is a fact that we have taken into account article 19 of the Universal Charter of Human Rights and as per the Supreme Court's decision on Fundamental Rights. I am not going into the details of it as earlier speakers have dealt with it. We are going into different paths altogether and we do not know as to what path, we will be taking and what type of difficulties we may come across. That is why, you will kindly see that clauses 20 and 21 have been provided in the Bill itself. Rule-making is an inherent part of a Bill. An Act cannot take into account all aspects of workings. That is why, rule-making has been provided and that is why, under Article 105, you have indicated about Committees. The Committee on Subordinate Legislation is a powerful Committee where I am a Member, hon. Chairman presiding over here is the Chairman of that Committee is Shri Pandian and our friend, professor Sanadi *saheb* is also there. We are going into the details in the Committee.

16.04 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair.*]

Whenever you enforce a law, there might be some difficulties in enforcing it. Let me remind everybody that laws are good, but the implementing agencies may be indifferent. They may not take into account the spirit of the law itself. As Shri Mahtab was telling, if the implementing agencies, the administrative functionaries work properly, I am sure, 90 per cent of our laws will be effective and this is one such law which can be effective if the Public information officer and the competent authorities take into account the spirit of the Act itself.

If that is taken into account, I am sure, all these facts which have come by way of criticism will not be there. I would invite the attention of Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi to certain facts he had indicated about something relating to recommendation 24 and all those things. May I remind him, Sir, he must have known about some 15 or 16 ISI modules which are working in West Bengal, about 59 ISI modules which are working in U.P., and many other provinces of our country have modules of ISI. To know about an ISI module, it takes almost a year or two or three years. It is a tedious way of collecting information, collating them and then coming to a definite conclusion as to what type of activity is being carried on by those people. If such type of information is given to the public by way of right to information, I am sure, he would, at a later stage, say that it was not a proper decision to handover information to the people who should not have taken it because it affects the sovereignty and integrity of the nation.

I would invite his attention to the Money-laundering Bill. It is purely something to do with the laundering of money from place to place, from country to outside and all that. You will find that there is a clause relating to money being used for prostitution. In prostitution itself, you could find that there are lots of things which are being done which may, in a way, go against the sovereignty and integrity of the country itself. The prostitutes also may be used against the country.

Take the case of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. In the Golden Triangle, as we say, Pakistan-Burma-Afghanistan, that area, lots of drug trafficking is taking place–drug trafficking has been the bane in our North East–and along with drug trafficking,

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

gun running is taking place. Lots of information that comes in trickles to the Specia Branch or the Intelligence Bureau or even to the banking authorities. Now, if you ask for the information from the banks itself, naturally, they would say that they cannot give it to you because it is linked with the NDPS Act or in a remote way, it is connected with the sovereignty and integrity of the nation. There are many matters which may look innocuous to the ordinary person but may have far reaching consequences if analysed properly.

All these facts have been taken into consideration while keeping certain actions beyond the information Bill.

I would say, Sir, information is the oxygen of democracy. It is a fact that we must have oxygen to live. If it is too much of oxygen, what would be the difficulty? If it is too much of information, what would be the difficulty? Kindly appreciate all these things. This is a new legislation which we are bringing into effect and there are lots of things to be seen in this thing.

You have criticised clause 8. I also agree that clause 8 has to be more circumspect. It is understood, but let us make a beginning. As I have said, clauses 20 and 21 will take care of these difficulties, But one matter which, perhaps, has not engaged the attention of the hon. Minister is regarding the competent authority itself. May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the definition of competent authority which has been described in clause 2 (b)? Now, the competent authority is the Speaker, the Chief Justice of India, the Chief Justice of High Court, the President or the Governor, as the case may be. You have given them powers to make rules.

So far as the State Government's rule-making power is concerned, the rules will be laid before the State Legislature. So far as the Central Government's powers are concerned, the rules will be laid before the Parliament. But so far as the rules made by the competent authority is concerned, who has to see this? *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* It is a Latin phrase, which means, 'who will guard the guards themselves'. Are these competent authorities not subject to the supervision of the Parliament itself? This is a moot point which has to be discussed threadbare because they are to make rules, whether it is the Supreme Court or the Speaker of the House or the Chairman of the Upper House or for that matter any other person, the rules must be placed in the Parliament. Whatever rules they make must be placed in the Parliament. This is a flaw and it has to be corrected at the time of making rules. As per clauses 18 and 19, as has been provided in the Bill itself, while making the rules, all these things have to be taken into account. Otherwise, it will not be flawless and many difficulties may come up.

Sir, there might be three other difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the Bill when it becomes an Act. The first would be the political aspect of it. I am not saying anything as a Member of the BJP, or my friend from the other side may not be saying anything from the Congress side but the point is that there must be political ethos evolved to see that information is given to people whenever they ask for it. The BJP is in power at the Centre, the Congress is in power in certain States, but unless we evolved political ethos, this Bill would not be effective at all. The matter that requires the attention of all the representatives of the people is that political ethos would have to be created.

Sir, the second difficulty that might arise is in regard to the constitutional objections that would have to be taken into account. When we take up the constitutional matters, we have to think about the relationship between the Ministers and the civil servants. Shri Dasmunsi was referring to the Cabinet decisions as per the clauses that have been provided for in the Bill. If we have to think about that, then secret matters should not be given to the persons who ask for it, like the relationship between a Minister and a civil servant. It is absolutely a secret matter and nobody should ask for such an information. Even information in regard to Cabinet decisions should nt be asked for. That is the key to good governance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. There is one more Member to speak from the BJP side.

SHRI ANADI SAHU : Sir, I would conclude within a minute.

Sir, the third difficulty that might arise is in regard to the cost. What enormous cost would it require to prepare the records and give those to the people? These three aspects would have to be taken into account. I am not going into the details of the Bill since the hon. Chairman has ordered me to conclude my speech. I am concluding my speech with my support to this Bill.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, right to information is a basic right. It is an accepted fact the world over that there should be transparency in administration and every citizen should have access to public records and people should have access to the functioning of the Government.

Now, prior to passing of this Bill, the citizens had no access to public records and in some cases, the

information was kept in safe custody. In the year 1996, I field an election petition against a contractor. I presented a letter to the Executive Engineer, PWD (Highways) asking him to present the particulars of a contract. But the Engineer replied to me saying that he could not supply that information. The matter was to be taken up by the Original side of the High Court that was dealing with election petitions. It had ordered that all public authorities are obliged to supply information to the petitioner. I would say that the election petition could not be drafted properly due to lack of those particulars. Had I been given those particulars at the time of filing the petition, then those would not have been lagging in the petition. Now, the Government of India has brought forward this Bill. It is a welcome measure. I and Shri Sahu, as members of the Standing Committee, had deliberated about it in detail.

All legal formalities and legal hurdles have been cleared by the Committee. Now it has come to the House in a complete form. I do not want to comment on this report because it is well drafted and we all have presented it to the Parliament. Shri Dasmunsi has mentioned that if courts summon public records, authorities are obliged to give them to the courts. For example, CBI does not give all records to a petitioner. If the court directs the CBI to supply certain records, the CBI has to supply those records to the court. Under article 226 of the Constitution, courts enjoy the power of summoning any record including the cabinet minutes. Even in the case of judges' appointments, court has the power to call for all facts. Nothing is secret in that case. Nothing was secret in that case. So, transparency should be there. To ensure transparency, the Bill has been piloted by the Government. I welcome this Bill. This is a good measure when compared to those obtaining in the other parts of the world.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman Sir, it has been said about Right to Information Bill that this is the first fight for democracy and second for independence. Historically in 1978, Second Press Commission was constituted and this Commission had said that everybody should have right to information. After that, in 1989 when Shri V.P. Singh became the Prime Minister of India during the regime of National Front, Right to Information was included in their manifesto. All NGOs of the country and forces who wanted to strengthen the democracy had stressed that everybody should have right to information only then Democracy could be strengthened and successful. Everybody had agreed to it that in Democracy people should have right to information and there must be transparency.

It has been pointed out that this has been implemented in many developed and developing countries of the world. America, Britain, Canada, Australia and many small countries have also implemented it. First of all, some States, somehow, implemented it. It was implemented in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Delhi and Goa. Although it is late yet the Central Government have paid attention to it. Initially, in 1989, declaration was made about it but the government could not survive longer. Later on, the government of Narsimha Rao ji came in power but no progress was made in this regard. In 1996 during the regime of United Front, the Press Council was asked to give its suggestion in this regard. The Council submitted the draft of the Bill. In 1997, a committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri S.D. Shourie comprising of officers. Earlier, the title of the Bill was Right to Information. But after constitution of this committee its title was changed to Freedom of Information. We have strong objection to it. It will give more power to people if the title of the Bill "Right to Information" remains unchanged. It is more relevant to its title. Officers have changed its name according to their own mentality and the government also accepted it.

The National Human Rights Commission has also suggested that the title of the Bill should be "Right to Information". How you changed it to 'Freedom of Information'? There has been a dispute over its title. In States, the title is 'Right to Information' but you have weakened it. It seems from the title of the Bill that there is something wrong. Will it provide right to information to the people?

Mr. Chairman Sir, Hon'ble Minister has brought this Bill. While taking an oath Ministers affirm that they will do justice and will maintain integrity of the Constitution. Besides, an oath of office and secrecy is also taken what is the purpose of right to information when the law regarding secrecy exists? I want to know whether right to information will solve the matter of transparency. Therefore, I want to know whether the purpose of bringing transparency can be served by this right to information Bill? After becoming a Minister how and who will give information? I, therefore, would like to know whether the Government want to remove the provision of secrecy and provide people with the right to information?

Mr. Chairman Sir, the Official Secret Act, 1924 was enacted by the British Government. Its intention was to rule the country by suppressing the people. They had nothing to do with right to information to the people? In Article 19 of the Constitution Right to Information to people should have been included alongwith right to freedom of

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

speech and expression. Today, the country is facing scam after scam such as UTI scam, Excise scam, Shares scam, Security scam, Hawala scam and these scams are everywhere from top to bottom. Intellectuals all over the world feel that there should be transparency in information which will check and help to eliminate corruption. Transparency International has reached the conclusion that where there is more transparency, lesser is the corruption. In a democracy, transparency is a must. In Pakistan, democracy is meaningless even then the right to information exists there. If many countries have weaker laws then why should we also make weaker law?

