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Tuesday, December 10, 2002
Agrahayana 19, 1924 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session

(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 10, 2002/Agrahayana 19, 1924 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE: ASSAULT ON SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV, MP ON 9.12.2002, IN NEW DELHI

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers have been lathi-charged...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Sir, the hon. Member, Shri D.P. Yadav was brutally beaten up by the Delhi Police. We want the Home Minister to come and explain it before the House...*(Interruptions)* The Home Minister must come and explain it. It is a serious thing. Hon. Member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav has been brutally beaten up by the Police. The Home Minister should have come to the House at the first instance ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have received the notice for adjournment motion given by hon. Member Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. He has stated that he has been beaten up by the Police. There has been lathi-charge. When Shri D.P. Yadav narrated this incident I requested hon. Home Minister to come to the House during Zero Hour. You may say whatever you want to say during Zero Hour and you will get the reply at that time.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister come before the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, this is not a 'Zero Hour' issue. I feel that the Government of the day is keeping quiet when an hon. Member has been brutally beaten up by the police...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I know that it is a serious issue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Acharia, I agree that this issue is a serious one. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, a Member of Parliament has been beaten up badly by the police. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, he cannot even stand up properly. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Where is the Home Minister?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please co-operate with the Chair. I have met Shri D.P. Yadav before the House started. He has told me that he was badly beaten up by the police yesterday when there was a *lathi* charge I have immediately requested the Home Minister – if the Home Minister is not there, the Minister of State for Home Affairs may come – to attend the House. When the hon. Member speaks, I want the Minister also to listen to him. The Minister is here. It is really difficult for him to give a reply now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A.C. JOS (Trichur) : At the very first instance, he should have come before the House to explain the incident. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jos, please sit down. Therefore, let me know what the Government has to say on this issue. Shri Pramod Mahajan is here. The Minister is also here

If he is prepared to reply immediately on this issue, I have no objection. If he wants to get the information, then we may take it up in the 'Zero Hour' to know whatever he has to say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, the information is with Shri D.P. Yadav. He himself is present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member also will have to put his say before the House. The Home Minister will also speak to the House and thereafter, I can say what is to be done. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : Sir, we will obtain the information. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of notices which I have received. The notices are all of important nature.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to allow you to speak. But, I think that...

[English]

The Minister must be ready with the information. Only then, he can give the information to the House. Your notice has been sent to him. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Since the Minister is present in the House, I would request him to say whatever he wants to say before the House. Shri D.P. Yadav, please go ahead.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Sir, 26 persons have been injured...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am permitting you to speak. Please speak.

[English]

I have permitted the hon. Member to speak now. Let him speak now. All others should listen to him. Thereafter, whatever reply the Minister wants to give, he will give.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak realising the seriousness of the matter. I have such an acute pain that I am not really in a position to speak properly, yet I would like to describe before you about the incident that occurred. Now it is upto the Government to take the action. I had written letters to all the MPs particularly to the leaders of Bihar informing them about the programme of the 'Bihar Navnirman Morcha'. I stated in this regard that we propose to take out a march towards the Parliament House on 9th December at 12 o'clock to highlight the issue of floods and drought hitting the farmers of Bihar. The march was to be organised to have a permanent solution to the problem of floods and drought which hit Bihar for six months each in a year alternatively. After the creation of Jharkhand, the situation of Bihar particularly on economic front is even worse than the North East.

Sir, the floods being caused by the rivers originating from Nepal have damaged our crops worth crores of rupees besides causing extensive damage to the roads. We were not asking for any relief or economic package for Bihar. We were pressing for the demand to open the joint project offices at seven places in pursuance of the Indo-Nepal talks held in 2001 so that permanent solution to the problem could be found by constructing highlevel dam or a big dam and thereby providing irrigation facilities. We started our demonstration yesterday at 12 o'clock at Jantar Mantar from where we had to proceed to the Parliament House which is the highest democratic institution. It is correct that a big crowd had gathered there by the time we reached there, this was because people had come from Bihar by trains. Khuranaji who is sitting here knows that people belonging to Poorvanchal and Bihar living in Delhi, had also gathered there. The farmers of Bihar whose houses get submerged in the floods every year and whose families suffer every year, when they reached here they were treated badly and in humanly as if some intruders have come. Sir, I would like to ask can't we even raise the demands of the farmers. The democratic system provides that we should have been warned first. Three persons were arrested from my

residence who have been implicated in false cases. They are all injured at present. Medical reports are therewith me. It is a medico-legal case. The police have arrested them today in the morning at 9 o'clock and have taken them to the police station.

Sir, our hundred persons are injured and 36 out of them are seriously injured. When the former Minister of Bihar Shri Hind Kesri Yadav, a follower of Gandhian ideology, who had covered a distance of 2200 km. from Vidarbh Ashram West Champaran got fainted, while walking I inserted my fingers between his teeth to save him and at that very moment I was struck by a lathi. My PSO, Karan Singh sustained injuries while trying to save me and he is still reeling under pain. He is in a very serious condition. His hands and feet are in plaster. He risked his life to save me for which I am thankful. He is also a Delhi Police personnel. I was saved only because of him, I have been hit on my hands with lathi which you can see. I am not able to move them even. I do not want to show my injured feet. I am feeling quite weak due to profuse bleeding. My dhoti was also badly torn. Water-canning was resorted at full-speed.

Sir, I have been in the politics for the last 27 years and staging demonstration in a democratic way, but I had not seen such a barbaric and beastly act till today. The farmers, youths and legislators of the flood ravaged Bihar and Poorvanchal have reached to such a state. Our two legislators – Shri Ram Ashish Yadav and Ram Kumar Yadav have been injured. They belong to Janta Dal United in Bihar. Ours is a alliance party of the Government. When the police started lathi-charge on me, these two legislators came to my rescue, as my security guard had already been badly hurt in the lathi-charge. Thereafter, the MLA Saheb came. His condition is also serious and he is being treated at the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. I have been associated with politics and agitations since 1974 but have never witnessed such a lathi-charge before. Today, I saw all the three things happening simultaneously. The Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs is also present here. I would like to submit that when I got injured, Manoj Lal, the DCP, approached me with folded hands and requested me to save him. I asked him are you frightened as you have only five thousand policemen against my fifty thousand rallyist but still on his request inspite of injury I announced on the mike and urged the people not to pelt stone. When people learnt that one of the women workers, 50 years old Tirtha Devi sustained head injuries and the President of Bihar Morcha an MP was bleeding profusely, they were provoked and got agitated. It was police who pelted five stones first. A person named Bindeshwar got ten stiches on his head. The demonstrators started pelting stones after being hit by the police. There were no stones lying around the area. The police had collected the stones to teach a lesson to the demonstrators. When the police started pelting stones people removed the tiles from the side walk in front of the LIC building, broke them and used them to pelt the police force. The police got worried as they may become target of violence. I told DCP you being from Bihar should be ashamed of unleashing violence on peaceful demonstrators and now you want me to speak on the mike to pacify the people. He said that people would be calmed down only when I would ask them to do so. As I was injured, hence he helped me to stand and speak on the mike. I have been in the politics since 1977 and believe in non-violence. I have the photo graph showing me holding the mike and if you want I can also present the video of the same. I appealed to the people on the police hand-mike to stop pelting stones and said that the stones now they would throw would hit me. I told them my hand is injured, my foot is injured and now you want my head to be injured. The stones will hit me first before the police. Five minutes later pelting of stones stopped.

Is this DCP's moral courage. I would like to tell the hon'ble Home Minister how the DCP was imploring. Where was the administration then? I requested the minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office in writing to give an appointment to the delegation of farmers who are coming from Bihar for seeking permanent solution to the problem of flood and drought. I had also told him that only the number of farmers he wished, would come in the delegation to see him. It was acknowledged by Shri Goyal on 3rd only. But he did not take any action nor did he inform whether or not he would meet them or he himself would receive the representation from the farmers at the Parliament street itself. This has been the convention and the representations have been received in the past as well. But he did not respond at all. We asked there also whether there was any information to receive the memorandum but we were told that there was no such information but still if we wanted

to give the representation, we could hand it over to the police.

MR. SPEAKER : Devendra Prasadji, hon'ble Minister and Minister of Home Affairs is present here. Matter is very serious. You had stated that how you were beaten up during lathi charge. If you have concluded your statement then I would like hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to reply in this regard.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise three-four points. A group of farmers from Bihar had come for participating in the march to Parliament with 9 points charter of demands relating to flood and drought. Are we not entitled, within our democratic rights, for staging public demonstration and holding rallies in the democratic manner? I would like to know whether we did not have the rights bestowed by the constitution. Our procession and demonstration was quite peaceful which might have been videoed also. Not only that, I have never seen in my life simultaneous use of tear gas, lathicharge and water cannons. Water cannons had a lot of thrust as we were being pushed to 10 feet backward. I ask whether we do not have the constitutional right to hold peaceful demonstrations. Has it been a practice with the police to resort to teargas, water cannons, stones and lathicharge simultaneously. I have never seen such a thing in my 27 years of parliamentary life. All these things were used simultaneously, before my eyes and I am prepared to stand witness. Though the DCP asked not to use but all these things were used simultaneously. He also asked as to why they were using tear gas? Nobody was following any instructions. Police had gone absolutely despotic and were applying all the four means simultaneously. I have with me the medical reports of all those arrested. The Home Minister is present here in the House. An independent committee could probe this incident. A thorough probe should be conducted and the Home Minister should inform the House of the findings of the committee. I seek a categorical statement from the Home Minister and I would like that an all party committee should be constituted to probe this incident. This is what I demand.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received notices on this subject from four hon'ble Members. Raghuvansh Prasadji and Devendra Prasadji have already presented their submissions. I have notices from Shri Ramji Lal Suman and Shri Raghunath Jha and also from Prabhu Nath Singhji. I don't know what will be the reply of the hon'ble Minister on the submissions presented by the hon'ble Members but I would like to associate will all the Members on this subject and request the Home Minister to reply.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal) : Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, when such incident is happening to the Member associated with the party in power then one can imagine how they will behave with members in opposition party?

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of the honour of an individual Member; it is a question of the honour of the entire House. The way the hon. Member has been treated by Delhi Police, while leading a peaceful demnostration with the full knowledge of the Government and with an advance notice to the Prime Minister's Office, is a matter of shame. The entire House condemns it. ...*(Interruptions)* We cannot take it casually because it pertains to the honour of the entire House.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh) : When the Members of ruling parties have been treated like this then what will happen to the Members of opposition parties.

MR. SPEAKER : Members who have given their notices are requested to conclude their submission within two minutes each. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday a delegation of farmers under the leadership of Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji came from the Mitiharwa Ashram of Bihar for seeking a permanent solution to the problem of flood and drought. These were the people who always had to suffer due to flood and drought. They held a demonstration to save them against these natural calamities. Hon'ble Devegowdaji, Shri Rajo Singh, Shri Raghunath Jha Captain Jainarayan Nishad all the hob'ble

Members were present there. When we reached there, we came to know that more than hundred farmers were lathi charged indiscriminately. We never saw such a barbaric act before. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav was leading the demonstration. He got injured due to beating, his clothes were torn and many a farmers got injured who came their on foot. Shri Hind Kesari Yadav received a deadly attack. He is lying unconscious in the Hospital and is struggling for life. Similarly, Ramshish Yadav, Shri Ram Kumar Yadav, who is ex-MLA and Minister and the women, all were dragged and beaten up. Police broke the queue. In this way, the farmers, being led by hon'ble Devendra Prasad Yadav who is an hon'ble member of this house, were lathi charged. This is a brutal action. Farmers are being repressed by doing so. It becomes a case of privilege. Many hon'ble members and farmers were beaten across the Parliament on Jantar-Mantar road. It is a question of the dignity of the House. You have the responsibility for protecting the democratic rights. Everybody expresses his views in the highest institution of the country under democratic system. They have been stripped of their rights by this action. The Government has violated the right to freedom of the individual hence strict action should be taken against it. Flood problem of Bihar should be resolved. This thing can not be tolerated. Now whosoever is there, we are ready to march to Parliament and are ready to fight until this problem in solved.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Devendra Yadav has narrated before you the whole incident as to how the farmers were lathicharged yesterday. Farmers have been facing such problems for a long time. Every year, there are floods due to the rivers flowing from Nepal. Many times discussions were held in this regard in this august House. Had the Government's role been positive, I do not think that the farmers would have needed to demonstrate. Efforts should be made to find a permanent solution for all such problems and make the farmers there happy. The farmers demonstrated at the Jantar-Mantar road yesterday on all these issues. The crucial issue that has arisen is that whether our constitutional right to protest within the country will remain intact or not? We strongly condemn the lathicharge on the hon'ble member of the House Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav and two MLAs including the farmers who were protecting peacefully. Shri Hind Kesari Yadav, former Minister, is in hospital and his condition is serious. The oppression committed against all these people in my opinion is not justifiable at any cost. The Delhi Police comes under the Government of India. Looking at these incidents, I feel that the Government has no confidence in democracy. It is a very serious matter. The way a member was ill treated and beaten up mercilessly yesterday, is totally unbearable. All much issues should be investigated by setting up a Parliamentary Committee and those people should be punished who dared to use force on the demonstration.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you might remember that I had raised this question just at the beginning of the proceedings of the House yesterday and you permitted me to raise it during Zero-hour. I raised this issue during the Zero-Hour and informed the House that in order to seek a permanent solution to the problem of floods and drought, thousands of farmers from Bihar are marching towards the Parliament under the leadership of Shri Devendra Singh Yadav. The Minister of Water Resources was sitting here at that time. He should have met the representatives of those people and asked them about their problems and found the solution.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue reached Delhi from Bitharwa, the place from where Gandhiji started the politics for the freedom of the country and from very place he gained the fame of the title of Mahatma ji. After all, for what the farmer marched upto Delhi from that place? The reason is the rivers of Nepal, on which Bihar Government has no control cause extensive damage in Bihar; Uttar pradesh and Northern Bengal. Only Government of India can take up this issue at their own level. It was being discussed in the Parliament yesterday. This subject has been discussed many a times and it is discussed every year. We have to face the fury of floods during the rainy season and all the resources which the central or the state Government ropes in, collapse. Our agriculture gets destroyed. Hundreds of villages get washed away due to erosion caused by rivers. Lakhs of acres of land is affected due to water logging and thousands of people die. In order to solve all these problems an all party delegation under the leadership of Chief Minister of Bihar had already met the hon'ble Prime Minister regarding floods and it was agreed upon therein to open an office of both the State Governments in Nepal to work on these issues. But it has not yet started working there.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Hon'ble Prime Minister had himself said in Gorakhpur to solve the problems of the rivers originating from Nepal. But no solution has been found so far.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, time and again we have been raising two issues in the House. We are representative of the people of Bihar. Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav had led this demonstration by giving prior intimation about it to the Prime Minister's Office. And he himself described the incident that took place there. All of us went there from here. Among these were hon'ble former Prime Minister Shri Deve Gowda, hon'ble member Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Rajo Singh, Shri Nishad etc. we did not get the information about Yadavji lying there badly injured. When we reached there, we were sent to make speech on the mike. Later on, we came to know that he has been made to lie there. After arrival of the former Prime Minister he came on the dais alongwith him. After that Raghuvansh Babu came and other people also spoke from there. They beat up former Minister Shri Hind Kesari Yadav, Shri Ramashish Yadav and hundreds of workers and arrested them by lodging a false case against them. Sir, if such incidents will take place with us then where we would go to protest and who would be our saviour? You are a custodian of this House. We want to say that it is the contempt of the people of Bihar and that we will fight against such happenings. Otherwise, the Government of India should find a permanent solution to this problem and you should investigate the matter by setting up an all party committee and action should be taken against those found guilty.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji and Shri Raghunath Jhaji have discussed in it detail, therefore, I would not like to take more time. But I would like to ask you one or two question. Whenever the House is in session, problems of farmers from different places are discussed. In this session also, this issue was raised by Shri Basu Deb Achariya. Anyhow, we keep the issue under discussions and we also discuss it during the time of flood and drought and invariably the name of Bihar comes up during such times.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is affected by both flood and drought. Many times discussions were held to hold dialogue with Nepal. Shri Raghunath Jhaji has told in this regard. A rally of the distressed farmers of Bihar was organized in the leadership of Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji. I do not want to speak much about Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji, he is a senior member of this House and Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever you do not sit in the chair, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji sits in the Chair, because he is on the panel of Chairmen.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want to know two-three things from the Government–firstly, whether the marching demonstrators were causing some damage or pelting brick stones that instigated police for lathi-charge?

Secondly, whether Hon. member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, was himself violent and whether he was provoking the agitated demonstrators to march towards the Parliament?

Thirdly, the poor farmers of Bihar were demonstrating in support of their demands on the issue of flood and drought in Bihar about which Devendra Prasadji had already informed the Prime Minister's Office, whether any Minister or someone on behalf of the Prime Minister could not have gone to receive the Memorandum from farmers, if none could turn up, where was the fault of Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji or the demonstrators?

Fourthly, I want to know that as Devendra Prasad Yadavji adorns the chair in your absence, should the lathi-charge on him not be treated a lathi-charge on the chair, should it not be treated as defamation of the chair?

Fifthly, I want to know what is coming in the way of setting up an All Party Parliamentary Committee to investigate such tragic incidents? I demand that an All Party Parliamentary Committee should be set up to investigate the incidence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Devendra Prasad Yadavji has sustained injury on many parts of his body and bandage has been applied on five spots. This incidence has taken place not only with Devendra Prasadji but with the farmers of entire Bihar. I demand that firstly, the Home Minister should take action to place those under suspension who have lathi-charged and those who ordered for it and thereafter he should issue instructions to investigate the matter. If the Government escapes from this issue, I will

think that the Government itself is involved in this action...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Sunil Khanji, please sit down. A very serious matter is being discussed here. A serious issue must be discussed seriously.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, three injured persons have been arrested by the police from the house of Shri Devendra Prasadji; kindly order for the release of those three persons and oblige. Thanks a lot for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA (Kanakpura) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, when this incident took place, I was also there. Hon. Deputy Prime Minister is present here. He is going to reply on behalf of the Government. I must compliment Shri D.P. Yadav. When I went there, he was trying to persuade the angry mob to be more peaceful. He tried to push them back. By the time I went there, the *lathi-charge* had already taken place. He was severely wounded. Several other leaders of the farmers were also injured. Some MLAs and some former Ministers were also injured. I have seen the wounds with my own eyes. There is nothing to be exaggerated. With all his sufferings due to *lathi-charge*, he prevailed upon the angry mob to go back and not to again allow any type of ugly incidents. That shows his sincerity not to allow any friction between the police and the peaceful agitators.

Normally during Session when Parliament is sitting, several such types of agitations are held in this country to show their problems, to draw the attention of the Government and the Parliament so that they can get remedy from this august House, and through this august House from the Government. That was the purpose of this agitation of the farmers of Bihar organised under the leadership of Shri D.P. Yadav. I do not want to hold brief for anybody. I do not know why the police went to the extent of such type of excessive action against them. I do not know why. I do not know what provoked them. There were three barricades. Nobody is going to capture or conquer this Parliament House. Nobody comes inside the House and tries to assault the Prime Minister or the Home Minister. Their purpose is to draw the attention of the Prime Minister and to get their problems solved by the Prime Minister.

During such peaceful demonstrations at Jantar Mantar, I do not think, anything has ever happened. We have also had several demonstrations. I am unable to understand why this has happened yesterday. May I request you that instead of the inquiry to be conducted by the House Committee, as demanded by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, let it be left to the Government.

The hon. Speaker should decide whether hon. Members of this House have the liberty, at least, to bring delegations from their constituencies or from their States where people are suffering because of various factors. I do not want to deal with all those problems now. It is a different matter why all these things have happened. Have they no right to bring a delegation or to head a delegation for a peaceful demonstration when the Parliament Session is going on?

Why has the police taken such an excessive action against a sitting Member of this House? Forget the normal police excesses in various States. I do not want to drag all those issues into this issue. I would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that he must keep some of those officers under suspension. Why did they go to the extent of arresting three people who were in the house of Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav today? Such fabricated cases are being lodged only to strengthen the excessive action taken by the police against the peaceful demonstrators. We were also in administration. We know how to run the administration at the State level and at the Central level. The very object of going to Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav's house and arresting three people who were inside the house is to register a fabricated case and justify the excessive action by the police. I am sorry to say that this is something unhead of. I demand that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister should suspend those officers pending inquiry by the House Committee or by the Government, whichever mechanism is going to be there. That is what I want. I was a witness and I am sorry for all these incidents.

MR. SPEAKER : All hon. Members who had given notices have been permitted to speak. A few leaders would also like to make their statements on this. I would request those leaders who would be allowed to speak to be brief. That would be my request.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, on my behalf and on behalf of our party, we sincerely express our concern.

We have heard the statement made by our dear colleague Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav today. He had invited all of us. I was preoccupied elsewhere yesterday. He invited me personally to attend the rally. On our behalf, our representative Shri Rajo Singh had been there. We have heard everything. I sincerely and very strongly feel that it is not a matter really with Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav alone. The representatives of this House are elected by the people not just today but right from 1952.

On issues pertaining to the people where it is not sufficiently understood to be settled by the Government, people do come to the Capital. I can understand, the Government is very determined to fight cross-border terrorism and has put up enough checks and balances in the city. When hon. Members of Parliament bring people from their areas to lodge grievances of the people in a peaceful manner and that too after giving advance intimation to the Government, the first thing the Government should do is to extend the courtesy to that hon. Member and his delegation to understand what for they are coming to the Capital.

Here, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav has stated that he gave advance intimation to the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Shri Vijay Goel, who extended discourtesy. He did not respond and try to understand even as to what Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav was thinking. It is a discourtesy not only to Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav but also to Parliament, the leaders of the people in this country and our democratic system. Therefore, we strongly disapprove and condemn this callous, casual and frivolous attitude of this Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we feel that this House Committee, which is required to inquire into the matter should make the Government understand, if Members of Parliament bring people to lodge their grievances and protests, how to take care of them and how to take congnisance of it.

Today, this incident has taken place; tomorrow, it might happen with other Members of Parliament. We strongly feel that the Administration has acted most ruthlessly through its police. The Government of India, in spite of having received the advance intimation, did not take any cognisance of it and thereby insulted the people who had given the notice.

I demand a House Committee be immediately set up. After that the Government can take whatever action they like. They should instantly suspend the erring officials and should release those who have been detained in the custody since morning knowing full well that hon. Member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav may raise these things in the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, it is almost a mockery that this House was discussing the farmers' issue and a farmers' delegation was being so ruthlessly dealt with by this Government. It is a matter of great concern also. Hon. Member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav is not only a very respected person but, if I may say so without meaning disrespect to anybody, a very sober and a very respected Member of Parliament. We have had the privilege of seeing him both as a Minister and as a Member of Parliament. He is a very respected Member. He is facing and feeling so much of agony today. I would have expected that before he raised the matter in the House, the Government of India should have come out and tendered an apology to the whole House and to hon. Member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav for what had happened yesterday.

Now, it has to be an extracted statement from the Government. They did not respond earlier. An hon. Member of Parliament belonging to the ruling group gave a notice to the hon. Prime Minister's office; and to everybody for holding a demonstration. So many Members of Parliament are present here. I do not know what will the Committee further do. We have got a first-hand report of what had happened. There is no reason to disbelieve hon. Member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav as to what had happened.

It is a question of taking action by the Government. This is an attitude of could-not-care-less by this Government of what is happening. This is an issue of farmers. People of a particular State, along with those of other States, are facing severe problems. Is this the way that you treat them? Heavens would not have fallen if hon. Member, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav and other hon. Members of Parliament, some leaders of the *Kisans* who had come all the way from Bihar because of the great problem they are facing, had been called and the matters had been discussed with them. This is an intransigence of this Government which is showing the method of their functioning. They do not bother for these people.

Sir, we strongly object to this and we strongly condemn it. I would request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs to tell us – not only tendering an apology – as to what action he has taken till now and why fresh arrests are being made. There is no doubt that as hon. Member, Shri Deve Gowda had said this is to fabricate cases against them and try to show that they were responsible for all.

Therefore, we strongly demand immediate action. We must assert our rights to bring people to represent their grievances. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, five more persons have been arrested....*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious incidence...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Here we are raising questions, and there they are making arrest...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : The House is in session, even then five persons have been arrested....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, we condemn this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Here the issue is being discussed and there arrests are being made.... *(Interruptions)*. Such terror is being created deliberately... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister will also speak about the five persons who have been just arrested.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mulayam Singhji is speaking, you please be seated...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : They are lodging fake cases.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Now, in the eye of the Government even farmers have become terrorist...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all facts in this regard have come to surface and we don't have to discuss it in details. A new fact has already been brought to you. As you know that discussion is going on here and this is first such hour which people watch through television. This is a warning for the House that discussion is going on in the House, questions are being raised seriously and in the meantime five persons have been arrested. Secondly, whether Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav and his supporters were carrying any weapon with them? Whether they had come with brick stones? No one has the authority to lathi-charge or open fire on innocent and unarmed people, at the most, they could have arrested them. The second thing is that the Members of Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : What had you done?

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : This is the voice of fascism....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : What had you done? You make a fuss.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Let them speak, what had I done? Those people keep on speaking, why do you take the statements of such people seriously. You need not to take the statements of such people seriously.

Therefore, I want to say to you that Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji, as hon. Somnath Chatterjee told, is an important leader. It is known to all that he has held important ministerial assignments in the Central Government. He was no unknown face who could not be recognized. Former Prime Minister is repeatedly telling that he was pacifying, even after that he was beaten, inflicted serious injuries, his supporters were beaten, unarmed and innocent farmers were beaten. Farmers are very innocent people, they don't have their organization also. But I want to say that as far as the question of constitution of committee is concerned, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav has told a very simple thing and we all are in agreement with that. We will agree to it immediately because Parliament is a model for all the Legislative Assemblies of India. But when an honourable public representative of this august House, in which the public representative is supreme, is insulted and manhandled in such a way, then one can imagine

what will be the fate of the country as a whole. It is not the question of one party or of one hon'ble member. I am not politicising the issue. We wish that irrespective of their party affiliation or position all the members of the House should unite together over this issue. It is a question of the dignity of a public representative which must be safe guarded. This issue is not related to any single party. That is why we support the demand of our honourable member Shri Somnath Chatterjee that the Home Minister should apologise immediately on behalf of the Government.

Secondly, there is no need of any proof, all the facts are with you. If you have faith on the House, on we politicians and on your ruling party colleagues, you announce immediately that strict action will be taken against those persons who have lathi charged or shelled tear gas over the innocent and unarmed people. You should also take action against those officials who gave orders to resort to such measure. You should also take action against these five persons, who have been arrested during the action initiated in this regard. We are supporting the meeting of the Parliament committee likely to be convened with the prospects that nobody would have courage to unleash atrocities on public representatives in future because demonstration is his constitutional right. Nation can not move without farmers and if such kind of atrocities are unleashed against them, the whole House should condemn such acts unanimously. This issue is not only an important issue for the ruling party but it is equally important for the opposition because it is the question of safeguarding the dignity and respect of the public representatives, who are supreme in democratic country like India.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I know Shri Devendra Prasad since his student life. I am very much aware of the role he played during the Jai Prakash movement. Yesterday I was not here and whatever incident has taken place there, I came to know about it through the newspapers. Today whatever Shri Deve Gowdaji narrated is very painful. But more painful is that while this issue is being discussed in this House, the Delhi police is still playing old trick and they are still arresting the people. Probably, this may be the only incident in the history of Parliament when such issue is being discussed in the House. At least these police officials should exercise restraint while resorting to such measures. If they are not restraining themselves, then Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to urge Advaniji to do something to restrain these officials.

This issue is not just a issue of insulting Member of Parliament, of lathi charge over some people but it is related to demeaning the dignity of the Parliament. If police officials can go to such an extent, then I don't think whether democracy will survive or not. It is a very serious matter and immediate action must be taken in this regard. I hope Home Minister will take this matter more seriously.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my Party, I condemn this incident. I know Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav very well. He was a Member of Parliament from the Ninth Lok Sabha, and he was a Cabinet Minister in Shri Deve Gowda's Government. He is also one of the panel Chairmen. He always believed in non-violence. His attitude and behaviour is known to everybody in this House.

While attacking the Member of Parliament, who was taking out a peaceful procession, the Police should have shown some restraint. Many people witnessed the incident and they have corroborated the facts of the case.

On behalf of my Party, I wish to put two demands before the Government. One is that a high-level inquiry should be ordered and, secondly, the arrested farmers should be released. Otherwise, a wrong signal will go to the whole country that the farmers, who are in distress due to drought and floods, are now being arrested by the Police. They should be immediately released, the erring police officers should be suspended, and a high-level inquiry, maybe, by the CBI or whatever it is, should be ordered. ...*(Interruptions)* If a House Committee is constituted to inquire into this, we know that it will take around three years to submit its report.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur) : Sir, on behalf of the DMK Party, I strongly condemn the barbaric act committed by the Delhi Police. It is the duty of the Government to safeguard the rights of the hon. Members of Parliament, the public and the farmers. I urge upon the Government to take strong action against those who are involved in this case. Thank you.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Calcutta North West): Sir, considering the gravity of the situation, you have suspended the Question Hour. Naturally, the Ministry is going to take action against those guilty persons who very undemocratically and ruthlessly made *lathi* charge and used tear-gas on the peaceful agitators, who were being led by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav.

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, basically, is not arrogant in nature. He is, basically, a very peaceful man. I heard from him that he was beaten up, though his identity was disclosed to the police officials and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who was in-charge of the whole Police contingent. In spite of his repeated appeals, the Police behaved like this.

We condemn this attack. The hon. Home Minister is present in the House. We firmly believe that some decision will certainly be taken by the Government. Eight persons have already been arrested and their names are here. Lastly, I would request the hon. Home Minister to instruct the Delhi Police to release all these arrested farmers and not to follow the Bengal Police line of tackling the agitators or those who launch movements democratically in their own States. ...*(Interruptions)**

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. This is not a question pertaining to the Bengal Government and the Police.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY : This is disgraceful. If a person like Shri Somnath Chatterjee utters such type of things, it is really disgraceful.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Sir, what Shri Somnath Chatterjee said should be removed from the records.

SHRI K. MALAISAMY (Ramanathapuram) : On behalf of AIADMK Party, I am unable to find adequate words to express our anguish and agony about the way in which one of our colleagues has been manhandled by the Police. We wonder how under the able leadership of Home Minister, the Police can behave like this. Whatever you call it, be it a procession or a *hartal,* it has been preplanned, announced and advance information has already been given about it.

The police is entitled to maintain law and order. We are not against it. How to maintain it is the question. This is a clear case of excess by the police, as has been rightly said by some of our leaders. If Shri Yadav, being a Member of Parliament, can be treated this way by the police, then how would the police handle the ordinary citizens? We join our other colleagues here to very strongly condemn this attitude of the police.

Sir, at the same time, as has been said by many of our colleagues here that such and such things should be done, I too join with them, I would also like to request the Government to consider and concede the demands of the farmers for which this procession, in which Shri Yadav has been beaten up, was taken out. That would then be a solace for Shri Yadav. I wish that the interest of the farmers should be protected and Government should concede to the demands of the farmers for which this procession was taken out.

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I say anything on this issue which has been taken seriously by the entire House, I would like to express regret on what has happened. After all it is our fundamental right under the Democracy to have a peaceful demonstration. Moreover, the peaceful demonstration was being led by a person like Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav about whom we all know that he usually putforth his views coolly. It is a different matter that you may or may not agree with him but as we know him and so far as I have heard him on the basis of that and what the two former Prime Ministers said, I admit prima-facie that what has happened is unfortunate and wrong. On behalf of the government, I regret for that. Second thing which I would like to say that I was hurt to know that today three persons have been arrested from their residents in this connection. But later on it was intimated that five persons have been arrested. I don't know the exact facts of the matter but I would like to announce here that whosoever may have been arrested in connection with the farmers' agitation, will be released. Third thing I would like to say and you will agree with me that I will not take any action against anyone before hearing him first. I have not got any opportunity to ask them as to what is their stand? Why have they done it? If the demonstration was peaceful then why the police resorted to lathi charge? Why did they use tear gas shells and water cannons? I am saying this because one of the slips received by me, says that they have not resorted to a lathi charge. ...*(Interruptions)*

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, this is the kind of information that is available with the Government ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister has made a statement. He has not said that the information is correct. He has said that he has received the information. Let him complete his submission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : The notice was given in the morning and still he does not have the information with him...*(Interruptions)* How can he say like this?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has not said that this information was correct. Let him complete his submission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Sir, please allow the hon. Deputy Prime Minister to complete his speech ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : What is this? ...*(Interruptions)* This is the way the Government is functioning...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has not ascertained the information, he has only received the information.

[Translation]

You are supposed to listen to the Home Minister. You should listen atleast what he says. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : This is a medical report...*(Interruptions)*

12.00 hrs.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I believe in what Shri Devendraji has said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Having a faith in him, he has stated that his statement is true.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[English]

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

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister has said that he believed in the statement made by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. He did not say that he believed in the statement made by the officers. What else do you want?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me make it clear. This is not the right way of agitating. The Home Minister has said that he believed in the statement made by Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Home Minister that the medical report of Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is available here and in that report it is mentioned that he has actually sustained injuries. Now these injuries would not have been caused by some angles! I suppose, rather there would have been someone who might have inflicted these injuries on him...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : He has sustained injuries by hurting himself. ...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Home Minister, you please tear off and throw away this slip and punish the person who has given this slip. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : We are not asking for the punishment for slip. It is their duty to submit report received from the officers of the police department to hon'ble Home Minister. The report is available here and it would have been better if the same was not written here. It would have been much better if they would have dragged you in these circumstances.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Sir, I have mentioned two things and I have only said that it is my duty to make an enquiry from him. A document has been presented from his side accepting the use of water-cannoning and also the tear-gas shelling. But there may be two versions in this case. I leave this to your discretion. You may guide us accordingly. If you want to conduct an enquiry into the incidents, we are ready for it. You may direct to hold a governmental enquiry or to set up a committee of the House but by and large. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : But you will have to listen to the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will have to ask them before taking any action. I cannot make an announcement for the action to be taken. I cannot issue suspension order of anybody...*(Interruptions)* I want to say only this...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : A notice was given in the morning. Still the Minister says that he has to consult the Department. ...*(Interruptions)* What kind of Government is running the country?...*(Interruptions)* This kind of casual approach...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make a request, whether I have a right to make a request or not. How can the House run like this?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to make a statement. Please listen to me.

A very serious incident has taken place. Hon. Member of this House Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav has been beaten by the police, according to his statement. In such matters, I always believe the statement made by the hon. Member against the statement made by the Administration. Therefore, I truly believe that, unfortunately, the Member was beaten when he was heading a *Morcha.*

I have heard the statement of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister. He has also said that he was prepared for an inquiry of any nature, whatever the Speaker thinks proper. Even if the Speaker wants to appoint a Committee of the House, he has no objection, that is what the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has said.

After hearing him, if there is a consensus in the House, I am prepared to refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report to this House. If the House agrees, it is a matter of justice, this will go to the Committee of Privileges and a report will come to the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. I have not completed yet.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The normal procedure has been that such matters are sent to the Privileges Committee which inquires into them. If the House feels that a Committee of the House should be appointed, I have no objection. The Committee will be appointed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : That Committee can be formed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : What will happen to the guilty persons as long as the Report is not tabled here?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It will be tabled.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you truly believe that the hon. Member was beaten up, then action should be taken against the guilty...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit suspension for holding an impartial enquiry suspension rules are applied. Suspension is not a punishment, therefore, we would like to ask why the Government is not in a favour of suspension? Either the Government or you, announce from the Chair that those officers who have caused injuries to Devendra Prasadji, other farmers and many other persons should be suspended. ...*(Interruptions)* Thereafter, action should be taken against these officials ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Sir, beside suspension, I would like to urge upon you that a committee of the House should be set up which should present its report in the House within one week. Thereafter the Government should take action on the recommendations of that committee...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : Sir, let me be very clear. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister has expressed regrets over this incident...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, he has expressed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Not apology ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA : About this incident which took place yesterday, about the whole episode that happened yesterday, he has expressed regrets ...*(Interruptions)*...What I heard was that he had expressed regrets...*(Interruptions)*...If I am wrong, I do not know. ...*(Interruptions)*

The only thing I would request your goodself, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, is this.

On the question of constituting a Committee or referring the matter to the Privileges Committee as decided by the hon. Speaker, I would say that the hon. Member had not mentioned about the Privileges Committee. He just wanted a Committee to be constituted by this House. But that is a different matter. The hon. Speaker has asked about the consensus of the House. Ultimately, it is left to the House. As to when the Report will be placed before the House, after the inquiry is over, is left to the Privileges Committee.

About the incident that happened yesterday against the hon. Member of this House, the hon. Home Minister also has the experience of the last three to four years, that arresting the three persons and subsequently five persons in the morning, is totally a fabricated evidence that they want to create. We all know about these things. It is just to justify the police excesses.

Today, let the hon. Deputy Prime Minister call those officers and get his own feedback. The administration has to be run. He should get the information from other side also. Then, he must come back to the House today itself. If he is convinced that the excesses were there by the police officers, those officers should be suspended and their suspension should be announced in the House today itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K. Yerrannaidu, please. This issue is almost over now.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Just one minute.

Constituting a Committee of the House, probing of the matter and submission of the Report is a separate aspect. If the hon. Home Minister is convinced that there is a *prima facie* case against the officials, those officials should be suspended immediately, to create a confidence among the farming community.

Probing the matter by a Committee of the House will take time. But after the preliminary investigation, if the hon. Home Minister is convinced, those guilty officers should be suspended immediately...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Khammam) : But what did he say just 24 hours back?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let me now settle the issue.

I have already declared that a Committee of the House can be formed...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, it would be much better if a statement is made after one hour or so after conducting an enquiry into the matter...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Committee of the House will be declared and it will start working. It will come to the House to give its report as early as possible.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me. What is this going on?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : A request has been made to the hon. Home Minister that he should go into the details of this matter, and before the House adjourns today, let him come with the report and those who are found guilty or suspected to be guilty, may be suspended.

Let us hear what he has to say. It is for the Home Minister to say.

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to him now.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : Sir, there is a march by women towards the Parliament. Please make sure that your officers do not do the same thing with the women...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I have not permitted her.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Sir, ...*(Interruptions)* there is no question of this being satisfied by these arguments.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is in the fitness of things that you going by the wishes of the House have directed the government to conduct a prima-facie inquiry in the case before the House adjourns for the day and take some decision. I would immediately call for the officers concerned and enquire about the matter. But as I have already said that as the question of releasing the persons arrested the expressing regret on the incident is concerned, I can do it but before taking any action against anyone I would like to hear them first.

12.11 hrs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rural Sanitation Programme

*282. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of rural population especially those who are Below Poverty Line in the country for whom sanitation facilities are beyond their reach, state-wise;

(b) whether any action plan for providing basic sanitation facilities to all has been made in the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the estimates of expenditure thereon;

(d) the details of the districts covered under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme as on date, State-wise;

(e) the funds allocated during 2001-2002 and till date, State-wise; and

(f) the guidelines issued by the Government for proper utilization of funds allocated under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) : (a) to (f) As per the National Sample Survey, 54th Round Report published in July 1999 (Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in India) 17.5% of the rural population only were using latrines. With increased coverage after 1999, the coverage up to 2002 is about 20% in rural areas.

At the National level, Ministry of Rural Development has not yet carried out any survey to ascertain the percentage of people below the poverty line not having sanitation facilities. Rural Sanitation is a state subject. The States are implementing programmes for extending sanitation facilities in rural areas. Government of India assists them financially, in their efforts.

Since the coverage of rural sanitation is inadequate, Govt. of India has restructured the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) in 1999 and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) was introduced. TSC is a demand driven, participatory programme with major emphasis on information, education and communication to generate demand for improved sanitation facilities. The Total Sanitation Campaign provides support to the District Implementing Agencies for construction of (a) Individual Household Toilets (b) School Toilets (c) Community Sanitary Complexes for women (d) Toilets for Balwadis and Anganwadis.

So far, 185 Total Sanitation Campaign projects have been sanctioned. The total project outlay of 185 projects is Rs. 2032 crores out of which central share is Rs.1225 crores, state share is Rs. 327 crores and community share is Rs. 380 crores. The physical and financial progress of these TSC project districts is given in Statement-I and II enclosed.

It is planned to cover all districts in the country under Total Sanitation Campaign during the 10th plan period. The Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 955 crores for rural sanitation during the 10th plan period.

The funds allocated during 2001-02 and till date (up to 30 November 2002), State-wise, are given in Statement-III enclosed.

The Guidelines issued by the Govt. of India in May 2002 on the implementation of Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme (TSC) provides mechanism for proper utilization of funds allocated under the scheme. Extracts of relevant paragraphs (19 to 28) are at Statement-IV enclosed.

Statement-I

Central Rural Sanitation Programme

Physical Progress report under the total Sanitation Campaign as on 30 November, 2002

S. No.	State/District	Sanction Month/ Year	Reported Month/ Year	Project Objectives						Project Performance					
				IHHLs	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Toilets for Balwadis	RSM/ PCs	Total San. of Villages	IHHLs	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Toilets for Balwadis	RSM/ PCs	Total San. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I.	**Andhra Pradesh**														
1.	Khammam	11/99	9/02	68160	0	1034		10	0	20955	0	600	0	0	0
2.	Nalgonda	3/00	9/02	124000	0	2500	0	10	0	54502	0	1865	300	0	0
3.	Prakasam	3/00	8/02	153000	0	560	0	10	0	52262	0	42	0	0	0
4.	Chittoor	3/00	9/02	156600	0	2345	0	10	0	3087	0	30	0	0	0
5.	Nellore	3/01	8/02	192000	0	203	0	10	0	1820	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Adilabad	5/01	8/02	192000	0	642	0	10	0	1800	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Anantpur	5/01	8/02	134400	0	735	50	10	0	242	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Mahabubnagar	5/01	8/02	194400	0	620	0	10	0	24229	269	183	0	0	0
9.	Nizamabad	5/01	8/02	144444	0	789	0	10	0	52144	0	720	0	0	0
10.	Vizianagaram	5/01	8/02	136000	0	333	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
11.	Warangal	4/02	8/02	192000	0	860	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Kurnool	4/02	8/02	178500	0	1822	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Guntur	4/02	8/02	116500	0	836	0	10	0	1286	0	0	0	0	0
14.	East Godavari	4/02	8/02	194400	0	1000	0	10	0	4389	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			2176404	0	14279	50	140	0	216716	269	3450	300	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.	**Arunachal Pradesh**														
15.	Lohit	3/00		23136	0	143	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	West Siang	3/00		19526	0	189	0	3	0	106	0	44	0	0	0
17.	Dibang Valley	1/02	6/02	7879	0	68	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Upper Subansiri			13194	0	133	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			63735	0	533	0	12	0	106	0	44	0	0	0
III.	**Assam**														
19.	Kamrup	1/00	7/02	20800	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Jorhat	1/00	7/02	18000	0	150	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Sonitpur	1/00	7/02	20000	0	190	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Cachar	6/01	7/02	41000	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Dhubri	6/01	7/02	28798	0	209	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Goalpara	6/01	7/02	23040	0	165	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Karbi Anglong	6/01	7/02	24000	0	163	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Karimganj	6/01	7/02	22333	0	168	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Morigaon	6/01	7/02	20800	0	138	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Nalbari	6/01	7/02	39000	0	257	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Sivsagar	1/02	7/02	17664	0	200	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			275435	0	1869	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IV	**Bihar**														
30.	Vaishali	11/99	6/02	190598	662	1300	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
31.	Pb. Champaran	2/01	6/02	180000	625	1090	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Patna	2/01	6/02	190000	659	1100	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Gaya	2/01	6/02	190000	655	1095	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Banka	2/01	6/02	144396	500	835	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Muzaffarpur	5/01	6/02	180000	371	995	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Chapra (Saran)	5/01	6/02	170000	590	1030	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Madhubani	3/02	6/02	160000	600	1500	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.	Katihar	3/02	6/02	170000	600	1158	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39.	Begusarai	3/02	6/02	170000	600	1121	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			1744994	5862	11224	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V.	**Chhattisgarh**														
40.	Durg	5/01	9/02	101957	47	590	0	10	0	100	6	305	0	12	0
	Total			101957	47	590	0	10	0	100	6	305	0	12	0
VI.	**Gujarat**														
41.	Mehsana	1/00	4/02	27724	0	909	0	10	0	2258	0	390	0	0	0
42.	Surat	1/00	4/02	31636	0	1015	0	7	0	24	0	406	0	0	0
43.	Rajkot	1/00	4/02	30358	0	1902	0	10	0	27	0	750	0	0	0
44.	Ahmedabad	4/02		76780	0	1524	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.	Gandhidham	4/02		17400	0	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			183898	0	5948	0	37	11	2309	0	1546	0	0	0
VII.	**Haryana**														
46.	Karnal	10/00	8/02	57413	0	450	0	10	0	230	0	450	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47.	Yamunanagar	10/00	8/02	31320	0	284	0	10	0	0	0	284	0	10	0
48.	Bhiwani	1/02	8/02	32500	0	77	0	2	0	0	0	62	0	0	0
49.	Gurgaon	3/02	8/02	39435	15	411	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			160668	15	1222	0	32	0	230	0	796	0	10	0
VIII.	**Himachal Pradesh**														
50.	Sirmour	3/00	7/02	10000	36	100	0	2	0	33	23	74	2	0	0
51.	Hamirpur	3/02		[illegible]	0	125	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			16000	36	225	0	5	0	33	23	74	2	0	0
IX.	**Jammu & Kashmir**														
52.	Srinagar	2/01	7/02	10800	28	24	0	4	0	0	20	22	0	4	0
53.	Udhampur	2/01	3/02	48850	0	390	0	7	0	0	0	40	0	0	0
	Total			59650	28	414	0	11	0	0	20	62	0	4	0
X.	**Jharkhand**														
54.	Dhanbad	1/00		104627	383	1057	282	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.	Bokaro	3/01		104627	360	5	249	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56.	Dumka	1/02		155569	580	1185	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57.	Hazaribag	1/02		130000	600	985	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58.	Ranchi	4/02		165000	600	1256	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59.	East Singhbhum	4/02		97196	390	925	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			757084	2913	5413	531	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XI.	**Karnataka**														
60.	Bellary	1/00	8/02	100000	50	900	0	2	0	5218	4	30	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
61.	Mysore	1/00		45000	10	2500	0	20	0	8489	0	95	0	0	0
62.	Mangalore	1/00		42000	10	984	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			187000	70	4384	0	37	0	13707	0	125	0	0	0
XII.	**Kerala**														
63.	Kollam	12/00	9/02	85000	400	225	0	10	0	14231	62	108	0	1	0
64.	Kasaragod	12/00	9/02	82200	100	281	0	4	0	17972	0	4	0	0	0
65.	Alappuzha	1/02	9/02	161871	125	377	0	10	0	36500	24	84	0	0	0
66.	Thiruvananthapur	1/02	9/02	67320	60	350	0	10	0	20000	10	5	0	1	0
67.	Malappuram	1/02	9/02	69217	80	380	0	10	0	19000	7	0	0	0	0
68.	Wayanad	1/02	9/02	54927	40	78	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			520535	805	1691	0	47	0	107703	103	201	0	2	0
XIII.	**Madhya Pradesh**														
69.	Gwalior	8/00	7/02	30166	13	990	0	4	0	5185	1	103	0	0	0
70.	Sehore	8/00		8683	4	1141	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71.	Raisen	8/00	7/02	86722	27	985	0	10	0	2050	0	7	0	0	0
72.	Narsinghpur	8/00		67857	31	993	0	6	0	2171	0	0	0	0	0
73.	Hoshangabad	8/00	8/02	69432	31	954	0	7	0	2385	4	86	0	0	0
74.	Betul	1/02		76985	44	1388	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75.	Khandwa	4/02		137216	65	1238	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76.	Raigarh	4/02		79403	44	1263	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			556464	259	8952	0	62	0	11791	5	196	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
XIV. Maharashtra															
77.	Amrawati	1/00	9/02	150000	42	1465	0	10	0	1650	3	4	0	0	0
78.	Dhule	1/00		86148	92	735	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79.	Nanded	1/00		136000	54	1944	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80.	Raigad	1/00		65000	68	2517	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81.	Chandrapur	2/01		120000	56	1420	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82.	Ratnagiri	2/01		90000	200	2168	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83.	Yavatmal	3/01		110000	150	1040	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84.	Sangli	3/01		51386	81	525	0	10	0	0	0	183	0	0	0
85.	Aurangabad	3/01	7/02	76342	40	735	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86.	Ahmednagar	4/02		110000	42	1500	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87.	Jalgaon	4/02		100000	225	1445	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88.	Jalna	4/02		100000	24	700	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89.	Nandurbar	4/02		6000	32	759	241	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			1200876	1116	16953	241	140	0	1650	3	187	0	0	0
XV. Manipur															
90.	Imphal West	3/01		20608	36	156	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			20608	36	156	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XVI. Nagaland															
91.	Dimapur	10/00		21125	0	111	0	3	0	100	0	1	0	0	0
92.	Kohima	3/01		25610	0	135	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
93.	Mokokchung	3/01		9069	0	50	0	2	0	2300	0	12	0	0	0
94.	Zunheboto	4/02		13718	1176	272	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			69522	1176	568	0	10	0	2400	0	13	0	0	0
XVII.	**Orissa**														
95.	Sundergarh	3/00		183809	0	1976	0	10	0	5000	0	500	0	10	0
96.	Ganjam	3/00	7/02	190000	0	1325	0	10	0	7713	0	218	0	10	0
97.	Balasore	3/00	7/02	195000	0	1161	0	10	0	32666	0	1274	0	10	0
98.	Bhadrak	6/01		135000	0	703	0	8	0	0	0	222	0	8	0
99.	Khordha	6/01		150000	0	780	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100.	Jajpur	4/02		162500	300	1707	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
101.	Nayagarh	4/02		122500	300	1117	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
102.	Cuttack	4/02		155000	342	1432	0	10	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			1293809	942	10201	0	74	32	45379	0	2214	0	38	0
XVIII.	**Punjab**														
103.	Bathinda	12/00		40000	14	442	0	7	0	8000	6	94	0	0	0
104.	Muktsar	3/01	9/02	33148	200	193	0	5	0	6830	32	139	0	0	0
105.	Moga	6/01		37170	10	210	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106.	Patiala	4/02		10000	10	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107.	Sangrur	4/02		57500	25	1664	0	0	0	0	3	25	0	0	0
	Total			177818	259	3009	0	17	0	14830	41	258	0	0	0
XIX.	**Rajasthan**														
108.	Sikar	3/00		70500	40	3185	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
109.	Barmer	3/00		78600	40	4480	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110.	Jaipur	3/00		52000	34	5860	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111.	Alwar	3/00		93600	61	4275	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112.	Jhalawar	3/01		55229	30	330	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113.	Rajsamand	4/02		57961	35	1826	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
114.	Ajmer	4/02		63141	40	1692	0	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
115.	Bundi	4/02		42580	20	1342	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
116.	Kota	4/02		47767	25	1099	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			561378	325	24089	0	92	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
XX.	**Sikkim**														
117.	Sikkim South	11/99	8/02	190	0	155	45	1	0	190	44	139	0	0	0
118.	Sikkim West	11/99	8/02	245	0	180	45	1	0	245	44	110	0	0	0
119.	Sikkim North	3/02	8/02	5280	50	176	0	3	3	25	0	20	0	0	0
120.	Sikkim East	3/02		10000	115	400	0	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			15715	165	891	90	12	15	460	88	269	0	0	0
XXI.	**Tamil Nadu**														
121.	Coimbatore	11/99	9/02	83520	10	591	595	4	0	20130	10	589	156	4	0
122.	Cuddalore	11/99	9/02	86000	30	1055	1126	10	0	25601	13	486	205	0	0
123.	Perambalur	3/00	9/02	78600	52	676	535	10	0	37689	52	583	367	7	0
124.	Vellore	3/00	4.50	125000	25	2707	1296	10	0	112716	7	725	177	10	0
125.	Erode	2/01	9/02	91820	63	1187	0	10	0	40135	34	396	0	10	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
126.	Kanniyakumari	3/01	9/02	38800	10	250	390	2	0	19321	8	209	209	1	0
127.	Virudhunagar	3/01	9/02	79744	33	465	0	10	0	14498	33	444	0	0	0
128.	Thiruchirapalli	1/02	9/02	30000	0	256	476	8	0	640	0	0	0	0	0
129.	Madurai	1/02	9/02	25000	0	405	385	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130.	Dharmapuri	1/02	9/02	13400	70	1081	2143	10	0	2360	0	90	126	0	0
131.	Kancheepuram	6/02	9/02	100000	150	795	1450	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132.	Pudukkottai	6/02	9/02	126000	50	600	1267	10	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
133.	Karur	6/02	9/02	55727	108	431	372	10	0	0	32	54	53	0	0
134.	Tirunelveli	6/02	9/02	58000	19	1300	1190	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135.	Theni	6/02	9/02	37788	8	250	240	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136.	Ramanathapuram	6/02	9/02	80000	429	637	618	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			1229999	1057	12686	12086	142	0	273090	157	3522	1240	32	0
XXII.	**Tripura**														
137.	W. Tripura	12/00		131383	0	1014	150	10	0	4270	0	61	2	15	0
138.	North Tripura	6/01		61501	0	412	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
139.	South Tripura	6/01		105779	0	114	0	10	0	1000	0	0	0	5	0
140.	Dhalai	1/02		38887	0	275	45	5	0	654	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			337550	0	1815	195	31	0	5924	0	64	2	20	0
XXIII.	**Uttar Pradesh**														
141.	Mirzapur	3/00	7/02	100000	141	800	0	10	0	15594	50	131	0	9	0
142.	Sonebhadra	3/00	7/02	78450	110	620	0	8	0	14462	63	112	0	8	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
143.	Chandauli	3/00	7/02	62000	0	70	0	10	0	13987	0	25	0	10	0
144.	Lucknow	3/00	7/02	70707	0	325	0	8	0	12510	0	103	0	8	0
145.	Agra	8/00	7/02	27181	0	410	0	3	0	4821	0	170	0	3	0
146.	Ghajipur	12/00	7/02	94283	70	220	0	10	0	19729	32	73	0	8	0
147.	Jaunpur	12/00	7/02	97034	80	400	0	10	0	22500	34	133	0	7	0
148.	Varanasi	12/00	7/02	33978	24	170	0	5	0	9125	6	34	0	3	0
149.	Ballia	12/00	7/02	89060	179	1664	0	10	0	21552	31	508	0	3	0
150.	Deoria	12/00	7/02	59918	0	182	0	9	0	13147	0	60	0	2	0
151.	Azamgarh	2/01	7/02	55000	74	1000	0	10	0	11339	15	190	0	3	0
152.	Bijnor	2/01	7/02	80000	107	900	0	10	0	19016	25	184	0	5	0
153.	Budaun	1/02	9/02	100000	0	260	0	0	0	2768	0	0	0	10	0
154.	Barabanki	1/02	7/02	120000	0	510	0	10	0	1488	0	0	0	0	0
155.	Basti	1/02	7/02	153000	0	918	0	10	0	686	0	0	0	0	0
156.	Bahraich	1/02	7/02	100000	0	500	0	10	0	2463	0	0	0	0	0
157.	Allahabad	1/02	7/02	170000	0	1000	0	10	0	3623	0	0	0	0	0
158.	Lalitpur	1/02	7/02	18000	0	145	0	2	0	503	0	0	0	0	0
159.	Jalaun	1/02	7/02	46000	0	175	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160.	Chitrakoot	1/02	7/02	25000	0	155	0	5	0	152	0	0	0	0	0
161.	Kanpur Nagar	1/02	7/02	45000	0	512	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162.	Kanpur Dehat	1/02	7/02	64600	0	731	0	10	0	1417	0	0	0	0	0
163.	Bulandshahr	1/02	7/02	20000	0	290	0	8	0	355	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
164.	Saharanpur	1/02	7/02	7077	0	229	0	4	0	752	0	0	0	0	0
165.	Sultanpur	3/02	7/02	98000	110	680	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166.	Pratapgarh	3/02	7/02	72000	55	700	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167.	Gorakhpur	3/02	7/02	75000	115	400	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168.	Bhadohi	3/02	7/02	32000	22	220	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			1993288	1087	14186	0	225	0	191989	256	1723	0	79	0
XXIV.	**Uttaranchal**														
169.	Haridwar	6/01		14495	50	87	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			14495	50	87	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
XXV.	**West Bengal**														
170.	Medinipore	8/00	7/02	336000	360	6765	0	10	0	563136	4	3207	0	54	0
171.	Howrah	2/01	8/02	122500	280	1339	0	10	0	97912	0	0	0	14	0
172.	Burdwan	3/01	7/02	300000	294	1924	0	10	0	72189	0	483	0	30	0
173.	S 24-Parganas	3/01	8/02	300000	370	1728	0	9	0	43499	0	0	0	24	0
174.	N 24-Parganas	3/01	8/02	300000	1100	1110	0	30	0	49856	0	509	0	21	0
175.	Dakshin Dinajpur	5/01	8/02	133057	24	835	0	9	0	10115	0	0	0	7	0
176.	Murshidabad	5/01	8/02	225000	0	1715	0	18	0	54089	0	206	0	26	0
177.	Jalpaiguri	5/01	8/02	180000	532	1210	0	22	0	8618	0	0	0	13	0
178.	Malda	6/01	7/02	254292	290	1471	0	17	0	7110	0	52	0	13	0
179.	Bankura	4/02	7/02	200000	500	2500	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
180.	Cooch Behar	4/02	7/02	202893	50	548	0	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
181.	Hooghly	4/02	7/02	200000	194	2113	0	10	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
182.	Uttar Dinajpur	4/02	7/02	198000	216	1346	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183.	Nadia	4/02	7/02	250000	34	1931	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			3201742	4244	26535	0	264	30	906524	4	4457	0	202	0
XXVI.	**Pondicherry**														
184.	Pondicherry	6/01		18000	0	26	16	3	0	900	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			18000	0	26	16	3	0	900	0	0	0	0	0
XXVII.	**D & N Haveli**														
185.	D&N Haveli	4/02		2480	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total			2480	12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total			16941084	20504	167966	13206	1610	112	1795841	975	19506	1544	399	0

Statement-II

Central Rural Sanitation Programme

Financial Progress Report under the Total Sanitation Campaign as on 30 November, 2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/District	Sanction Month/ Year	Reported Month/ Year	Total Projects Outlay	Approved Share			Release of funds		Expenditure reported			
					Central	State	Bene-ficiary	Central	State	Central	State	Bene-ficiary	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	4/02	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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
II.	**Arunachal Pradesh**												
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	156.82	48.82	29.41	47.65	0.00	126.49	0.00	109.03	235.52
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	126.49	0.00	109.03	235.52
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	418.36	284.30	415.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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
36.	Chapra (Saran)	5/01	6/02	1973.80	1309.71	395.62	266.47	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.	**Chhattisgarh**												
40.	Durg	5/01	9/02	1147.64	764.44	229.86	153.34	229.33	0.00	49.99	0.00	7.90	57.89
	Total			1147.64	764.44	229.86	153.34	229.33	0.00	49.99	0.00	7.90	57.89
VI.	**Gujarat**												
41.	Mehsana	1/00	4/02	508.80	337.87	116.37	54.56	101.38	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total			3253.56	2143.52	744.61	365.43	435.30	128.50	194.18	125.21	0.00	319.39
VII.	**Haryana**												
46.	Karnal	10/00	8/02	970.44	446.56	222.08	301.80	133.97	66.62	64.13	29.34	10.00	103.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
47.	Yamunanagar	10/00	8/02	560.87	267.55	127.91	165.41	80.26	33.38	40.08	15.92	5.50	61.50
48.	Bhiwani	1/02	8/02	309.03	206.86	60.01	42.16	62.06	0.00	18.48	1.24	1.24	20.96
49.	Gurgaon	3/02	8/02	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 Pradesh**												
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 & Kashmir**												
52.	Srinagar	2/01	7/02	104.06	67.08	21.15	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
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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				9922.37	5996.93	2211.54	1713.90	1266.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	349.25	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	111.86	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 Pradesh**												
69.	Gwalior	8/00	7/02	560.29	370.03	126.77	63.49	111.00	0.00	73.02	26.76	12.02	111.80
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
74.	Betul	1/02		1111.97	730.56	239.75	141.66	219.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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.	Raigarh	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	245.41	26.76	31.59	303.76
XIV.	**Maharashtra**												
77.	Amrawati	1/00	9/02	1660.40	1097.65	337.13	225.62	329.20	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		1949.46	1064.77	359.37	225.32	319.43	157.68	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.	Imphal West	3/01		314.97	160.28	79.97	74.72	48.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total			314.97	160.28	79.97	74.72	48.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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
XVII.	**Orissa**												
95.	Sundergarh	3/00	8/02	2019.38	1310.53	428.08	280.77	393.16	45.77	106.60	9.75	12.25	128.60
96.	Ganjam	3/00	7/02	2062.51	1368.26	418.38	275.87	410.48	45.78	141.83	5.00	19.78	166.61
97.	Balasore	3/00	7/02	2062.52	1368.26	415.10	279.16	410.48	45.78	345.06	5.00	72.50	422.56
98.	Bhadrak	6/01		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		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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	1314.76	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
XX.	**Sikkim**												
117.	Sikkim South	11/99	8/02	47.59	29.21	10.91	7.47	17.52	11.48	18.24	12.54	3.51	34.29
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	38.13	25.36	7.44	70.93
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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.	Kanniyakumari	3/01	9/02	581.13	233.69	140.51	206.93	140.22	84.31	134.96	102.69	161.64	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	521.80	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	0.00	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	9.85	0.00	0.00	9.85
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	0.00	19.90
	Total			3706.43	2060.96	795.07	850.40	618.29	28.37	230.05	20.25	16.98	267.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
XXIII.	**Uttar Pradesh**												
141.	Mirzapur	3/00	7/02	1174.86	765.16	247.00	102.04	229.55	55.13	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.	Ghaziour	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	1.77	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
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	1086.68	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	114.45
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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		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	27.65	0.00	1.12	28.77
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	32728.06	5506.27	9060.48	2655.30	1983.06	13698.84

Statement-III

CRSP-Allocation/Release during 2001-02 and during 2002-2003

(As on 30 Nov. 2002)

State/UT	Allocation Based Programme & TSC during 2001-2002	TSC Release During 2002-2003
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1895.7	482.36
Arunachal Pradesh	52.8	0
Assam	464.65	0
Bihar	1663.56	1199.26
Chhattisgarh	229.33	0
Goa	0	0
Gujarat	0	94.65
Haryana	62.06	125.68
Himachal Pradesh	36.28	28.65
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0
Jharkhand	632.7	223.87
Karnataka	62.19	0
Kerala	875.02	0
Madhya Pradesh	219.17	185.69
Maharashtra	108.55	305.14
Manipur	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0
Mizoram	2.03	0
Nagaland	0	0
Orissa	567.83	357.63
Punjab	142.17	52.67
Rajasthan	0	265.62
Sikkim	126.43	0
Tamil Nadu	1758.98	616.62
Tripura	364.63	0
Uttar Pradesh	2475.03	0
Uttaranchal	34.62	0
West Bengal	1170.99	961.79
A & N Islands	0	0
D & N Haveli	0	3.15
Daman & Diu	0	0
Delhi	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0
Pondicherry	47.42	0
Sub Total	12992.14	4902.78

Statement-IV

Release of Funds

19. The Central assistance shall be released to the Implementing Agency in six instalments (10, 10, 10, 30, 30, 10). The first instalment will be released immediately after approval of the project proposal by the National Scheme Sanctioning Committee subject to receipt of details of the Implementing Agency at District level and name of the bank and A/c. No. etc. The release of further instalments will be subject to the following conditions;

- The Second and subsequent instalments will be released only if the expenditure is a least 60% of the available funds. This will be contributed separately by Centre and State. (release made by the Centre and State Government plus interest accrued to the project and carryover unutilised funds from the previous years).
- The proposal for release of Second or subsequent instalment should be sent by the District Implementing Agency through the

concerned administrative Department in the State Government dealing with Rural Sanitation.

- Submission of progress reports in prescribed format and separate Utilisation Certificates for Central and State Shares.

- Submission of AG Certificate/Chartered Accountant's Certificate of actual expenditure.

- The last instalment will be released only if the expenditure is atleast 80% of the available funds (separately for Centre and State) and on submission of Utilisation Certificates and AG Certificate/Chartered Accountant Certificate of previous years.

- Other conditions that may be prescribed from time to time.

UTILISATION OF INTEREST EARNED ON PROJECT FUNDS

20. The TSC funds (Central, State and Beneficiary/ Panchayat) should be kept in a bank account. The interest accrued on TSC funds shall be treated as part of TSC resources. The District Implementing Agency may utilise the interest accrued on TSC funds for the purpose of additional IEC activities and for providing additional hardware infrastructure in the TSC district as per the Guidelines. The District Implementing Agency has to submit utilisation of interest accrued on TSC funds along with the instalment claims and in the Utilisation Certificates.

MAINTENANCE

21. It is essential to train the community, particularly all the members of the family in the proper upkeep and maintenance of the sanitation facilities. The maintenance expenses of individual household sanitary latrines should be met by the beneficiaries. The maintenance cost of sanitary complexes for women may be met by the panchayats/voluntary organisations/charitable trusts/Self Help Groups. Institutions/Organisations operating and maintaining the Sanitary Complex may charge suitable user charges to meet the operation and maintenance cost fully.

INSPECTIONS

22. Monitoring through regular field inspections by officers from State and distrct levels is essential for the effective implementation of the Programme. The inspection should be to check and ensure that the construction work has been done in accordance with the norms, the community has been involved in the construction, the latrines are not polluting the water sources and also to check whether there has been correct selection of beneficiaries and proper use of latrines after construction. Such inspection should ensure that the sanitary latrines are not used for any other purpose. Inspection should be done to check whether TSC information of a Gram Panchayat has been displayed transparently in Gram Panchayat (by wall painting or special hoarding).

REPORTS

23. The following reports will be sent by the Project Authorities and States/UTs. to Govt. of India.

- Monthly progress report will be furnished by the 20th of the succeeding month (Appendix-I)

- Cumulative quarterly progress report shall be furnished by the 20th of the January, April, July and October for previous quarter (Appendix-II).

- Cumulative Annual Report of achievements under the Programme during the year shall be furnished by 30th April of the succeeding year (Appendix-III).