Hon'ble Supreme Court have expressed its view in many cases that there must be right to information. Justice P.V. Samant said that lack of transparency helps in increasing corruption. Justice Bhagwati also expressed the same views. Besides, knowledgeable persons and legal experts also said that it should be named Right to Information and transparency should also be there. But this Bill lacks transparency which is the only lacuna in it. There is a saying in our villages "Aisan dehat na jahan paniya ki Bhaap na niklat Aangania". We see that in government set up people are kept in the dark and unscrupulous activities have become very common in every field. In villages, Gram Sabha is responsible for every work. They have smothered the transparency. You have not publicised it. Publicity of photographs and flattering of Government is being done. People should know about the facts. Beneficiaries of Gram Sabha are being decided by the Gram Sabha. There is no right to information and transparency. It is not clear as to who will get house under Indira Awas Yojna. All plans related to eradication of poverty, like Antyoday Anaaj Yojna, Annapurna Yojna lack transparency as a result of which scams and corruption are. What is meaning of the right to information to an illiterate person at grass root level in the country. It is the responsibility of the government to arrange for wide publicity of its programmes and schemes among the people. It should be done by various media like T.V., radio and newspapers etc. Instructions should be issued to the people working in offices to maintain transparency with the public.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Chairman Sir, you stick only to the time allotted to a party but this is not fair to give importance to time when discussion is being held on a Bill. Persons of many parties are absent. Member of these parties are in the list of speakers. Who will utilize the time allotted to them. I am speaking on behalf of all of them. Many parties who could have spoken are absent, what will be done with the time allotted to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Raghuvansh Babu, there are many members to speak, please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : I am talking about the country. Government is saying what is in paper. "Tum Kahate Kagaz Ki Lekhi, Hum Kahate Aakhin Ki Dekhi". There should be right to information about the work being done at grass root level, otherwise no purpose will be served by this freedom of information Bill. Public has freedom to seek information but they have freedom whether to give it or not. This is the freedom of information Bill. Government will give information on its will. Is it Transparency. Where is our right to information. There is the only lacuna in this Bill. Public is free to get the information and government is free to give it or not. This is the lacuna and drawback in it. And in it what are you saying about right to information.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Government had constituted Vohra Committee and it had submitted its report. It had reported that politicians, criminals and officers had a close coalition and nexus. The Government had hidden that report. First of all it should give us the information as to where is the report of Vohra Committee. There are four sections i.e. sections 8, 9, 11 & 16 and there is sufficient scope for the Government to have its own discretion in providing information. It would provide information to whom it would like to give and would not give it to whom it would not want to give. The righteous democracy will work on four formulae i.e. cleanliness, transparency, sensitivity and accountability. Mr. Anadi Sahu was telling about transparency in his speech. Where is the transparency? Every scam has taken place during your regime. If there was transparency, no scam would have been taken place. People stand up to clarify and start denying facts. Is it not true that scams did take place? Did you not change the Minister of Finance after the scam? Can scams be stopped by merely changing the Minister of Finance?

The Union Government is formulating laws for the whole country. But in some States, State Governments have formulated laws. I would like to know from the Government as to which law, the law of Centre or of State will apply in those States. Please answer this question. States like Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Goa, Delhi etc. have formulated their own laws. Will there by any difference in the clause of these States and Centre or will they be similar, if there is any difference in their legislation, which law will prevail, that is of State or of Government of India.

I agree with the point that those States who have not formulated their own laws, the law of the Centre will be implemented but which law will prevail in case of

those States who have formulated their own laws, Government must clarify this aspect.

Again, what is the provision of appeal and punishment in this? Suppose an officer refuses to give clarification, delays or charges Rs. 10 per page, then how a poor person can afford this? How the common man will get the information? Now the photocopy machine is available at block level in villages. If a poor person wants to find out whose name figure in Indira Awas Yojna, they will provide the information after one month. Upto that time it would be of no use...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Sir, I am concluding. The real people, the poor people, the illiterate man, the man who lives below poverty line, must be benefited by the schems of the Government and the Government claims that we are working for poverty alleviation the poor are devoid of that, as Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had also said once that only 15 paise out of Re. one allotted to villages, reaches to the needy. What action has been taken by the Government to ensure that the whole Re. one reaches to the village by dint of right to information and transparency? At Panchayat level, at Block level, at district level, in banks applications under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojna are kept pending, there is no transparency, no right to information, there are scams, scandals and bribery. So the poor, the needy are not getting the benefits...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Raghuvansh jee, your time is up. Please conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Lastly I would like to say that the government is acting upon privatisation, it is said that right to information would not be applicable to private institutions and NGOs. So if privatisation is done, we would not have the right to information in that case, what action would be taken by the Government in case of scams? All these things need to be answered by the Government. So the Bill for providing right to information must be made such a Bill which provides real Right to Information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Balkrishna jee, I have called your as well as Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat's name. You both were not present in the House then.

[English]

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill, In today's world scenario, this Bill is nothing but assertion of democracy.

We were ruled by the colonial system and we have borrowed from it the system of writing a decision in black and white and also keeping it as a secret under the Official Secrets Act. In the past 50 years of our democracy, we have learnt a lot of things. Also, a number of things came out under the garb of official secrets. The Constitution of India has given writ jurisdiction to the High Courts and the Supreme Court because of which many secrets of the Government, which were not expressed to the common man, have been made public and the courts could adjudicate the matter in proper perspective. At the same time, the fourth pillar of democracy, that is the Press and the media, has entered into the arena and has come out with a number of secrets of the Government. They have expressed it in so many terms by calling it scam, scandal and so on.

Here is a Bill which seeks to give right to the people to make the Government as the Government of the people, for the people and by the people. If clause 4 is to be followed, obligation to the public authority is to be followed, there is no need at all for any writ jurisdiction. Thus, there will be a vacuum in the fourth estate of our democracy, that is in the media and the Press.

The heart of the Bill is in clause 4 but clause 8 takes away everything. I would like to know from the Government whether this would apply to the appointment of the judiciary, especially, the judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court. It is because it is an executive and an administrative act. But the Bill says that the competent authority is the Supreme Court judge and the Chief Justice of India, and also the Chief Justices of High Courts. That means the appointment of judges, transfer of judges, and anything else can be brought into this particular clause. I would like to know from the Government whether it is the intention of the Government.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the third tier of the Government, namely, local bodies, Zila Parishads, and the level below that which is the attraction of the common man who wants to know how much fund is available, how that fund is utilised, who is handling it, and how the execution of the Government work is being done. He also wants to know whether there is corruption or not. These things should be known to the people. But sub clauses (i) and (ii) of clause 2(a) mention the Central Government and the State Governments. But the third category, namely, the local administration is missing. Therefore, that clause should be amended in future to include local bodies also so that it can attract common man's attention also and information of the local administration can also be known to the common man.

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

Regarding clause 4, I would like to stress that the definition in clause 4(e) is very important. I feel that it is the heart of the Bill. It says :

> "(e) before initiating any project, publish or communicate to the public generally or to the persons affected or likely to be affected by the project in particular the facts available to it or to which it has reasonable access which in its opinion should be known to them in the best interests of maintenance of democratic principles."

This is the heart of the Bill. I feel that this principle should be taken into consideration in each and every aspect when the information is sought for. When a person seeks the information, this should be the touch stone as to why this information should be given to that particular person.

As regards the period of 30 days for giving information, it is too long. We are in the electronic age and every information can be given through electronic media. Various web-sites are giving a lot of information regarding the Government activities. Even the Prime Ministers of the European countries are televising their administrative orders. In those countries, the Prime Ministers sit in their offices from morning to evening and it is telecast. What order they are giving, to whom they are giving orders, and what decision they have taken, all these things are televised. That type of transparency should come. But clause 8 which gives the power to exempt certain things, is the most unwanted thing. Clause 8(1)(b) says :

> "information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect public safety and order, detection and investigation of an offence or which may lead to an incitement to commit an offence or prejudicially affect fair trial or adjudication of a pending case;"

Sir, the words "investigation of an offence" should be replaced with the words "during invstigation of an offence". During investigation of offence itself, a lot of custodial deaths and rapes take place. When you are giving more powers to the Police, investigation of an offence itself is secret. Then, they will handle the situation like that only. We would not be able to control the police in any way. But we have to find out some way so that they could be controlled.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House to clause 8(1)(c) which says:

> "information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the conduct of Centre-State relations, including information exchanged in confidence between the Central and State Governments or any of their authorities or agencies;"

This is not a country where we are having some sovereign transactions. This is a country where democratic set up is there. All the States are represented through the Rajya Sabha and also the representatives from every State come to Lok Sabha. Therefore, there should not be any secrecy among the States. There should be transparency in all transactions between the States. There should be transparency in the Central Government activities also.

Sub-clauses (d) and (e) are the source of corruption. Till such clauses are there, we cannot eradicate corruption at all; we cannot say that we have a transparent Government; we cannot say that we are working for the people; we cannot say that there is no broker; there is no *Tehelka*-like scandal; there is no sycophamcy; or there is no injustice. I can explain it by way of reading the sub-clause itself. It says :

> "Cabinet papers, including records of deliberations of Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers,"

Why should this sub-clause be there? When Ministers are expressing certain views, that should be made known to the Parliament and to the public. Any opinion expressed by Secretaries and other officials in the Cabinet should also be made known to the people. Why should there be secrecy in this matter? They only there will be no scam and sycophancy. Otherwise, a Secretary will not put forth his ideas straightway. We have seen in Tamil Nadu three Chief Secretaries being transferred within a period of 16 months. Why did it happen? It is because the Government wanted to keep secrecy. They wanted to see that Secretaries should be sycophants of the Government. This is not done. They should be very clear in expressing whatever is good for the people and good for the Government.

Similarly, sub-clause (e) is much more aggressive in denying information to the people. It reads as :

> "Minutes or records of advice including legal advice, opinions or recommendations made by any officer of a public authority during the decision making process prior to the executive decision or policy formulation'."

Why do you say that even legal advice or opinion should not be shown to the people? Now-a-days, even legal officers are also giving misleading opinions. Or it means that you want to take away all the straightforward

officers' opinions from the public. You want to see that only corrupt people are there and they can mislead the people. There should be straightforward officers. Bureaucracy should maintain its straight-forwardness and this sub-clause should be taken away.

Similarly, somewhat lesser impact is in the sub-clause relating to trade and commercial secrets. That is because in this age there is no trade secret at all now that the World Trade Organisation is there; Government has to meet certain obligations towards WTO; every information is put in the website and shown to public. Therefore, there is no need for this sub-clause. It reads as:

> "Trade or commercial secrets projected by law or information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the legitimate economic and commercial interests or the cometitive position of a public authority or would cause unfair gain or loss to any person."

This is how the Union and the State Budgets are kept secret before presentation. This is because private industrialists like Ambanis are enriching themselves by having secret information even before the Budget is presented. Many other people like Tatas and Birlas are also enriching themselves by having the inside information from the Government. The Government should be transparent and say that this is the way we are going to tax the industry and this is the way we are going to recover the dues. Actually. this type of undue enrichment and corruption can be stopped and there will not be any scam in a democracy, if the policy of transparency is pursued.