EVALUATION

24. The States/UTs should conduct periodical Evaluation Studies on the implementation of the TSC under Central Rural Sanitation Programme. Evaluation studies may be got conducted through the reputed institutions and organisations. Copies of the reports of these evaluation studies conducted by the States/UTs should be furnished to the Government of India. Remedial action should be taken by the States/UTs on the basis of the observations made in these evaluation studies and also in the Concurrent Evaluation conducted by or on behalf of Government of India.

25. For a group of TSC Project in State(s), implementation progress review may be organised by the Government of India for 2 times in a year. A multi agency team of not less than 2 officers/Professionals may undertake the review. In case a mid course funding revision for a project is needed the review shall be conducted. Review report will from the basis to consider the revision of the Project outlay.

RESEARCH

26. Research institutes, Organisations and NGOs with proven track record in the areas of Sanitation and National/State level Institutions involved in the research related to the issue of Health, Hygiene, Water Supply and Sanitation should be involved to study the present technology of human excreta and waste disposal system in the rural areas. The research outcome should provide an affordable low cost effective technology to suit the requirements of different geo-hydrological conditions for ecologically sustainable long term solution for disposal of wastes.

ANNUAL AUDIT

27. The District Implementing Agency should get the accounts audited annually by a Chartered Accountant and submit the report to the State Government and Government of India. Further, District Implementing Agency should furnish audited accounts while filing claims for the 2nd and subsequent instalments.

PROJECT COMPLETION

28. When a Project gets completed fully in a District, the Implementing Agency at the District level shall submit a Completion Report along with Audit Certificate and Utilisation Certificate through the State Government to the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Acceptance or otherwise of the Completion Report will be informed to the State Govt. and the District Implementing Agency by the Government of India.

Price Fixation on Imported Formulations by NPPA

*283. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :
SHRI SAIDUZZAMA :

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

(a) whether it is fact that National Pricing Policy Authority had been fixing the prices of all imported formulations;

(b) the profit being allowed on such imported formulations;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that several such imported formulations are being sold at prices exorbitantly higher than the ones fixed by the NPPA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the NPPA monitors the prices of these imported formulations in the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (e) Prices of Scheduled imported formulations are fixed as per para 7 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995 by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). Para 7 provides that the landed cost shall form the basis for fixing its price alongwith such margin as to cover selling and distribution expenses including interest and importer's profit which shall not exceed fifty percent of the landed cost. Importers of non-Scheduled formulations can fix their price on their own as per cost of import and prevailing market competition etc. NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non-Scheduled formulations (including imported formulations) on the basis of information available to it from various sources. The prices fixed/revised by the NPPA for Scheduled formulations (including imported) are promptly communicated to the enforcing agencies, i.e. State Drug Controllers and also posted on NPPA's website. Follow up action is taken by writing to all major manufacturers/ importers for ensuring implementation of the price fixed/ revised by NPPA. NPPA has recently received a reference from the Karnataka State Drug Control Organisation regarding suspected overcharging in respect of imported insulin formulations.

Opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas

*284. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received proposals for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (c) Eleven proposals have been received for opening of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalays from the North-Eastern States namely – West Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh); East Siang (Arunachal Pradesh); Upper Siang (Arunachal Pradesh); North Cachar Hill (Assam); Dhubri (Assam); Nagaon (Assam); Champhai (Mizoram); Mamit (Mizoram); Aizawl (Mizoram); East Khasi Hills (Meghalaya) and North Tripura (Tripura).

As per the criteria approved for opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in the States, the State Government/UTs are required to provide preferably 30 acres of suitable land free of cost. However suitable land even upto 10 acres is also acceptable. for immediate starting of JNVs State/UTs are also required to provide suitable building and other infrastructure free of rent which could accommodate 240 students and staff for three to four years for running the Vidyalaya or till such time the Samiti constructs its own building at the permanent site. In respect of above Eleven proposals received from North Eastern States suitable land has not yet become available in 09 cases and the required infrastructure for starting the schools immediately has not yet been provided in respect of these nine proposals. In the remaining two cases land has been provided by the concerned State Governments and sanction for opening the schools is in process.

Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana

*285. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages covered and the length of roads constructed so far and likely to be covered under the PMGSY, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints regarding the diversion of funds since the inception of the scheme;

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

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon;

(e) whether the Government have made any review of the progress made under the scheme; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) : (a) About 37,000 Habitations are proposed to be covered through the road works cleared in the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). 8391 road works have been completed till September, 2002, the State-wise details of which are enclosed as statement. The length and the number of Habitations covered by these roads is under compilation.

(b) to (d) No specific instances of diversion of funds have so far come to light.

(e) and (f) The progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is regularly reviewed with the State Governments. The last review took place in the regional Review Meetings held in September, 2002 at Pune, Chandigarh and Shillong. In the Review Meetings, the States have been advised to adhere to the time schedules for completion of road works cleared in 2000-01 and 2001-02, while maintaining the IRC Specifications.

Statement

Statement showing State/UT-wise No. of road works completed under the PMGSY upto September, 2002

Sl. No.	States	No. of Road works completed upto September, 2002
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1219
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	204
3.	Assam	25
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	57
7.	Gujarat	193
8.	Haryana	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	20
12.	Karnataka	291
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82
15.	Maharashtra	799
16.	Manipur	404
17.	Meghalaya	109
18.	Mizoram	10
19.	Nagaland	116
20.	Orissa	25
21.	Punjab	73
22.	Rajasthan	417
23.	Sikkim	30
24.	Tamil Nadu	616
25.	Tripura	193
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3246
27.	Uttaranchal	22
28.	West Bengal	53
	Total (States)	8341
	Union Territories	
29.	A & N Islands	0
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0
31.	Daman & Diu	0
32.	Delhi	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0
34.	Pondicherry	50
	Total (UTs)	50
	Grand Total	8391

Demand for increase in the seats of Information Technology

*286. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :
SHRI BHIM DAHAL :

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

(a) whether the Department has made any action plan to increase the number of seats in the field of Information Technology in various Engineering Colleges in the country;

(b) if so, whether various State Governments and Engineering Colleges have demanded for the increase in the number of seats;

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

(d) 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 (d) AICTE receives applications from Government/Government Aided Institutions, Universities, Trusts, Societies for starting new Institutes/Courses and increase in Intake Capacity. Keeping in view the available infrastructure as per the norms and standards, AICTE accords necessary approval to various institutions for starting new courses and increase in intake to ensure adequate supply of manpower to the Information Technology Sector. As a result, the intake capacity in IT courses at degree level in AICTE approved institutions has increased from 26,849 in 2000-2001 to 47,394 in 2002-2003. The details of demands received from States/UTs and the approval accorded by AICTE for increase in intake for IT course at degree level for the academic year 2002-2003 are given in the statement enclosed. For the academic year 2003-04, AICTE has recently invited applications for new courses/increase in intake of existing courses including Information Technology. The requests for new courses will be processed by AICTE, after getting the 'No Objection Certificate' from the State Governments/UTs by 31st December 2002, as per the advertisement issued by them.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Demand Received	Approval Accorded
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3805	160
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	60	0
8.	Daman & Diu	0	0
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
10.	Delhi	180	0
11.	Goa	30	30
12.	Gujarat	150	0
13.	Haryana	655	65
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	20	20
16.	Jharkhand	15	15
17.	Karnataka	1070	150
18.	Kerala	195	75
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	830	0
21.	Maharashtra	3085	500
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Orissa	325	0
27.	Pondicherry	80	20
28.	Punjab	460	0
29.	Rajasthan	540	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamilnadu	2855	560
32.	Tripura	0	0
33.	Uttaranchal	210	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1655	20
35.	West Bengal	520	0
	Total	16750	1615

[Translation]

Scheme for Development of Girls

*287. SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA :
SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI :

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme for the development and progress of girls in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds sanctioned and allocated for this scheme during the current year; and

(d) the number of girls likely to be benefited through this scheme annually?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (d) The important schemes implemented for the development and progress of girls are as follows :-

DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT :

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): This Scheme addresses the early childhood development aspects including pre-school education, nutrition and convergence with health services.

Budget Provision 2002-03 : Rs. 1695 crores

Likely estimate of girl covered Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) : 1.63 crores

Pre-school Education : 0.87 crores

Kishori Shakti Yojna, addresses the special needs of adolescent girls.

Budget Provision 2002-03 : Rs. 22 crores

Likely estimate of girl covered : 5.28 lakhs

Women's Economic Programme specifically addresses skill development amongst girls in an informal mode.

Budget Provision 2002-03 : Rs. 25 crores

Likely estimate of girl covered : 0.7 lakhs

MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT :

Hostels for Schedule Caste girls seek to encourage SC girl students to attend middle school, higher secondary school, college and University.

Budget Provision 2002-03 : Rs. 20 crores

DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION :

Strengthening of Boarding & Hostel Facilities for Girl students seek to improve the enrollment of adolescent girls belonging to rural areas and weaker sections.

Budget Provision 2002-03 : Rs. 18 crores

DEPARTMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION :

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan strives to achieve the objective of universalizing elementary education and enrolling every child in school. It also focuses on the girl child and proposes to bridge all gender gaps at primary stage by 2007 as well as provide elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life. The SSA programme now covers 561 districts in the country.

Budget Provision 2002-03 : Rs. 1680 crores

All girls in the age group of 6-14 years in Government or Government aided schools and those presently out of school are targeted to be benefited.

[English]

Additional Funds to meet Extraordinary Seasonal Conditions

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

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from various State Governments for allocation of additional funds from the five per cent funds, reserved for utilization in areas of acute distress caused by thereof and seasonal conditions;

(b) if so, the details adverse grounds in support of their demand, State-wise; and

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development has earmarked five percent of the total

allocated funds to meet exigencies arising from natural calamities and other emergent situations under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Requests for additional funds have been received from the State Governments of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan under the SGRY, from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Assam and Bihar under the ARWSP and no proposal has been received under the IAY.

2. Under the SGRY 25,000 tonnes of foodgrains (Rice) was released to Kerala due to heavy rains. In case of the other States, no release has been made so far as these States have yet to utilize funds and foodgrains available under SGRY the as well as foodgrains under the Special Component of the SGRY upto the desired level.

3. The State-wise details of the funds released under the ARWSP are given as under :-

Name of the States	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)
Karnataka	157.68
Madhya Pradesh	367.08
Orissa	311.25
Himachal Pradesh	590.00

In case of Rajasthan as the State has huge unutilised funds under ARWSP and the 2nd instalment claim is yet to be filed their request for assistance under 5% would be considered after December, 2002. Release for Andhra Pradesh, Uttranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Haryana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Assam and Bihar was not necessary as their need had been met from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF).

Corruption in MCD

*289. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Crores siphoned off from MCD Cell" appearing in the *Times of India* dated 8 November, 2002;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fix responsibility and to recover the money from the officials concerned?

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

(b) and (c) The preliminary inquiry conducted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has revealed that one of the officials posted in the Remunerative Projects Cell had misappropriated the municipal funds by either forgoing the signatures of his superiors on the cheques or extrapolating the amount indicated in the cheques so as to withdraw larger sums of money than authorized or encashing cheques prepared in his own name. The Corporation has placed the delinquent official under suspension. Simultaneously, the police have on the basis of the complaint lodged by the Corporation registered a criminal case in the matter.

On the directions of Court, an amount of Rs. 64 lakhs credited to the bank accounts of two private firms has been recovered.

Acquisition of Land for Fencing

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

(a) the number of persons whose land and houses were acquired for the Indo-Bangladesh border fencing and the road projects in West Bengal;

(b) the dates and other deatils of the said acquisition;

(c) whether the Government proposed to provide employment and other assistance to such persons at the time of acquisition;

(d) if so, the number of persons to whom employment and other assistance had been given so far; and

(e) the time by which such assistance is likely to be provided to the remaining persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (e) The land for construction of Indo-Bangladesh Border roads and fence in West Bengal Sector has been acquired by the West Bengal Government under the provisions of the West Bengal (Requisition and Acquisition Act), 1948 and under Section 4 of the Central Government Land Acquisition Act-1 of 1984. The State Government has to handed over a 100 ft. wide strip of land spreading over 1456.5 km. to the CPWD for which an amount of Rs. 6479.10 lacs has been deposited with them. Payment of compensation or assistance and provision of employment, if any, to the persons whose land is acquired, is made by the State Government. These details and those relating to the number of persons whose land and houses were acquired, the dates of acquisition etc. ought to be available with the State Government and are not maintained by the Central Government.

Unutilized Funds for Rural Development Schemes

*291. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to take back the unutilized funds sanctioned to the State Governments for rural development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these funds were to be utilized by the State Governments for the specific projects for rural development;

(d) if so, whether any time frame was prescribed for the utilization of these funds;

(e) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to take back the funds especially when the work under such projects is going on; and

(f) the reasons for not permitting the State Governments to utilise the said amount in some other developmental works ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) : (a) to (f) Ministry of Rural Development sanctions funds under various Schemes and specific projects. In case of funds sanctioned under various Schemes, the unutilized funds are carried over as Opening Balance and subsequent releases are regulated by the Opening Balance. In the case of specific projects, if they are abandoned or savings exist, they are required to be refunded.

Uniform Work Norms for Teachers

*292. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has finalised proposals relating to uniform 'work norms' for the teachers all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any university has refused to implement the same;

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

(e) the proposals put forward by teachers of the Delhi University to UGC in this regard;

(f) whether the Goverment have obtained views of State Education Ministers/Head of the Education Departments of States in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps being taken by the UGC to implement the uniform work norms in the interest of better performacne by teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (h) UGC, vide its notification dated 24.12.1998, has inter alia, notified the workload norms to be followed by the Universities as part of the pay package for teachers in the universities and colleges along with other measures for maintenance of standards. According to these norms, the workload of teachers in full employment should not be less than 40 hours a week for 30 working weeks of actual teaching in a 6-day week (180

teaching days). The norms also provide that if the University adopts a 5-day pattern, the number of weeks should be increased correspondingly from 30 to 36 weeks to ensure same workload of teachers. The universities and managements of colleges have been advised to make necessary changes in the Statutes, Ordinances, Rules Regulations etc. to incorporate these norms.

The existing Ordinances of University of Delhi prescribe the workload norms for teachers, which are less than those prescribed by the UGC. UGC has asked the University of Delhi to amend its Ordinance in the light of UGC norms on the subject. The Delhi University Teachers' Association (DUTA) is of the view that teachers are not required to teach for more than 3 clock hours in a day for 5 days in a week, which is less than that prescribed in the UGC norms. No proposal from any other University on implementation of the workload norms has been received by the UGC.

Mandays and Production Loss in the Subsidiaries of CIL

*293. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of losses in mandays and production loss in the companies under the Coal India Limited during the last five years alongwith facts thereof, year-wise;

(b) whether there are complaints against the coal companies in general and BCCL in particular, for ignoring the advice of the Conciliation Machinery of the central labour department resulting in the increase in labour disputes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The Mandays and production loss in the companies under Coal India Limited during the last five years are given in Statement enclosed.

The above mandays loss and production loss are mainly due to All India strike in Coal Sector, against proposed amendment in Coal Mines (Nationalization) Act, industrial strike/Bharat bandh against new economic policy of Government of India and wild-cat stikes resorted to by unions in support of their mainly local demands.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (b) above.

Statement

Company	1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
	Mandays Loss	Prod. Loss (Tonnes)	Mandays Loss	Prod. Loss (Tonnes)	Mandays Loss	Prod. Loss (Tonnes)	Mandays Loss	Prod. Loss (Tonnes)	Mandays Loss	Prod. Loss (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ECL	71004	50306	270425	182556	77052	65142	361467	336176	235441	266719
BCCL	5217	2253	11963	76540	11753	8093	229019	249455	117608	223648
CCL	9518	70848	25720	69400	13284	1847	139790	242000	124393	301880
WCL	907	1320	18311	22128	3277	2500	18200	18953	90317	280370
SECL	3971	5850	42620	71720	6366	131850	78951	176515	117567	230323

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NCL	453	12000	2272	–	5443	79087	3440	28000	16354	26700
MCL	–	–	5112	76876	92	13208	–	–	38227	370754
NEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8329	481
CMPDIL	105	68 in meterage	1130	533 in meterage	181	110 in meterage	2599	1204 in meterage	2447	572 in meterage

[Translation]

Availability of Bio-Technological Products

*294. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY :
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY :

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

(a) the measures being taken to make available the bio-technological products to the farmers; and

(b) the amount spent on each of such measures during the last three years and the number of farmers benefited by these products, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b) For Research and Development in the area of agriculture bio-technology including transgenic plants, tissue culture, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and animals and microbes, a strong infrastructure has been set up. National Containment-Cum-Quarantine Facility for transgenic planting material and National Facility for Virus Diagnosis and Quality Control for tissue culture plants for testing and certification and biosafety regulations alongwith the mechanisms of implementation under the Environment Protection Act-1986 are in place. A National Plant Genome Centre in New Delhi is working on genomics of plants covering in particular nutritional aspects.

Recently, 3 Bt. cotton hybrids expressing Cry 1 Ac gene have been approved for commercial cultivation and seeds of these hybrids were made available to the farmers during Kharif 2002 for cultivation in over 70,000 acres in six states namely Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

A high yielding bold seeded and shatter resistant mustard variety. Pusa Jaikisan developed through tissue culture has already been released in the country, which has become very popular among the farmers of Rajasthan, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and part of Uttar Pradesh. Tissue culture raised plants of important Agroforestry species–teak, bamboo, populus, eucalyptus, paulownia and other crops such as potato and sugarcane have been supplied to the farmers. Field demonstrations and training on raising tissue culture vanilla and large cardamom plants have been undertaken in Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Sikkim and West Bengal states respectively have been successfully conducted. The efficacy of biofertilizers and biocontrol agent/biopesticides has been demonstrated in various agro climatic zones. Packages for mass production of biocontrol agents/ biopesticides such as *Trichoderma viride* and *T. virens, Trichogramma,* NPV of *Heliothis* and biofertilizers such as *Rhizobium, Blue Green Algae (BGA)* and *Mycorrhiza* have been transferred to industry.

New animal vaccines, diagnostics and embryo transfer technology have been used in the farm animals. Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) vaccine, Diagnostic test for pests des petis ruminants virus and Recombinant Protective Antigen (RPA) against Anthrax have been transferred to industry.

The amount spent during last three years in different areas is given below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

		1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
(i)	Agriculture Biotechnology (including development of transgenics f rtilizer, biopesticid-	1360	1158	1428	3946
(ii)	Plant Biotech ogy/ Tissue Culture	750	635	330	2215
(iii)	Animal Biotc logy	310	300	300	910
	Grand Total	2420	2093	2558	7071

Over 80,000 farmers have benefited during last three years through field demonstrations and training on production and use of certain biotechnological products particularly biofertilizers and biopesticides. State-wise break up of the approximate number of beneficiaries is :

Andhra Pradesh-4500, Arunachal Pradesh-1100, Assam-1500, Chhattisgarh-1000, Gujarat-80(Ha. ana-1000, Himachal Pradesh-1100, Jammu and Kashmir-4500, Jharkhand-500, Karnata ka-5000, Kerala-2500, Madhya Pradesh-2000, Maharashtra-11500, Manipur-1000, Meghalaya-500, Orissa-800, Punjab-1000, Rajasthan-4000, Sikkim-200, Tamil Nadu-12000, Tripura-500, Uttar Pradesh-11000, Uttranchal-1300, West Bengal-6000.

National Fertilizers Limited

*295. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH :
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT :

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

(a) the quantum of fertilizers produced and sold by the National Fertilizers Limited during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government are considering privatizing National Fertilizers Limited;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the amount of subsidy provided by the Government to the said company during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) Production of fertilizer viz. Urea and Calcium ammonia Nitrate (CAN) during last three years is given below :-

(in MT)

Year	Urea		CAN	
	Production	Sales	Production	Sales
1999-00	3136776	3020227	155417	184769
2000-01	2935799	3050539	107140	110421
2001-02	3190666	3292277	41564	41263

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is the Government's policy to bring down its equity in non-core Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to 26% or lower. The Dis-investment Commission has categorized fertilizer PSUs including NFL as non-core.

(d) The amount of subsidy provided by the Government to National Fertilizers Limited during the last three years is given below :-

Year	Amount (Rs. crores)
1999-00	1203.21
2000-01	1230.58
2001-02	1400.01

[English]

Foreign Language Institutions

*296. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recognized foreign language teaching institutions in the country;

(b) the source of funding of these institutions;

(c) whether the Government plan to set up any new foreign language institutions in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Govt. of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to set up one such institution in view of the growth of Information Technology in the State; and

(f) if so the Government's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The prominent foreign language teaching institutions under the Ministry of Human Resource Development are Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Delhi University, Delhi, Pondicherry Uiversity, Pondicherry and Central Institute of English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad. These Institutions are funded by the University Grants Commission.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Government of Karnataka has made a proposal for setting up an Institute of Japanese Studies in Bangalore. As informed by Ministry of External Affairs, a similar proposal has been recommended by the Indo-Japan Eminent Persons Group also. The Govenment of Karnataka has been advised that the State Government may not seek any assistance from or correspond directly with the Japanese side until the Government of India forms a view in the matter.

Violation of Norms by Engineering Colleges

*297. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that many Engineering Colleges are not following the norms prescribed by AICTE or the Government relating to infrastructure, staffing pattern etc.;

(b) if so, the number of such Engineering colleges identified alongwith their names, State-wise particularly in Karnataka; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government against those colleges ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) to (c) It has come to the notice of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) that certain engineering colleges have violated the laid down norms and standards with regard to infrastructure facilities. AICTE takes punitive measures like 'Reduced Intake', 'No Admission', etc. for the defaulting institutions. The details of such Engineering Colleges are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Withholding of Assistance for not Holding Panchayat Elections

*298. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government plan to withhold the assistance being given to the States where Panchayat Elections have not been held so far;

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

(c) whether the Government are aware that some States have spent the funds allocated to Panchayats on the other heads;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to discourage this practice ?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) : (a) The Guidelines of the various Schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development do not stipulate any condition for withholding funds to the States where Panchayat Elections have not been held.

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

Bogus Education Boards/Fake Degree Rackets

*299. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news regarding bogus education board busted as also busting of fake degree rackets by the Delhi

Police appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated October 12, 2002 and July 25, 2002 respectively;

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

(c) the number of cases of bogus education centres and fake degree rackets that have come to the notice of Delhi Police during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in the country?

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

(b) to (d) The information contained in the two news items under reference is factually correct. In July, 2002, Delhi Police busted a gang which was engaged in forging educational certificates issued by the Central Board of Secondary Education and different Universities in the country. Later in October, 2002, a fake education board operating in the name and style of "Central Board of Higher Education" was detected and incriminating documents recovered from its premises. Seven persons were arrested in connection with these two cases.

During the last three years (upto 30th November, 2002), Delhi Police registered 15 cases involving issue of forged educational certificates and two cases in which bogus "Boards" had been set up.

The steps taken to prevent such activity include setting up of a 'Malpractice Cell' in the Central Board of Secondary Education; publication of the names of fake Boards (which have been identified) in the quarterly magazine of the Central Board of Secondary Education and display of this information on its website; and issue of Press release by the University Grants Commission at the beginning of each academic session in which parents and students are advised not to pursue higher education/courses with such self styled Universities/Institutes.

Damage to Rural Infrastructure

*300. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to have on the spot assessments of destruction/damages caused to rural infrastructure by natural calamities;

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to provide basic facilities to the victims in rural areas in country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have decided to finalise certain plans with the help of CAPART in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the manner in which the Government propose to assist the affected States in the restoration of rural infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) : (a) to (f) The responsibility for providing basic facilities to the victims of natural calamities primarily rests with the State Governments. The memoranda submitted by the States to the Centre in the event of calamities include their assessment of damage to rural infrastructure. Central Teams constituted thereafter for the purpose of on-the-spot study include this in their report.

2. The Ministry of Rural Development provides assis-tance to the victims of natural calamities as under :-

(i) Under the Indira Awaas Yojana for persons below poverty line, Central Assistance is released for construction of houses affected by floods, cyclones, earthquakes, etc. The year-wise and State-wise details of Central Assistance released under the IAY during 1999-2000 till date is given in the attached Statement-I.

(ii) A special component has been introduced under the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana with effect from 1.4.2002 for augmenting food security through additional wage employment in calamity-affected rural areas after due notification by the State Governments concerned. During the current financial year (2002-2003), 38.29 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated to the States affected by natural calamities. The State-wise details of foodgrains demanded and released under the scheme are given in the attached Statement-II. The foodgrains

released under the earlier Food for Work Programme during the years 2000-01 and 2001-02 is given at Statement-III.

(iii) The Ministry of Rural Development has earmarked five percent of the total allocated funds to meet exigencies arising from natural calamities and other emergent situations under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The State-wise details of the funds released under the ARWSP are given as under :-

Name of the States	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
Karnataka	157.68
Madhya Pradesh	367.08
Orissa	311.25
Himachal Pradesh	590.00

3. Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) has been involved in providing assistance to people affected by natural calamities, through Voluntary Organisations. The CAPART have pro-vided assistance in the earthquake affected areas of Uttaranchal and Gujarat, Super-cyclone affected areas in Orissa and drought-affected areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. The CAPART works in a project mode and the affected States are assisted for restoration of rural infrastructure based on receipt of viable proposals from Voluntary Organisations.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State-wise Statement of Central Assistance released under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to States/UTs during 1999-2000 till date

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Name of State	Emergent Situation	Additional Central Assistance	Number of Houses Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2000	Orissa	Super Cyclone	4125.00	50,000
2000-2001*	Orissa	Super Cyclone	28875.27	1,50,000
2000-2001	Uttaranchal	Earthquake	108.34	657
2000-2001	Gujarat	Earthquake	4900.00	1,00,000
2001-2002	Gujarat	Earthquake	2600.00	
2001-2002	Orissa	Floods	8250.00	1,00,000
2002-2003	Orissa	Floods	3104.00	
2001-2002	Orissa	Super Cyclone	33,000.00	4,00,000
2002-2003	Orissa	Super Cyclone	16500.00	

1	2	3	4	5
2001-2002	Andhra Pradesh	Heavy rain/Cyclone	3750.00	25,000
2001-2002	Jammu-Kashmir	Cross Border firing	330.00	2,000
2001-2002	Himachal Pradesh	Floods	412.50	5,000
2002-2003	Uttaranchal	Landslides	412.50	5,000

*The Central Assistance for Orissa also includes Normal Central Release of Rs. 4998.25 lakh during 2000-2001.

Statement-II

State-wise details of foodgrains demanded and allocated under SGRY Scheme as special component

(in lakhs of metric tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Quantity Demanded Rice/Wheat together	Quantity released during the current year drought (upto November 2002)		
			Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	0	18.00	18.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	12.60	0	1.43	1.43
3.	Haryana	9.72	0.25	0	0.25
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.04	0.06	0.10
5.	Jharkhand	–	0.20	0.20	0.40
6.	Karnataka	11.09	0	2.00	2.00
7.	Kerala*	0.25	0	0.25	0.25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.50	1.63	0.48	2.11
9.	Orissa	12.19	0	4.00	4.00
10.	Rajasthan**	56.00	7.00	0	7.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	5.46	0	0.50	0.50
12.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	2.00	0	2.00
13.	Uttaranchal	–	0.19	0.31	0.50

*0.25 lakh tonnes of Rice were released to Kerala under normal SGRY Scheme.

**56.00 lakh tonnes of Wheat was demanded by Government of Rajasthan upto July 2003.

Statement-III

(In Tonnes)

State	Food for Work Programme							
	2000-01				2001-02			
	Foodgrains released	Foodgrains lifted	Foodgrains utilised	Lakh* Mandays Generated	Foodgrains released	Foodgrains lifted	Foodgrains utilised	Lakh* Mandays Generated
Andhra Pradesh					1650000	1650000	1650000	1982.48
Bihar					100000	2023	NR	NR
Chhattisgarh	207000	207000	20700	300.26	419007	419007	419007	572.12
Gujarat	90000	90000	90000	1196.68	58105	46336	29220	388.52
Haryana								
Himachal Pradesh	11549	11549	11549	16.94				
Jharkhand								
Karnataka					100000	100000	100000	NR
Kerala					5000	5000	5000	NR
Madhya Pradesh	63079	63079	63079	NR	188665	148033	113012	NR
Mahatrashtra	10000	10000	10000	26.00	140000	134970	52895	137.51
Orissa	100000	100000	100000	180.45	150000	146643	146270	301.22
Rajasthan	118145	118145	118145	NR	621360	475217	364835	810.16
Tamil Nadu								
Uttar Pradesh								
Uttaranchal								
Total	599773	599773	599773	1720.33	3432137	3127229	2880239	4192.01

*The figures are provisional.

Prediction of Monsoons

*301. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the monsoon this year has forced the Indian Meteorological Department to have a re-look at its existing 16-parameter model of predicting rairs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department has decided to organise a brainstorming session on the predictions of rain in the

country at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in November, 2002;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether on the basis of the outcome of the Bangalore session, a new monsoon forecasting model will be finalised;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Ministry have called for an efficient and more accurate monsoon predictions; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI) : (a) and (b) The south-west monsoon season of 2002 had a deficit rainfall of 19% for the country as a whole. The India Meteorological Department is critically examining its 16-parameter long range forecast model which had made correct predictions of normal rainfall for the last 14 years, but did not predict the rainfall deficit which occurred in 2002 monsoon. IMD's 16-parameter model is a statistical model which uses correlation between the monsoon rainfall and antecedent land-ocean-atmosphere parameters across the globe. Any statistical model has inherent limitations and is likely to go wrong occasionally. The statistical relationships also exhibit epochal changes and the parameters have, therefore, to be removed or substituted by new parameters from time to time. This exercise is currently in progress.

(c) to (f) A Brainstorming Session on the Monsoon of 2002 was organized by the Centre for Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences, Indian Institute of Science on 28-29 November 2002. The monsoon season of 2002 has turned out to be an intriguing season. None of the methods developed for empirical prediction, which have been reasonably successful for over a decade could predict this drought. The predictions given in May 2002, on the basis of complex atmospheric/climate models by the leading global centres, also did not suggest a drought over India. Empirical predictions for the season as well as July were discussed and possible modifications of the models for better predictions of the season and July 2002 were discussed. The atmospheric models have limitations, the world over, particularly in simulating the Indian Monsoon and its variation from year to year. However, some of the models presented during the meeting hold promise and are being subjected to further investigations to determine their usefulness in improving prediction capabilities.

(g) and (h) Prediction of extreme events such as severe drought remains a complex and challenging task. Development of new models and techniques of prediction is a continuous process and every effort is being made to improve the observational capabilities and infrastructure, intensify focused research efforts especially in developing newer, more complex and unified models for more accurate predictions.

Allotment of DDA Flats

3087. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of registrants under HUDCO-1979 scheme who were earlier allotted DDA flats but refused to accept them by paying cancellation charges have not been issued their priority number;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the computerized final priority list is likely to be published?

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 registrants under New Pattern Registration Scheme, 1979 (HUDCO-1979), who were allotted DDA flats and refused to accept allotments by paying cancellation charges were kept at the tail end of the priority list. These registrants are to be considered for re-allotment of flats only after the regular waitlist of LIG and MIG category is exhausted. The tail end allottees will then be considered in order of their original priority within the NPRS-1979 Scheme.

Artificial Rain

3088. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :

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

(a) whether after failure of monsoons any State or Non-Governmental Organizations have sought the assistance of Central Government for artificial rains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a costly project;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there have been incidences when rains had failed and then State Governments had hired an aircraft for opting for 'artificial rains' through 'cloud seeding'; and

(f) 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) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise in view of (a).

(e) Yes, Sir. Cloud seeding experiments using aircrafts were carried out by Uttar Pradesh State Government in 1973 and 1974, by Gujarat Government during 1975 to 1981 and in 1987, by Karnataka Government in 1975, 1981 and 1982 and by Tamil Nadu Government in 1975 and 1983.

(f) The cloud seeding experiments showed some increase in rainfall under favourable meteorological conditions. However, results are not encouraging under persistent drought conditions when seedable clouds are not generally available and cloud formation and growth is inhibited.

[Translation]

Action Plan on Equal Participation of Women

3089. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have formulated an action plan to ensure equal participation of women in the country;

(b) if so, the salient feature thereof;

(c) whether the Government have set any target in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Government has approved a 'National Policy for the Empowerment of Women'. One of the objectives of the Policy is to provide 'equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation'.

(c) and (d) Government has taken various legal, administrative and policy initiatives to ensure equal participation of women in various walks of life. These include 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 whereby one-third representation in rural and urban local bodies has been reserved for women. Constitution (Eighty Fifth) Amendment Bill proposing reservation of 30% of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures, proposed amendments in various laws which are discriminatory against women, provisioning of resources in various women specific and pro-women schemes through the mechanism of 'Women Component Plan' and mainstreaming gender concern in development and governance.

[English]

Transfer of Vasundhara Enclave by DDA to MCD

3090. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Vasundhara Enclave" area developed by DDA to provide land to various co-operative group housing societies has become fully habitated;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that though a considerable time has elapsed since it became habitated

the area has not been transferred by DDA to MCD causing thereby lack of basic facilities such as drinking water, roads etc. for the residents;

(c) if so, whether the Government are taking measures to transfer the area to MCD; and

(d) if so, the time by which the transfer is likely to be affected?