With these observations I would like to congratulate the Government for having come forward to give powers to the people to get third-party information and also for giving appellate provisions. I would like to conclude by saying that the Bill should also contain the recommendations made by various Committees, including recommendations of organisations, associations, parties, trusts, unions, and societies both private and non-governmental, in addition to those made by governmental bodies and agencies.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now it has been stated that India is the largest democracy in the world where the need of democracy is that it is the Government of the people, for the people and by the people. NDA Government, indeed, deserves commendation for introducing this Bill–Right to Information—in the House. Though all the previous Governments have talked a lot but they did nothing and today those who still support their ideology are forcefully raising the issues of corruptions and scams. They are demanding that there should be freedom of information. I want to ask them, what Right to Information was provided by the previous Governments? Since how long the demand is being made? That is why I say that the NDA Government, indeed, deserves appreciation for fulfilling its commitment. It promised in its manifesto that it would provide Right to Information to the people and now it has fulfilled its promise. For this, hon. Minister deserves appreciation.

Sir, going by what my colleague said, it seems that he believes in Goybales Theory that if a lie is repeatedly told a number of times the people start believing there might be some truth in it. Taking advantage of internal freedom and freedom of expression Hon. Members resort to levelling allegations of the corruption, scams and other such matters in the House. I want to tell them in clear terms that if they makes such statements in the public, they will have to face humiliating situation as well as defamation suits. Therefore, I would like to say that whatever we speak here, we should speak it with accountability. All the hon. members sitting here are expected not to speak such things in a lighter vein. I can say with confidence about the NDA Government that since the day it has come into power, it has adopted transparency. It has put every issue before public and if there has been irregularity somewhere, it has admitted it and at the same time promised to avoid the recurrence of this thing in future. The allegations of corruption and scams levelled against the Government are totally baseless. I think Government ensures transparency.

I would like to say one more thing. Here, a view has been expressed that judiciary should also be involved in it. Many things have been said about budget also. "Aachar parmodharm" is held to be an apttmaxim which means that good conduct is above all. Good conduct should be adhered to. If 'Ati' is prefixed with 'Aachar' it becomes 'Atyachar' meaning atrocity which opposed by all of us.

[English]

Excess of everything is bad.

[Translation]

Sir, we are providing Right to Information but everything has its own limitations. It must also contain some restrictions. A number of points have been made in clause 8. I held these points to be very important. A step should be taken to make provision in the Bill for not revealing the things which are detrimental to the national sovereignty, security and integrity and which are not in the public interest and which are necessary for maintaining peace and security.

I want to tell you one thing about my State. In Rajasthan, there is a so called social organisation of leftist people which is being run by retired I.A.S. officer Shrimati Aruna Rai. This organization is being run by the

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

leftists. Journalists of national level and eminent journalists from Delhi are associated with this organization. These journalists visit various places in Rajasthan and ask the innocent people how much wages they get. As you know that works are got done in the villages by the Ministry of Rural Development and the ratio of labour and construction material is 60 : 40 respectively. In villages, people sit together to decide the work to be undertaken the amount to be spent on cement and limestone and payment of wages, etc. All this is decided by Gram Sabha and for doing the work some arrangements are made in the attendance. If someone reveals this, he is blackmailed. It is said that person should join this organization, otherwise a case would be filed against him. In this way, it is being misused at many places. Under such conditions, works are done for Gram Sabha and receipts are made and this is the ground reality. I have explained to you. Under the said conditions one has to deal with such people. Therefore, I want to say that openness, accountability, transparency and sensitivity—these fours aspects have been ensured in this Bill...*(Interrutions)* Why did not the supporters of Government introduce this Bill at that time but they changed the law. They changed major laws. But at least, this Government is accountable to the public. Moreover, I would also like to say that some cheks should be imposed on officers. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister of Personnel Shrimati Vasundhara Raje ji that officers holding high posts do not reveal the informations in public interest in the name of office secrets. It would be better if such informations are provided in public interest. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Once again, I strongly support this Bill. This Government deserves commendation for providing the long-awaited Right to information through this Bill.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Sir, I strongly support the idea of freedom to information.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly be beief.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Yes, I shall be brief.

But I cannot support all the provisions of the Bill. I am constrained to take such a position. Now, transparency in administration is the cornerstone of Parliamentary democracy. It is because it will help preventing corruption to a large extent. That is why I support the Bill. But unfortunately the provisions of the Bill will not lead to such a conclusion. I shall explain my position in a few words. In clause 5 of the Bill, there is a provision for appointment of a Public Relations Officer. The Public Relations Officer is the cornerstone of this Bill. It is through him that the information is to be obtained. That is why I say that without the Public Information Officer, this Bill becomes the nullity. The Public Information Officer is given duties also in the Bill.

I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 6 of the Bill. I want to have certain information and I am giving a requisition to him. On receipt of the requisition, the information Officer is asked to give me the information. If he refuses to give the information, he will have to state the reasons as to why he is refusing to give the information. I am filing the request to the Information Officer, but he is not giving me any reply. He is keeping silent. Under the pressure of the officer concerned who is working under him or due to some reasons known only to him, the Information Officer is not providing me the information which I require. What can be done? There is no provision in this statute to make the Information Officer responsible. Suppose, he is not giving the reply at all, what is the remedy? No remedy is available in this statute. Then, what is the meaning of this Bill? He is not giving me any reply. What is the remedy? We have to have penal provisions in the statute itself. Statutory protection is even given to the officers. Statutory protection is given to the officers for their actions. If anybody is acting in good faith, under the provisions of this Act, no court can have jurisdiction to entertain any case against him. Even that provision is there. The provision of 'acting in good faith' is there in the Bill. But there is no provison for violation. How can you compel him? In our land there is a new law, that is Public Interest Litigation law.

Any person can file a case before a High Court or the Supreme Court if the person, who is responsible to give a reply, is punished. How can action be taken against the Information Officer? Is there any provision in the statute to make him liable for giving me information? Without it, what is the essence of this Bill? How can we get the information? Madam, kindly tell me about this. I am subject to correction.

Next, I am giving an application. There is no responsibility and no comments are made. The officer is keeping silence. How can I compel him to give it? An appeal will lie if only an order is issued. I can make an appeal. Of course, the provision for a second appeal is also there. I understand it. But without an order, how can I make an appeal? For example, the person concerned has not acted. I cannot appeal to anybody because there is no order. He is not giving me the required reply. Who will compel him to give me a reply

and the information? I would request the hon. Minister to look into that matter. I have gone through the Bill throughout. Action made in good faith is protected. But there is no penal provision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude now.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I am concluding. I am coming to that. This is one aspect.

Then I come to exemptions. The exemptions in Clause 8 are also not good. There are opinions given. Advice is given. Once a decision is taken on the basis of that advice or opinion, why should the information not be given? Legal opinion is given on the basis of legal knowledge. Other advices are tendered on the basis of the expert knowledge. After a decision is taken, there is no harm in giving that information to the person concerned who is applying for it. But that also is barred here. So, Clause 8 will have to be amended to make it more broader. Now, it is restrictive in the sense that it covers a whole area and the balance will be very little. If I may say so, the Bill itself appears as an eye-wash. When we pass the Freedom of Information Bill, we should not make it restrictive. We should not make it arbitrary. It must suit the norms of democracy. So, my humble opinion is that the Government should make it broader. It should not be covering everybody. You should not be giving the bureaucracy all that is required.

I remember one thing. Take the 1923 Official Secrets Act. Under it, some of our best journalists have been punished. There is a brand in journalism called Investigative Journalism. The journalists act like crime investigators. They pierce through the files, collect the information and publish it in the newspapers in public interest. But the poor journalist is put behind the bars under the provisions of the Official Secrets Act of 1923. That Act was enacted by the colonial rulers. But we are living in a free India. It will suit us. Fortunately, when this Act comes into effect, that will cease to operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude now. I am going to call Shri Shivran Patil to speak. I will entertain no more requests. Already, ten minutes are over.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I am concluding it. With these observations, I would request the hon. Minister to make it more comprehensive and impressive. There must be a provision for enforcement of this law.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I have just one question to put so that there should not remain any doubt in the minds of the Members and the people outside as to how this law can be applicable to certain kinds of activities in the country.

17.00 hrs.

Now, Clause 8 (1) (f) of the Bill says :

"Notwithstanding anything herein before contained, the following information not being information relating to any matter referred to in sub-section (2), shall be exempted from disclosure, namely :-

> trade or commercial secrets protected by law or information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the legitimate economic and commercial interests or the competitive position of a public authority; or would cause unfair gain or loss to any person;"

The banking law provides that the names of the persons who have not paid back the money which they have taken from the bank should not be disclosed. So, will this clause be applicable to that law and banking activities also? Now it has been disclosed by the Government that nearly Rs. 1,10,000 crore of NPAs are there and the names of the persons who are responsible for these NPAs are not to be disclosed unless and until a case is filed in a court of law. This means it is giving unfair protection to those people who have taken money from the banks. In my opinion, if we read these provisions very carefully, I think, they would be protected and their names would not be given to the people at large. Now, is this interpretation of mine correct? If this interpretation of mine is not correct and if the hon. Minister says on the floor of the House that this is not the correct interpretation, the position of this law will be completely different. I am seeking just this information from the hon. Minister.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to participate in this debate. At last this Bill has come up for consideration and passing in this House. I strongly support the Freedom of Information Bill 2000. After going through all the provisions of this Bill, I think this Bill is very weak. After reading the title of this Bill, everybody feels that we would get all types of information. But under Clause 8 of this Bill, we have restricted many types of information from being given tc the public.

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

There is a provision for protection of action taken in good faith. Suppose an officer has committed some mistake, then he will say that he did not give the information because he acted in good faith. In case where such an officer denies giving information intentionally, there is no penal provision in this Bill. There are penal provisions even in small laws, but there is no penal provision in this Bill and so without any penal provision in this Bill, I feel, this Bill will not produce the desired results.

Sir, everybody feels that openness and transparency are cornerstones of democracy. In Andhra Pradesh, things have leaked out to the Press even before the presentation of the Budget. So, since last year we have been releasing the Budget and asking the opinion of the common people, traders, industrialists, CII, etc. In this way we are preparing the Budget now. We feel that, after 52 years of democracy, there is no secrecy in this country. Many people are taking xerox copies of notings in the files and such other things. But now we are restricting so much of information under Clause 8 of this Bill.

Sir, this Bill has come up for discussion in this House after two years, but we are restricting many types of information under this Bill. Before going through the provisions of this Bill, I also thought that I could get each and every type of information after the passing of this Bill. So, in my view, there is a need for penal provision in this Bill. In a democracy, it is the people who have the power to elect a Government. We have to maintain openness and transparency. If any officer denies giving any information intentionally, then he should be punished and there should be a provision for that purpose, because we are living in a democratic country.

Last time, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi raised a crucial issue.

Then, Shri Pramod Mahajan asked me, "Wherefrom would you get the paper?" I received the paper. How has he got it from the Cabinet Secretariat? Everything is coming out. There is no meaning if everything is restricted under article 8. 'Transparency' means transparency. That is why since November, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is putting notings and recommendations in the files on the Internet. Even the notings should go to the Member. What is wrong in that?

If we want to have transparency and openness, then the people should know about the recommendations made by the Ministers and the Secretaries. They should judge the performance of the Government. After five years, they can decide whether the Government had sufficient transparency and openness or not. But we are keeping the notings and all such things in the dark room. In the name of right to information, is this Government giving the right to information? I doubt.

I strongly support the Bill relating to the right to information. But all these clauses are very weak. The purpose would not be served even after passing this Bill. When the people elect us as Members in future, we would come forward with amendments. Instead of bringing forward the amendments in future, it would be better to think over it now. We can postpone it for a day. You can sit with all the parties so that something is included. I am not for changing everything. I am making a humble request. Madam knows everything. 'Transparency' means that we have to have transparency in full. This Government is a Government of the people. We have to give correct openness and transparency to the people of this country. Every day, the Members of Parliament come across everything like notings and records. Even the newspapers, the electronic media and the print media are bringing out all the secrets. But by legislation, we are keeping it in the dark room. So, I would like to have answers to all these questions. We are witnessing documents, records and notings on the floor of the House. Where is the secrecy?

After 53 years of Independence, article 19(1) has been enshrined in the Constitution to give freedom of right to information. That is why I make a humble request to this Government. The Government should get good name. If we are all perfect, the Bill should also be perfect. By this Act, we have to get the desired results. If the people have full information, transparency would increase. The Government may accept some of my suggestions in the interest of openness and transparency in the country to improve the image of this Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : Sir, I thank you very much. The idea of this Bill basically is to promote openness, transparency and accountability, as the hon. Member has said, in the administration and to ensure a greater participation of the people in decision-making, and also to maintain consistency with the world-wide trend in democratic countries to have a legislation for giving the citizens the right of access to information, to transactions of public authorities.

We also want to bring to fruition the promises which have been made by not just our Government but by the

United Front Government in its Common Minimum Programme, by the Indian National Congress in its manifesto for the Lok Sabha elections, and also our Government in the National Agenda for Governance, 1988 and our manifesto in 1999.

A lot of interesting points have come up. I do believe that democracy really cannot function unless the people are permitted to know what the Government is doing. It is a question of power. We all know about those who have the information and wield the real power. But in a democracy such as ours, power and information have to be shared.

I agreed with all Members who have participated in the debate today that this is absolutely essential. So, the contemplation of the Freedom of Information Act is only a step in the direction of sharing information and indirectly the power with the people to whom it rightly belongs.

I want to thank straightaway all the Members who have taken part in this debate. I also want to thank actually the Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee who have all worked very hard of bring forward this Bill.

This has been debated and discussed at great length and what you see just now is the result of their labour.

I have a lot of suggestions that have come up before me; I will go through them very quickly. Basically, Shri Chennithala and Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh spoke on the same point of right to information, why it is not called the Right to Information and why it is called Freedom of Information. This is already enshrined in article 19 of the Constitution. So the present enactment only helps the Act. Various countries have also called it along similar lines.

It has been asked why information should not be denied even to non-citizens. A suggestion was given to the Parliamentary Standing Committee and in our comment, DOPT had also indicated its willingness to accept the suggestion. In the deliberations, a Member suggested that the right should be restricted to the citizens and this view was accepted by the Parliamentary Standing Committee. No recommendation was accordingly made on the issue by the Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Then, there was a point on the Public Information Officer that he should be given some part on a clearly delegated manner. This aspect can and will be taken care of by the rules itself. When we say compulsory and mandatory disclosure of the information on health and public safety, this will basically be taken care of by the relevance of the provisions in the proposed Bill and the concerned Act with the specific Ministries, whether it is the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Family Welfare, who are administratively concerned with the matter.

Where life and liberty is concerned, there is an existing provision that within 48 hours the information should be provided. This has been incorporated in the Parliamentary Standing Committee's recommendations. This should prove, we think, adequate.

Shri Kaaria supported the Bill and I thank him very much for that.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee spoke of the historical background with reference to the role of various Governments. He also tried to explain that the list of exemptions has been too long. The H.D. Shourie Committee has felt that there should be some 14 restrictions, but we have limited these restrictions to even less, about 11. If you compare them with other countries, whatever restrictions we have are incorporated there.

It was also asked as to who or of what level the Public Information Officer should be. Basically, we have gone by all the precedents and such things are very small and they are going to be incorporated in this part of the Act.

Then we have talked about joint private organisations. The basic premise is to disclose information which is available with public authorities and the question of including the private bodies was never considered and was never a part of the mandate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : When it was thought of, at that time there was no Ministry of Disinvestment! The Minister has got rid of all these public sector undertakings. Now no information can be obtained from them.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : With regard to protection to bureaucracy and transparency, these amendments are basically on the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, the opinion of the Ministry as also of the States as well as the Union Territories.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But the hon. Minister did not thank me for supporting the Bill.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : I thank you also for supporting the Bill.

Shri Mahtab came up with a few interesting suggestions with basically a backdrop of the legislation of other countries. He has also mentioned that there was no legislation basically in the UK. This legislation has now come about in the year 2000. He has also spoken about various amendments, specially the exemption which included the Lakshadweep Police. Basically, this is the recommendation of the UT Administration and it is also supported by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Shri Dasmunsi brought about quite a few points. He was quoting from para 7(i) of the report. These are suggestions by various organisations and individuals.

These were not the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee. He also spoke about section 16(1) of the Bill. Section 16(1) is a part of the draft Bill which was deliberated by three GOM and accepted as such. The Parliamentary Standing Committee also agreed in its incorporation. The important legislation of the countries like Australia also have similar provisions.

Under section 8(1), security-related matters have been exempted from the disclosure. The Bill once enacted will always be modified subsequently depending on our experience with its implementation. The list of exemptions again is too long. I have just spoken about that. I would like to thank Shri Dasmunsi also very much for having supported the Bill, though he is not here now.

Shri Anadi Sahu defended the Act. He said that basically the information should be disclosed. We will. And then, he talked about the competent authority. As far as the competent authority is concerned, it was said that basically the Chairperson of Rajya Sabha, also the Speaker of Lok Sabha and various others who come up within the courts would have also to come through the Table of the House. That would not be the right thing because it would actually have to divide the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary from each other. That would be important.

Shri Pandian supported us and I want to thank him very much.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh spoke about the right of information. I have already mentioned about that before this. Basically he said that the Bill does not address the issues of poverty alleviation. The Act extends to all parts of India and people have the right basically to call for this information.

About the State Government, he asked, what about the legislation of the State Government? When the Central legislation and State legislation are in operation simultaneously on the same subject or areas of influence, the Central legislation will prevail. In the case of a conflict between the relevant provisions of the two Acts, the State Government, who in the meanwhile have enacted their own legislation, shall be requested to repeal the relevant provisions in their respective Act in order to avoid the overlapping or inconsistencies between the Central and State legislation.

Shri Natchiappan has also mentioned about the exemptions. He asked, what about the Judiciary? Basically, subject to exemptions, the Judiciary will also have to respond to the dictates of the right of information. I would like to thank him also for having supported us. The period of 30 days for giving information, he said, is too long. This is the recommendation made by GOM and the Parliamentary Standing Committee has also said that a similar time period should be followed. In any case, there will be an internal deliberative process and this will be a continual one.

As far as Shri Rawat is concerned, I would also like to thank Shri Rawat. He was also very supportive of us.

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan talked about the penalty provisions and also talked about the exemptions. Basically, under section 5, appointment of the Public Information Officer, who is the cornerstone of the Bill and without him the Bill is a nullity, there is a remedy in that. There is a departmental appellate mechanism which can be approached within 30 days, and you can also go for a writ to the jurisdiction of the High Court and the Supreme Court. I also want to thank him very much for having taken a lot of trouble to participate in this discussion and also having supported us.

As far as Shri Patil is concerned, he asked, how would the law be applicable to various activities under section 8(1) (f) of the Trade and Commercial Secrets Act? Basically, Sir, under the Information Act, whatever comes within this, overrides all the contrary provisions in the other Acts subject to exemption of sections 8 and 9 in the Act.

Though it is a specific issue, it will be decided based on the exact circumstances of the case. So, the hypothetical situation cannot really be anticipated with exactitude in advance.

At the end of all these things, I would just like to say, thank you very much for everybody here who participated in the discussion. The legislation on the freedom of information has received the attention of

various Governments and working groups. The Bill had been introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 25th of July, 2000. Pending therein, it was referred to the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs for examination and report. The Report of the Standing Committee had been presented to both the Houses on the 25th of July, 2001. The recommendations, which were made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee, were examined, and the Bill in its present form has been debated by this august House. It is really a process and an outcome of very lengthy deliberation. I just want to thank everybody for their very, very precious views and suggestions and also their kind co-operation, which they have given during the discussion, and, I hope, for the smooth passage of this Bill.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I would like to congratulate you for moving this Bill. I would like to congratulate the Government also for moving this Bill. But the doubt which I entertained, needs to be explained. We have financial institutions and we have public banks. From financial institutions and public banks, lakhs of crores of rupees are given to the people who are not returning the funds which are given to them. Now, it is a part of the Government's activity also. If a citizen of India, to whom you have given the freedom of information, is asking the names of the persons and the amount of the money given to the persons from these financial institutions and banks, and if you are not giving this information to the individual, how is it that you are going to protect the interest of the country, the financial institutions, the Government and the people at large? Why that information should not be given? Now, if you make a law in this fashion, under which the information would not be given, is it going to help the Government? Is it going to help the people? Why are you not giving this information? Now this law will be used against the Ministers, against the officers and against those who are working in the Government. But why should this law be not applicable to the public sector undertakings, to the banks and to the financial institutions from where lakhs and crores of rupees are taken and not returned? Now, we know this. The Finance Minister himself says that this is a loot. This is not a credit given. This is not a debt given. This is a loot, and that information you do not want to disclose to the people at large. Why? What is withholding the Government in this respect? Why is it not given?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Can I intervene? I totally accept the concern expressed by hon. Shri Shivraj V. Patil that the names of the persons, who have taken huge loans from the banks, are not disclosed under a law. But at this point of time, we, as a Parliament or Government, can think basically of that law which is giving protection to the money-lenders against the disclosure of their names. At this juncture, my request would be that this is a beginning. Instead of going into that, overriding that law by this Act, let us take a considered view at some different time on that law. Though the issue is very important, we can take care of that issue at that point of time. When we were in the Opposition also, we fought for it, saying that at least at certain levels if somebody was given Rs. 10 crores, the name should be disclosed.