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) Vasundhara Enclave Area, developed by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to provide land to various Co-operative Group Housing Societies, has become fully habitated. DDA has reported that basic facilities like electricity, roads, S.W. drain and sewerage are already available in the area. The water supply is available through tube-well. DDA has already requested Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Delhi Jal Board (DJB) for taking over of the services like sewerage, SW drains, roads, horticulture, power, water supply, etc. These services are however yet to be taken over except the outfall arrangement of sewerage system, i.e. sewage pumping station. The plans have been submitted by DDA to MCD and Delhi Jal Board. Joint inspection has already been done in respect of roads, SW drains and horticulture.

Setting up of Committee by GSI

3091. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has set up a Committee to look into the grievances of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the nature of the issues to be examined by the committee; and

(d) the time by which the G.S.I. proposes to settle the problems of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) The Geological Survey of India (GSI) (a subordinate Office under the Department of Mines) has set up a Committee to facilitate and redress problems relating to service matters concerning Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees after a recent National Meet in this regard (October 28, 2002). GSI proposes to involve earmarked Liaison Officers and its Administrative Officers for the purpose after duly sensitizing them. The Committee so set up would facilitate and seek prompt redressal in service related matters of SC/ST employees and others.

Utilisation of funds under IWDP in Karnataka

3092. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have released Rs. 157.68 lakh to Karnataka as the additional Central assistance to meet the rural drinking water requirement and also released Rs. 49 lakh under the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme to Gadag district of Karnataka for the year 2002-2003;

(b) whether the State Government has to utilize these funds to retrieve 1859 existing borewell;

(c) if so, whether any time bound programme has been fixed for the State to utilize these funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made there under so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (e) The Department of Drinking water supply, Ministry of Rural Development, has released an amount of Rs. 157.68 lakh (Rs. One Crore Fifty Seven lakh and sixty eight thousand only) to the Government of Karnataka towards additional Central assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to meet the rural drinking water supply requirement arising due to drought situation in the State during 2002-03. However, no fund has been released to Gadag district of the Karnataka under Integrated Wasteland Development Programme. The funds released as above should be utilised for retrieval of 1856

existing bore wells on priority basis by the State Government in the drought affected talukas of the State.

Force for Gujarat Election

3093. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any representation/proposal from Election Commission to send forces to Gujarat on the eve of Assembly Elections to maintain law and order in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) The Government have provided Central Para Militrary Forces and State Armed Police Forces of other States for elections duties in Gujarat as per the requirement assessed by the Election Commission in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and the Government of Gujarat.

Supply of Call Girls

3094. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding supply of call girls to officials appearing in the *Dainik Jagaran* dated July 24, 2002;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken to remedy the situation arising out of the facts?

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

(b) to (d) In the course of investigation of the cases referred to in the news-item, certain insinuations were made regarding supply of call girls to certain officials, but these could not be established. The court has, however, convicted 14 persons accused in this case under different sections of Indian Penal Code and the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

[Translation]

Works undertaken under Employment Assurance Scheme

3095. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the works undertaken under EAS during each of the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the scheme is not being implemented properly in various States especially in West Bengal and J&K;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have held any officer responsible in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) became part of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) from 25th September 2001 and stands fully merged with the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) with effect from 1st April 2002. The details of number of works taken up under the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (e) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) was implemented in all the districts of all the States/UTs including West Bengal and J&K. The implementation of this Scheme was by and large satisfactory. However, some complaints were received and referred to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate and remedial action.

Statement

(In Numbers)

Sl. No.	State/U.Ts	1999-2000 Total Works Undertaken	2000-2001 Total Works Undertaken	2001-2002 Total Works Undertaken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pr.	26265	17367	20363
2.	Arunachal Pr.	1416	1500	877
3.	Assam	8621	5015	13950
4.	Bihar	22911	14453	11251
5.	Chhattisgarh**	0	7799	13133
6.	Goa	205	147	122
7.	Gujarat	6820	7007	4442
8.	Haryana	3986	4019	8421
9.	Himachal Prd.	8495	5201	5798
10.	J. & Kashmir	18042	8044	9607
11.	Jharkhand**	0	6159	7052
12.	Karnataka	20838	12652	22900
13.	Kerala	5717	3764	5144
14.	Madhya Prd.	18832	10574	18774
15.	Maharashtra	36384	22400	19786
16.	Manipur	1818	1294	0
17.	Meghalaya	704	711	2135
18.	Mizoram	1462	1446	2909
19.	Nagaland	3746	2715	1076
20.	Orissa	30562	31605	30641
21.	Punjab	2314	2109	1983
22.	Rajasthan	9508	11673	12320
23.	Sikkim	892	1010	238
24.	Tamil Nadu	8271	11038	11887
25.	Tripura	7166	3488	4441
26.	Uttaranchal**	0	3702	20091
27.	Uttar Prd.	19808	16678	3061
28.	West Bengal	13508	9578	13021
29.	A&N Islands	28	41	14
30.	D&N Haveli	29	15	5
31.	Daman & DIU	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	32	28	27
33.	Pondicherry	63	86	52
	All India	273043	223318	265521

**The performance of these States are included with performance of the parent States during 1999-2000, since they were not created then.

[English]

Water Pumped out by BCCL from the Mines

3096. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 2435 dated July 30, 2002 and state :

(a) the total quantity of water pumped out by BCCL from the mines on an average per day;

(b) the total quantity of water utilized in the colliery and the same drained out;

(c) whether the Government are aware of a representation submitted before the BCCL management in Dhanbad by the villagers around Kuja colliery of area to divert surplus pit water now drained to the drought hit field; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The total quantity of water pumped out by BCCL from the mines on an average is around 52.7 million gallons per day.

(b) Approximately 40% of the water pumped out from the mines is utilised for domestic consumption after treatment and around 60% of the same is presently being drained out.

(c) There is no colliery named "Kuja Colliery" in BCCL. However, there is Kujama colliery in Bastacolla area of BCCL. No such application from the villagers around Kujama colliery has been received so far by the area to provide surplus pit water.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (c) of the above question.

Government Quarters at Chandigarh

3097. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Government quarters at Chandigarh under the U.T. pool, category/Type-wise;

(b) whether the condition of most of these quarters has become very poor because of poor maintenance;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the norms fixed for maintenance of these quarters; and

(e) the amount spent on maintenance of these quarters during each of the last three years, category/type-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954

3098. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question Nos. 239, 241 and 115 dated 20.11.2001 and 26.02.2002 respectively and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; 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) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that they are carrying out the survey on agricultural land accordingly in consultation with Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Autonomy to Universities

3099. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether UGC has finalized a plan to give greater autonomy to universities; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), all the universities are autonomous institutions in so far as academic or operational aspects are concerned. However, they are expected to adhere to certain norms laid down by the UGC with a view to maintaining standards in teaching, research and examinations.

World Bank Aided Drinking Water Project

3100. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to launch some World Bank aided drinking water projects in the rural areas of the country especially in the State of Rajasthan;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Statements I and II showing ongoing and pipeline World Bank assisted rural drinking water projects in the country are enclosed. No proposal in respect of State of Rajasthan has been received from Government of Rajasthan for drinking water Projects in rural areas.

Statement-I

Ongoing World Bank Assisted Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Projects

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Project Cost	World Bank Assistance	Project Area	Project Status
1.	UP	U.P. Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (Swajal)	US$ 71.00 million	US$ 52.40 million (revised)	Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	The Project implementation started in August 1996 and is scheduled to be completed by end of May 2003.
2.	Keral	Kerala Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project	US$ 89.8 million	US$ 65.50 million	80 gram panchayats in 4 districts viz Palakad, Mallapuram, Kozikode, Thrissur	6 years (2001-2006). Rs.437.30 million have been utilised.
3.	Karnataka	Karnataka Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project – Follow on Project	US$ 200.00 million	US$ 151.60 million	3000 villages in 23 districts of Karnataka	6 years (2002-2007).

Statement-II

Pipeline World Bank Assisted Projects

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Project Cost	World Bank Assistance	Project Area	Project Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (RWS & ESP)	Rs.1652.20 Crores	–	16 districts of Maharashtra	WB mission visited Maharashtra in September 2002

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation Project for Rural Areas (TWASPRA)	US$ 135.0 million	75% of US$ 135.00 million	7 districts of Tamil Nadu	6 years, tentatively from 2003 to 2008. The issues raised by the World Bank Identification Mission have been addressed to by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu and the World Bank has been impressed upon in this regard.
3.	U.P.	U.P. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project - II	Rs.1038.00 Crores	Rs.851.00 Crores	17 districts of U.P.	Posed to the World Bank for a follow on Project.

Exploration of Precious and Semi Precious Stones in Orissa

3101. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge deposits of precious and semi-precious stones have been discovered in Orissa especially in the Western part of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the proper exploration of these stones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) A number of small deposits of precious and semi-precious stones have been discovered in Western Parts of Orissa as by Orissa Mining Corporation and Geological Survey of India. Precious and semi-precious stones viz. ruby, sapphire and their star varieties, emerald, aquamarine, chryscberyl, alexandrite, topaz, garnet, tourmaline of various colours and iolite are found in the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Subarnapur, Sambalpur and Rayagada in Orissa.

(c) Investigations for the exploration of precious and semi-precious stones are carried out by Geological Survey of India in parts of Orissa. The Orissa Government have entrusted the work of exploration, exploitation and marketing of gemstones to the Orissa Mining Corporation, in the State.

[Translation]

Teacher Pupil Ratio in D.Ed Colleges

3102. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the teacher-pupil ratio fixed by the National Council of Teachers Education (NCTE), New Delhi in D.Ed. colleges;

(b) whether the State Governments particularly the Maharashtra Govt. have sought any elaxation in the said ration from the N.C.T.E.;

(c) if so, whether the relaxation has been provided by the Council;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) In the norms and standards prescribed by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE)

for elementary teacher education courses (D.Ed.), requirement for teachers has been prescribed as under:

(i) For a unit of 50 students or less (with combined strengh of 100 or less for 2 years course), the full time teaching faculty shall comprise of the Principal/Head and at least 5 lecturers. For intake of students in excess of the prescribed unit, the number of full time teachers shall be increased proportionately.

(ii) Appointment of teachers should be so distributed as to ensure the required nature and level of expertise for teaching methodology courses and foundation courses.

(iii) For teaching subjects such as physical education, art, work experience, music, information technology, literacy etc. part time instructors may be appointed.

(b) to (e) Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal had sought certain relaxations in the requirement of teachers for elementary teachers training (D.Ed.) courses. The relaxation granted in regard to the number of teachers is as under :

(i) For the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra, in case of existing Government and Government aided elementary teacher education colleges established prior to establishment of NCTE, there should be at least 4 teachers besides Principal/Head for a Unit of 50 students per year. State Governments would also provide at least one part time teacher in these institutions.

(ii) In case of West Bengal, for an intake of 60 or less students, at least 3 teachers on regular appointments besides Principal/Head are provided. For intake in excess of 80 students, additional teachers on regular appointment will be provided to maintain the teacher pupil ratio of 1:20.

[English]

Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai

3103. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that RCF, Mumbai Unit has started incurring losses recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether during the first six months performance of 2002-2003 and 12 months result of 2001-2002 are negative;

(d) if so, the facts therefor;

(e) the details and comparative chart for last three years;

(f) whether it is going to result into lay-off, relieving the workers, labour staff;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether it is due to the short supply of gas from GAIL and ONGC;

(i) if so, the reasons therefor;

(j) whether the Ministry and RCF Management are taking any steps to increase the gas supply;

(k) if so, the details thereof;

(l) whether the Petroleum Ministry is responding to the request; and

(m) if so, the measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a), (b), (h) and (i) Yes, Sir. The main reason for incurring losses by RCF is due to short supply of gas by GAIL, revision of Retention prices of urea w.e.f. July 1997 and reduction in the subsidy on complex fertilizers during the current year.

(c) to (e) During the first six months i.e. April, 2002 to September, 2002 the company has incurred loss of Rs.133.47 crore (Provisional). However, in 2001-02, the company has earned a net profit of Rs.52.61 crore before tax. The details and comparative chart for the last three years is enclosed as statement.

(f) and (g) This is not presently under consideration.

(j) to (m) RCF has converted their service boilers, Auxiliary Boilers, Steam Superheaters etc. to use Naphtha

fuel during the period 1996-1999. Subsequently, as gas supply dipped further, RCF installed Naphtha Feed Scheme in 2001 to partially supplement the gas shortage. The gas supply has further reduced since then and to overcome this gas shortage additional naphtha feed system is to be installed with substantial investment. The matter has also been taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum.

Statement

Details and Comparative Chart Indicating the Financial Details for the Last Three Years in Respect of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, Mumbai

(Rs./Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2002-2003 April-Sept. 2002	2001-2002	2000-2001	1999-2000
1.	Income	901.65	2099.45	2137.93	2374.41
	Sales	721.34	1395.06	1437.27	1578.79
	Subsidy	164.76 L1	659.14	645.42	749.08
	Other Income	15.55	45.25	46.24	46.54
2.	Cost of Sales (Excluding Interest, Depreciation, Prior Year Adjustment and Extra Ordinary Items)	978.37	1929.99	1940.73	2215.63
3.	Gross Profit/(Loss) (1-2)	(76.72)	169.46	197.20	158.78
4.	Depreciation	24.90	76.88	59.10	46.90
5.	Interest (Net)	33.21	58.37	72.57	72.14
6.	Prior year Adj. - Expenses/(Income)	-1.36	-18.40	-3.63	-3.34
7.	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	(133.47)	52.61	69.16	43.08
8.	Tax Provision (Net. of Adj.)	0.00	28.40 L2	4.19	8.00
9.	Profit/(Loss) After Tax	(133.47)	24.21	64.97	35.08

L1 – The impact of 7th/8th pricing subsidy – 117.25 crores is adjusted in subsidy income.

L2 – Includes deferred tax liability of Rs. 24.15 crores.

Centre for Biochemical Technology (CSIR)

3104. SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of scientists promoted in Centre for Biochemical technology (CSIR) during 1997-2000, category-wise, year-wise;

(b) the total number of publications and number of patents filed by the said scientists during the respective assessment years, Year-wise and Scientists-wise;

(c) whether the publication and filing patents are the only criteria for promotion;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the other criteria adopted for promotion in detail?

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 total number of Scientists promoted in the erstwhile Centre for Biochemical Technology (CBT), now Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (IGIB), New Delhi during the period 1997-2000, categorywise, yearwise is in statement-I.

(b) The total number of publications and the number of patents filed by the said Scientists during the respective assessment years, yearwise, Scientistwise is in statement-II and III respectively.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Promotion of the said Scientists was made as per the CSIR policy on the subject and on the basis of the gradings obtained by the Scientists in their Annual Performance Appraisal Reports; Reports of the Peer Review; and performance in the interviews.

Statement-I

No. of Scientists Promoted	Group
1997-1998	
5	IV(3) to IV(4)
2	IV(2) to IV(3)
1998-1999	
3	IV(4) to IV(5)
4	IV(3) to IV(4)
1	IV(2) to IV(3)
1999-2000	
2	IV(3) to IV(4)
1	IV(2) to IV(3)
1	IV(1) to IV(2)

Statement-II

Scientist	1997	1998	1999	2000
Dr. Rita Kumar	2	2	1	2
Dr. M.A. Q. Pasha	–	–	–	3
Dr. K.K. Taneja	–	–	–	2
Dr. Santosh Pasha	1	1	2	1
Dr. Pradeep Nahar	1	–	–	–
Dr. R.H. Das	2	–	2	–
Dr. H.R. Das	1	2	3	1
Dr. Ashok Kumar	2	1	2	3
Dr. B.K. Malik	–	1	2	1
Dr. W.N. Gade	–	–	–	–
Dr. G.L. Sharma	2	1	–	–
Dr. Susheela Sridhara	2	5	2	5
Dr. L.S. Meena	–	–	–	1
Dr. Arjun Ram	1	–	–	–
Dr. G.W. Rembhotkar	–	–	–	–
Dr. Rekha Chaturvedi	2	1	–	–
Dr. P.G. Ramachandran	–	–	–	–
Mr. Uday Kumar	–	–	–	–
Mr. D.D. Sharma	–	–	–	–

Statement-III

Scientist	Patents Filed			
	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	2	3	4	5
Dr. Rita Kumar	–	4	–	5
Dr. H.R. Das	–	–	1	–
Dr. G.L. Sharma	–	–	–	2

1	2	3	4	5
Dr. Pradeep Nahar	–	–	–	2
Dr. M.A. Q. Pasha	–	–	–	–
Dr. K.K. Taneja	–	–	–	–
Dr. Santosh Pasha	–	–	–	–
Dr. R.H. Das	–	–	–	–
Dr. Ashok Kumar	–	–	–	–
Dr. B.K. Malik	–	–	–	–
Dr. W.N. Gade	–	–	–	–
Dr. Susheela Sridhara	–	–	–	–
Dr. L.S. Meena	–	–	–	–
Dr. Arjun Ram	–	–	–	–
Dr. G.W. Rembhotkar	–	–	–	–
Dr. Rekha Chaturvedi	–	–	–	–
Dr. P.G. Ramachandran	–	–	–	–
Mr. Uday Kumar	–	–	–	–
Mr. D.D. Sharma	–	–	–	–

[Translation]

International Monetary Fund

3105. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Will th Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has provided funds to India for the rural development projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States in which the said amount is likely to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) No, Sir. International Monetary Fund does not provide funds for rural development projects.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

ARBI Madarsas

3106. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to USQ No.5537 on 24 April, 2001 and state :

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

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Home Guards

3107. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Home Guards personnel in Delhi whose services were terminated since 1.1.1995 till date;

(b) the reasons for termination;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reinstate them alongwith the number of those reinstated so far;

(d) the reasons for not reinstating them;

(e) the number of Home Guards personnel who committed suicide for not reinstating them inspite of the request made by them;

(f) the compensation paid to the families of the deceased;

(g) whether the Government have received Memorandum from welfare association in this regard;

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

(i) the time by which the Home Guards personnel whose services were terminated are likely to be reinstated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) The Home Guards is a voluntary organization and its members are not government servants. Under the provisions contained in the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947, as extended to the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the tenure allowed to a Home Guard is three years on the expiry of which period he is liable to the discharged. Since 1st January, 1995, 17,505 Home Guard volunteers in Delhi were discharged to ensure that the voluntary character of the organization is maintained.

(e) No instance of a discharged member of the Delhi Home Guards having committed suicide on the ground of his not being reinstated has come to the notice of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) to (i) Yes, Sir. The issues raised mainly relate to regularization of the services of the Home Guards and payment of salary and pension to them. However, there is no force in such demands as their acceptance would alter the basic voluntary character of the organization.

[English]

Second Instalment under JGSY

3108. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have requested the Union Government to release 2nd instalment of funds under JGSY during 2002-2003;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to release the Central Share of funds without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) The Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) was merged into the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) with effect from 25th September, 2001. As such, no request has been received from any State Government for the release of funds under the JGSY during 2002-2003.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Purchase of Computers of NISCOM

3109. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of National Institute of Science Communication directed to purchase 30 computers for Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) on 30.4.2002 alongwith the tender document for 95 computers;

(b) whether SPC-II approved the above;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the date of approval;

(d) whether the computers were purchased after requisition from intenders;

(e) if so, the details of the intend for computer and computers purchased and installed in each division of NISCOM for the last three years alongwith the source of funds for purchase, year-wise, category-wise; and

(f) the total payment made for the above purchase, year-wise and category-wise?

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) On requisition from indenters. National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM), now National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi, a constituent unit of CSIR and an implementation agency in the TKDL project, purchased 30 PCs for the project on the recommendations dated 24.8.2001 of SPC-II.

(e) and (f) The details are as per statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Distribution of Computers and Servers

Division	Year			Total
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1	2	3	4	5
Director's Office	–	01	03	04
Periodicals	17	09	22	48
Bioinformatics	16+4*	04	11	31+4*
Production	07	03	20	30
Admn.+A/C+Pur.	06	02	09	17
Training cell	14	01	–	15
Sales & Marketing	02	01	02	05
Popular Science	03	02	06	11
TKDL Project	–	–	32	32
Toal	65+4	23	105	193+4*
Source of Funding	CSIR	CSIR	CSIR and ISM&H, M/o H & F.W.	

*Servers.

Statement-II

Amount in Rupees

Category	Year 1999-2000		Year 2000-2001		Year 2001-2002	
PCs	Amount (in Rs.)	Source	Amount (in Rs.)	Source	Amount (in Rs.)	Source
	22,81,860.00	CSIR	13,23,852.00	CSIR	35,73,000.00	CSIR
					22,73,000.00	ISM&H, M/o H & F.W
Servers	4,74,783.00	CSIR	Nil	–	Nil	–

Revision of Rates of Royalty on Coal

3110. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have requested to revise the rates of royalty on mining of coal; and

(b) if so, the dates on which the State Governments requested to revise the rates on royalty on mining of coal during the last five years and the due action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have requested the Central Government to revise the rates of royalty on coal from time to time. Their requests were duly examined and dealt with. However, as per the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, royalty rates cannot be enhanced more than once in three years. The royalty rates on coal have been revised and notified on 16.8.2002 which are currently applicable.

[Translation]

Cafeteria at Bangalore Airport

3111. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cafeteria which was being operated at Bangalore Airport has also been included in the lease deed of Hotel Ashok of Bangalore whereas it had not even been mentioned in the tender document of the hotel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) and (b) Following the due procedure of disinvestment, Hotel Ashok, Bangalore has been given on lease-cum-management contract to M/s. Bharat Hotels Limited for the period from 29.11.2001 to 31.3.2032. In terms of the Lease-cum-Management Agreement, Airport Restaurant and In-flight Catering Services including Snack Bar (in Domestic Terminal) at Bangalore Airport has also been sublicensed to M/s. Bharat Hotels Limited for the period from 29.11.2001 to 31.12.2005 by the Airports Authority of India. The Information Memorandum of Hotel Ashok, Bangalore as well as the Data Room Documents provided to the bidders included all the information concerning the Airport Restaurant and In-flight Catering Services including Snack Bar, which was being operated by India Tourism Development Corporation Limited as a part of the hotel.

Arrest of Corrupt Officers

3112. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the *Dainik Jagran* dated 11.10.2002 regarding arrest of a corrupt officer of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Government have constituted a core departmental team to investigate into such cases;

(d) if so, the number of cases of such irregularities and corruption brought to the notice of the Government during the last three years and till date; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the news-item appearing in the Dainik Jagran regarding arrest of a corrupt officer of the United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI). USEFI is a bi-national body set up under the Indo-US Fulbright Agreement and does not function under the Government of India. During the internal audit of the organization, certain malpractices by some employees(s) came to the notice and USEFI filed an FIR with the Delhi Police. The Crime Branch of Delhii Police is investigating the matter.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

IIT's

3113. DR. ASHOK PATEL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision with regard to effecting comprehensive charges in the enterance examination of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Screening test has been shifted from December to April to facilitate proper preparation by students appearing in Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) and the marks obtained by students will also be conveyed to bring about transparency in IIT-JEEs. This will be effective from JEE-2003.

[English]

Plan to Provide Jobs in Drought Hit Areas

3114. SHRI PRABODH PANDA :
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale migration of people from the drought hit States to major cities in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have prepared any special plan to provide more jobs to poor in the drought hit areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of people likely to be benefited thereby State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) The Union Government has not received any specific information, so far, regarding migration of people from the drought hit States to major cities in the country.

(b) and (c) To provide a greater thrust to generation of additional wage employment, infrastructural development and food security in the rural areas, the Central Government launched a new scheme called the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) w.e.f. 25th September, 2001 by merging the on going schemes of the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). The scheme is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions throughout the country except Delhi and Chandigarh. There is a Special Component of the SGRY under which foodgrains are supplied free of cost to the States affected by natural calamities for generation of additional wage employment. During the current year 38.30 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains were released under the Special Component to 12 States affected by natural calamities.

(d) Since no target is fixed for generation of employment opportunities under the SGRY including the Special Component, it may not be possible to determine the number of people likely to be benefited by the scheme. However, 1794 lakh mandays of employment have been generated so far during the current year under the Special Component of SGRY.

Rural Water Conservation Scheme

3115. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY :
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH BARWALA :
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had launched any scheme for the construction of new water tanks in the entire country;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(d) whether the Government have received any proposals from State Governments for the institution of Prime Minister Rural Water Conservation scheme;

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

(f) if not, the alternative scheme Government propose to launch for water scarcity hit rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. The Central Government assists the States in this task by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). 5% of the funds released to the States under ARWSP is to be earmarked for taking up projects for sustainability of sources and systems including rain water harvesting, creation of new tanks for water conservation, ground water re-charge, etc. The State Governments have been requested to take up more and more projects under this scheme to solve water scarcity in rural areas.

Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana

3116. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice sought and released to each State under the Sampoorna Gramin

Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) after the start of the relief operations during the current years;

(b) the reasons for delay in the release of foodgrains even after clearance by the Task Force formed for the purpose; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for timely release of foodgrains under the SGRY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) A special component has been introduced under the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana w.e.f. 01.04.2002 for augmenting food security through additional wage employment in calamity affected rural areas after due notification by the concerned, State Governments. During the current financial year (2002-03), 38.29 lakh MTs of foodgrains has been allocated to the drought affected States. The State-wise details of foodgrains demanded and allocated under the Scheme are as under:-

Sl. No.	State	Quantity Demanded Rice/Wheat together	Quantity released during the Current Year drought (upto November 2002)		
			Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	0	18.00	18.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	12.60	0	1.43	1.43
3.	Haryana	9.72	0.25	0	0.25
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.19	0.04	0.06	0.10
5.	Jharkhand	–	0.20	0.20	0.40
6.	Karnataka	11.09	0	2.00	2.00
7.	Kerala*	0.25	0	0.25	0.25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2.50	1.63	0.48	2.11
9.	Orissa	12.19	0	4.00	4.00
10.	Rajasthan**	56.00	7.00	0	7.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	5.46	0	0.50	0.50
12.	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	2.00	0	2.00
13.	Uttaranchal	–	0.19	0.31	0.50

*0.25 lakh tonnes of Rice were released to Kerala under normal SGRY Scheme.

**56.00 lakh tonnes of Wheat was demanded by Government of Rajasthan upto July, 2003.

(b) Foodgrains are released district-wise under the Special Component of the SGRY. For the States which had given district-wise break up with the proposal, there was no delay in release of foodgrains under the Special Component of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana after clearance of the proposal by the Task Force on Drought Management. For the other States, it could be released immediately after district-wise break up was received.

(c) Earlier, instructions for release of foodgrains were issued by the Ministry of Rural Development to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, which in turn ordered the FCI for release accordingly. The procedure has since been further simplified. The Ministry of Rural Development now issues release orders directly to the Food Corporations of India (FCI). To avoid delay in future, the State Governments have been requested to send their proposals along with district-wise allocation of foodgrains for the notified districts.

Surrendered BODO Militants

3117. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have been able to provide proper relief and rehabilitation to the surrendered BODO militants;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far and the number of surrendered BODO militants recruited in Paramilitary forces/police security personnel as on today; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disbanding of Special Operation Group

3118. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per army authorities the proposed decision of new Jammu and Kashmir Government to disband the Special Operations Group (SOG) of the police will weaken counter-insurgency operations;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has been consulted before implementation of the said decision; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) A per the Governor of J&K's address to the joint session of J&K Legislature, the J&K Government is committed to assimilate/relocate the personnel of SOG in the regular Police force so that they are subjected to the discipline law and are made accountable for their deeds. The Governor's address has also indicated that the State Government is fully alive to the legitimate security concerns of the State and intends to stand firm and steadfast in discharging its obligations under the Constitution. So far no action has been taken by State Government with regard to its proposed relocation of the SOG.

The army has indicated to Government that the counter terrorism operations being conducted by the army in J&K are unlikely to be affected by this decision and would continue as hithertofore.

Training Centre of CISF

3119. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that training centre of Central Industrial Security Force situated at Sidhabari, Asansol, West Bengal has been shifted;

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting the CISF Training Camp the only one in the Eastern Zone, to the place where a CISF Camp is already functioning; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for restoration of the training centre of CISF at Sidhabari?

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

(b) The Training Centre has been shifted from Sidhabari due to non-availability of suitable land and some other infrastructural facilities.

(c) The Force has requested the West Bengal Government to allot suitable land for the Training Centre.

Foreign Contribution Through CSIR

3120. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI SUNIL KHAN :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asian Health Environment and Allied Data base, registered (No.s/26497 of 1994) with Registrar of Societies, Delhi received foreign contribution through Council of Scientific and Industrial Research after 1993;

(b) if so, the details including the amount, source and date of foreign contribution received from 1994 onwards;

(c) whether competent authority granted permission, after 1993, to Asian Health Environment and Allied Data base to accept foreign contribution through Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

(d) if so, the details of prior permission granted including the date of sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

C&AG Report No. 3, 2002 on ARWSP

3121. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether C&AG in its Report No. 3 of 2002 (Civil) in para 17.5 on page 128 has stated that 20777 works were executed under ARWSP during 1997-01 at a total cost of Rs. 644.71 crore without obtaining the approval and technical sanction of the competent authority;

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

(c) whether the matter has been enquired into;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken for incurring the expenditure on unapproved works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (e) 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 17.5 of the report has inter-alia observed that during 1997-2001, implementing agencies executed 20,777 works, at a total cost of Rs. 644.71 crore without obtaining the approval and technical sanction of the competent authority in Assam (Rs. 120 crore), Haryana (Rs. 38.21 crore), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 51.60 crore), Jammu & Kashmir (Rs. 0.31 crore), Karnataka (Rs. 1.80 crore), Maharashtra (Rs. 0.98 crore), Meghalaya (Rs. 0.84 crore), Orissa (Rs. 37.90 crore), Punjab (Rs. 7.71 crore) Rajasthan (Rs. 5.45 crore), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 379.45 crore) and Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 0.46 crore). The report further states that the entire expenditure had not been regularised as of March 2001.

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. Government of India has already requested the State Governments to take remedial action.

[Translation]

CAG Report on Modern Food

3122. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received CAG report on disinvestment of Modern Food (India) Limited;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the point on which the objections have been raised therein; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) to (d) In regard to the disinvestment of Government equity in Modern Food Industries (India) Limited (MFIL), the C&AG forwarded certain observations on 5th July 2001 on appointment of Global Advisors and their scope of work, valuation of plant and Machinery, valuation of land and buildings, capital gains tax and cost of voluntary retirement scheme, non-valuation of intangible assets and selection of strategic partner. Detailed reply to the observations of the C&AG was sent on August 31, 2001. The C&AG has not yet given its final report.

[English]

Education for All

3123. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in Pioneer dated 17.11.2002 regarding Global Monitoring Report: Education for All: Is the World on Track released recently;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein alongwith the remarks given in report in regard to India;

(c) the respons of the Union Government to each remarks given in report;

(d) whether the EFA Global Monitoring Report India alongwith Nepal and Pakistan stands at the serious risk of not achieving three of the goals – Universal Primary Education, adult literacy and gender partially of the Dakar framework;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government to achieve these goals positively within the fixed time frame work?

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

(b) to (f) The UNESCO has brought out a Global Monitoring Report in which India has been shown as one of the 28 countries at a serious risk of migging all the three EFA Goals. The conclusions drawn in this Report are based on data available to UNESCO in the year 2000 for three parameters, namely, net enrolment ratio in primary schools, the percentage of adult literacy and gender parity as per gross enrolment ratio in primary schools. The data used by UNESCO for these parameters is either outdated or were not available to UNESCO as far as India is concerned, leading to misleading conclusions. Further, initiatives taken in the recent years like launch of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and revamping of literacy programmes have not been taken into account for arriving at the conclusions. The targets set under these programmes are much ahead of the EFA target date of 2015. The monitoring report was reviewed at the meeting at Abuja on November 19-20 of the High Level Group on EFA set up by UNESCO which was attended by Minister of Human Resource Development. These discrepancies were pointed out and the Indian position clarified by the Minister at the meeting.

Expenditure of Foreign Travel by Officials

3124. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether expenditure on foreign travel by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries' officials during the year 2001-2002 has come under severe censure of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in his report for the year 2002;

(b) is so, the comments made by the CAG in this regard; and

(c) the extent of loss to the national exchequer on account of these lapses by the CIL, as estimated by the CAG in his report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The gist of CAGs comments on the expenditure on foreign travel by officials of CIL and its subsidiaries is as under:-

Para No.	Comments
2.1.1	Excess payment of per diem allowance/daily allowance and entertainment allowance.
2.1.2	Excess payment of air port free allowance.
2.1.3	Payment of personal expenses.
2.1.4	Excess payment to DA during training perlod.
2.1.5	Non-rendition of accounts.
2.1.7	Adjustment of expenses incurred on visits to countries not authorised.
2.1.7	Tour without approval of the competent authority.
2.1.8	Non-submission of TA bills.

(c) As per CAG report, the estimated amount of loss is Rs. 124.02 Lakh ($ 3,14,080.72).