I think I will communicate his feelings to the original law maker of that law and see that this secrecy should not help the looters of public financial institutions. But let us not, at this juncture, raise this issue, though I accept it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It has taken two years and 10 months to pass this Bill. The next amendment will come in five years.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall, now put the Amendment No. 1 moved by Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan to vote.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and in relation to matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 - Definitions

Amendment made :

Page 2—

after line 6, *insert*—

"(iii) by the Union territory, the Central Government". (3)

Page 2,—

after line 14, *insert*–

"(v) the administrator appointed under article 239 of the Constitution." (4)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 — Obligation on public authorities

Amendment made:

Page 3, line 20,—

for "maintenance of democratic principles",

substitute "natural justice and promotion of democratic principles." (5)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 5 and 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7 - Disposal of requests

Amendment made :

Page 3,—

after line 38, *insert*–

"Provided that where the information sought for concerns the life and liberty of a person, the same should be provided within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the request". (6)

Page 3, line 39,–

after "Provided" *insert*–

"further" (7)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 – Exemption from disclosure of information

Amendment made :

Page 4, line 34,–

for "Any information relating to any occurrence"

substitute "Subject to sub-section 1(a), any information relating to any occurrence." (8)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9–Grounds for refusal to access in certain cases

Amendment made :

Page 4, line 44,–

for "disproportionate".

substitute "unreasonable" (9)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10–Severability

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 10,–

After "10", *insert*–

"(1)" (10)

Page 5,–

after line 14, *insert*–

"(2) Where access is granted to a part of the record in accordance with sub-section (1), the person making the request shall be informed,–

(a) that only part of the record requested, after severance of the record containing information which is exempted from disclosure, is being furnished; and

(b) of the provisions of the Act under which the severed part is exempted from disclosure." (11)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"The clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—Third party information

Amendment made :

Page 5,—

for lines 15 to 22, *substitute*

Third Party Information.

"11. (1) Where a public authority intends to disclose any information or record, or part thereof, on a request made under this Act which relates to, or has been supplied by a third party and has been treated as confidential by that third party, the Public Information Officer shall, within twenty-five days from the receipt of a request, give written notice to such third party of the request and of the fact that the public authority intends to disclose the information or record, or part thereof:

Provided that except in the case of trade or commercial secrets protected by law, disclosure may be allowed if the public interest in disclosure outweighs in importance any possible harm or injury to the interests of such third party.

(2) Where a notice is given by the Public Information Officer under sub-section (1) to a third party in respect of any information or record or part thereof, the third party shall, within twenty days from the date of issuance of notice, be given the opportunity to make representation against the proposed disclosure.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, the Public Information Officer shall, within sixty days after receipt of the request under section 6, if the third party has been given an opportunity to make representation under sub-section (2) make a decision as to whether or not to disclose the information or record or part thereof and give in writing the notice of his decision to the third party.

(4) A notice given under sub-section (3) shall include a statement that the third party to whom the notice is given is entitled to prefer an appeal against the decision under section 12". (12)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended was added to the Bill.

Clauses 12 and 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14–Act to have overriding effect

Amendment made :

Page 5,–

for lines 47 to 49 *substitute*–

"14. The provisions of this Act shall Act to have overriding effect have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Official Secrets Act, 1923, adnd any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act." (13)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amemded, was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16–Act not to apply to certain organisations

Amendment made :

Page 6, –

for lines 4 to 17, *substitute*—

Act not to apply to certain organisation

"16.(1) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to the intelligence and security organisations, specified in the Schedule, being organisation established by the Central Government or any information furnished by such organisations to that Government.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule by including therein any other intelligence or security organization established by that Government or omitting therefrom any organisation already specified therein and on the publication of such notification, suh organization shall be deemed to be included in or, as the case may be, omitted from the Schedule.

(3) Every notification issued under sub-section (2), shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

(4) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to such intelligence and security organizations which may be specified, by a notification in the Official Gazette, by a State Government from time to time.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (4), shall be laid before the State-Legislature". (14)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 21 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule

Amendment made :

Page 7–

for lines 23 to 38, *substitute–*

"THE SCHEDULE

(*See section 16*)

INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY ORGANISATIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. Intelligence Bureau.
2. Research and Analysis Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat.
3. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.
4. Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.
5. Directorate of Enforcement.
6. Narcotics Control Bureau.
7. Aviation Research Centre.
8. Special Frontier Force.
9. Border Security Force.
10. Central Reserve Police Force.
11. Indo Tibetan Border Police.
12. Central Industrial Security Force.
13. National Security Guards.
14. Assam Rifles.
15. Special Service Bureau.
16. Special Branch (CID), Andaman and Nicobar.
17. The Crime Branch–(C.I.D.–CB, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
18. Directorate of Vigilance including Anti Corruption Branch, National Capital Territory of Delhi.
19. Special Branch, Lakshadweep Police. (15)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1–Short title, extent and commencement

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,–

for "2000'

substitute "2002" (2)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,–

for "Fifty-first"

substitute "Fifty-third" (1)

(Shrimati Vasundhara Raje)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.34 hrs.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2002

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Item no. 14, the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI VED PRAKASH GOYAL) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, with your permission, I would like to make a small submission.

India is an active and prominent member of the International Maritime Organisation, the specialised UN body responsible for establishing and enforcing world standards in maritime shipping. India has had the privilege of being elected as a member of the IMO's Executive Council ever since it started functioning.

17.36 hrs.

[SHRI. P.H. PANDIAN *in the chair*]

The purpose of the Bill is to ensure that India is strictly adhering to international norms and regulations. India also has international obligations to continuously upgrade the quality of its shipping. Laws pertaining to shipping and maritime affairs have global relevance. Our ships have to trade internationally and could be subjected to inspections at foreign ports to check their compliance with IMO conventions and protocols. Similarly, the foreign flag ships will also be subjected to inspections when they visit Indian ports. To be in line with international standards, India is required to incorporate the provisions of these conventions and protocols in our merchant shipping legislation. We have to be dynamic and responsive to both, need and time. Once the proposed amendments are approved by Parliament, India will be able to keep up its international obligations.

The present Bill contains amendments to 22 sections of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 and one section of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, besides addition of 11

[Shri Ved Prakash Goyal]

new sections to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 on three major counts. I will not elaborate them but but just mention them. First is the amendments which are necessary to implement the provisions of the five conventions or protocols to which India has become a party in the recent past. Second is a consequential amendment to section 116 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 to bring it at par with provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. Third one relates to amendments needed to meet the operational requirements.

The purpose of the proposed amendments, if I say in one line each, is that we should not face difficulty on foreign ports. The amendments proposed in this regard take care of this aspect. Second, damages involved are to be paid. In such cases, a ship-owner will be required to pay for the damages as per the present rules. The amendments incorporate the provisions of the IMO Convention on the Limitation for Liability for Maritime Claims–briefly called LLMC–1976 which India has acceded to. This Convention lays down the limits up to which a ship-owner is expected to pay the claims. The proposed amendments are an improvement over the existing provisions in respect of the limitation amounts, replacement of the unit of account from French Franc to special drawing rights to provide insulation against currency fluctuation etc.

In view of heavy oil traffic along our coast, there is a high risk of oil pollution in our waters, which could result in damage to coastal and marine environment. There will also be a requirement of large scale cleaning up operations, which would require very large amount of funds. The existing provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act must be updated in terms of total liability compensation regime as per the Civil Liability and Fund Conventions of 1992 of the IMO to which India has become a party. The proposed amendments offer better limits as well as improved scope of claims.

As a consequence of accession to the Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976 and proposed amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, section 116 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963 needs to be amended. This is indeed to bring it in line with the limitation of liability for damage to harbour works, basins, waterways and aids to navigation which are prone to damage. As of now, the M.P.T. Act provides for unlimited liability on the ship-owner which is contrary to the provisions of the Convention being incorporated in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Earlier, the employment of seamen was regulated through Seamen Employment offices. In keeping with the commitment of the Government to increase employment opportunities for skilled youth, foreign shipping companies have been allowed to directly recruit seamen without going through the seamen's employment offices. It was reported that there were constraints and there were kickbacks.

This is also in line with our policy of deregulation and decentralisation with a view to increasing employment opportunities for the skilled people. They are minor skills, but very high wages are paid once they are employed. Shipping companies increasingly seek the services of the recruitment and placement service providers (manning agents) for employment of seafarers on their vessels. Our officers and seamen are very highly respected on all the international lines. There is really a desire to take more of them and we are increasing facilities for training so that this avenue of employment is opened in a big way. As I said, this has expanded the employment opportunities for our seafarers, but as of now there is no provision to fix the accountability of these agents for the fulfilment of obligations. Though these responsibilities are fixed, they do not fulfil their obligations and that creates problems for the poor employees who have no recourse. The service conditions are specified, but they are not fulfilled and full wages are not given. In order to protect our seafarers from being exploited or being stranded at foreign ports without being paid wages and without any provision for repatriation back home, it is necessary that a system of licensing of recruitment and placement service providers should be brought in. This would ensure that the recruitment and placement service providers would have to fulfil their obligations to the people whom they recruit. It is to facilitate the system of licensing of such service providers that some amendments in the Act have been proposed. The seamen's employment offices are being given this role of regulating the recruitment and placement service providers in place of their earlier role of regulating employment themselves. In addition, amendments are also proposed to avoid discrimination in employment of seamen and avoidance of malpractices in employment of seamen.

From the point of view of safety as stipulated in the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention, 1974, every Indian ship is required to carry an appropriate 'minimum safe manning document' on board. Accordingly, minimum safe manning scales are required to be framed as per the guidelines of the concerned IMO resolution. At present, manning scales are included in the Act itself and, therefore, lack the flexibility that is needed to address the different requirements of different vessels. For instance, larger crew is required on larger vessels and since the coastal vessels are small, small crew is required. Clearly, small ships and offshore vessels which operate in coastal waters will have different manning scales from large foreign going vessels.

In order that the minimum safe manning scale can be prescribed to lay down different standards also for small ships and offshore supply vessels engaged in coastal trade and with the need to providing different manning scales based on the size of the ships, duration of voyage etc., amendments are proposed to make rules in this regard. This will boost the development of coastal shipping, encouraging of which has been recommended by various Committees.

With the proposed amendments, India will not only be able to meet its international commitments arising out of accession to various IMO Conventions and Protocols, but also will be at par with the systems and requirements of other advanced maritime nations.

Sir, with these opening remarks. I now move that Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2002 be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and the Major Port Trust Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill. This amendment Bill contains amendments of all 22 Sections of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1958 and one Section of the Major Port Trust Act of 1963. Only recently India has signed five international Conventions and Protocols. That has necessitated the amendments in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1958. Also, consequential to this amendment, amendment to Section 116 of the Major Port Trusts Act has become necessary.

Sir, our country has a National Shipping Policy. But our country is ranked 14th amongst all countries in the Globe in matters of shipping. Even though this is a comprehensive Bill, yet mere implementation of all the provisions of this Bill will not resolve the problems that confront this sector...*(Interruptions)* There are innumerable problems that afflict this sector. To put it rightly, this sector has been neglected for a long period of time. Neither enough financial support was given to this sector through the Budget, nor was this sector taken seriously by any other institution.

Sir, as regards employment opportunities I would like to submit that we can create more employment opportunities in this sector. But unfortunately if you look at the statistics, the employment opportunities in this sector is diminishing. In regard to safety I would like to submit that a very lukewarm attitude has been shown by the Ministry regarding safety. Seventy per cent of our goods are now being handled by foreign ships. Only 30 per cent of our goods are handled by Indian vessels and Indian ships. This itself shows as to how serious we are about this sector.

Sir, according to the Tenth Plan Working Group estimate, within the next five years, India has to take care of 159 ships, carrying goods worth 63.5 million dollars. How are we going to achieve this target? This is a major concern that this sector is faced with today. Our country is earning a lot of revenue from this sector and if we would concentrate more on this area, then the earnings would be even more. But unfortunately, no attention has been paid to this sector.

We have a vast coastline and we have to take it seriously. Maritime shipping has to be given greater importance. As of now, big vessels cannot berth at certain Indian ports. A small country like Singapore is capable of receiving ships of all kinds. Colombo can receive all kinds of ships. However, a vast country like India with its vast coastline cannot receive bigger ships.

Shri A.C. Jos and I were talking about Vallarpadum Container Terminal project. This project is ideally suited to achieve total development of Kerala, and maritime shipping. Unfortunately, in spite of all efforts from Kerala Government, the Central Government has not made serious efforts to implement this project. We were told that this is going to be shifted to Tuticorin. Hon. Chairman may feel happy if it is shifted to Tuticorin.

A study has bee made on this. The study revealed that Vallarpadum is the ideal place for setting up a Container Terminal. I do not understand why the Government is sleeping on this, and why it is not making serious efforts to implement this project. If this Vallarpadum Container Terminal project is completed, maritime shipping will get a boost. Larger ships can be received at Cochin, which would generate more employment. It will definitely give an impetus to maritime shipping. However, no effort has been made in this regard by the Central Government. Recently, the hon. Minister visited the area. Even after that, nothing has moved.

We have 12 ports in the country. About 194 million tonnes of goods are handled in these 12 ports. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the functioning of our Port Trusts. Mismanagement, corruption and favouritism in the Port Trusts have led to the ports coming to a standstill. It is said that this Port Trust is running in a loss. It is running in a loss because of mismanagement, favouritism and corruption. I would request the hon.

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

Minister to evaluate the functioning of the Port Trust. Those who are responsible for the maladministration should be taken to task.

Regarding shipyards, Shri A.C. Jos is the leader of one of the unions in the Cochin shipyard. I was told that the Cochin Shipyard was going to be privatised. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India, she inaugurated this shipyard. The good ships were produced in the Cochin Shipyard. There is no doubt the situation in Cochin Shipyard is very bad now because no attention has been paid to this shipyard. Technology has also to be upgraded in this shipyard. No effort has been made in this regard. We have come to know that this is going to be privatised. Who is going to take this and for what? No orders were given to this shipyard for construction of new vessels. Over a period of time, this shipyard has incurred huge losses.

Out Port Trusts are not maintaining international standards of quality. Their management is very poor. The Union Government has paid no attention to Port Trusts and shipyards in the country.

Deep-Sea Ports have become essential now. We have to give more attention to Deep-Sea Ports. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken by his Ministry in this regard.

Nobody is objecting to this Bill. The Bill is a welcome step. At the same time, this sector has to be given more prominence since this sector played a very significant role in the development of the country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments shown by Shri Ramesh Chennithala.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not the sentiments, it is the view.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I am also an aggrieved party in the sense that the Cochin Shipyard is facing a crisis. It was started with high expectations. But unfortunately, due to mismanagement on the part of the authorities concerned, it had gone to losses. But even now, we presume that it can be revived without much difficulty.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to take the initiative of reviving the Cochin Shipyard otherwise thousands of shipyard workers would be thrown out of employment. This is one of the serious issues facing the State.

Now, regarding development of ports in India, especially, the Cochin Port, my hon. friend has already mentioned that the Cochin Port is also on the verge of decay. Until and unless some drastic measures are taken against the corrupt Port Trust officials, we would not be able to salvage it. So, my request to the hon. Minister is that he should thoroughly look into the matter and see that the Port Trust is functioning properly.

Now, I would raise the issue of Vallarpadum Container Terminal. I have raised this issue on the floor of the House several times. There was an assurance from the Minister that he would look into the matter and see that the things are done at the appropriate time. Moreover, there was a promise from the Treasury Bench that prompt action would be taken. I understand that even tenders were called and they were accepted. But no work has started yet. There was a hidden attempt in the case of the Express Highway which did not touch Kanyakumari. There was a declaration that the Express Highway will touch Kanyakumari but it did not come to Kanyakumari. It went far away. At that time there was a Tamil Minister in charge of this. With his efforts it just went away. So also, it seems, there is a hidden agenda or hidden attempt to see that the Container Terminal is transferred to Tuticorin...*(Interruptions)*...Please do not find fault with me... *(Interruptions)*...Nobody can say that the Cochin Port is unsuited or Vallarpadum Port is unsuited. But having an expert advice, nobody can say that it is unsuited.

The Government had looked into the matter several times from so many angles. Them, finally, it was decided that we will have the Container Terminal at Vallarpadum. But what is the result? No work has started yet. This is really a neglect.

Here, I hope that the present hon. Minister will take the initiative and see that the promise is fulfilled.

Now, I shall come to the statute. This is a good statute. I support it. But there are certain provisions which will have to be paid special attention. One such provision is regarding creation of International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund. It is there in Part XC (c) of the Bill on page 14. It is a good step. But it should not be at our expense. Until and unless we are doubly cautious and some prompt action is taken, the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund will result into losses. I am saying so based on our past experience. So, when this

Fund is formed, we should take abundant caution to see that we are not, in any way, the losers.

Then, Sir, there is a provision made about contribution payable by persons to the Fund. It is also a good provision.

18.00 hrs.

So, I welcome that.

Regarding the concern of the workers, they must have security of service. They are eligible for employment, but the foreign ship owners are giving step-motherly treatment towards the seafarers...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Radhakrishnan, please wait for a minute.

Shall we extend the time of the House by half-an-hour? There are four more hon. Members to participate in the discussion. Each hon. Member wants only five minutes to speak. So, in another 20 minutes, we will be able to finish this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : We can take it up tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur) : We can continue this tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are only four more hon. Members to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa) : We can sit for another half-an-hour and finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur) : It was decided to complete it today. So, we can extend the time of the House by half-an-hour and complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay. We can extend the time, I suppose. Shri Shivraj Patil, what do you say? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Generally, we have not been objecting to finishing the business. But it is a major legislation. If they want to discuss certain things, I feel that let them discuss it tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : I have no objection. My only request is this. They are cooperating and so, I am not going to force anything. This Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS : This Bill is not listed in the original List of Business. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : I am agreeing to you first and then only I am making this point. Now, what is your objection? ...*(Interruptions)* Secondly, BAC has allotted only one hour to discuss this Bill. We have already discussed for half-an-hour. We have pre-poned the discussion on farmers' issue tomorrow from 4 o'clock to 2 o'clock because many hon. Members wanted to say many things. So, now I will leave it to them. If we get up now, this Bill will be half-discussed and it will remain pending. So, now I will leave it to their judgement; they can do as they feel.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, we can extend and finish it today.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Okay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, we can continue this discussion.

Shri Radhakrishnan, you may conclude soon.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Yes, I will conclude.

In the case of seafarers, I would like to bring to your attention one thing. There used to be PF contributions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If one goes strictly by the timing allotted to each party, we can finish this in another five minutes because many parties are allotted only one minute.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Now, there is an amendment made by which the PF Commissioner is collecting the amount. It is deposited there. I have brought this matter to his notice earlier. If there is a fraud committed amounting to Rs. 100, the poor workers are to suffer now. Fraud is a criminal offence and there will be prosecution; but there is no substitution for the amount paid by the seafarers. It is a contribution of the employer as well as of the workmen. It has created a bad name in the international shipping industry also. The foreign ships would not contribute now because of the fraud committed by the Government officer in the Office of the PF Commissioner. Previously it was not like that. The

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

law was amended and the PF Commissioner was made liable. I suppose after he assumed charge, an amount of Rs. 100 was misappropriated and that case is being investigated by the police. The question is how to compensate the poor workers who have contributed. They would not get the money even if that man is found guilty and punished. But the sufferer will be the workers.

So, the Government will have to find a method by which these poor workers are compensated. I request the hon. Minister to find out a method–either the RBI can give guarantee by which the amount can be given; after collecting ten years' interest, the net result will be that there will be no profit or loss. Anyhow, you will have to find out a method or a system or a measure by which these poor workers are not losing their PF money. After all, it is deducted from their wages.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken eight minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I request the hon. Minister to take a serious view of the matter and do justice to the poor seafarers who have contributed to PF.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has brought the Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2002. Merchant Shipping has a great importance in India. By ignoring this industry the country is incurring a huge loss. Our country is surrounded by sea on three sides and merchant ships have been used for trade since ancient times. Exports and imports of goods have been taking place but our Government is neglecting this Department. After every one or two months the Ministers of this Department are changed. Though the present Minister is a very nice and kind person and is close to me but Ministers in this Department are frequently changed. Before him Shri Hukundeo Narayan Yadav and Shri Rajnath Singh were ministers in this department. I am unable to understand whether it is a shunting department or something else? The Joint Secretary in this Department has now become the Finance Minister. He had committed scam once in shipping during his tenure when he was Joint Secretary and how he is Finance Minister. In this Government, it is seen that anyone who is found involved in some irregularity has been rewarded with a higher post. This is the practice of this Government. Even though we hail from Bihar which is far away from sea and ships it is worth noting that the seamen, submarine workers and labourers working in Shiping Corporation come from Bihar. People from other States hesitate to work so hard. They are unable to do such type of work. This time, 22% students from Bihar have competed in the Navy. But this Department has remained neglected. The hon'ble Minister, while presenting the Bill, has claimed that it is the responsibility of the International Organisation, International Maritime Organisation and SOLAS regarding international agreements—

[English]

The International Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims (LLMC), 1976, the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention, 1974, the Convention on Load Lines, 1966, the Civil Liability Convention (CLC), 1992, the Fund Convention, 1922.