Performance of NALCO

3125. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN :

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

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company

(NALCO) has been earning profit and earns an average Rs.1300 crore in foreign currency every year;

(b) if so, since when indicating the performance of NALCO during each of the last three years;

(c) the profit earned by NALCO in 2002-2003 after disinvestment;

(d) whether the Government have spent Rs.6000 crore to liquidate NALCO's loan and released funds for its modernisation; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has been earning profit since 1988-89. The average export earnings of the company since 1988-89 is Rs. 628.95 crore. The performance of NALCO during the last three years is as under:-

Sl. No.	Parameters	Unit	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Production					
I.	Bauxite	MT	28,22,464	28,34,189	35,22,059
II.	Alumina	MT	8,86,000	9,39,000	11,13,000
III.	Aluminium	MT	2,12,663	2,30,516	2,31,674
IV.	Power (Net)	MU	3,985	3,833	3,970
B. Sales					
I. Export					
a.	Alumina	MT	4,79,620	4,95,723	6,70,120
b.	Aluminium	MT	95,185	1,18,868	1,06,282
II. Domestic					
a.	Alumina/ Hydrate	MT	8,027	4,124	6,297
b.	Aluminium	MT	1,20,171	1,14,082	1,23,095
c.	Power	MU	595	225	342
C. Finance					
I.	Gross Sales	Rs. (Crs)	2142,32	2408.60	2385.42
II.	Profit Before Tax	Rs. (Crs)	681.00	843.37	521.61
III.	Net Profit (PAT)	Rs. (Crs)	511.53	655.83	409.35
IV.	Export earning	Rs. (Crs)	1031.64	1314.20	1205.32

(c) The disinvestment process of NALCO has not yet been completed. Hence, the matter does not arise.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Apart from the investment made in the equity share capital of the company at the time of initial construction of NALCO facilities amounting to Rs.1288.62 crore (which was reduced to Rs.644.31 crore during March, 1999), Government of India has not given any financial support to NALCO either through loan or equity. The entire expansion cost of approximately Rs.4000 crores is being funded by NALCO through internal resources and a small amount through borrowings from the market.

Bauxite Reserves

3126. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the bauxite reserves areas alongwith the volume of reserves in those States at present, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken for the proper utilization of bauxite reserves in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) As per the National Mineral Inventory prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate

office under the Department of Mines, the State-wise details of the recoverable bauxite reserves as on 1.4.95 are given below:-

(Quantity in '000 tonnes)

State/District	Quantity
All India	2462431.03
Andhra Pradesh	551479.00
Bihar	2113.00
Chhattisgarh	59621.00
Goa	51260.00
Gujarat	117324.65
Jammu & Kashmir	1783.00
Jharkhand	66022.00
Karnataka	27332.10
Kerala	8426.00
Madhya Pradesh	63874.00
Maharashtra	85590.89
Orissa	1395218.60
Rajasthan	318.50
Tamil Nadu	22647.88
Uttar Pradesh	9420.00

(b) All mineral concessions for exploitation of minerals including for Bauxite ore are granted by the State Government. However, Bauxite being specified in the First Schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, the prior approval of the Central Government is also obtained before grant of mineral concessions by the State Government. All efforts are made to expedite approval of Central Government in least possible time.

[Translation]

NGOs under CAPART in Haryana

3127. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects, proposals received by the CAPART in Haryana during each of last three years and the current year, project-wise;

(b) the funds allocated to the Non-Governmental Organisations by the CAPART during the said period, NGOs-wise, Project-wise;

(c) whether the working of these NGOs has been evaluated by the Government in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievement made under the projects;

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

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

(g) the action taken in those cases so far?

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

[English]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

3128. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a move to distribute Rs.13.6 billion out of 470 million Dollars received as damages for the victims of Gas Leakage from UCC plant in Bhopal, in 20 unaffected wards of Bhopal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation to this effect;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether it is also a fact that appeals against none and under payment of compensation are being discouraged; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof and the action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) In view of (e) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

Central Social Welfare Board

3129. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the time taken for releasing funds to institutions after sanctioning grants by the Central Social Welfare Advisory Board;

(b) the names of schemes under which grants are being made by the Central Social Welfare Boards;

(c) whether a proposal to reduce the duration of short term courses for educating adult women is under consideration;

(d) if so, the time by which the duration of said course and other courses is likely to be reduced;

(e) whether the Government are aware that the State Social Welfare Boards do not release funds even after sanction of proposal and inspection by the authorities; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and number of such institutions whose money is with State Social Welfare Advisory Boards, institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Grants are released to the institutions only after all terms and conditions are fulfilled as per rules.

(b) The grants are being made by the Central Social Welfare Board under various schemes viz. Condensed Courses of Education for Women, Women Economic Programme, Short Stay Homes, Family Counselling Centres, Awareness Generation Programme, Creches, Mahila Mandal Programme and maintenance of Working Women Hostel.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No such information has come to the notice of the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

Exploration Policy for Minerals

3130. SHRI RAJKUMAR WANGCHA : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any policy initiatives have been recently taken to explore the deposits of coal and minerals in the North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the present status of exploration and findings, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to help and render cooperation to these States for undertaking these ventures and also to obtain the clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the projects undertaken / to be undertaken by these State Governments;

(d) whether in certain cases the Ministry of Environment and Forests have created hurdles in clearing the mining projects of these States, particularly in mining of coal belts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) No separate policy has been framed to explore the deposits of coal and minerals in the North Eastern States.

(b) However, as a result of exploration efforts, geological reserves of 909.74 Mt. of coal in NE region have been established as assessed by GSI (as on 1.1.2002). The State-wise geological reserves in the NE region are given as under:-

(In million tonnes)

State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Assam	279.30	26.83	34.01	340.14
Arunachal Pr.	31.23	40 11	18.89	90.23
Meghalaya	117.83	40.89	300.71	459.43
Nagaland	3.43	1.35	15.16	19.94
Total for NE region	431.79	109.18	368.77	909.74

(c) to (e) Government is helping these states by way of providing funds for exploration which is carried out by Geological Survey of India (GSI), Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) and Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL).

Mining companies and exploration agencies take the necessary forest and EMP clearance from the concerned authorities. No clearance is pending with Forest Department as well as Environment Department in respect of North Eastern Coalfields of CIL.

[Translation]

Accident in Govindpur Coal Mines Area

3131. SHRI SUBODH ROY : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item appearing in the Rashtriya Sahara dated October 11, 2002, regarding death of 20 persons due to an accident in the Govindpur coal mines area;

(b) is so the facts of the matter reported therein and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether action is being taken by the Govemment to provide compensation and employment to the dependents of the families of the deceased; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) On the publication of news in the Rastriya Sahara dated 11.10.2002 the site was jointly inspected by officials of Kathara area and Govindpur project, DGMS and State officials including Dy. Commissioner (D.C.), Bokaro and Superintendent of Police (S.P.) Bokaro and cleaning/digging off fallen debris was done to find out persons allegedly buried under the debris in their presence but no person was found buried under the debris and thus the report was unconfirmed.

Dy. Commissioner (D.C.), Bokaro called a meeting in his office on 20.10.2002 in which representative of CCL Hq., Dhori, B&K and Kathara areas, DGMS officials (Koderma region) and State officials participated. In the meeting a task force was constituted by D.C. for each of the above three areas headed by Staff Officer (mining) and consisting of Area Security Officer, Area Safety Officer and Project Officer as members. DGMS/Koderma, one Executive Magistrate authorised by S.D.O., D.M.O. and D.F.O. will also be associated in the committee. The committee will be provided help of 4/16 armed guards. The inspection of mines of Dhori, B&K and Kathara areas of CCL where mine workings are suspended/discontinued/abandoned will be done by the task force periodically.

In general, the preventive steps being taken by management of Central Coalfields Limited are as under:-

(i) Whenever case of illegal mining is noticed the same is reported to the civil authorities.

(ii) The approach routes to the places of suspected illegal mining sites are cut off/fenced off to prevent entry.

(iii) Display boards/warning showing that entry to and carrying out any activity in the area is illegal and dangerous.

(iv) Persons are warned against carrying such activity and trespassing in these areas by publishing in local newspaper in local language.

(v) Close liaison is maintained with state authority in curbing such activities.

(vi) Exposed coal seam is covered by dozing and by filling with water to prevent illegal mining.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply given in (a) and (b) above.

Government Accommodation under Possession of Retired Employees

3132. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN :
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA :

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

(a) whether several Government accommodations have not been got vacated despite the retirement of concerned employees and in some cases retired persons have been even passed away but the Government accommodations are still in the names of such retired persons;

(b) if so, the details of such accommodations which are under occupation of the retired persons even after one year of their retirement and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Government employees who have not been allotted Government accommodation even after 10 years of Government service; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken by the Government to streamline the allotment procedure for the Government emplyees?

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. Consequent upon retirement from service/passing away of an allottee, allotment is cancelled in the name of retired/deceased allottee. Cases other than those of regularization of allotment and after the admissible period of retention, are referred to the Estate Officer for initiating eviction proceedins under the PP Act, 1971.

(b) There are a total of 78 cases as detailed in statement-I where retired persons have not yet vacated the Government accommodation even after one year.

(c) A statement II is enclosed.

(d) The various provisions of Allotment Rules are reviewed from time to time. A residence falling vacant is allotted to an applicant who has been wait-listed for change of accommodation in that type and if not required for that purpose, to an applicant without accommodation in that type having the earliest priority date for that type of accommodation.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Type of Accommodation	No. of Unauthorized occupants	Reasons for overstay
1.	Type-II	21	In 14 cases eviction proceedings against the allottees have been initiated. 7 cases are pending in the Court.
2.	Type-III	23	In 19 cases eviction proceedings against the allottees have been initiated. 4 cases are pending in the Court.
3.	Type-IV	21	In 17 cases eviction proceedings against the allottees have been initiated. 4 cases are pending in the Court.
4.	Type-V	4	In all cases eviction proceedings against the allottees have been initiated.
5.	Type-VI and above	9	In 7 cases eviction proceedings against the allottees have been initiated. In 2 cases retention has been allowed with the approval of competent authority.

Statement-II

On the basis of applications received, the number and categories of Central Government functionaries as on 01.11.2002 who are wait listed for their turn for entitled type of accommodation over 10 years in each type of accommodation

Type of Accommodation	General Pool	Ladies Married	Ladies Single	SC	ST	Tenure Pool	Total
I	160	05	03	169	31	—	368
II	10476	865	74	2625	478	—	14518
III	5552	2138	70	1146	286	—	9192
IV	3515	413	35	332	67	11	4373
IV-Special	2515	190	12	—	—	06	2723
V-A	2342	229	22	—	—	77	2670
V-B	1098	86	03	—	—	01	1188
VI-A	476	28	09	—	—	79	592
VI-B	85	—	—	—	—	—	85
VII	136	—	—	—	—	—	136
VIII	150	—	—	—	—	—	150
Double Suite Hostel	544	36	04	—	—	03	587
Single Suite Hostel	60	01	01	—	—	—	62
Single Kitchen Hostel	342	07	02	—	—	03	354

Cases Concerning DDA in Courts

3133. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :
SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :

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

(a) whether a number of cases concerning Delhi Development Authority are under consideration in the courts;

(b) if so, whether the cases pending in various courts of Delhi against the DDA registered an increase of almost 25 per cent last year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of such cases during each of the last three years;

(e) the steps taken to prevent the increase of court cases and also to sort out the pending cases; and

(f) the number of cases solved by the courts during the aforesaid years and the number of cases went in favour of DDA?

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) No, Sir.

(c) in view of reply to (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) Delhi Development Authority has reported that the number of pending court cases during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Number of Cases
1999-2000	9534
2000-2001	10955
2001-2002	11502

(e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have enlisted a number of Standing Counsels and panel lawyers separately for each department, for effective conduct and monitoring of court cases. Vice Chairman, DDA has started public hearing on daily basis for redressal of grievances of public. Procedure for monitoring of court cases and filing of appeals has been streamlined.

Effective support is being given to the Lok Adalat exclusively functioning in DDA.

(f) DDA has reported that various courts disposed 1008 cases during 1999-2000, 1028 cases during 2000-2001 and 647 cases during 2001-2002. Separate data regarding number of cases decided in favour/against DDA is not maintained.

[English]

Scholarships and Grants to Scientists

3134. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have made any efforts to increase scholarships and grants to the scientists in the research sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) The number of scientists thus benefited from the scheme every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government has recently enhanced the fellowships and grants being awarded to scientists working in the research sector, particularly on centrally sponsored projects. This enhancement will benefit a considerably large number of scientists working in centrally sponsored R&D projects as well as Young Scientists who are clearing the NET/GATE/UGC-NET exams for undertaking research.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance to Women and Child Welfare Scheme

3135. SHRI MANSINH PATEL :
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA :

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the State Governments have not been fully utilising the assistance being given by the World Bank for child and women welfare;

(b) if so, the facts and reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have no relevant information to find out whether or not the women and child development works have been accomplished with the World Bank;

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

(e) the provision made by the Government to ensure effective implementation of the child and women development (welfare) programme being undertaken with the foreign aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) World Bank has extended loan for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Projects for development of children and women as per details given below:-

(i) US $ 74.3 million for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)-I Project which was disbursed fully.

(ii) US $ 194 million for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)-II Project which is expected to be disbursed fully.

(iii) (a) US $ 300 million for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)-III Project, (b) US $ 75 million (originally) for ICDS Component of APER Programme and (c) Rs. 67.84 crore for Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (Swa-shakti). These Projects are under implementation. Progress of the Projects is monitored regularly to ensure effective implementation.

Installation of Lignite Bricketing Unit

3136. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) sought consultancy from a German company to instal a State-of-the art Lignite Bricketing unit following the plans of modernisation in 1999;

(b) if so, the payment made to the concerned company for the same;

(c) the details of the consultation provided by the said company and the date on which it was obtained;

(d) the expenditure estimated on the installation of the Lignite Bricketing Unit and the monetary and environmental benefits expected from it at that time; and

(e) the reasons for putting it in a cold-bag?

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

(b) The total consultancy fees paid was Rs.17 lakhs which includes to and fro fare for two persons from Germany and expenses in India.

(c) The consultant report was received from the firm on 31.12.1998. Measures suggested by the said firm are as under:

(i) Supply of low ash content lignite from Mine I is to be ensured.

(ii) Crushing of raw lignite to 0-4 mm size before feeding to driers for which improvised crushers were recommended.

(iii) Rectification and modification in tubular driers for improving briquette quality.

(d) The anticipated cost for implementing the firm's recommendation in both the lignite Briquetting plants worked out to Rs. 50.00 crores. However, after reviewing the reports and considering the various implications, the fim was requested to furnish a phased programme for minimum investment which can be implemented in one factory first and extended to the second factory if found effective. The same was submitted by the firm and accepted by NLC. The approximate cost for revamping one factory was estimated as Rs.20.72 crores plus taxes and duties.

It was projected that B&C plant may earn profits within 3 years of implementation in view of the increased revenues consequent to this quality improvement as well as higher production. However, there were not much of environmental benefits contemplated in view of these improvements.

(e) The implementation of measure suggested by the German firm was not found commercially feasible due to change in marketing scenario. The availability of cheaper imported coal and coke posed severe competition in the market for NLC's coke products. Hence the project was not implemented.

[English]

Special Scheme for Awarding Women Scientists

3137. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched any special scheme for awarding women scientists;

(b) if so, whether the said special scheme has been implemented in Karnataka; and

(c) the number of women scientists in the country awarded under this scheme so far, State-wise?

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) Government is presently attaching vital importance to the encouragement of Women Scientists. To encourage Women Scientists, the Department of Science and Technology has launched a Scholarship Scheme for Women Scientists in the year 2002. Under this scheme 100 Scholarships will be awarded every year to Women Scientists' in the following categories:-

(i) Scholarships for Women Scientists and Technologists in Research Institutions and Universities for Research in Basic and Applied Sciences (Category 'A')

(ii) Scholarships for Women Scientists for Research in S and T Based Societal Programmes (Category 'B')

(iii) Scholarships for Women Scientists for S and T Based Self Employment Opportunities (Category 'C')

These schemes are open to all and advertised all over the country including Karnataka in various electronics and print media.

The Department of Biotechnology has launched a scheme in the year 1999 viz. National Women Bio Scientist Award (Senior and Young). The particulars of women scientists in the country awarded under the National Women Bio Scientist Award are as follows:-

National Women Bio Scientist Awardees (Senior)

Sl. No.	Year	Name and Address of Women Scientists	State
1	2	3	4
1.	1999	Dr. Asha Mathur, Kasturba Gandhi Medical College, Lucknow.	U.P.
2.	2000	Dr. Mehtab S. Bamji, Dangoria Charitable Trust, Hyderabad.	A.P.
3.	2001	(1) Dr. G.Lakshmi Sita, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Karnataka
		(2) Dr. Kasturi Datta, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.	Delhi

National Women Bio Scientist Awardees (Young)

Sl. No.	Year	Name and Address of Awardees	State
1.	1999	(1) Dr. Malathi, Lakshmikumaran, Tata Energy Research Centre, New Delhi.	Delhi
		(2) Dr. Jaya Tyagi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.	Delhi
2.	2000	(1) Dr. Sunita Grover, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal.	Haryana
		(2) Dr. M. Lakshmi, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai.	Tamil Nadu
3.	2001	(1) Dr. Sudha Nair, M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Chennai.	Tamil Nadu
		(2) Dr. Anuradha Lohia, Bose Institute, Kolkatta.	W.Bengal
		(3) Dr. Suchitra Banerjee, CIMAP, Lucknow.	U.P.

[Translation]

Life Science Institute

3138. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI :
SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA :

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

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Director-General, C.S.I.R. to set up Life Science Institute of International standard in Bhopal;

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

(c) whether the Committee has presented report regarding this project to the Union Government;

(d) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Committee was constituted by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Promotion of Languages Dialects

3139. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States in the country where Gondi language is spoken and its percentage among the tribal languages;

(b) whether the Gondi language has been adopted as compulsory subject at primary level in the States where it is spoken;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the reasons for not providing any Government of constitutional protection to the Gondi language despite it being the largest spoken language among the tribal language/dialects;

(e) the language/dialects wise details of the expenditure being incurred for the development expenditure of language and dialects in the country; and

(f) the tribal dialects wise amount being spent alongwith the expenditure incurred for the development of dialects of Chhattisgarh during the past one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) As per the Census of 1991 Gondi language speakers have been found in 24 States and UTs in the country. As there is no notified list of tribal languages, it is not possible to work out the percentage of Gondi language speakers among the tribal languages.

(b) and (c) The adoption of any language as a compulsory subject at the primary level in the States is a decision of the concerned State Governments.

(d) The Language policy of the Government of India lays emphasis on the development and promotion of all the Indian languages listed in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been carrying out research in tribal languages including Gondi. The Institute also provides inputs to various State Governments for their promotional activities for various tribal languages including Gondi. Besides, several State Governments have their own programmes for the development of Gondi language.

(e) and (f) Expenditure is incurred by the Government on the promotion and development of all the Indian languages including tribal languages. This is need-based and amounts are not earmarked separately for different languages.

ISI Activities

3140. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news regarding ISI now employing women agents to spread roots in state appearing in the *Times of India* dated April 8, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps/action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) While news regarding ISI now employing women agents to spread roots in state said to have appeared in the Times of India (Delhi edition) dated April 8, 2002, has not come to notice of the Government, Government is aware that Pakistan ISI is involved in aiding, abetting and supporting terrorism in various parts of the country.

In order to deal with the Pak ISI menace, the Government has adopted a well-coordinated and multi-pronged approach which includes strengthening the border management, galvanizing the intelligence machinery, modernization and upgradation of police and security forces with advanced sophisticated weapons and communication systems etc.

The Central Government has also been sensitizing the State Governments about the threat perception and activities of ISI in the country. As result of coordinated action taken by the Central and State security and intelligence agencies, a number of Pakistan backed modules have been neutralized in different parts of the country.

Delhi Police

3141. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any arrangement made by the Government and Delhi Police to hear public and VIPs complaints;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Delhi Police during each of the last three years and current year as on date;

(d) the number of complaints disposed by the Delhi Police and number of cases pending during the said period; and

(e) the action taken by the Delhi Police and the Government for speedy disposal of complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The communications received from people's representatives including Members of Parliament are, on receipt, as a rule promptly scrutinized and forwarded to the respective Districts/Units or the Vigilance Branch for enquiry, the outcome of which is conveyed to the dignitary concerned in due course. The complaints received from the public are also dealt with in a similar manner. However, due to a very large number of such compaints, it is not possible to convey in all cases the outcome of the inquiry to the complainant.

(c) and (d) The requisite details are given below:-

Year	No. of complaints received	No. of Pending complaints brought forward from preceding year	No. of complaints disposed off	No. of complaints pending
1999	117424	6736	113961	10199
2000	113881	10199	110285	13795
2001	108891	13795	106723	15963
2002 (upto 30th Nov.)	103679	15963	98822	20820

(e) Concerted efforts are made to dispose off the complaints on priority. However, some of the complaints, which require indepth investigation, do take sometime before these cn disposed off.

[English]

Financial Assistance for Improvement in Water and Sewage Disposal System

3142. SHRI SADASHIV RAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY :

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

(a) whether the various State Governments particularly the Government of Maharashtra have sent some schemes to improve the water supply and sewage disposal system in various cities/sub-cities to the Union Government for their approval and financial assistance during the last three years;

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

(c) the details of schemes approved/rejected/pending, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for delay in clearing the pending schemes;

(e) the time by which the pending schemes are likely to be approved;

(f) the details of projects taken up in various States under the said schemes during the last three years, State-wise;

(g) whether all the projects taken up have since been completed;

(h) if so, details thereof alongwith their locations, State-wise; and

(i) 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) to (i) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Houses under ISY in Gujarat

3143. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for the sanction of funds under ISY;

(b) whether the funds are allocated to Panchayats under the scheme;

(c) if so, the funds allocated to Panchayats for construction of houses in Gujarat during each of the last three years and till date;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any criteria for sanctioning the equal amount to each Panchayat; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development is not implementing any ISY scheme. However, this Ministry is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). Under this scheme, the central assistance is allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of poverty ratio and housing shortage, with each of these variables being given equal weightage. The poverty ratios prepared by the Planning Commission are used for this purpose, while housing shortage is determined on the basis of last Census. The proportion of rural SC/ST population and housing shortage in a district to the total rural SC/ST population and housing shortage in the State/UT is the criteria of inter-district allocation of IAY funds within a State/UT. Once again both these variables are given equal weightage. Diversion of resources from one district to another is strictly prohibited. 80% of the total funds are allocated for new construction and the remaining 20% funds are allocated for upgradation of existing kutcha houses.

(b) The funds are allocated to the districts as per the criteria indicated above.

(c) to (e) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

Secondary Education

3144. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Education Department of A&N Islands is implementing a scheme viz "Secondary Education" under which construction of 40 classrooms construction of 3 toilet blocks, development of 5 play fields, renovation of 5 school building and construction of 01 Nos. Fencing is to be undertaken during 10th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of classrooms, toilet blocks, play fields and renovation of school building proposed to be constructed during Annual Plan 2002-2003 and already constructed upto October 2002, location-wise;

(d) the name of the schools and the places where such construction of classrooms are likely to be undertaken; and

(e) the location of play fields to be developed during 2002-03?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Evaluation of Women Welfare Schemes

3145. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have done any evaluation of the working of women welfare schemes being run by the Social Bodies and Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Almost all the schemes on women welfare have been evaluated by the Government through independent organizations. The evaluation reports have brought out strength and weakness of the schemes, based on which appropriate corrective measures have been taken from time to time.

(c) The question does not arise.

Disaster Management

3146. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of national institutions are engaged in disaster management in the country since 1996;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard alongwith their present status and target set for final take off;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government have set a national level institute of Disaster Management to cater the needs of human resource development of the country and also to monitor the progress made by other such institutes functioning in the country since 1996; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (d) It is primarily the responsibility of the States to be in the State of preparedness and provide relief to the people affected by disasters. The Central Government, however, supplements the efforts of the States by providing logistic and financial support in case of a disaster of severe nature, if the States are not in a position to deal with it with the resources available with them.

A National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM) was set up by the Central Government in the year 1995 and housed in the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) at New Delhi, primarily for the purpose of providing human resource development support in disaster management. Additionally, 24 Natural Disaster Management Faculties have also been created in the States for providing Human Resource Development (HRD) support at the State level.

Funds under Rural Development Schemes

3147. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State has lapsed amounts earmarked and allotted for various projects in their States for Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) Many States have not been able to avail the full Central Allocations under Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) A Statement showing the Central Allocation and the Central Release during the year 2001-02, State-wise, under the Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development is enclosed. All the States have been repeatedly impressed upon the need for claiming full allocation in time to avoid loss of funds to them.

Statement

Central Allocation and Central Releases during the year 2001-02

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Allocation	Central Release
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	182127.38	192611.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10506.53	9323.98
3.	Assam	66404.87	59147.56
4.	Bihar	116403.97	77394.48
5.	Chhattisgarh	51437.26	53210.66
6.	Goa	2399.36	1609.75
7.	Gujarat	34365.06	38815.42

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	14922.68	17857.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17084.59	19588.98
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	17640.60	12405.09
11.	Jharkhand	58224.19	49213.68
12.	Karnataka	60447.78	60412.18
13.	Kerala	23974.62	23258.12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	94303.88	99880.00
15.	Maharashtra	95085.00	92092.85
16.	Manipur	9445.40	6974.43
17.	Meghalaya	9264.12	8458.32
18.	Mizoram	5184.62	6272.75
19.	Nagaland	7414.62	8170.38
20.	Orissa	78411.79	114835.95
21.	Punjab	9523.15	12000.44
22.	Rajasthan	95758.15	94240.93
23.	Sikkim	4007.45	4227.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	51982.77	57490.40
25.	Tripura	10876.75	12382.33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	163852.03	165980.97
27.	Uttaranchal	18659.89	18750.63
28.	West Bengal	72368.05	66415.57
29.	A & N Islands	1465.45	289.20
30.	Chandigarh	17.60	8.12
31.	Dadra & N Haveli	834.71	679.97
32.	Daman & Diu	686.07	42.74
33.	Delhi	902.96	590.35
34.	Lakshadweep	650.60	538.43
35.	Pondicherry	976.22	386.64
	All Total	1387610.17	1385557.12

Funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions

3148. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB :
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds released to Panchayati Raj Institutions in the various districts of Orissa, particularly for the KBK Districts, during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the funds so released were fully utilized by the Panchayats under the schemes for which they were meant;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount actually spent and utilization certificate submitted, year-wise, plan-wise and district-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper utilization of funds by the Panchayati Raj Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Rural Development releases funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions in various districts through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) under the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY). The SGRY was launched in September, 2001 after merging the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) and the Employment Assurance Schemes (EAS), but, these two schemes were continued as part of SGRY during 2001-2002. During the current financial year the SGRY is being implemented in two streams, namely, the SGRY (Stream-I) at the District and Block levels) and the SGRY (Stream-II) at the Gram Panchayat levels.

The statements showing the Central assistance released to the various districts including the KBK districts of Orissa under the JGSY and the EAS and the amount actually spent by these districts are given in statements-I to VI.

(e) To ensure proper utilization of funds, instructions have been issued to the DRDAs to submit Utilization Certificates and the Audit Report to the Ministry of Rural Development at the time of release of second instalment of funds. In addition, DRDAs are required to submit Monthly Progress Report on a prescribed format showing the works completed/uncompleted by the 10th of every month. Under the Area Officer Scheme, senior officers of the Ministry visit designated States regularly to review implementation of the schemes. Periodical reviews are also undertaken by the Programme Divisions.

Statement-I

District-wise Financial & Physical Performance under JGSY during 1999-2000.

Orissa–March

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Opening Balance as on 1.4.99	Allocation			Final Releases			Total Availability	Expenditure	Unspent Balance	% age Exp.	Mandays (in lakh)
			Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Angul	70.05	264.04	88.01	352.06	132.02	44.00	176.02	246.07	248.55	-2.48	101.01	3.23
2.	Balasore	102.51	383.48	127.83	511.30	719.48	239.80	959.28	1061.79	690.27	371.52	65.01	10.32
3.	Bargarh	115.59	338.35	112.78	451.14	370.41	123.46	493.87	609.46	392.17	217.29	64.35	5.61
4.	Bhadrak	87.64	277.49	92.50	369.99	560.49	186.81	747.30	834.94	415.42	419.52	49.75	6.23
5.	Bolangir	-44.29	342.79	114.26	457.06	171.4	57.13	228.53	184.24	297.79	-113.55	161.63	4.31
6.	Boudh	86.92	261.69	87.23	348.92	130.85	43.61	174.46	261.38	273.47	-12.09	104.62	4.10
7.	Cuttack	55.40	311.15	103.72	414.87	1187.15	395.68	1582.83	1638.23	403.39	1234.84	24.62	5.69
8.	Deogarh	28.71	181.30	60.43	241.74	90.65	30.21	120.86	149.57	159.92	-10.35	106.92	2.51
9.	Dhenkanal	5.15	259.68	86.56	346.24	461.68	153.88	615.56	620.71	448.47	172.24	72.25	6.71
10.	Gajapati	29.85	304.91	101.64	406.54	456.92	152.29	609.21	639.06	529.85	109.21	82.91	7.95
11.	Ganjam	100.82	426.28	142.09	568.37	1359.28	453.05	1812.33	1913.15	535.57	1377.58	27.99	7.47
12.	Jagatsinghpur	-9.36	241.56	80.52	322.08	1010.56	336.82	1347.38	1338.02	302.34	1035.68	22.60	4.34
13.	Jajpur	104.36	332.50	110.83	443.33	750.5	250.14	1000.64	1105.00	518.85	586.15	46.95	7.79
14.	Jharsuguda	62.29	213.46	71.15	284.62	302.42	100.80	403.22	465.51	276.63	188.88	59.43	4.16
15.	Kalahandi	282.49	451.79	150.60	602.38	225.9	75.29	301.19	583.68	673.01	-89.33	115.30	10.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Kendrapada	106.16	244.70	81.57	326.27	654.7	218.21	872.91	979.07	415.80	563.27	42.47	8.03
17.	Keonjhar	78.28	519.55	173.18	692.74	846.15	282.02	1128.17	1206.45	712.25	494.20	59.04	10.60
18.	Khurda	-1.35	248.33	82.78	331.10	480.34	160.10	640.44	639.09	383.09	256.00	59.94	5.7
19.	Koraput	0.00	555.48	185.16	740.64	277.74	92.57	370.31	370.31	628.45	-258.14	169.71	12.86
20.	Malkangiri	88.55	419.02	139.67	558.70	580.26	193.40	773.66	862.21	367.31	494.90	42.60	6.01
21.	Mayurbhanj	284.16	782.86	260.95	1043.82	1215.26	405.05	1620.31	1904.47	1231.60	672.87	64.67	19.23
22.	Nabrangpur	215.84	542.24	180.75	722.98	779.36	259.76	1039.12	1254.96	775.19	479.77	61.77	11.94
23.	Nayagarh	19.31	218.68	72.89	291.57	327.68	109.22	436.90	456.21	384.58	71.63	84.30	4.58
24.	Nuapada	23.60	321.44	107.15	428.59	478.61	159.52	638.13	661.73	267.17	394.56	40.37	5.52
25.	Phulbani	-37.91	388.72	129.57	518.29	579.16	193.03	772.19	734.28	451.45	282.83	61.48	7.44
26.	Puri	17.99	252.95	84.32	337.27	667.95	222.63	890.58	908.57	444.41	464.16	48.91	6.35
27.	Rayagada	81.70	495.51	165.17	660.68	247.76	82.58	330.34	412.04	534.56	-122.52	129.74	7.29
28.	Sambalpur	104.84	303.78	101.26	405.04	319.74	106.57	426.31	531.15	266.91	264.24	50.25	4.56
29.	Sonepur	63.88	204.37	68.12	272.49	304.02	101.33	405.35	469.23	164.02	305.21	34.96	2.68
30.	Sundargarh	68.46	571.51	190.50	762.01	285.76	95.24	381.00	449.46	556.47	-107.01	123.81	8.04
	Hq. Admn.	16.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.41	2.07	14.34	12.61	0.00
	Other Agency	78.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.59	0.00	78.59	0.00	0.00
	Total	2286.64	10659.61	3553.20	14212.81	15974.20	5324.20	21298.40	23585.04	13751.03	9834.01	58.30	211.51

Statement-II

District-wise Financial & Physical Performance under JGSY during 2000-2001.