[Translation]

The hon'ble Minister has brought the Bill to make provisions regarding international agreements made in this regard. The Bill should be passed.

He has also claimed that a lot of irregularity, exploitation and bribery have been prevailing in private shipping. The Bill has been brought so that the Central Government is empowered to check all this. But the reality can be seen in the news item published in the Hindustan Business Line dated 5th February, 2002 under the heading

[English]

'Shipping in Troubled Waters'...

"The Baltic Freight Index, which was as high as 1,700 in 2000, has now dropped to around 860. The tanker rate too plummeted, though the slide has not been so sharp. The charter rates for container ships also dropped. The average charter rates for 2,500 TEU capacity geared ship dropped 12.4 per cent in 2001 over 2000 and, according to the UK-based Drewry Shipping Consultant, the fall this year might be even more, around 19 per cent."

[Translation]

Last year it dropped to 12.4 per cent and this year to 19 per cent. What would happen if the Shipping Industry runs in loss? Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan spoke about Cochin Shipyard. We have seen in Vishakhapatnam and Mumbai. We have seen the ships carrying foodgrain, iron-ore and many other materials from the country in Goa. The Shipping Industry, which is the traditional industry of India through which trade was facilitated in ancient times, is registering a steep decline.

[English]

Further, it says–

"The gross earnings of the shipping industry in 1999-2000 amounted to Rs. 5,700 crore, of which the net foreign exchange inflow was Rs. 3,500 crore. The country's total foreign trade in 1999-2000, was Rs. 366,000 crore, of which freight represented Rs. 29,000 crore."

[Translation]

All these figures indicate that this industry is lagging behind and its condition is very deplorable. That is why in the end, it says:-

[English]

"The Working Group on Shipping for the Tenth Plan has suggested the acquisitions of 156 vessels of various types and capacities (both new and second-hand) in the next five years at an estimated investment of Rs. 15,000 crore. By 2007, the Shipping Bill is estimated to be about 10 billion dollar. The bulk of this amount will go to foreign shipping, unless the Indian tonnage is substantial."

[Translation]

Let me tell you what the present Director General has said.

[English]

"The present Director-General of Shipping once expressed the view that he was looking forward to the day when he would see at least five MPs take up the case for the country's shipping industry on the floor of the Lok Sabha."

[Translation]

The Director General has expressed hope that the Shipping industry can be revived and developed if at least 5 MPs take up this issue in the House. Therefore, I would like to assure the hon'ble Minister that we all are ready and are behind him. You can pass this legislation but we must get the assurance about the steps you will take for developing the Shipping Industry which is a traditional industry of India.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. Do you know how much time is allotted to your party?

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Sir. many hon. Members belonging to opposition Parties are not present. Now, who will consume their time?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Raghuvansh Prasadji takes the Chair, he says order, order. But here he does not listen to me. *...(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : We want that there should be improvement in the work of launching ships from Haldia to Patna and Allahabad. Hon'ble Minister should give a specific reply regarding launching of ships from Haldia to Patna and Allahabad. The proposal of connecting Nepal with Kosi river is pending with the Government of India. In order to promote Shipping Industry you should have plenty of goods for transportation. Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister towards this and hope he will take action in this regard.

[English]

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to really appreciate the initiation of this Bill. It was actually an obligation for the past 20 years due to the international convention. When the Ministry of Shipping was separated, people who were depending upon the ocean, were having hope that there will be more focus on the transport through sea route.

Also, more opportunities will be created for the young who are ready to go on the marine field and to have more opportunities in foreign lands. We know that we are surrounded on three sides with great wealth which is there in the ocean. We also know that the international transportation through the sea route is very much profitable and appreciable in all respect. We can earn a lot of foreign exchange through this route. Besides, we can have a lot of opportunities in shipbuilding and also for taking the cargo throughout the world.

We know that the *Sethusamudram* project was a fancy project dreamt by Mahakavi Bharathi during 1920s.

[Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

He dreamt that there will be a project which will link the entire world through the Tamil Nadu seashore. Tamil Nadu and Kerala seashores were very famous during the various regimes of many kings. Seafarers were very much there and merchants were going throughout the world, especially in the South Asian countries.

After modernity crept into the port facilities and also in the area of shipbuilding, India started lagging behind. As Shri Ramesh Chennithala observed, we are somewhere ranking forty whereas we should have been in the first place because we have got the first-rate technology in shipbuilding. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru did make shipbuilding a priority area in the early period of our Independence. Subsequently, Shrimati Indira Gandhi made it a very fast growing industry. But, we have left it afterwards because we were expecting more funds from the private sector. Even if we want the private sector to invest more, we should have the shipbuilding activity in right earnest in Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin and Kochi also. We have got very intelligent and skillful people in this area. They can be brought into shipbuilding activity very easily.

I would like to make a suggestion. A number of people are going to the foreign shipping industry without proper training. They are engaged for very small amounts when they enter the service. But, brokers are earning a lot of money in foreign exchange. By enacting this new law, I feel that the Government would be able to see that youngsters will not be cheated proper employment opportunities will come their way, they can go to foreign shipping industries through proper means and they would not be afraid of bringing back their money to India and invest in India through proper channel. Therefore, I appreciate this particular provision of the Bill which says that the seamen and seafarers are properly recruited and the agency is legalised so that it can be properly regulated.

I would like to focus upon other aspects of the Bill. First and foremost, Indian ports are not maintained properly. There is a lot of corruption in our Port Trusts. We are spending crores of rupees for salvaging system and also for removing sands to make proper pathway for bringing the ships inside. But we are not assessing as to how much we have spent properly and whether the money is utilised properly. We have not measured it so far. It is just thrown into the ocean. There should be a proper monitoring to find out how much money is spent in our Port Trusts.

Modernity of Port Trusts is very much a requirement. A lot of input should be there and a lot needs to be followed in the scientific method. We are now assessed at the international level as not up to the standard to bring their ships to our shores. Colombo is catching all the ships to their shores, but we are losing on this count. Therefore, we have to improve our machinery and manpower in this regard.

As regards controlling pollution at the seashore, a lot needs to be done. A number of our ships is grounded and the ship salvage system is not properly made. Rags are being maintained for a number of years. I saw this with my own eyes in Goa. There is a lot of oil pollution which is not removed for a number of years. Even now it is there.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Even the people of Goa are complaining about it and they are saying that because of vested interest, that ship is still there.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN : One of the things which we can very often see in Chennai is the grounding of ships. That is not removed immediately and that becomes an exhibit and people are afraid to come to the shore. We would like you to focus on this point also, as also the pollution and damages to be given to the fishermen. People who are living on fishing by their poor investment are deprived of their rights as pollution is not removed by scientific method or by applying international norms. We are not following them. So, that should be done immediately.

Finally, I would like to stress on the Sethu Samudram Project which is a fancy of the people, specially the people of Tamil Nadu. Last year, only a poor allotment of Rs. 5 crore was made for the project preparation alone. NEERI has already taken up the investigation. It had taken up the investigation four years before. Now, it is again given to NEERI. I saw an article in which the hon. Minister has given a rosy picture. He is also having some fancy to create the Sethu Samudram Project in all perspectives. I am very happy that the hon. Minister is having an intention to create that Project in all perspectives. We are happy that the hon. Minister from Tamil Nadu, Shri Thirunavukkarasu is in charge of it. We expect much more from the Shipping Ministry. At least, a huge amount should be allotted in the coming budget and the Project should be initiated as it is and it should not remain on paper alone.

With these observations, I thank you very much.

SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH (Machilipatnam) : Sir, I support this Bill.

A Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director-General of Shipping in February, 1991 to review the various provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act 1958 and to suggest suitable amendments. It carried out its exercise and submitted its report in 1992.

The Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Shipping had completed its review in January, 1999. The Committee also felt that some sections needed to be amended on fast track due to their importance, namely, Sections 21, 42, 45, 51, 89, 132, 138A, 369, 412, 414 and 436.

The Bill seeks to amend Sections 76, 87 and 95 which deal with seamen and other employees. Section 97 is also being amended to prevent malpractices by the seamen unions. We have too many laws but we find that they are not properly implemented. Sometimes, the law is used by the Director-General of Shipping or other Government agencies to harass the seamen. Therefore, there should have been more elaboration on why sections 76, 87, 95 and 97 are being amended. There should be details on how the Seamen Union is indulging in malpractices. It is known that the Survey Department harasses many vessel owners.

There is nothing in the law to inform about corruption and harassment. We have a vast coastline. Now we find that the number of Indian shipping vessels is gradually coming down. This is because of foreign shipping companies carry goods at a cheaper rate. We have to think of how to make the Indian shipping competitive so that we can earn foreign exchange.

The Government should not only amend the outdated laws but also find out why Indian shipping is not prospering. To a large extent, Indian bureaucracy is responsible.

The delays and old style of functioning has probably made it uncompetitive to run ships with Indian flags.

Lastly, I do not know who is responsible for the Indian Ship Breaking-Industry, which is unsafe to workers. The Government should take note that thousands of Indian workers are being exposed to ships which are carrying chemicals and other materials which are dangerous. Some attention of the Government is required to safeguard the interests of the workers.

With these few words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR (Kulaba) : I rise to support this Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 2002, introduced by the hon. Minister. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for expressing his concern about unemployed people. Some provisions have been made in this Bill to safeguard the interests of seafarers to be recruited. Shipping Corporation of India earns a profit of Rs. 5-6 crores annually. We have ports like J.N.P.T., which are also profit making ports and their privatisation is in offing. There are so many young workers engaged in these ports. Hon. Minister should not only be worried about workers, but also about entire business. I think the privatization may lead to increase in unemployment. Therefore we should also keep this in mind.

The hon. Minister has taken some good steps to protect the interests of seafarers and bring parity with international level. It is seen at the time of recruitment that those who are qualified and deserve to be recruited are not recruited and some one else are recruited in their place. So only qualified people should be recruited there. I would like to make a request to hon. Minister that Children of fishermen should be given preference in the recruitment in the training schools like Chanakya because they are closely related with sea since their birth. Now a days fishery business is on the verge of closure and we are formulating rules to restrict fishermen to go in the sea during rainy seaons. So these people should be given preference in the training school so that these youth may have opportunity to get more employment. We know that Indian seafarers have earned a good name all over the world as they work very efficiently and have their own standard. As the children of sheduled tribes living in forests are adept in shooting and other sports. So I want that they must get more representation.