Orissa–March

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2000	Allocation			Releases				Total Availability	Expen-diture	% age Exp.	Mandays		Women
			Central	State	Total	Central	Innovative JGSY	State	Total				Target	Generated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Angul	25.06	247.27	82.42	329.70	247.27		82.42	329.69	354.75	327.99	92.46		4.13	0.93
2.	Balasore	119.71	359.12	119.71	478.82	356.85		118.95	475.80	595.51	639.25	107.34		9.37	3.06
3.	Bargarh	28.90	316.86	105.62	422.48	316.86		105.62	422.48	451.38	669.72	148.37		10.75	2.71
4.	Bhadrak	228.74	259.87	86.62	346.49	147.24		49.08	196.32	425.06	458.56	107.88		6.88	1.73
5.	Bolangir	7.73	321.02	107.01	428.03	321.02		107.01	428.03	435.76	394.77	90.59		6.21	1.50
6.	Boudh	1.04	245.06	81.69	326.75	245.06		81.69	326.75	327.79	295.05	90.01		4.20	1.26
7.	Cuttack	222.87	291.39	97.13	388.52	163.90		54.63	218.53	441.40	389.14	88.16		5.56	1.02
8.	Deogarh	1.24	169.79	56.60	226.38	169.79		56.60	226.39	227.63	192.89	84.74		2.74	1.19
9.	Dhenkanal	70.44	243.19	81.06	324.25	214.20		71.40	285.60	356.04	361.73	101.60		5.42	0.48
10.	Gajapati	86.26	285.54	95.18	380.72	253.38		84.46	337.84	424.10	524.02	123.56		7.12	2.45
11.	Ganjam	168.67	399.20	133.07	532.27	235.60		78.53	314.13	482.80	714.39	147.97		10.69	5.35
12.	Jagatsinghpur	163.89	226.21	75.40	301.62	149.90		49.97	199.87	363.76	345.94	95.10		4.96	0.25
13.	Jajpur	198.16	311.38	103.79	415.17	260.30		86.77	347.07	545.23	570.42	104.62		8.55	1.73
14.	Jharsuguda	33.21	199.91	66.64	266.54	199.91		66.64	266.55	299.76	472.95	157.78		7.09	2.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.	Kalahandi	42.62	423.09	141.03	564.12	423.09		141.03	564.12	606.74	606.74	100.00		9.10	2.54
16.	Kendrapada	165.78	229.16	76.39	305.55	130.14		43.38	173.52	339.30	318.92	93.99		4.80	0.25
17.	Keonjhar	355.55	486.55	162.18	648.73	243.27		81.09	324.36	679.91	689.52	101.41		10.88	3.20
18.	Khurda	0.71	232.55	77.52	310.07	232.55		77.52	310.07	310.78	388.00	124.85		4.78	1.24
19.	Koraput	48.41	520.19	173.40	693.59	520.19	17.40	173.40	710.99	759.40	660.38	86.96		9.67	3.04
20.	Malkangiri	184.58	392.41	130.80	523.21	392.16		130.72	522.88	707.46	914.69	129.29		13.72	4.21
21.	Mayurbhanj	569.49	733.14	244.38	977.51	692.50		230.83	923.33	1492.82	1389.50	93.08		18.78	8.47
22.	Nabrangpur	389.42	507.79	169.26	677.06	507.79		169.26	677.05	1066.47	1055.34	98.96		15.82	6.08
23.	Nayagarh	35.31	204.79	68.26	273.05	208.13		69.38	277.51	312.82	362.87	116.00		5.43	0.84
24.	Nuapada	190.94	301.02	100.34	401.36	301.02		100.34	401.36	592.30	735.58	124.19		10.87	2.86
25.	Phulbani	76.71	364.03	121.34	485.37	364.03		121.34	485.37	562.08	815.55	145.09		12.64	3.91
26.	Puri	112.31	236.88	78.96	315.85	200.40		66.80	267.20	379.51	380.72	100.32		5.44	0.81
27.	Rayagada	1.34	464.04	154.68	618.72	464.04		154.68	518.72	620.06	455.68	73.49		6.83	2.00
28.	Sambalpur	62.12	284.48	94.83	379.31	284.48		94.83	379.31	441.43	593.14	134.37		8.90	2.27
29.	Sonepur	262.95	191.39	63.80	255.19	191.39		63.80	255.19	518.14	498.59	96.23		7.52	2.86
30.	Sundargarh	32.06	535.20	178.40	713.60	535.20		178.40	713.60	745.66	652.82	87.55		9.66	2.91
	Hq. Admn.	15.16						0.00	0.00	15.16	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Other Agency	78.59						0.00	0.00	78.59	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00
	Total	3979.97	9982.51	3327.50	13310.01	8971.66		2990.55	11962.21	15942.18	16874.86	105.85		248.51	73.31

Statement-III

District-wise Financial & Physical Performance under Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (JGSY) during 2001-2002

Orissa–March

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2000	Allocation			Releases				Total Availability	Expen-diture	% age Exp.	Mandays Generated in lakh	
			Central	State	Total	Central	Innovative JGSY	State	Total				Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Angul	27.23	281.10	93.70	374.80	281.14		93.71	374.85	402.08	339.28	84.38	0.92	4.24
2.	Balasore	20.26	408.25	136.08	544.33	408.25		136.08	544.33	564.59	479.92	85.00	3.01	8.46
3.	Bargarh	21.04	360.21	120.07	480.28	360.21		120.07	480.28	501.32	430.88	85.95	2.10	6.54
4.	Bhadrak	12.83	295.42	98.47	393.89	295.42		98.47	393.89	406.72	381.68	93.84	1.48	4.95
5.	Bolangir	40.98	364.94	121.65	486.59	364.95		121.65	486.60	527.58	478.87	90.77	1.54	5.62
6.	Boudh	32.73	278.59	92.86	371.45	278.59		92.86	371.45	404.18	347.59	86.00	1.57	4.53
7.	Cuttack	141.81	331.25	110.42	441.67	331.25		110.42	441.67	583.48	497.96	85.34	0.23	5.87
8.	Deogarh	39.62	193.01	64.34	257.35	193.02		64.34	257.36	296.98	261.34	88.00	1.30	5.21
9.	Dhenkanal	37.64	276.46	92.15	368.61	276.46		92.15	368.61	406.25	365.88	90.06	0.38	0.22
10.	Gajapati	1.57	324.60	108.20	432.81	324.6		108.20	432.80	434.37	366.10	84.28	1.53	4.84
11.	Ganjam	52.41	453.81	151.27	605.08	453.81		151.27	605.08	657.49	560.86	85.30	3.10	8.01
12.	Jagatsinghpur	58.15	257.16	85.72	342.88	257.16		85.72	342.88	401.03	342.24	85.34	1.42	4.65
13.	Jajpur	34.33	353.98	117.99	471.97	353.98		117.99	471.97	506.30	466.27	92.09	1.90	9.47
14.	Jharsuguda	0.61	227 25	75.75	303.01	227.25		75.75	303.00	303.61	265.99	87.61	1.78	5.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15.	Kalahandi	0.00	480.97	160.32	641.30	480.97		160.32	641.29	641.29	561.15	87.50	1.95	7.87
16.	Kendrapada	61.05	260.51	86.84	347.35	260.51		86.84	347.35	408.40	360.44	88.26	0.06	4.86
17.	Keonjhar	77.06	553.11	184.37	737.48	553.11		184.37	737.48	814.54	701.20	86.09	3.38	9.08
18.	Khurda	88.06	264.37	88.12	352.49	564.37		88.12	352.49	441.15	369.28	83.71	1.32	5.12
19.	Koraput	81.62	591.36	197.12	788.47	291.36	17.40	197.12	805.88	887.50	754.60	85.03	4.93	15.29
20.	Malkangiri	131.11	446.09	148.70	594.79	446.09		148.70	594.79	725.90	623.78	85.93	2.79	9.25
21.	Mayurbhanj	233.65	833.43	227.81	1111.25	833.43		277.81	1111.24	1344.89	1145.32	85.16	8.99	19.96
22.	Nabrangpur	101.52	577.26	192.42	769.69	577.26		192.42	769.68	871.20	740.57	85.01	3.73	9.33
23.	Nayagarh	-13.72	232.81	77.60	310.41	232.81		77.60	310.41	296.69	287.89	97.03	0.55	7.46
24.	Nuapada	134.89	342.20	114.07	456.27	342.20		114.07	456.27	591.16	459.35	77.70	2.26	7.63
25.	Phulbani	69.17	413.83	137.94	551.77	413.83		137.94	551.77	620.94	538.76	86.76	3.64	10.73
26.	Puri	41.12	269.29	89.76	359.06	269.29		89.76	359.05	400.17	350.19	87.51	1.29	6.78
27.	Rayagada	164.38	527.52	175.84	703.36	527.52		175.84	703.36	867.74	746.27	86.00	2.99	9.68
28.	Sambalpur	104.87	323.40	107.80	431.20	323.40		107.80	431.20	536.07	488.33	91.09	1.47	14.01
29.	Sonepur	86.82	217.57	72.52	290.10	217.58		72.53	290.11	376.93	331.00	87.82	1.76	6.21
30.	Sundargarh	92.84	608.42	202.81	811.23	608.41		202.80	811.21	904.05	824.94	91.25	4.23	14.99
	Total	1976.25	10003.21	3334.40	13337.62	10003.21	17.40	3334.40	13355.01	15331.26	14867.33	96.98	67.60	236.80

Statement-IV

Performance under EAS during 1999-2000 in Orissa.

Orissa–March

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Districts	Opening Balance as on 1.4.1999	Central Allocation of funds	State Allocation of funds	Funds Released			Total Availability	Funds Utilised	% age Exp.to Total Avail.	Unspent Balance	Employment Generated (Lakh-Mandays)
					Centre Share	State Share	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Angul	5.86	288.42	96.13	228.94	76.31	305.25	311.11	207.61	66.73	103.50	2.93
2.	Balasore	0.00	607.32	202.42	1126.73	375.54	1502.27	1502.27	946.40	0.00	555.87	14.17
3.	Bargarh	164.72	414.53	138.16	331.62	110.53	442.15	606.87	377.46	62.20	229.41	5.96
4.	Bhadrak	68.12	360.99	120.32	925.34	308.42	1233.76	1301.88	453.07	34.80	848.81	6.84
5.	Bolangir	184.40	428.29	142.75	336.18	112.05	448.23	632.63	377.56	59.68	255.07	5.68
6.	Boudh	45.87	116.75	38.91	91.60	30.53	122.13	168.00	122.25	72.77	45.75	1.98
7.	Cuttack	55.87	460.33	153.43	1078.29	359.39	1437.68	1493.55	554.19	37.11	939.36	7.67
8.	Deogarh	7.97	90.64	30.21	71.71	23.90	95.61	103.58	89.51	86.42	14.07	1.33
9.	Dhenkanal	-36.72	275.99	91.99	550.60	183.51	734.11	697.39	302.75	43.41	394.64	6.06
10.	Gajapati	46.34	222.78	74.25	434.17	144.71	578.88	625.22	393.75	62.98	231.47	5.91
11.	Ganjam	-334.16	785.28	261.73	1914.53	638.11	2552.64	2218.48	1115.68	50.29	1102.80	17.30
12.	Jagatsinghpur	-25.00	280.95	93.64	828.91	276.28	1105.19	1080.19	402.53	37.26	677.66	6.02
13.	Jajpur	202.95	452.91	150.96	1012.04	337.31	1349.35	1552.30	656.06	42.26	896.24	9.80
14.	Jharsuguda	-50.11	141 87	47.29	113.50	37.83	151.33	101.22	112.02	110.67	-10.80	1.68
15.	Kalahandi	469.35	482.81	160.92	386.25	128.74	514.99	984.34	719.44	73.09	264.90	11.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
16.	Kendrapada	99.12	311.24	103.74	850.32	283.41	1133.73	1232.85	471.28	38.23	761.57	7.06
17.	Keonjhar	46.51	656.93	218.95	1065.32	355.07	1420.39	1466.90	896.17	61.09	570.73	13.44
18.	Khurda	84.84	313.11	104.36	712.58	237.50	950.08	1034.92	401.86	38.83	633.06	5.38
19.	Koraput	41.13	535.71	178.55	428.57	142.84	571.41	612.54	477.05	77.88	135.49	8.18
20.	Malkangiri	137.06	265.39	88.45	212.31	70.76	283.07	420.13	334.01	79.50	86.12	5.27
21.	Mayurbhanj	-9.64	1155.67	385.18	1837.45	612.42	2449.87	2440.23	980.11	40.16	1460.12	15.03
22.	Nabrangpur	233.52	505.97	168.64	404.78	134.91	539.69	773.21	472.33	61.09	300.88	7.56
23.	Nayagarh	-12.03	235.22	78.40	287.19	95.72	382.91	370.88	294.22	79.33	76.66	4.38
24.	Nuapada	185.97	210.10	70.03	168.08	56.02	224.10	410.07	247.36	60.32	162.71	4.00
25.	Phulbani	-16.67	301.89	100.62	239.04	79.67	318.71	302.04	214.25	70.93	87.79	3.47
26.	Puri	18.66	350.54	116.83	899.83	299.91	1199.74	1218.40	492.62	40.43	725.78	7.03
27.	Rayagada	73.88	412.73	137.56	261.3	87.09	348.39	422.27	445.00	105.38	-22.73	6.39
28.	Sambalpur	194.70	291.02	97.00	228.02	76.00	304.02	498.72	435.80	87.38	62.92	7.67
29.	Sonepur	126.20	154.52	51.50	77.26	25.75	103.01	229.21	220.80	96.33	8.41	3.72
30.	Sundergarh	204.95	658.32	219.42	518.66	172.87	691.53	896.48	806.28	89.94	90.20	11.62
	Hq. Admn.	72.23		0.00				72.23	9.18		63.05	0.00
	Undistrbtd	13.34		0.00				13.34	0.00		13.34	0.00
	Total	2299.23	11768.22	3922.35	17621.12	5873.12	23494.24	25793.47	14028.60	54.39	11764.87	215.42

Statement V

Performance under EAS during 2000-2001 in Orissa

Month–March 2001

(Rs. in Lakhs) (Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	Districts	Opening Balance as on 1/4/2000	Central Allocation of funds	State Allocation of funds	Funds Released			Total availability	Funds Utilised	% age Exp.to Total Avail.	Unspent Balance	Employment to be Generated (TARGET)	Employment Generated Achievement)	% age of Achievement to Target
					Centre Share	State Share	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Angul	45.67	184.64	61.55	184.64	73.76	258.40	304.07	240.89	79.22	63.18	4.68	3.26	69.70
2.	Balasore	210.22	388.79	129.60	604.54	197.06	801.60	1011.82	700.54	69.24	311.28	9.85	10.51	106.71
3.	Bargarh	222.72	265.37	88.46	265.37	120.25	385.62	608.34	570.84	93.84	37.50	6.72	8.35	124.21
4.	Bhadrak	103.94	231.10	77.03	499.41	88.64	588.05	691.99	467.21	67.52	224.78	5.85	7.01	119.74
5.	Bolangir	160.42	274.18	91.39	274.18	154.73	428.91	589.33	677.38	114.94	-88.05	6.95	5.30	76.31
6.	Boudh	44.84	74.74	24.91	74.74	29.49	104.23	149.07	123.94	83.14	25.13	1.89	1.04	54.93
7.	Cuttack	131.34	294.69	98.23	535.13	113.04	648.17	779.51	561.83	72.07	217.68	7.47	7.41	99.26
8.	Deogarh	14.39	58.02	19.34	58.02	23.10	81.12	95.51	78.48	82.17	17.03	1.47	1.13	76.88
9.	Dhenkanal	28.52	176.69	58.90	307.95	67.78	375.73	404.25	380.81	94.20	23.44	4.48	5.71	127.57
10.	Gajapati	61.02	142.61	47.54	242.61	75.11	317.72	378.74	457.27	120.73	-78.53	3.61	6.86	189.89
11.	Ganjam	-391.71	502.71	167.57	1239.32	254.79	1494.11	1102.40	491.98	44.63	610.42	12.74	7.53	59.13
12.	Jagatsinghpur	-44.62	179.85	59.95	497.40	68.99	566.39	521.77	254.77	48.83	267.00	4.56	3.72	81.65
13.	Jajpur	191.95	289.95	96.65	562.28	136.50	698.78	890.73	722.34	81.10	168.39	7.35	10.83	147.44
14.	Jharsuguda	2.86	90.82	30.27	90.82	36.57	127.39	130.25	149.27	114.60	-19.02	2.30	2.23	96.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15.	Kalahandi	70.62	309.09	103.03	309.09	124 46	433.55	504.17	459.12	91.06	45.05	7.83	6.87	87.74
16.	Kendrapada	89.30	199.25	66.42	582.71	76.43	659.14	748.44	361.77	48.34	386.67	5.05	4.97	98.46
17.	Keonjhar	31.77	420.55	140.18	500.47	213.16	713.63	745.40	808.21	108.43	-62.81	10.65	12.23	114.80
18.	Khurda	96.32	200.45	66.82	406.03	95.84	501.87	598.19	347.78	58.14	250.41	5.08	3.95	77.79
19.	Koraput	71.10	342.95	114.32	342.95	153.47	496.42	567.52	516.44	91.00	51.08	8.69	7.57	87.13
20.	Malkangiri	-26.83	169.90	56.63	84.94	53.43	138.37	111.54	112.39	100.76	-0.85	4.30	1.67	38.80
21.	Mayurbhanj	799.31	739.83	246.61	843.77	374.98	1218 75	2018.06	1938.09	96.04	79.97	18.74	24.78	132.22
22.	Nabrangpur	280.93	323.90	107.97	323.90	134.83	458.73	739.66	563.75	76.22	175.91	8.21	7.80	95.06
23.	Nayagarh	12.22	150.59	50.20	202.56	37.11	239.67	251.89	202.23	80.29	49.66	3.81	3.23	84.67
24.	Nuapada	235.83	134.50	44.83	134.50	67.18	201.68	437.51	567.18	129.64	-129.67	3.41	9.42	276.47
25.	Phulbani	179.37	193.26	64.42	193.26	77.00	270.26	449.63	405.81	90.25	43.82	4.90	6.12	125.01
26.	Puri	-3.53	224.40	74.80	534.77	92.52	627.29	623.76	381.94	61.23	241.82	6.68	4.91	86.37
27.	Rayagada	-47.51	264.22	88.07	264.22	83.43	347.65	300.14	215.19	71.70	84.95	6.69	3.22	48.11
28.	Sambalpur	35.42	186.30	62.10	186.30	73.43	259.73	295.15	253.71	85.96	41.44	4.72	3.90	82.64
29.	Sonepur	139.41	98.92	32.97	98.92	24.72	123.64	263.05	237.13	90.15	25.92	2.51	3.57	142.46
30.	Sundergarh	210.95	421.43	140.48	421.43	167.05	588.48	799.43	683.52	85.50	115.91	10.68	10.10	94.61
31.	Hq. Admn.	65.50	0.00	0.00	0.00			65.50	0.00	0.00	65.50	0.00	0.00	
32.	Undistrbtd	13.34	0.00	0.00	0.00			13.34	0.00	0.00	13.34	0.00	0.00	
	Total	3035.08	7533.70	2511.23	10866.23	3288.85	14155.08	17190.16	13931.81	81.05	3258.35	190.85	195.20	102.28

Statement-VI

Performance under Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (EAS) 2001-2002 in Orissa.

Month–March

(Rs. in lakh) (Lakh Mandays)

Sl. No.	Districts	Opening Balance as on 1.4.2001	Central Allocation of funds	State Allocation of funds	Funds Releases			Interest & Other Receipts	Total availability	Funds Utilised	% age Exp.to Total Avail.	Unspent Balance	Employment to be Generated (TARGET)	Employment Generated Achievement	%age of Achievement to Target
					Centre Share	State Share	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Angul	64.33	282.32	94.11	306.30	102.10	408.40		472.73	392.66	83.06	80.07	5.36	610	133.72
2.	Balasore	95.53	409.81	136.60	444.60	148.20	592.80		688.33	587.52	85.35	100.81	7.79	10.48	134.59
3.	Bargarh	91.10	360.86	120.29	391.52	130.51	522.02		613.12	512.79	83.64	100.33	5.86	7.95	155.95
4.	Bhadrak	24.92	295.98	98.66	321.11	107.04	428.15		453.07	368.21	81.27	84.86	5.62	5.34	94.96
5.	Bolangir	97.87	366.56	122.19	397.69	132.56	530.25		628.12	583.82	82.85	44.30	6.96	5.21	74.81
6.	Boudh	25.13	233.36	77.79	253.17	84.39	337.56		362.69	298.47	87.35	64.22	4.43	4.34	97.88
7.	Cuttack	60.06	332.41	110.80	360.65	120.22	480.87		540.93	515.59	95.32	25.34	6.32	6.73	106.56
8.	Deogarh	17.03	193.53	64.51	209.96	69.99	279.95		296.98	249.66	84.07	47.32	3.68	4.74	128.91
9.	Dhenkanal	24.84	277.76	92.59	301.34	100.45	401.78		426.62	378.96	88.83	47.66	5.28	7.93	150.26
10.	Gajapati	-178.53	325.58	108.53	353.22	117.74	470.96		292.43	297.50	101.73	-5.07	6.19	4.25	68.70
11.	Ganjam	266.45	558.95	186.32	606.41	202.14	808.55		1075.00	927.27	86.26	147.73	10.62	13.68	128.81
12.	Jagatsinghpur	5.86	258.41	86.14	280.37	93.46	373.82		379.68	317.63	83.66	62.05	4.91	4.12	83.91
13.	Jajpur	54.66	355.18	118.39	385.34	128.45	513.78	1.41	579.85	512.65	88.41	67.20	6.75	8.01	118.69
14.	Jharsuguda	-18.76	227.68	75.89	247.01	82.34	329.35	-18.69	291.90	259.19	88.80	32.71	4.33	4.41	101.94

1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15. Kalahandi	62.47	482.67	160.89	523.66	174.55	698.21	3.76	764.44	703.80	92.07	60.64	9.17	10.14	110.57
16. Kendrapada	158.83	261.83	87.28	284.06	94.69	378.75		537.58	510.08	94.89	27.50	4.97	7.27	146.14
17. Keonjhar	185.74	554.39	184.80	601.45	200.48	801.94		987.68	840.50	85.10	147.18	10.53	11.28	107.09
18. Khurda	168.78	265.24	88.41	287.75	95.92	383.67		552.45	473.42	85.69	79.03	5.04	6.56	130.17
19. Koraput	51.08	591.96	197.32	642.24	214.08	856.32	19.50	926.90	841.05	90.74	85.85	11.25	13.78	122.52
20. Malkangiri	18.96	447.40	149.13	485.39	161.80	647.19	2.21	668.36	545.21	81.57	123.15	8.50	7.94	93.41
21. Mayurbhanj	448.95	835.57	278.52	906.53	302.18	1208.70	10.61	1668.26	1421.70	85.22	246.56	15.88	27.88	144.12
22. Nabrangpur	54.08	579.44	193.15	628.65	209.55	838.20		892.28	908.53	101.82	-16.25	11.01	12.11	110.00
23. Nayagarh	-2.32	233.36	77.79	253.19	84.40	337.58		335.26	304.11	90.71	31.15	4.43	5.26	118.63
24. Nuapada	75.15	343.79	114.60	372.97	124.32	497.30		572.45	390.41	68.20	182.04	6.53	6.21	95.07
25. Phulbani	43.82	415.52	138.51	450.81	150.27	601.08		644.90	528.90	82.01	116.00	7.89	7.09	89.81
26. Puri	43.07	269.80	89.93	292.71	97.57	390.28		433.35	391.00	90.23	42.35	5.13	6.55	127.77
27. Rayagada	84.95	529.35	176.45	574.30	191.43	765.73	-30.94	819.74	709.12	86.51	110.62	10.06	9.05	89.98
28. Sambalpur	41.44	295.98	98.66	321.11	107.04	428.15	1.76	471.35	424.40	90.04	46.95	5.62	6.03	107.23
29. Sonepur	25.92	218.57	72.86	237.13	79.04	316.18		342.10	288.15	84.23	53.95	4.15	3.94	94.88
30. Sundergarh	75.00	580.58	193.53	629.88	209.96	839.83	41.17	956.00	875.52	91.58	80.48	11.03	14.78	133.99
Total	2176.41	11383.84	3794.61	12350.51	4116.84	16467.34	30.79	18674.54	16357.82	87.59	2316.72	216.29	244.16	112.88

SHGs under SGSY

3149. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL :
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is aimed to bring people above poverty line and help them to earn Rs. 2000/- p.m. by forming the self help groups and benefiting self-employed persons;

(b) the number of self-employed persons benefited by self help groups as on date, State-wise;

(c) the subsidy in the loan amount provided to these groups, State-wise;

(d) whether interest is applicable on the loan alongwith the subsidy;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the problems information of Self Help Groups in rural habitations of the country under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana;

(g) whether getting these self help groups are getting problmes in banks credit to undertake economic activities:

(h) if so, the reasons therefor;

(i) whether any review has been done to sought out problems of these States;

(j) if so, the findings thereof;

(k) whether the Government propose to modify these schemes; and

(l) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) As per the Guidelines of the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), the Swarozgaris assisted under the Programme should realize appreciable incremental income as stipulated in the project to enable him/her to cross the poverty line during the project period.

(b) and (c) The information in regard to number of Self Help Groups assisted for economic activities under the SGSY, members covered, credit and subsidy disbursed since inception of the Scheme (i.e. 1.4.1999) so far, State-wise is given in statement.

(d) and (e) The interest is charged by the banks only on the credit portion of the total project cost disbursed to the Swarozgaris.

(f) The SGSY is a process oriented scheme which involves organizing the rural poor into Self Help Groups through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building. Social mobilization is not a spontaneous process. It needs to be induced, for which, the Guideline of the Scheme provides for involvement of NGOs / individuals as facilitators / community coordinators for formation, training and capacity building of Self Help Groups.

(g) and (h) There are incidences of delay in sanction and disbursement of loan to the Swarozgaris by banks reported from the States / UTs but generally it has been observed that banks show preference for lending to Self Help Groups for economic activities.

(i) and (j) The issues related to overall implementation of the Scheme and in particular, credit related issues are discussed in the meeting of Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) held every half year. The last meeting of the CLCC was held in June 2002. The issues related to delay in sanction and disbursement of loan, under financing of the project, involvement of banks in social mobilization etc. were discussed and necessary instructions were communicated to all the Banks by the Reserve Bank of India.

(k) and (l) Recently, the Ministry has introduced certain modifications in the Guideline of the Scheme to emphasis the process nature of the Scheme and give flexibility to the States/UTs in utilization of funds for more effective implementation.

Statement

Swarozgaris Assisted under SHGs, Credit and Subsidy disbursed to SHGs since inception (1.4.99) upto 2002-2003 (upto Oct., 02)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	No. of SHGs formed	No. of Swarozgaris Assisted under SHGs	Credit Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	Subsidy Disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)	Total Investment (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	296447	273828	15220.84	11138.42	26359.26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	941	76.10	69.55	145.65
3.	Assam	33076	36470	1379.01	982.36	2361.37
4.	Bihar	30397	140573	2614.38	2107.95	4722.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	37578	11340	1174.38	875.85	2050.83
6.	Goa	106	663	21.10	14.72	35.82
7.	Gujarat	81651	14405	1979.14	1290.79	3269.93
8.	Haryana	4405	8513	1005.79	758.11	1763.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4431	15823	2528.92	927.11	3456.03
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4520	13422	122.08	56.43	168.50
11.	Jharkhand	8535	50869	595.68	436.94	1032.62
12.	Karnataka	21272	66876	10609.07	5311.54	15920.61
13.	Kerala	35780	25925	2802.99	2106.59	4909.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	144750	100718	6960.65	3568.63	10529.28
15.	Maharashtra	44848	54610	9466.47	6334.55	15801.02
16.	Manipur	NR	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1164	2914	23.80	33.07	56.87
18.	Mizoram	599	5752	49.24	176.03	225.28
19.	Nagaland	898	6209	91.33	190.00	281.33
20.	Orissa	73983	41685	4380.98	2866.03	7247.01
21.	Punjab	1753	4644	656.63	422.04	1078.67
22.	Rajasthan	21228	2488	583.75	242.20	825.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Sikkim	305	485	29.62	24.91	54.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	73182	190808	16967.58	12257.08	29224.66
25.	Tripura	2204	8791	19.52	19.52	39.04
26.	Uttar Pradesh	139064	46073	5893.11	3999.01	9892.12
27.	Uttaranchal	11592	6219	916.91	597.78	1514.69
28.	West Bengal	45873	30656	346.54	309.92	656.46
29.	A & N Islands	134	1647	23.39	38.95	62.34
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NR	45	8.21	3.17	11.38
31.	Daman & Diu	NR	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0.00	0.35	0.35
33.	Pondicherry	838	683	82.69	48.65	131.34
	Total	1120771	1164075	86620.48	57208.25	143828.73

N.R.–Not Reported.

[Translation]

Production of Coal

3150. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the production achieved by Coal India Limited and its ancillary units and other coal producing companies since the year 1998 till October, 2002, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number and names of the Coal companies out of the above companies implementing community development programmes in various States given State-wise details thereof: and

(c) the details of the developmental activities under the said Community Development Programme on which money has been spent since 1998 till October, 2002 and the amount spent on each such activity alongwith the details thereof Company-wise, State-wise, head-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Details of production are as under :-

(In million tonnes)

States	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003 (April-Oct.) (Prov.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	27.33	29.56	30.28	30.81	18.84
Assam	0.64	0.57	0.66	0.64	0.22
Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	52.23	53.62	30.88
Jammu & Kashmir	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02
Jharkhand	76.16	76.53	75.42	76.81	38.67
Maharashtra	25.28	27.70	28.75	30.83	17.83
Madhya Pradesh	84.94	87.90	42.50	44.16	23.82
Meghalaya	4.24	4.06	4.07	5.15	2.50
Orissa	43.51	43.55	44.80	47.81	28.42

1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttar Pradesh	15.64	16.22	16.86	16.53	9.89
West Bengal	18.76	17.98	20.10	21.39	10.80
All India	296.51	304.10	313.70	327.79	181.89

Note : The State of Chhattisgarh is carved out of the state of Madhya Pradesh w.e.f. 1st November, 2000.

Note : The State of Jharkhand is carved out of the state of Bihar w.e.f. 15th November, 2000.

(b) The following eight subsidiary companies of CIL and North Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (directly under CIL) located in the states mentioned below are implementing community development activities :-

Subsidiary Companies	States
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	West Bengal, Jharkhand
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	Jharkhand, West Bengal
Central Coalfields Ltd.	Jharkhand
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	M.P., UP
South Eastern Coalfields	M.P., Chhattisgarh
Western Coalfields	Maharashtra, MP
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	Orissa
North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	Assam
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	Jharkhand/Others

(c) Community development programmes are taken up basically for infrastructure building. Details of community development works taken by subsidiaries of CIL from 1998-99 to 2001-02 are given in the Statement. Amount spent under the Community Development Programme by subsidiaries of CIL from 1998-99 to 2001-02 are as under:-

Sl. No.	Company/State	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
		1998	1999	2000	2001
1.	ECL (W. Bengal & Jharkhand)	38.00	46.06	56.95	49.28
2.	BCCL (Jharkhand & W. Bengal)	46.00	56.18	43.24	21.65
3.	CCL (Jharkhand)	75.00	65.58	56.25	50.34
4.	WCL (Maharashtra & MP)	56.00	64.32	74.78	66.72
5.	SECL (MP & Chhattisgarh)	301.00	237.00	225.34	352.68
6.	NCL (MP & UP)	60.00	78.25	86.19	56.53
7.	MCL (Orissa)	380.00	289.92	369.58	270.38
8.	NEC (Assam)	10.00	20.00	7.48	15.73
9.	CMPDIL (Jharkhand & Others)	0.28	–	–	–
	Total	966.28	855.31	919.81	883.31

Statement

Eastern Coalfields Limited

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Year (Figs. in No.)			
		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Construction/Repair of Community Centre/ Club & Recreation Centre	09	06	12	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Sinking of Wells/Tubewells & Other Water Supply Schemes	27	20	22	58
3.	Assistance for Village Electrification	00	02	–	–
4.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	34	22	33	41
5.	Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts	06	07	15	15
6.	Parks	02	00	–	–
7.	Library	02	02	–	01
8.	Construction of Rest Shelter for Passengers	06	04	02	03
9.	Other Miscellaneous Works	15	14	24	01
	Bharat Coking Coal Limited				
1.	Construction/Repair of Community Centre	7	5	6	3
2.	Installation of Hand Pumps	32	48	4	–
3.	Construction/Renovation of Ponds/Wells	9	18	2	5
4.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	17	26	5	4
5.	Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts	8	3	1	1
6.	Sulav Souchalaya	12	3	4	–
7.	Medical Services & Health Camps	4	10	–	–
8.	Water Supply through Pipeline	6	3	1	1
9.	Electrification	1	0	–	–
10.	Other Miscellaneous Works	16	10	19	19
	Central Coalfields Limited				
1.	Construction/Repair of Community Centre	08	06	07	05
2.	Installation of Hand Pumps	30	08	26	01
3.	Construction/Renovation of Wells	20	05		33
4.	Construction/Renovation of Pond	02	03		03
5.	Water Supply through Pipeline	02	01		06
6.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	41	23	29	44

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts	12	04	04	03
8.	Electrification	01	01	01	–
9.	Medical Services & Health Camps	13	05	04	04
10.	Self Employment Training	06	05	03	05
11.	Plantation	0	02	02	–
12.	Sports & Cultural Activities	10	04	03	12
13.	Other Miscellaneous Works	31	18	20	14
	Northern Coalfields Limited				
1.	Construction/Repair of Community Centre	0	1	–	2
2.	Installation of Hand Pumps	24	4	29	38
3.	Repairs of Hand Pums	20	27		
4.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	6	2	6	9
5.	Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts	5	3	9	9
6.	Sulav Souchalaya	11	2	1	–
7.	Medical Services & Health Camps	22	12	5	–
8.	Construction of Bus Stand	0	1	–	–
9.	Other Miscellaneous Works	6	3	4	16
	Western Coalfields Limited				
1.	Construction/Repair of Community Centre	2	2	3	2
2.	Installation of Hand Pumps	6	5	6	23
3.	Construction/Renovation of Wells	2	1	3	
4.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	17	15	20	11
5.	Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts	13	15	11	10
6.	Sulav Souchalaya	1	0	1	–
7.	Medical Services & Health Camps	57	87	1	6
8.	Construction of Bus Stand/Shed	3	0	2	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Water Supply through Pipeline	5	1	1	1
10.	Electrification	1	0	4	4
11.	Construction of Submercible Bridge	5	1	1	–
12.	Construction of Cremation Ground	6	2	–	–
13.	Other Miscellaneous Works	0	0	14	21
	South Eastern Coalfields Limited				
1.	Construction/Repair of Community Centre	5	5	3	9
2.	Installation of Hand Pumps	19	20	46	26
3.	Repairs of Hand Pumps	6	3		
4.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	36	35	35	48
5.	Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts	21	20	35	38
6.	Sulav Souchalaya	4	3	4	7
7.	Medical Services & Health Camps	224	201	4	3
8.	Construction of Bus Stand	4	2	1	–
9.	Laying of Pipeline for Water Supply	18	10	2	14
10.	Other Miscellaneous Works	23	15	24	27
	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited				
1.	Construction/Repair of Community Centre	05	03	06	08
2.	Installation of Hand Pumps	168	0	51	–
3.	Construction/Renovation of Well	02	0		–
4.	Construction/Renovation of Ponds	01	0	–	–
5.	Water Supply through Pipelines	04	0	16	–
6.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	28	10	29	07
7.	Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts	20	07	11	02
8.	Medical Services & Health Camps	51	50	31	–
9.	Electrification	06	01	02	–
10.	Other Miscellaneous Works	24	16	22	05

1	2	3	4	5	6
		North Eastern Coalfields			
1.	Construction/Repair of Community Centre	2	0	1	01
2.	Installation of Hand Pumps	1	0	–	–
3.	Installation of Water Storage Tanks	0	3	–	–
4.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	5	3	–	02
5.	Construction/Repairs of Roads/Culverts	2	0	–	01
6.	Medical Services & Health Camps	0	0	–	01
7.	Other Miscellaneous Works	3	0	4	05
		Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited			
1.	Construction/Extension/Repairs of Educational Institution Buildings	1	0	–	–
2.	Medical Services & Health Camps	0	0	–	–

[English]

Unplanned and Uncontrolled Growth in Urban Areas

3151. DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken to check unplanned and uncontrolled growth in the urban areas; and

(b) the drastic reforms to be undertaken to develop the urban 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) and (b) Urban Development is a State subject. It is, therefore, the responsibility of states to check unplanned and uncontrolled growth in urban areas.

Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation supplements the efforts of State Governments through policy formulation, technical guidance and central assistance under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for urban development.

In order to accelerate the pace of sustainable urban development, Central Government announced the following new tools of reforms, during 2002-2003 :-

(i) Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF).

(ii) City Challenge Fund (CCF).

(iii) Pooled Finance Development Schemes (PFDS).

URIF has been set up to provide reform linked assistance to states in the following areas :-

1. Repeal of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act at the State level by Resolution.

2. Rationalisation of Stamp Duty.

3. Reform of Rent Control Laws to remove rent control so as to stimulate private investment in rental housing.

4. Introduction of computerised processes of registration.

5. Reform of Property Tax so that it may become a major source of revenue of urban local bodies, and arrangement for its effective implementation so that collection effciency reaches at least 85% by the end of 10th Plan period.

6. Levy of reasponable user charges by Urban local Bodies, with the objective that full cost of C and M (Operation & Maintenance) is collected by end of the Tenth Plan period.

7. Introduction of double entry system of accounting in Urban Local Bodies.

CCF is an incentive based facility that will support cities to fund transitional costs of moving towards sustainable and creditworthy institutional systems of municipal management and service delivery. It will assist in the partial financing of the cost of developing an economic reform programme and financially viable projects to be undertaken by urban local bodies.

PFDS is meant to provide credit enhancement to assist local bodies to access market borrowing on a creditworthy basis.

Infrastructural Facilities at Various Places in Orissa

3152. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the infrastructure facilities are available at various places in Orissa, and more particularly the KBK districts, for launching of various programmes of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for the exploitation of resources available;

(c) the time by which the initiative is likely to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of projects likely to be executed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There are adequate infrastructure facilities available in Orissa for launching various programmes of the Ministry of Science and Technology. In order to exploit the resources of these infrastructure facilities, the Government provides support under the various schemes for promoting science and technology in the fields of scientific research, strengthening of academic institutions, entrepreneurship development, science popularization, core support, patent awareness, energy conservation, remote sensing, biotechnology, non-conventional energy, agro-meteorology etc. The main projects envisaged are in the areas of environmental biology, plant biotechnology, medicinal and aromatic plants, aquaculture, location specific R&D and technology demonstration, medical research, poverty alleviation through S&T inputes etc.

[Translation]

Revival of Coal Mining Companies

3153. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to revive the coal mining companies to improve their functioning and made them profitable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Coal India Limited for constitution of one company by merging the Rajmahal group of mines and S.G. mines (ECL) and the Basic coal centre area of CCL: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Out of 8 subsidiaries, 3 subsidiaries viz. Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) and Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are only loss making companies of Coal India Limited. These 3 companies have already been referred to BIFR and declared as sick as per SICA. The State Bank of India has been appointed as Operating Agency for ECL to prepare the rehabilitation scheme. No Operating Agency has been

appointed for BCCL and CCL till today. The Operating Agency has prepared the revival scheme of ECL and circulated the same to all concerned parties in July, 2002 as directed by BIFR. The draft rehabilitation scheme submitted by the Operating Agency was considered by ECL Board in its 172nd meeting held on 8th August, 2002. The said draft rehabilitation scheme of ECL was also considered by CIL Board in its 23rd meeting held on 20th August, 2002. The CIL Board endorsed in principle revival strategy of ECL as documented by the Operating Agency and accepted by ECL Board to the Government of India with recommendation to consider the same. The revival plan of BCCL and CCL is under formulation.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal at CIL for constitution of one company by merging the Rajmahal group of mines and S.P. mines (ECL) and the basic coal centre area of CCL.

[English]

Implementation of PMGSY in States

3154. SHRI A. NARENDRA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued any directions/guidelines to various States for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for identification of villages and selection of roads etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Governments have raised objections regarding implementation of this Yojana; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) The implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) by the States/Union Territories is covered by the Guidelines of the Programme and the Manual for Preparation of District Rural Roads Plans, which were issued in December, 2000 and June, 2001 respectively. The PMGSY covers only Other District Roads (ODRs) and Village Roads (VRs) and aims to provide single road connectivity to eligible Unconnected Habitations (Unconnected Habitations are eligible for coverage under the PMGSY only if their population is 500 and above; in case of Hill States, this limit has been fixed at 250).

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Programme is being implemented in all the States with the full cooperation of the State Governments.

Allotment of Plots/Land in Delhi

3155. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :
SHRI AKHILESH YADAV :
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :
SHRI JAI PRAKASH :

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

(a) the details of plots/land allotted by his Ministry to various organisations/institutions in Delhi since 1996 till date, year-wise;

(b) the locations and the area of plots/land allotted to each organisation/institution and individual and the prices at which the plots/land have been allotted;

(c) the details of norms pertaining to the allotment of plots/land by DDA and Land and Development Office to the various organisations/Institutions and individuals in Delhi;

(d) whether the Union Government have received any complaints from the general public, etc. about not following the existing guidelines in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action by the Government 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) and (b) The information in respect of the allotments made by L&DO and DDA are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority allots land in accordance with the provisions of the DDA (Disposal of Developed 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 is made on the rates as approved by the Government from time to time. As far as Land and Development Office is concerned, the land is allotted to the institution according to the prescribed procedure and at the pre-determined rates approved by the Government. All such applications for allotment are required to be submitted in the prescribed format alongwith the requisite documents mentioned therein. Applications received only from Registered Societies/Trusts are considered. The activities and antecedents are verified and recommendations from the nodal Ministry/Govt. of NCT of Delhi, as applicable, considered. As far as allotments to the individuals are concerned, the Land and Development Office allots additional strip of land adjoining to the leased land in the Rehabilitation colonies as per the approved guidelines. The lands are allotted at pre-determined rates decided in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

(d) and (e) In regard to Land and Development Office, no specific complaints of non-adherence to the existing guidelines for allotment have been received as per available records. Information relating to Delhi Development Authority is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[Translation]

Recovery of Outstanding Amount by CIL

3156. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that CIL has to recover more than Rs. 6000 crore from various State Electricity Boards/ Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, it is likely to have adverse affect on the functioning of Coal India Limited;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover the amount from SEBs/PSUs alongwith interest thereon at the market rate;

(d) whether there is any proposal to stop the supply of coal to those defaulting PSUs/SEBs; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The total outstanding dues of power and other sectors are Rs. 6624.40 crores as on 30.11.02

(b) CIL is facing serious liquidity crunch as it is unable to recover the coal sale outstanding dues from the power sector. This has also resulted in serious impediment for the coal companies in descharging their current obligation as well as investment commitments.

(c) to (e) Measures taken for recovery of outstanding dues are as under :-

(i) CIL is taking necessary steps to recover outstanding dues through the securitisation plan scheme approved by the Government.

(ii) In respect of current dues, CIL is operating the cash and carry system.

(iii) Where there is distress on account of prolonged drought, some degree of accommodation has been made by CIL in the overall national interests.

[English]

Allotment of Flats under Rohini Scheme

3157. SHRI J.S. BRAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that HIG and MIG plots to all applicants under the Rohini Scheme have not been allotted so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the priority numbers for allotment covered so far and likely to be covered by March 31, 2003;

(d) the likely position of the waiting list on April 1, 2003; and

(e) the steps taken to allot plots to waiting applicants without further delay?

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) DDA has reported that Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981, envisaged allotment of plots only under MIG, LIG and Janta Category. A total of 82,384 applications were received against which 42,420 plots have been allotted till date. This was an open-ended Scheme and due to heavy registration and paucity of land, plots could not be allotted to all applicants under the Scheme. The details of total applications received, allotments made, balance applications and priority number covered so far in different categories of the Scheme is given in the Statement.

(e) The allotment of plots to balance waitlisted applicants by March 2003 and thereafter is dependent on acquisition of large quantum of land. DDA has already acquired 1478 acres of land in Rohini for partly liquidating the pendency of waitlisted registrants under the Scheme.

Statement

Category	Total Applications Received	Allotments made till date	Withdrawn/ Cancelled	Balance	Priority Nos. Covered So Far
MIG	25889	11022	1049	13818	1651 (for 90 sqm. plot) 5101 (for 60 sqm. plot)
LIG	3810	17501	607	19997	1741 (for 48 sqm. plot) 6394 (for 32 sqm. plot)
Janta	18390	13897	30	4463	2040
Total	82384	42420	1686	38278	

Jawaharlal Nehru University

3158. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been holidays of students because of strike of teachers in the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the month of August, 2002 and in the past also;

(b) if so, whether the cause of strike was the University's discriminatory approach to re-employment and other related issues of teachers;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether in order to bring to an end such strikes the Government propose to hold an open-enquiry headed by any Retired High Court Judge; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), during the current academic year the JNU Teacher Associations' had given a call for one day strike on 16th August, 2002 to press certain issues, including denial of re-employment, to two retired teachers of the University. While in one case the concerned person has filed a petition in the Delhi High

Court and the matter is sub-judice, in the other case the concerned teacher has subsequently been given re-employment upto July 21st, 2003 in view of the teaching requirements.

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

Families in Ghuggus Colliery File No. 2

3159. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 1100 families are residing in Ghuggus Colliery File No. 2 of the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) since 1915;

(b) if so, whether these persons belong to Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities;

(c) if so, whether the WCL now wants to evacuate these persons from there;

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

(e) whether a survey of the area has been done and compensation amount to be given to each house-owner has been determined;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any alternate site is proposed to be allotted to these house-owners for building their houses;

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

(i) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) As per survey conducted by taluka Inspector of Land and Record, Chanderpur, Government of Maharashtra and report received on 15.1.2002, there were 1011 private houses and 213 WCL houses at pits colony. Whether these families (private houses) were residing there since 1915 is difficult to state in absence of specific records.

(b) It is a heterogeneous group belonging to different communities/sections of society.

(c) and (d) The above families have been relocated as more than 6 million tonnes of coal is lying beneath the pits colony. Ghuggus to be exploited by WCL.

525 families have shifted on their own will after receiving house compensation and infrastructure grant of Rs. 50,000/- each between the period 20.2.2002 to 31.11.2002. Rest of the house owners are also giving their consent for evacuation of their houses.

(e) and (f) Survey of houses and valuation have been done by taluka Inspector of Land and Record, Chandrapur and Building and Construction Department of PWD, Government of Maharashtra, respectively.

As per valuation of Building and Construction Department of PWD, the house compensation works out to Rs. 303.34 lakhs and infrastructure grant is Rs.522.50 lakhs. Thus total amount comes to Rs. 825.84 lakhs.

(g) to (i) The residents were given the option to choose either of the following :-

(1) Provision of rehabilitation site, cost of house and Rs. 7000/- towards shifting/lumpsum allowance.

(2) Cost of house and one time infrastructure grant of Rs. 50,000/- in lieu of resettlement at new site.

Out of the above two options, option (2) was accepted by the residents of pits colony.

Master Plan for Drinking Water in Maharashtra

3160. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :
SHRI RAMESHETH THAKUR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a plan to the Union Government in 1996 to tackle the drinking water problem in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have approved the plan;

(c) if so, the amount released for the schemes to be implemented under the plan in the State;

(d) whether the plan has been approved only for some districts of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (e) 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. State Governments are, therefore, not required to obtain the approval of Government of India for individual drinking water supply schemes.

However Sector Reforms Projects for institutionalizing community participation in rural water supply sector are being implemented in four districts of Maharashtra. Details of these projects are as under :-

Sl. No.	Name of District	Approved Project Cost	Govt. of India Share	Funds released	Reported Expenditure
1.	Amravati	2126.00	1973.50	592.05	171.75
2.	Dhule	3952.78	3692.96	1107.88	110.93
3.	Nanded	4000.00	3740.00	1122.00	189.55
4.	Raigad	3793.00	3473.80	1042.14	55.47

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

3161. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dow-Chemical (Dow) had taken over the Union Carbide factory with all its assets, has refused to take responsibility and own liabilities for the tragedy that killed more people than those killed in September 11, 2001 attacks in New York and Washington, and cripped thousands who are still dying of after effects of the poisonous gas;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Union Carbide had also poisoned and polluted the environment and the vast areas of land including ground water under the plant and around it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any steps have been to bring the culprits to book and to secure justice to the victims, including due compensation for the loss of life and damages to health and environment; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) was held liable for the tragedy in Bhopal. The final settlement was arrived in the Supreme Court and as a consequence UCC paid $470 million as compensation for the victims of the tragedy in full settlement of all civil claims, rights and liabilities related to and arising out of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster. In addition, on the directions of the Supreme Court, UCC have also financed a hospital for the gas victims in Bhopal.

(c) and (d) Studies conducted by some of the NGOs show contamination of land and ground water with toxic wastes within and around UCC factory premises.

(e) and (f) Government is aware of the problems of Bhopal gas victims and is committed to provide all possible help to them. 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. CBI has filed a criminal case in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhopal against Union Carbide Corporation and others. 89 prosecution witnesses have been examined, so far. According to information received from CBI, a revised request for extradition of Mr. Warren Anderson is under final stages

of preparation. For the medical, social, economic and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas victims, the Central Government had approved a five year Action Plan with an outlay of Rs.258 crore. This outlay was to be shared between the Government of India and the State Government of Madhya Pradesh in the ratio of 75:25. The Central Government has already released its entire share of Rs.193.50 crore. The State Government is implementing the Action Plan.

SGRY differ from EAS/JGSY

3162. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA :
SHRI A. NARENDRA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have launched "Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana";

(b) if so, the manner by which this Yojana differs from the existing Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and Jawahar Gramin Samridhi Yojana (JGSY);

(c) the manner in which this new scheme is likely to be helpful in the rural areas; and

(d) the extent of rural employment in each state on the basis of latest data collected from various sources. surveys, and registration with the employment exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is distinct from the Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) and the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY). Under the SGRY, wages are paid partly in foodgrains and partly in cash. Distribution of foodgrains is central to the SGRY and the entire cost of the foodgrains is borne by the Central Government. Under the 1st Stream of the SGRY, 22.5% of the funds are earmarked for individual beneficiary scheme for the SC/ST and under the 2nd Stream of the SGRY, 50% of funds are earmarked for creation of community infrastructure in the SC/ST habitations. All the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) namely Zila Parishad, Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat work independently and approve their own Annual Action Plan under the SGRY. These provisions did not exist earlier under the EAS and the JGSY.

(c) The objective of the SGRY is also to ensure food security, improved nutritional status of the rural poor besides additional wage employment and creation of need based rural infrastructure.

(d) Since, the SGRY is self targeting in nature and is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work in and around his village/habitat, and is in operation in all the Districts, no such state-wise data is collected by the Ministry.

[Translation]

Child Welfare Schemes

3163. SHRI RAJO SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the on going child welfare schemes in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Several schemes and programmes for the welfare and development of children are being implemented by various Ministries and Departments of the Government. These schemes and programmes are being reviewed by respective Ministries and Departments from time to time.

Developing of Regional Engineering Colleges

3164. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to raise the level of Regional Engineering Colleges to the international standard on the lines of Indian Institute of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the names of engineering institutes proposed to be so stepped up alongwith State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government bear its annual budget; and

(d) if so, the amount likely to be incurred by the Union Government on the task of raising them to international levels and the sources from which this amount is to be derieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) In accordance with the recommendations of a High Powered Review Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. R.A. Mashelkar to review the Regional Engineering College (REC) system and that of the Empowered Committee set up by the Government, it has been decided to convert all seventeen RECs in the country into National Institute of Technology (NITs) by granting them "Deemed to be University" status and providing them with a revamped professional management structure. So far, 13 RECs at Allahabad, Bhopal, Calicut, Hamirpur, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Kurukshetra, Nagpur, Rourkela, Silchar, Surat, Surathkal and Warangal have been converted into NITs. This transformation will result in greater administrative, academic and financial autonomy to these newly converted Institutes, which, in turn is expected to enhance their level of education comparable to those being imparted by other National level Institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT).

As per existing funding mechanism, the Central Government provides 100% assistance for Post-Graduate level of education and the entire expenditure under Plan Budget while the recurring expenditure at Under-Graduate level is shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Central Government and the State Government concerned.

[English]

Anti-Fertility Vaccine for Women

3165. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women participated in the Phase 1 and 2 human clinical trials initiated as part of the research on the anti-fertility vaccine for women (Anti-LCC);

(b) the nature of follow up action taken on the women who have undergone Phase 1 and 2 clinical trails of this anti-fertility vaccine;

(c) whether such women have been tested for long term side effects such as auto immune disorders of the vaccine by anyone other than the researchers concerned in the manufacture of the vaccine;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of safe and reversible contraceptive vaccines developed under this project;

(f) whether these are available in the market today;

(g) if so, the name of the company marketing these vaccines; and

(h) the money invested in the project so far and the total expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) The Phase-I clinical trial of B hGC vaccine was conducted on 140 volunteers while 110 volunteers participated in Phase-II efficacy trials.

(b) The follow up was conducted to establish the reversibility of antibodies response, and to assess immunological safety of the vaccine.

(c) and (d) Long term follow up has been done to assess the side effects by medical experts of a reputed Institute other than the researchers who developed this vaccine. The data available so far indicated no adverse consequences attributable to the B hCG vaccination.

(e) Beta hCG vaccine has been developed as a candidate vaccine and has undergone Phase-I and Phase-II clinical trials. The large Phase-III clinical trials have not been conducted since the analysis of the data generated under Phase-I and II suggested basic research to be undertaken to improve formulation. Thus, the present B hCG formulation is not ready for human use at this stage.

(f) and (g) The product is not available in the market.

(h) An expenditure of about Rs. 9.64 crores has been made in the development and conduction of Phase-I and Phase-II clinical trials for B hCG at National Institute of Immunology and other Institutions.

CISF Patrol on National Highways

3166. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) has decided to patrol the National Highways, including the Golden Quadrilateral and North South East West corridors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CISF is yet to receive a sum of Rs. 600/- crore for the security cover provided by it to various Government industrial units;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also true that the CISF had agreed to provide consultancy to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation on the security aspects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) On the request of NHAI, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) was deployed on Amer-Kotputli Segment of NH-8 w.e.f. 7.11.2001 as a pilot project. CISF has also undertaken security survey on 7 segments of 3 National Highways.

(c) and (d) The outstanding dues for security cover provided by CISF to 207 Government industrial units were Rs.733.39 crores (approx.) as on 1.11.2002.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. In the month of June, 2000 CISF conducted a survey of Delhi Metro Rail as a consultancy project and a report detailing suggestions for security and fire safety of the metro rail network has been submitted to the DMRC.

[Translation]

Recruitment in Delhi Police

3167. SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment in the Delhi Police from other States has been banned;

(b) if so, the time since when the recruitment has been banned alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Police Commission had recommended that fifty per cent of recruitment in the Delhi Police should be made from other States; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said recommendation is going to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, the Bureau of Police Research and Development has in it study on the manpower requirements of Delhi Police recommended that people from all parts of the country should be encouraged to get recruited in adequate numbers in Delhi Police. This practice is already being followed in Delhi Police.

[English]

Health Care Facilities in MCL

3168. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate health care facilities are not available for the coal mine workers and staff working in the coal mines of the Mahanadi Coalfields Limited;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the hospitals/dispensaries proposed to be set up for them; and

(d) the step taken for providing adequate health care facilities to the workers and staff of MCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir. As reported by CIL, MCL is providing

adequate health care facilities for the coal mine workers and staff working in the Company.

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

(c) and (d) MCL is having 6 hospitals and 16 dispensaries. Out of 6 hospitals, two are Central Hospitals one each at Talcher coalfields and IB coalfields. These two Hospitals have specialized Deptts. like Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaccology, Padiatrics, Pathology, Radiology, Opthalmology. ENT, TB and Chest Skin and VD. Psychiatry and Dental. Well equipped ICCU also exists in both the hospitals to deal with emergency cases. Super specialists like cardiologist. neurosurgeon orthapaedic surgeon, neurologis, urologist and nephrologist attend the Nehru Shatabdi Central Hospital (NSCH). Talcher every month to see specialized referral cases of both the coalfields. MCL has 39 specialists of different specialities and 83 General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) to see day to day cases. A laproscopic O.T. was started on 4.3.2002 to undertake laproscopic surgery in MCL. Different cases like cardiac cases which needs angiography and bypass surgery, cancer cases and renal failure cases are referred to outside hospitals for treatment.

Cyber University

3169. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up a 'Cyber University' in collaboration with some foreign country is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the detalls thereof;

(c) whether the Mumbai is also being considered by the Government for opening of the said University; and

(d) if so, the fact thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) A proposal for establishment of a Indo-French Center of e-learnig and research called Indo-French Cyber University is under active consideration of the Government in co-operation with French Government. The Cyber University will be devoted to information exchanges between India and France in the field of education, training, transfer of technology and research.

In the first phase, the disciplines/courses identified for development of content and delivery of instruction to students through cyber mode are : (i) Applied Mathematics, (ii) Information Technology, (iii) Computer Engineering, (iv) Design Engineering, (v) Aeronautical Engineering, (vi) Control Engineering, (vii) Management, (viii) Environment (ix) Teaching of French Language, and (x) Teaching of Hindi Language. The learning resource material will be developed jointly by Indian and French institutions. The content of the curriculum of the above said disciplines/courses will be at the level of postgraduate and research courses. Courses of Hindi and French languages will be offered through distance mode at appropriate level.

Initially, no degrees will be awarded by the Cyber University. However academic credits will be provided by the participating institutions for the courses which are going to be conducted by the Cyber University. After sufficient progress, the decision regarding awarding of degrees will be taken jointly by Government of India and France.

(c) and (d) The institutions in India and France are yet to be identified for participation in the Cyber University having expertise and excellence in the above said fields for particular discipline/course.

[Translation]

Schemes run by Land Resource Department

3170. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes being run by Land Resource Department under the Ministry of Rural Development during the last three years and till date State-wise, scheme-wise;

(b) the funds allocated under the schemes State-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether the implementation of water Harvesting Development Scheme in various States especially in the State of Bihar is far short of targets fixed during the said period; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The following Schemes are presently being administered by the Department of Land Resources (DoLR) in the Ministry of Rural Development :-

(i) Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)

(ii) Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP)

(iv) Computerisation of Land Records (CLR)

(v) Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA & ULR)

(vi) Technology Development, Extension and Training (TDET)

(vii) Investment Promotional Scheme (IPS)

State-wise allocation of funds is not made under the above schemes, and funds are released on the basis of specific proposals. The release of funds made during the period 1999-2000 to 2001-02, State-wise, under the schemes at Sl.Nos. (i) to (v) above has been given in the statement. Under TDET and IPS, funds are not released to State Govts.

(c) and (d) There is no specific Water Harvesting Development Scheme being administered by the Department of Land Resources. However, water harvesting is one of the major activities under three of the Schemes viz. IWDP, DPAP and DDP, being administered by the Department. The financial allocation and achievement under the three Schemes (IWDP, DPAP and DDP) during the three years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 is an follows :

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1999-2000*	563.55	564.60
2000-2001	712.00	711.47
2001-2002	766.40	735.02

*Includes EAS (Watershed Component)

As such the overall allocations under the Schemes have been almost fully utilized. The shortfall is mainly on account of lack of project proposals from the North-eastern States, for whom a separate earmarking has been done in respect of IWDP as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Amount earmarked	10.10	21.78	74.00
Amount released	9.56	26.38	42.64

In respect of Bihar, under DPAP and IWDP during the last three years the number of projects sanctioned are as follows :

Scheme	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
DPAP	0	28	46
IWDP	0	0	1

DDP Scheme is not in operation in Bihar. Generally project under the Schemes are executed over a five year period.

Statement

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Funds Released (1999-2000 to 2001-2002)				
		IWDP**	DPAP	DDP	CLR	SRA & ULR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	196.08	114.97	20.87	1.74	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.86	–	–	0.75	0.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	23.38	–	–	–	–
4.	Bihar	0.66	5.72	–	–	–
5.	Chhattisgarh	78.71	13.81	–	1.57	–
6.	Gujarat	66.12	34.71	74.54	5.24	2.92
7.	Goa	–	–	–	1.13	–
8.	Haryana	14.59	–	27.48	2.58	0.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.20	6.54	12.20	1.24	1.94
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.93	8.86	18.45	0.18	1.68
11.	Jharkhand	1.89	15.69	–	2.81	–
12.	Karnataka	52.97	43.22	17.13	11.52	0.78
13.	Kerala	8.47	–	–	4.03	3.73
14.	Madhya Pradesh	245.53	82.58	–	19.53	9.97
15.	Maharashtra	66.57	45.53	–	12.46	9.48
16.	Manipur	9.48	–	–	0.38	–
17.	Meghalaya	2.71	–	–	0.28	–
18.	Mizoram	9.34	–	–	2.88	5.87
19.	Nagaland	24.19	–	–	1.70	1.51
20.	Orissa	58.45	16.98	–	12.16	–
21.	Punjab	2.69	–	–	0.32	–
22.	Rajasthan	98.03	25.62	199.19	12.02	0.75
23.	Sikkim	8.36	–	–	0.64	–
24.	Tamil Nadu	28.98	26.00	–	9.17	1.85
25.	Tripura	1.60	–	–	1.68	2.37
26.	Uttar Pradesh	89.47	38.37	–	5.26	4.99
27.	Uttaranchal	9.88	8.35	–	–	–
28.	West Bengal	10.11	6.62	–	11.48	9.01
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.41	–	–	–	–
30.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	0.25
32.	Delhi	–	–	–	0.74	–
33.	Daman & Diu	–	–	–	0.25	–
34.	Lakshadweep	–	–	–	–	0.25
35.	Pondicherry	–	–	–	0.47	0.26
	Total	1147.66	493.57	369.86	124.21	58.33

**Includes watershed component of ongoing EAS projects.

[English]

Disinvestment of BSNL

3171. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to disinvest Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the disinvestment of BSNL is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is a continuous process. As a part of the process Government keeps considering proposals for disinvestment in various PSUs from time to time. The proposals are considered through Inter-Ministerial consultations and final decisions are taken. No decision has been taken in respect of disinvestment of Government held equity in BSNL.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land to Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

3172. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of private hospitals and nursing homes allotted land by DDA against token amount of Rs. 1/- per square metre as per the norms formulated for this purpose during the last three years;

(b) whether all the existing private hospitals and nursing homes have fulfilled these norms;

(c) if not, the details of the non-fulfilling hospitals and nursing homes;

(d) the details of action taken by the Government for violation of norms against each of them;

(e) whether the DDA will not make available land to the trustees to construct hospitals and nursing homes at Re. 1/- lease but at the prevailing market rate;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether his Ministry also propose to charge market rent of the shops in markets, residential areas and in Government buildings than Re. 1/- p.m. token rent from the Kendriya Bhandar;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether there is any proposal to get the order reviewed at the cabinet level; and

(j) 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) to (d) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no private hospital and nursing home is allotted land in Delhi on a token amount of Re.1/- per square metre.

(e) and (f) The government has amended the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981 vide Gazette notification G.S.R. 486 (E) dated the 5th July 2002 whereby allotment of land to hospitals/dispensaries may be made by DDA to a company, firm or trust for hospital or dispensary through tenders or auction.

(g) to (j) The Government has no such proposal to charge market rent from Kendriya Bhandar which is allotted shops in markets, residential areas and Government Buildings by the Directorate of Estates on a token rent of Re. 1/- per month.

Gap between Social Groups in Education

3173. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government agree that there is a gap between social groups in imparting education;

(b) if so, whether the Government intend to bridge the gap between the social groups and pay more attention to special opportunities for minorities, women, SCs and STs;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any action plan in this regard and decided on financial allocation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) 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, 1986 (as modified in 1992) and its Programme of Action lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalise educational opportunity by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far. The Policy envisages a well conceived edge in favour of women; focuses on educational development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities to bring them on par with others; provides for suitable incentives for all educationally backward sections of the society, particularly in rural areas and adequate institutional infrastructure for hilly and desert districts, remote and inaccessible areas and islands.

(c) and (d) Several schemes were launched by way of Central interventions primarily for meeting the needs of the educationally backward classes; such as Mahila Samakhya, Area Intensive and Madarasa Modernisation Programme (as renamed); Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for Girl Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, Free Education for Girls, Scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya for improving literacy among the women belonging to SCs. STs, OBCs and Minorities. Adequate financial provisions are made in the Budget to meet the purpose.

Reward to Employees of Delhi Police

3174. SHRI ANANT GUDHE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria being followed by the Delhi Police in rewarding its employees who die or get seriously injured while on duty, while showing extraordinary courage and valour;

(b) the details of the compensation given to employees of Delhi Police who were killed or got injured while on duty during the last three months;

(c) whether the Government have received some representations from MPs and others regarding out of turn promotion to employees of Delhi Police showing extraordinary courage and devotion to duty;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government or Delhi Police thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) The criteria followed by Delhi Police in the matter of grant of ex-gratia lump-sum compensation in such cases are the same as laid down by the Government of India in the

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions Office Memorandum No.45/55/97-P&PW(C) dated the 11th September, 1998 in respect of the civilian employees of the Central Government.

(b) During the last three months, four Delhi Police personnel were killed in separate road accidents while they were on duty. They were each paid ex-gratia lump-sum compensation of Rs. 5 lakhs and other retiral benefits allowed in case of death of a Government Servant. During the same period two Delhi Police personnel also sustained injuries and the rewards given to them varied on the basis of the nature of the injuries sustained by them.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Seven such representations were received during the last one year and rewards commensurate with the acts of courage were given to the police personnel concerned, except in one case which has not yet been finalized.

[Translation]

Recognition of Bihar Intermediate Education Council

3175. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the Government of Haryana and Rajasthan to restore recognition of the Bihar Intermediate Education Council, Patna immediately;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Haryana and Rajasthan have started enrollment of those students in their technical colleges who have got their certificates from Bihar Intermediate Education Council; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A meeting in this regard was held in the Ministry of Human Resource Development. In the meeting, it was decided that for admissions based on common entrance tests, all school Boards/Councils shall mutually recognise each-other's certificates. In other cases conditions imposed by receiving institutions shall be applicable. The decisions taken have been conveyed to respective State Governments.

[English]

Technology Business Incubators

3176. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1187 on 26.11.2002 and state :

(a) the quantum of Financial assistance provided to each of those 3 institutions during 2001-2002 for setting up of TBIs;

(b) whether each of the these institutions had sufficient capabilities in R&D and entrepreneurship area;

(c) if so, the details of capabilities in each of these institutions and the year in which these institutions were set up;

(d) the factors taken into consideration for sanctioning the financial assistance to set up Technology Business Incubators in an institution;

(e) whether the institutions not given financial assistance have been informed about the reasons for rejection of their cases; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) Out of the three institutions approved for setting up of TBI in the year 2001-2002, only CDC-RV TIFAC, Bangalore was given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs in the year 2001-2002.

(b) and (c) The capabilities in R & D and entrepreneurship area of the institutions willing to set up TBIs are assessed by a National Level Committee comprising of eminent scientists, academicians, technical, financial and other relevant experts. The Committee was satisfied with the capabilities of these institutions in the area of activities proposed.

The year of establishment of the institutions, approved for setting up TBIs in the year 2001-2002 are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of establishment
1.	Maharashtra Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation, Pune	1982
2.	Centre for Bio Technology, Anna University Chennai	1987
3.	RV-TIFAC, Composite Design Centre, Bangalore	1997

(d) The factors taken into consideration for sanctioning the financial assistance to set up Technology Business Incubators in an institution are as follows :-

- The institutions should be a source of knowledge and technology/should have formal links with such institutions
- Strong commitment and willingness of the institution
- Facilities and expertise available in the parent institute
- Entrepreneurship culture and industrial milieu in the region
- Track record of R&D work and/or its commercialization
- Proximity and linkages with the other R&D institutions and other agencies
- Availability of land and building

(e) The institutions not provided financial assistance were informed about the reasons for rejection of their case.

(f) Does not arise.