I support the Bill and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards two aspects. Firstly, I would like to know whether the Government is going to declare a National Shipping Policy or not. The second aspect is this. Nearly 87 per cent of the total world tonnage pay zero to two per cent tax, while in India the corporate tax is as much as thirty per cent. I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of lowering it.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa) : Sir, this Bill will create a problem at a later stage. Under clause 4, powers for investigation have been given to the coast guards.

In the Coast Guard Act itself, it is there as an Armed Force of the Union. An Armed Force of the Union is not supposed to take up investigation. I am not going into the details.

Secondly, I would like to say that rule-making provisions have not been provided in this Bill. It will create problems.

My third point is that complaint cases will be taken up by the designated court. When the complaint case is being taken up by the designated court, there is no committal proceedings also. It will create problem. When we have so many provisions for taking up the case by the designated court, there must have been minimum punishment provided in the Bill. That has not been provided. The hon. Minister may elaborate on these things.

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram) : Sir, with your permission, I would make one point.

I rise to support this Bill. I seek only one clarification. Clause 27 empowers the Central Government to frame rules to carry out the purpose of International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1992. As the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, it has not been specifically mentioned about the rules that they are going to frame. In what way the oil pollution in the Goa Port can be taken care of by amending this rule?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Everybody has sought some clarifications. I have a request to the hon. Minister. It is regarding my constituency. There was a ferry service to be operated from Tuticorin to Sri Lanka. When are you going to operate it? The Minister of State of your Ministry has often said that it is to be operated soon.

DR. V. SAROJA : I would also like to know about the completion and the present stage of the Sethusamudram Project.

[English]

SHRI VED PRAKASH GOYAL : Sir, I am highly grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate on this important Bill. A fear has been expressed by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh.

[Translation]

Generally few members participate in the discussion on such subject. Seven hon. members had given their names but ten hon. members have participated. I would like to welcome more members to take interest in this. In this way we will get more opportunity to make progress in this regard.

Here the Hon'ble members have put forward their views and everybody has welcomed this Bill. I am very grateful to all of them. If the suggestions given by the hon. members have not been incorporated in it, then these suggestions will be given due consideration later on. Hon'ble members have raised some specific points. After explaining these points, I shall conclude my speech. Shri Ramesh Chennithala has raised a point about legislative powers. I want to say that this Bill has been brought for legislative powers only.

[English]

The Bill is supposed to have legislative powers to implement the advantage that have been provided to us by the International Maritime Law. This Government saw the need of promoting shipping. It also saw the need to form a separate Ministry of Shipping. It is for the first time that a separate Ministry of Shipping, which is not carrying any other responsibility, has been given this charge. I am sure, many of you must have seen that this focus has already started helping this industry.

The concessions given in the last Budget to the shipping industry are more than to any other Ministry. I can assure you that the Government is very much alive to the responsibility to promote this neglected field, a field which needs constant investments. Unfortunately, those investments have not come. So, additional benefits have been given in the tax reforms to attact the investment. Most of the investments are going to be foreign for the amounts required are very large.

A point has been repeatedly made by several Members and it was made very reasonably. It is about the Vallarpadam project. Those of you who have met me even once would know that this Government has taken the Vallarpadam project as a project of prestige.

It is because we have realised that all our cargo that comes by large ships has no place to land in India and about 40 per cent time is added in taking it to Colombo and Singapore. So, we are committed to this project. It was mentioned that a tender has been floated. I agree that there was a tender, but there was only one

offer and no final decision has been taken on that. When we studied the tender, we found that the tender itself needs some changes in th changed circumstances so that the revenue that comes to us is maximum. Earlier, the tender was based on the experience gained only in one port, Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva. Later we gained some experience from the Chennai terminal which is also with P & O Ports now. Then, we privatised terminals in Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam ports. So, the whole experience taken together has helped us to prepare a better tender. The international advisors selected for this purpose, through the normal process, are very good and we are getting very good advice. The new tender will be ready and this will be out within a month. This time we are getting a better response as we expected. Kochi has been selected after a number of reports because Kochi is the nearest to the international sea route, only about eight nautical miles. So, this has already been selected and the work is in the final stage. We will issue new tenders very soon and we would welcome and encourage any new Indian companies bidding for that, jointly with some foreign companies.

Sir, a mention was also made about Kochi Shipyard. This point was also repeated by several hon. Members. Till today, Kochi Shipyard is our best shipyard. It is a profit-making shipyard. It has turned the corner and we are doing everything to flood it with orders. All the shipyards in the country suffer from lack of orders. So, they have no incentive to increase efficiency. We are talking with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. They have large orders for platforms and we are working out a strategy so that all the shipyards in the country, including Mazagon Dock get their share of business and that will make each one of them healthy.

As regards nationalisation, if you remember, Scindia Shipyard was one of the private yards which was taken over. It has never made a profit. We have studied the reasons for it in detail. We are also trying to find technical and managerial assistance from other countries and we are hopeful because we have got some response now. None of them is short on equipment. They have got all the modern equipment with them and that is not their problem. They have enough authority and enough funds to buy new equipment.

Sir, there was also a mention about dredging of deep sea ports. There was a repeated mention that a lot of money is being spent on it, but the results have not come. We have found that dredging, for a long time, was being treated as a very simple activity. We did some technical studies on that. We found that vessels only float on water and they do not cut the obstruction. So, we have now to take up the most difficult project at Kolkata where all the origin companies have also raised their hands and nobody is ready to commit the depth. All the money has been spent on the volume of silt removal, but that did not take us anywhere. Therefore, we have taken up detailed studies by our own Indian agencies which are very well equipped and now we are hopeful that our own organisation, the Dredging Corporation of India will successfully do it. I am sure about our own capabilities.

Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan said that he was an aggrieved party. I do not know what he is aggrieved about. The assurance to look into the matter has been fulfilled because I am taking action on the assurance.

About the tender of P & O, I have already responded.

Provident Fund is another matter which disturbs many hon. Members. It disturbs me also. As soon as the fraud came to our notice, the first action was to remove the person who was responsible. That was the first administrative action without any delay and without even going into the details. Immediately an inquiry has been given to the CBI. They are working on it.

I can assure you that there will be no interference from our side on the working of the CBI. There is no intention at all to protect anybody. We want to go to the bottom. At the same time, we do not think that the management of Provident Fund should, in future, remain under a Government agency. We are considering that matter and discussing it with the people. There should either be a society or some other agency. But the Government Department need not maintain the Fund. The Provident Funds are always contributory. So, be rest assured that final action is being taken.

About foreign ships not employing workers, there is some misplaced information. All foreign ships are happy with our officers and our seamen. They want more of them. Therefore, we have widened the scope of training. Now, it is not only in the *Chanakya,* but many other places have also been opened in the country. Many schools have been allowed. Now, we are going to have a maritime university of international level at Mumbai so that all this is regulated properly and the courses are designed on the basis of international standards, and the examinations are held. It will be possible to give Ph.D. and Post-Graduate Degrees by that Institute. An action has already been started. The Society has been formed.

[Shri Ved Prakash Goyal]

[Translation]

Raghuvansh Prasadji was said that the ships being used in Bihar are far from sea. For the purpose of bringing them closer and also connecting them with the sea, Inland Water Transport Corporation has been brought under this Ministry. Perhaps, you would be knowing that in the last month, work of two big terminals was inaugurated in Patna and Guwahati with an investment of Rs. 25-30 crores. This work has been started there. Modern up-to-date river transport terminals would be set up within one and a half year. In addition to this, opening up of many new routes is also under consideration, but firstly, old routes would be made functional and thereafter, new routes would be taken up. A study in this regard is being conducted. We are entering into global competition, therefore, we would cut the tariff rates wherever they are higher. If the tariff rates are reduced then there should be no complaints at all. We have taken a bold step for reducing expenditure on ports throughout the country. They have been instructed to reduce the expenditure by ten percent within a year. We are helping and imparting training so that the equipments work smoothly. This system functions round the clock. Accordingly the training is being imparted.

[English]

Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan has mentioned about our obligations. We are doing that. The only thing I am trying to mention is that the coastal shipping comes under the purview of the State Maritime Boards. The only State whose Maritime Board is most active is Gujarat. That is because there is businesslike approach, not going into a long system or long winding process. That is why they are the only people who are most successful in coastal shipping.

In the same context, we have taken up *Sethu Samudram*.. An hon. Member has raised it. You might like to know that *Sethu Samudram* is a project of the nineteenth century. It is not a new project. It came into existence in 1886 or something like that. The Navy had mooted it. When the Prime Minister announced in Chennai on the Marina Beech that we shall open this, from that time onwards, we have taken it up very earnestly.

Our own Indian agencies are doing these studies and I think, you will see the report. It is only after that you will see them operative and boats plying.

Oil pollution removal is provided in this Bill and all steps will be taken so that nobody can leave his oil here and go away.

Shri Brahmanaiah has recollected the history of the Bill that I presented before you and I am happy that he has also quoted it. He has also mentioned a new angle about ship breaking industry that has gone down. It is mostly going to China. Seafarers are mostly coming from China. They are ready to work on any wages. We have retained our standards. We are also going to a large number of seafarers that are available. Even if we have to compromise a little, we will ask for their services. After all, a seafarer takes 12,500 dollars. Nowhere in the country, even in skilled jobs, anyone can get thus much. I am ready that even if he works at half the wages we will call them and we can ward off the threat of China. That is the line on which we are discussing with them.

[Translation]

Ramesh Thakurji has said in Chanakya that sea is quite natural for imparting training to the children of fishermen. We will definitely give preference to them.

[English]

First among equals,

[Translation]

They would be given admission in that way. Many such schools are being set up so that not only in coastal area but also at places in hinterland of the country, such training could be imparted. It is a training for three to four months after matriculation which can be imparted at many places. A request has been made for formulation of National Shipping Policy. Prof. Rawatji has told that it is being formulated and will be declared soon. Sahuji has asked from police background point of view that you are making laws, but how there will be implemented. We will implement them, and where we are unable to implement than there is police to deal with the situation. Sarojaji has mentioned about coastal shipping and in the end ho'ble Mr. Chairman, has asked about Tuticorin. I have informed that the services between East Coast and Tuticorin and Tuticorin and Shri Lanka are likely to be started soon. This is the demand of Sri Lanka. All the problems have been sorted out and private parties have come up. You will see that very soon regular service to Sri Lanka will be started.

Sir, I think I have given answer to all the questions in brief and to the point. I am grateful to all of you for supporting the Bill. I would like to request the House to pass the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, and the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into

consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 28 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VED PRAKASH GOYAL : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 4, 2002/ Agrahayana 13, 1924 (Saka).

P.L.S. 40.XXIX.11/2002
577

© 2002 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Ninth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.