Development of New Vaccine Against Anthrax

3177. SHRI Y.V. RAO : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the department has developed technology for the development of vaccine based on recombinant protective antigen against the anthrax;

(b) if so, whether this has been transferred to industry;

(c) whether test trials have been held in this regard;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the time by which the drug is likely to be made available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) Yes, Sir. A team of scientists from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and Centre for Biochemical Technology, Delhi (now Institute of Genomics and Integrated Biology) have jointly developed a recombinant candidate anthrax vaccine with the financial support of the Department of Biotechnology.

(b) The technology has been transferred to industry.

(c) and (d) The candidate vaccine is currently undergoing regulatory pre-clinical toxicology investigations. The results so far obtained in animals have shown it to be safe and without any toxic/adverse effects.

(e) After approval/clearance from the regulatory authorities, limited clinical trial in volunteers will be conducted. As per the time schedule planned out by the industry, the vaccine is expected to be available by July, 2003.

[Translation]

NORAD Scheme

3178. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government provide 3 percent amount to each institute for its syllabus under the NORAD scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Government have not given such amount to the State Governments under NORAD

scheme due to which State Governments are taking three percent from voluntary organisation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which 3 percent amount which was deducted from voluntary organisations will be given to the voluntary organisations; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure that 3 percent amount of voluntary organisation is not deducted in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. Government, however, provides monitoring charges @ 3% of the total project cost to the State Women Development Corporations for effective monitoring of the projects approved under Women's Economic Programme (NORAD) Scheme. Claims received from State Women Development Corporations for monitoring charges are sanctioned after proper verification.

Instances of deduction of monitoring charges from the programme funds released to the organizations, have been brought to the notice of Government. States have been directed to stop such deductions and release the amount so deducted to the voluntary organizations.

[English]

Allocation to Hyderabad under Mega City Scheme

3179. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that actual allocation was far below the plan outlay for the Hyderabad under the Infrastructure/Development in Mega Cities Scheme during the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(b) 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) and (b) Under the Mega City Scheme, funds are released to the five mega cities including Hyderabad as per availability of resources and according to the prescribed formula and not taking into account plan outlay for any mega city. Funds for Hyderabad mega city is released accordingly and following prescribed procedure namely submission of Utilization Certificate in respect of funds already released and release of State share to the nodal agency. The nodal agency is also required to raise funds from the financial institutions.

National Fertilizer Limited

3180. SHRI C.N. SINGH Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has urged the Prime Minister to allow co-operative Companies IFFCO and KRIBHCO to bid for National Fertilizer Limited;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (c) The issue of participation of IFFCO and KRIBHCO in the disinvestment process is under examination of the Government.

Submission of Schemes by Maharashtra under AUWSP

3181. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra in 1995 submitted the schemes to the Union Government for 36 towns with a population of less than 20,000 under the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the number of schemes approved and the financial assistance given to the State Government;

(c) the reasons for delay in according sanction to the remaining schemes;

(d) whether the Government of Maharashtra has been pressing hard for the sanction of the remaining schemes; and

(e) if so, the time by which the sanction is likely to be granted to the remaining schemes?

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 (e) Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), the Maharashtra Jeevan Pradehikaran (MJP), Government of Maharashtra had submitted Detailed Project Report for water supply schemes for 33 towns since launching of the Programme in 1993-94, of which, schemes for 20 towns have already been approved by the Ministry at an estimated cost of Rs.46.06 crores and the full share of Central assistance amounting to Rs.24.53 crores has already been released to Government of Maharashtra. Remaining 13 schemes could not be approved under AUWSP and were returned to MJP due to financial constraints during initial years of launch of Programme. Subsequently, the State Government was requested to modify the schemes and update the cost estimates for remaining schemes. The MJP in the meantime intimated that the said schemes were nearing completion as the execution had been taken up by MJP with their own funds. As such, the MJP deleted these schemes from the list of proposed AUWSP schemes. However, one scheme for Vadagaon town in Kolhapur district has been received in this Ministry in October 2002 and is under technical scrutiny.

[Translation]

Reconsideration of the Recommendations of Technical Committee.

3182. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government feel the need to re-consider the recommendations of technical committee which was set up to explore the possibilities of allowing the owners of DDA flats in Delhi to make changes in the basic structure of the flats;

(b) if so, the time by which the Government would reconsider this issue and take necessary decision in this regard; 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) to (c) In pursuance of the judgement of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Dated 27.9.2002 in Civil Writ Petition No.3482/2001 filed by the Federation of Residents Welfare Association, Sarita Vihar, New Delhi, a committee has been constituted on 25.11.2002 to examine the recommendations of the Technical Experts Committee and to suggest the feasibility of more covered area in DDA flats. Further action would be considered on receipt of recommendations of the Committee.

[English]

Integrated Child Development

3183. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to address the grey areas namely, inadequate training of the Anganwadi women workers, filling of vacancies in the Anganwadies, abuse in Central procuring, non convergence of nutrition and health interventions at Anganwadies (as envisaged in the policy document), persisting in implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The steps taken to bring about improvement in implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme include, introduction of a country wide innovative and decentralized training programme called 'UDISHA'; impressing upon States to fill up the vacancies of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)/Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs); decentralization of procurement and supply of medicine kits and pre-school education kits at State level; issue of instruction to State Governments for inter-sectoral convergence with Health Department/functionaries.

Bogus Payment to Contractors by MCD

3184. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No.3599 dated April 16, 2002 and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The requisite information has not yet been furnished to the Government by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

[Translation]

Development of North-East

3185. SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes proposed to be launched for development of the North-Eastern region during the 10th Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the funds have already been sanctioned/ released for the said plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) The Approach Paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan adopted by the National Development Council aims to ensure enhancement of adequate consumption of food and other consumer goods, access to basic social services especially education, health, drinking water and basic sanitation, expansion of economic and social opportunities for all, reduction in disparities, greater participation in decision making. In the light of the objectives laid down in the Approach paper, the State Governments of the North Eastern Region have identified priority areas in their Tenth Plan. The strategies proposed for achieving the objectives include, inter alia, increased efficiency, providing an environment for private participation, adopting policies that would spur a wide range of economic activities that will generate employment. A large number of schemes are proposed to be in the 10th Five Year Plan. The schemes have been clubbed under the following major heads in the North Eastern State Plan and North Eastern Council Plan. The Fund outlay under sectoral schemes for Development of North Eastern Region during Tenth Five Year Plan period is as follows:

Statement

(Amount in Rs. Lakh)

Sl. No.	Sectoral Schemes	Total North Eastern State Plan	North Eastern Council Plan
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	263622	19830
2.	Rural Development	202057	–
3.	Special Area Programmes	61890	–
4.	Irrigation & Flood Control	175592	13317
5.	Energy/Power Generation	298264	56325
6.	Industry & Minerals	123977	16300
7.	Transport	387977	144732
8.	Communications	900	–
9.	Science, Technology & Environment	7221	17200
10.	General Economic Services	121568	1000
11.	Medical & Public Health	159778	54206
12.	Social Services	1004903	14833
13.	Administrative Services, Training & Publicity	62247	12257
14.	Total Outlay	2869996	350000

(b) and (c) Statement Showing the Allocation and Releases to the North Eastern States including Sikkim during the year 2002-2003 upto 4.12.2002 is as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Items Under Plan Assistance	Arunachal Pradesh		Assam		Manipur		Meghalaya	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1.	Normal Central Assistance	492.07	365.32	1212.37	1108.26	362.42	247.11	301.10	197.69
2.	Additional Central Assistance/ Special Plan Assistance	8.00	0.04	56.00	1.25	50.00	0.17	18.00	0.18
3.	Slum Development Scheme	1.04	—	2.96	—	1.04	—	1.04	—
4.	Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Project	10.00	1.22	190.07	51.46	75.60	2.10	10.00	7.83
5.	Additional Central Assistance for Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana (others)	65.00	36.59	190.00	100.00	48.00	24.00	41.12	20.56
6.	Initiative for Strengthening of Urban Infrastructure	0.40	—	5.95	—	1.00	—	—	—
7.	Accelerated irrigation Benefit Programme	9.00	—	35.00	3.09	28.00	5.50	4.00	—
8.	Border Area Development Programme	13.51	6.76	7.48	3.74	4.16	2.08	4.70	4.70
9.	Hill Area Development Programme	—	—	51.11	17.03	—	—	—	—
10.	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme	18.00	—	59.70	10.95	18.00	2.67	18.00	—
11.	Non lapsable Central Pool of Resource	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	National Social Assistance Programme	2.44	1.71	41.49	32.20	4.31	3.23	4.67	3.50
13.	Rural Electrification (if any)	19.22	6.00	53.04	30.00	0.70	1.35	37.44	15.00
14.	Development Reforms Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Special Central Assistance	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00	—	—

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Items Under Plan Assistance	Mizoram		Nagaland		Sikkim		Tripura	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1.	Normal Central Assistance	346.93	260.20	366.82	272.33	233.97	175.48	510.95	379.34
2.	Additional Central Assistance/ Special Plan Assistance	15.00	0.07	22.64	0.17	7.00	0.07	31.00	0.91
3.	Slum Development Scheme	1.04	—	1.04	—	1.04	—	1.04	0.52
4.	Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Project	25.00	10.58	9.25	1.78	16.00	4.32	5.70	0.87
5.	Additional Central Assistance for Prime Minister Gramodaya Yojana (others)	43.00	21.50	25.26	22.63	30.00	15.00	50.00	28.46
6.	Initiative for Strengthening of Urban Infrastructure	—	—	0.60	—	0.10	—	0.95	—
7.	Accelerated irrigation Benefit Programme	1.50	—	5.00	—	1.50	0.75	28.00	10.77
8.	Border Area Development Programme	8.32	8.32	4.16	—	5.72	2.86	12.96	6.48
9.	Hill Area Development Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme	18.00	2.67	18.00	2.57	18.00	2.67	18.00	2.67
11.	Non lapsable Central Pool of Resource	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	National Social Assistance Programme	1.24	0.99	3.05	2.45	1.20	0.96	7.54	5.66
13.	Rural Electrification (if any)	—	—	0.76	0.65	—	—	—	—
14.	Development Reforms Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Special Central Assistance	—	48.42	—	—	—	—	—	—

[English]

Demand and Supply of Fertilizers

3186. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have been able to meet the demand of urea of the States;

(b) if so, the per hectare consumption of fertilizers by each State;

(c) the details of the urea and other fertilizers supplied to each State during the last year; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to meet the demand of urea and other fertilizers of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement-I indicating the State-wise per hectare consumption of fertilisers is enclosed.

(c) Statement-II indicating the State-wise supplies and sales of major fertilisers namely, Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) during 2001-02 is enclosed.

(d) Urea is the only fertiliser which is under price, distribution and movement control of the Government of India. Urea demand of each State is met through allocation under Essential Commodities Act, 1955. On the other hand, demand of other decontrolled fertilizers is met by the market forces operating within the parameters of the Concession Scheme for P&K fertilisers and no allocation of these fertilisers is made by the Central Government. However, in case of need and on State Government's request, supply of DAP/MOP is augmented through buffer stock being operated by M/s Indian Potash Limited on behalf of Government of India.

Statement-I

Estimated per hectare consumption of fertiliser nutrients for cropped area during the year 2001-02

Sl. No.	State	Nutrients (N+P+K) in Kgs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143
2.	Karnataka	101
3.	Kerala	61
4.	Tamil Nadu	142
5.	Gujarat	86
6.	Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhattisgarh)	40
7.	Maharashtra	76
8.	Rajasthan	37
9.	Goa	34
10.	Haryana	156
11.	Punjab	173
12.	Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttaranchal)	130
13.	Himachal Pradesh	41
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	65
15.	Delhi	60
16.	Bihar (Including Jharkhand)	87
17.	Orissa	41
18.	West Bengal	127
19.	Assam	39
20.	Tripura	30
21.	Manipur	105
22.	Meghalaya	17
23.	Nagaland	2
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
25.	Mizoram	14
26.	Sikkim	10
	All India	90

Statement-II

Supply (Availability) and sales of major fertilisers during the year 2001-02

(000 tonnes)

Sl.No.	State	Urea		DAP		MOP	
		Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales	Availability	Sales
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2140.07	1766.29	618.66	538.96	296.21	263.15
2.	Karnataka	976.01	922.95	460.55	380.73	260.66	232.08
3.	Kerala	117.41	96.04	14.31	10.01	115.86	99.35
4.	Tamil Nadu	976.18	771.60	255.83	232.91	352.52	313.39
5.	Gujarat	1100.50	91.05	452.25	400.13	148.47	106.81
6.	Madhya Pradesh	918.67	700.18	571.24	399.15	52.31	27.50
7.	Chhattisgarh	454.15	366.15	128.91	93.55	47.29	31.58
8.	Maharashtra	1867.10	1610.82	502.24	420.16	294.92	232.16
9.	Rajasthan	1274.71	1106.15	453.59	358.25	12.04	9.73
10.	Goa	3.27	3.16	0.73	0.63	0.71	0.68
11.	Haryana	1726.06	1445.35	606.57	460.05	26.50	14.52
12.	Himachal Pradesh	46.81	44.84	0.20	0.20	3.83	3.83
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	95.54	81.83	39.45	34.48	3.10	2.45
14.	Punjab	2198.01	1982.39	844.20	701.58	63.33	42.98
15.	Uttar Pradesh	5478.13	4773.56	1612.38	1339.77	150.89	87.83
16.	Uttranchal	212.11	162.86	21.79	18.56	4.93	3.06
17.	Delhi	11.23	4.78	1.93	1.93	0.00	0.00
18.	Bihar	1400.46	1214.59	218.74	187.79	100.27	75.71
19.	Jharkhand	176.45	135.29	115.63	104.94	2.55	2.14
20.	Orissa	540.18	398.23	109.65	83.33	100.84	82.77
21.	West Bengal	1122.76	960.87	428.86	370.24	386.73	302.32
22.	Assam	162.01	124.02	34.41	22.54	80.68	51.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Manipur	40.99	38.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	5.93	5.71	1.76	1.76	0.10	0.10
25.	Nagaland	1.28	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Sikkim	1.40	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Tripura	22.06	15.50	0.28	0.28	1.24	1.24
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.59	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Mizoram	1.28	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
	All India	23099.07	19745.54	7502.14	6168.95	2514.08	1993.62

Coal Deposits in Vidharbha Area of Maharashtra

3187. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of india has found large coal deposits in the Vidharbha area of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any plan for the exploration of these deposits in near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Exploration for locating coal deposits in the country is carried out by Geological Survey of india. Wardha Valley, Kamptee, Umrer, Bander, Nand and Bokhara coalfields are located in Maharashtra. The inventory of geological reserve in the coalfields of Maharashtra, as assessed By GSI, as on 01.01.2002 is given as under:-

(In billion tonnes)

Coalfield	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Wardha Valley	2.73	1.01	1.37	5.11
Kamptee	1.13	0.92	0.15	2.20
Umrer Makardhokra	0.31	—	—	0.31
Bander	0.24	0.12	—	0.36
Nand	0.07	—	—	0.07
Bokhara	0.01	—	0.02	0.03
Total	4.49	2.05	1.54	8.08

(c) to (e) Sub-Group II of the Working Group on Coal & Lignite for formulation of X plan have worked out the programme of Regional/Promotional and Detailed Exploration to be carried out during X plan. The programme of Regional and Detailed Exploration in the coalfields of Maharashtra, during X plan is given as under:-

Nature of exploration	Coalfield	Likely grade	Likely Geological Reserves (Mt.)	Drilling meterage
1	2	3	4	5
Regional	Wardha valley	Inferior	Not estimated	5500

1	2	3	4	5
Promotional	Wardha valley	Inferior	825	32500
	Kamptee	Superior/Inferior	400	12000
	Umrer Bander	Superior/Inferior	200	10000
Sub total region/promotional			1425	60000
Detailed	Wardha valley	Superior/Inferior	1023	71300
	Umrer-Bander	Superior/Inferior	225	30500
Sub total detailed			1248	101800
Total			2973	161800

During X plan regional and promotional exploration will be carried out in the coalfields of Maharashtra with exploratory drilling of 60,000 meter which is likely to establish coal resource base of over 1425 million tonne in 'Indicated' category.

Detailed exploration will be carried in the coalfields of Maharashtra with 1,01,800 meter of drilling which is likely to establish reserves of about 248 Mt. in the 'Proved' category during X plan.

Computerized Records of Tenements

3188. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chandigarh UT Administration has computerized records pertaining to the allotment of tenement, houses etc.;

(b) if so, whether public has access to the same;

(c) whether records relating to a large number of cases are not available in the Estate Office; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor, consequences thereof and steps taken to reconstruct the records?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the relevant information is made available to the allottees at request.

(c) and (d) There are certain cases in which complete documentation was not insisted upon as the allotments, in view of urgency to re-locate the affected Juggi/Jhonpri dwellers, were made on the basis of on-the-spot survey conducted by a team of officials.

Enrolment of Youth in Universities

3189. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether only about 6% of youth between the age 18-24 are in universities in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the rate of university enrolment in India is very low as compared to the other countries;

(d) if so, whether the UGC has any plans to increase this percentage of enrolment in the universities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (c) According to the Human Development Report, 2000 of the World Bank, of the relevant age group population only 6% are enrolled for higher education in India as compared with relevant age group in higher education which is 80% for USA, 50% for United Kingdom and 25-31% for European and fast developing countries.

(d) and (e) In the 10th Five Year Plan proposals by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for development of higher education, it has been proposed to bring the level of enrolment of the relevant age group in the higher education to 10% by focusing on the following areas:-

- increase in number of institutions;
- increase in intake capacity; and
- convergence of formal; non-formal distance and IT education institutions.

Seminar on Revision of National Building Code of India

3190. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two day seminar on the Revision of National Building Code of India was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the participants in the seminar inter alia suggested that the National Building Code be severely Scrutinised with a view to have an integrated planning norm for the construction of building/houses without causing least damage to environment;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations made at the seminar;

(d) whether the Government have considered the recommendations and the plan to implement the same; 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) Yes Sir.

(b) to (e) Formal recommendation are yet to come. However, it was suggested that the National Building Code should be fully examined with a view to integrate not only the state of the art practices in planning, designing and construction of building structures, but should also incorporate maintenance, operational and repairs/ rehabilitation aspects throughout the service life of the structure. Regarding the environmental aspects, it has been stated that the Code should cater to the requirements of different parts of the country and take into consideration climate and environmental conditions, geographical terrain, natural disasters affecting the area, ecologically sustainable practices and use of eco-friendly materials, reduction of pollution, protection and improvement of local environment.

[Translation]

Appointment of Teachers/Principal in D.Ed. Colleges

3191. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) New Delhi has added new conditions for eligibility for being appointed as permanent teacher in D.Ed. Colleges;

(b) if so, whether the Maharashtra State has sought some relaxation in the aforesaid eligibility conditions from the NCTE; and

(c) the details of the decision taken by the NCTE thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The revised eligibility criteria for appointment as lecturer in the D.Ed. colleges has been laid down in the National Council for Teacher Education (Norms and Standards for recognition of teacher education programmes) Regulations 2001 notified in the Gazette on 4.9.2001.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) After consideration of the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra, the NCTE has approved the following:

(i) In the case of existing Government and Government aided elementary teacher education colleges established prior to establishment of NCTE, there should be at least four teachers besides Principal/Head for a unit of 50 students per year. State Governments would also provide

at least one part time teacher in these institutions.

(ii) The Principal and the teachers would be required to acquire the prescribed qualification by June, 2007.

(iii) Experience in secondary schools in respect of post-graduates with B.Ed. may also be treated as a valid qualification for appointment as teacher in D.Ed. institutions.

[English]

Amendment to Article 371 of Constitution

3192. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to amend the Article 371;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal was received from the Government of Karnataka for amending Article 371 of the Constitution of India to provide for region-wise reservation in employment and admission to educational institutions in Karnataka on the lines of provisions in Article 371 D of the Constitution of India with respect to the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The proposal of the Government of Karnataka has not been found feasible.

World Intellectual Property Organization

3193. SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether competent authority of Department of Education and Cooperation used to participate in meetings of World Intellectual Property Organization;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether WIPO invited contributions to be submitted before 26 April 2002, on the traditional knowledge including medicinal knowledge, agricultural knowledge, scientific knowledge and technical knowledge alongwith details of national periodicals, journals or gazettes concerning traditional knowledge related issues for immediate knowledge of patent examiners for defeating false claims;

(d) if so, the details submitted including "Wealth of India" and Medicinal and aromatic plants abstract published by CSIR, if any;

(e) whether information from Wealth of India was used to protect use of turmeric for wound healing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Institutes of Rural Management

3194. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Rural Management Institutes functioning in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposals from the State Governments to set up such Institutes during 2002-03;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development has to scheme of Rural Management Institutes. As per the information given by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Rural Management Institutes functioning in the country, at present, are 12 in number.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies and Change in Master Plan

3195. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :

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

(a) whether a number of issues regarding regularisation of unauthorised colonies, change in Master Plan of Delhi and implementation of Malhotra Committee report are pending with the Union Government since long;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether several eminent town planning experts have expressed strong exception to changing of master plan of Delhi;

(d) if so, whether any suggestions have been received in this regard;

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

(f) whether the Union Government have taken any action on the above said issues;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(i) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken on these issues?

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 (i) Number of issues regarding development control norms to be adopted in respect of residential and other buildings, regularisation of unauthorised colonies and other matters regarding planned development in Delhi have engaged the attention of the Government from time to time. In this respect, the Government has also, from time to time, examined the matters in consultation with the local bodies/ authority or has appointed certain Committees to look into these various issues. Action has been taken in different areas after such consultations. Government had, on the recommendations of the V.K. Malhotra Committee appointed by the Government of NCT of Delhi on December 4, 1997, revised the development control norms in respect of residential buildings vide notification of July 23, 1998. This was subject to stipulation of another notification of June 7, 2000 on which clarification was issued by the government in November 2001. The issue of applicability of such development control norms is subject matter of Writ Potion (Civil) No.725/94-MC Mehta Vs Central Pollution Control Board in Supreme Court of India where in the matter is sub-judice. As far as the question of unauthorised colonies is concerned, the Government had agreed in principle to regularize unauthorised colonies based on certain guidelines. These guidelines and the issue of such regularization is a subject matter of CWP No. 4771/93–Common Cause Vs. Union of India, which has restrained the Government from regularizing unathorised colonies in Delhi till further orders. The matter is subjudice.

Various issues regarding planned development of Delhi including land use or specifically regarding Master Plan of Delhi are raised by local bodies as well as eminent persons/public from time to time which are examined by the Government accordingly. However, exercise of drafting of Master Plan of Delhi for 2021 has been undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority. Public opinion, objections/ suggestions are sought by the Government before finalisation of any Master Plan document or amendment/ modification thereof, the issues relating to urban planned development in Delhi are continuous in nature which are also agitated in Courts and different fora. No time frame for their final settlement can be laid down.

Utilization Certificates for Central Fund Given Under IDSMT

3196. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :
SHRI AMBAREESHA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the details of States which have not yet sent their utilization certificates for the Central fund given under the Integrated Development

of Small and Medium Towns during the last three years, 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) : Under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Scheme, Central funds are released to the towns through the State Governments in instalments and accordingly utilization certificates are required to be submitted by concerned towns through the State Governments. The details of new towns covered during the last three years which have not yet sent their utilization certificates is given in enclosed statement.

Statement

List of Towns which did not Submit Utilisation Certificates during the Last three Years

Sl.No.	State/Town	Year of Coverage
1	2	3
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Gujuwaka	99-2000
2.	Ramagundam	99-2000
3.	Mahaboobnagar	99-2000
4.	Mandapeta	99-2000
5.	Tenali	2000-01
6.	Nalgonda	2000-01
7.	Nandyal	2001-02
8.	Suryapet	2001-02
9.	Bapatla	2001-02
10.	Kovvur	2001-02
11.	Nazividu	2001-02
12.	Sirsilla	2001-02
13.	Pedana	2001-02
14.	Sadasivpet	2001-02
15.	Anakapalle	2001-02
16.	Kadiri	2001-02
	Arunachal Pradesh	
17.	Changlang	99-2000
18.	Seppa	99-2000
19.	Roing	2001-02
	Assam	
20.	Hailakandi	99-2000
21.	Dhemaji	99-2000
22.	Bokakhat	2000-01
23.	Digboi	2000-01
24.	Dibrugarh	2001-02
25.	Hojai	2001-02
26.	Biswanath Chariali	2001-02
	Bihar	
27.	Araria	2000-01
28.	Khagaria	2000-01
29.	Narkatiaganj	2001-02
30.	Aurangabad	2001-02
31.	Bhabhua	2001-02
	Chhattisgarh	
32.	Bhatapara	99-2000
33.	Raipur	2000-01
34.	Baikunthpur	2001-02
35.	Kathgora	2001-02
36.	Dhamtari	2001-02
37.	Korba	2001-02

1	2	3
	Goa	
38.	Mapusa	99-2000
39.	Pernem	99-2000
40.	Canacona	2000-01
	Gujarat	
41.	Dholka	99-2000
42.	Anjar	99-2000
43.	Una	99-2000
44.	Umreth	99-2000
45.	Gandhidham	2000-01
46.	Jetpur	2000-01
47.	Dhrangadhra	2000-01
48.	Kapadwanj	2000-01
49.	Kodinar	2001-02
50.	Wankaner	2001-02
51.	Limbdi	2001-02
52.	Dhandhuka	2001-02
53.	Khed	2001-02
54.	Prantij	2001-02
55.	Kadi	2001-02
56.	Bagasara	2001-02
57.	Khambhalia	2001-02
	Haryana	
58.	Bhiwani	2000-01
59.	Ambala City	2000-01
60.	Sirsa	2001-02
61.	Hansi	2001-02
62.	Kurukshetra	2001-02

1	2	3
	Himachal Pradesh	
63.	Solan	99-2000
64.	Chamba	99-2000
65.	Theog	99-2000
66.	Kullu	99-2000
67.	Palampur	2000-01
68.	Jwalamukhi	2001-02
69.	Paonta Sahib	2001-02
	Jammu & Kashmir	
70.	Anantnag	2001-02
	Karnataka	
71.	Navalgund	99-2000
72.	Manvi	99-2000
73.	Davangeri	99-2000
74.	Gulabarga	99-2000
75.	Athani	2000-01
76.	Aland	2000-01
77.	Birur	2000-01
78.	Devanhalli	2000-01
79.	Chamrajnagar	2001-02
80.	Mundaragi	2001-02
81.	Kerur	2001-02
82.	Hanagal	2001-02
83.	Indi	2001-02
84.	Tumkur	2001-02
	Kerala	
85.	Ottapalam	99-2000

1	2	3
86.	North Peravur	2000-01
87.	Kudungallur	2001-02
88.	Irnjalakuda	2001-02
89.	Pala	2001-02
90.	Ponnani	2001-02
	Madhya Pradesh	
91.	Khajuraho	99-2000
92.	Jhabua	99-2000
93.	Khurai	99-2000
94.	Dhanpuri	2000-01
95.	Nagod	2000-01
96.	Nowgong	2000-01
97.	Sonkutch	2000-01
98.	Barwani	2001-02
99.	Jawad	2001-02
100.	Rajpur	2001-02
101.	Chourai	2001-02
102.	Garhakota	2001-02
103.	Sidhi	2001-02
104.	Raisen	2001-02
105.	Churhart	2001-02
106.	Lahar	2001-02
107.	Hatta	2001-02
	Maharashtra	
108.	Satana	99-2000
109.	Dhamangaon	99-2000
110.	Umerkhed	2000-01
111.	Faizpur	2000-01
112.	Raver	2000-01
113.	Desaiganj	2001-02
114.	Akola	2001-02
	Manipur	
115.	Moirang	2001-02
116.	Kumbi	2001-02
	Meghalaya	
117.	Shillong	99-2000
	Mizoram	
118.	Lengpui	2001-02
	Nagaland	
119.	Dimapur	2000-01
120.	Kiphire	2000-01
	Orissa	
121.	Anandpur	99-2000
122.	Soro	99-2000
123.	Barpali	99-2000
124.	Balasore	99-2000
125.	Aska	2000-01
126.	Banki	2000-01
127.	Karanjia	2001-02
128.	Kesinga	2001-02
129.	Balugaon	2001-02
130.	Rajgangpur	2001-02
131.	Chikiti	2001-02
132.	Talcher	2001-02

1	2	3
133.	Gunupur	2001-02
134.	Rairangpur	2001-02
	Punjab	
135.	Sultanpur Lodhi	99-2000
136.	Kapurthala	99-2000
137.	Nakodar	99-2000
138.	Jagraon	2000-01
139.	Dasuya	2000-01
140.	Garhshankar	2001-02
	Rajasthan	
141.	Hanumangarh	2000-01
142.	Balotra	2000-01
143.	Didwana	2000-01
144.	Nathdwara	2001-02
145.	Bhnder	2001-02
146.	Suratgarh	2001-02
	Sikkim	
147.	Jorethang	99-2000
148.	Pakyong	99-2000
149.	Geyzing	2000-01
150.	Soreng	2000-01
151.	Rangli Bazar	2001-02
	Tamil Nadu	
152.	Devakottai	99-2000
153.	Vellore	99-2000
154.	Kanyakijmari	99-2000
155.	Kinathukadvu	2000-01
156.	Vilathikulam	2000-01
157.	Peravoorani	2000-01
158.	Chengam	2000-01
159.	Periyakulam	2001-02
160.	Thanjavur	2001-02
161.	Rajapalayam	2001-02
162.	Pallathur	2001-02
163.	Sivakasi	2001-02
164.	Ullandurpet	2001-02
165.	Thondi	2001-02
166.	Chinnasalam	2001-02
167.	Kallakkadu	2001-02
	Tripura	
168.	Sabroom	99-2000
169.	Ranirbazar	2000-01
	Uttaranchal	
170.	Dehradun	2001-02
171.	Haldwani-Kathgodam	2001-02
172.	Pithoragarh	2001-02
	Uttar Pradesh	
173.	Jalalbad	99-2000
174.	Kunda	99-2000
175.	Kemari	99-2000
176.	Chitrakoot Dham	99-2000
177.	Hariharpur	2000-01
178.	Maharajganj	2000-01
179.	Kakori	2000-01

1	2	3
180.	Niyotani	2000-01
181.	Haraiya	2001-02
182.	Amethi	2001-02
183.	Khatauli	2001-02
184.	Sardhana	2001-02
185.	Khokra	2001-02
186.	Babarpur-Ajeetmal	2001-02
187.	Oel-Dhakwa	2001-02
188.	Gohand	2001-02
189.	Milak	2001-02
190.	Handia	2001-02
191.	Jhinjhana	2001-02
192.	Jhansi	2001-02
193.	Mathura	2001-02
194.	Bansgaon	2001-02
195.	Banat	2001-02
196.	Dostpur	2001-02
197.	Niwari	2001-02
198.	Tilhar	2001-02
199.	Deoband	2001-02
	West Bengal	
200.	Durgapur	99-2000
201.	Bangaon	2000-01
202.	Ramjibanpur	2000-01
203.	Kharar	2000-01
204.	Khirpai	2000-01
205.	Taherpur	2001-02
206.	Beldanga	2001-02
207.	Jamuria	2001-02
208.	Jiaganj-Azimganj	2001-02
209.	Coopers' Camp	2001-02
210.	Nalhati	2001-02
	Pondicherry	
211.	Oulgaret	

National Institute of Science Communication (CSIR)

3197. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Institute of Science Communication (CSIR) is associated with project Traditional Knowledge Digital Library;

(b) if so, total duration and the details of other organizations associated with the project;

(c) if so, amount of work completed during July, 2002;

(d) whether any website is launched on the project; and

(e) if so, the number of days website worked and amount of money spent for the website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project was formally launched in March, 2002. Scheduled duration of the project is 10 months. Following organizations are associated with the project:-

(i) Department of Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy (ISM&H), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare;

(ii) Central Council of Research in Ayurveda and Siddha (CCRAS), Department of ISM&H, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare;

(iii) Controller General of Patents, Design & Trademarks, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry; and

(iv) National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), formerly National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM), a constituent unit of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), Ministry of Science & Technology.

(c) The work done during July 2002 is as under:-

(i) number of Formulations Identified from Ayurvedic texts: 2,822;

(ii) total Number of formulations entered and Decodified: 2,834;

(iii) total Number of Slokas scanned: 1,536; and

(iv) number of Decodified sheets verified: 549.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Increase in Royalty Rate on Coal

3198. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the projected increase in coal production the States are expected to gain from the royalty rates;

(b) if so, the extent to which it is likely to be increased;

(c) whether the consumer States had opposed the increase; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Royalty to coal producing States is paid on the basis of per tonne of coal produced at rates fixed for various grades of coal. Any increase in production will result in increase in the amount of royalty to the concerned States, depending upon the quantity and grades of such increased production.

(c) and (d) The States of Karnataka, Haryana and Rajasthan opposed any large increase in royalty rates on coal mainly on the grounds of adverse impact on power tariff. Jammu and Kashmir also opposed any large increase in royalty.

Fencing on Border

3199. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second phase of fencing along the Indo-Bangla border in South Bengal has hit a roadblock due to shifting of villages;

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

(c) whether any negotiations with Bangladesh rifles have been made in the past few months to clear the hurdles on fencing;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which entire fencing on Indo-Bangla border is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, since the border fence on the Indo-Bangladesh border is being constructed at a minimum distance of about 150 yards from the zero line in terms of the Joint India-Bangladesh Guidelines for Border Authorities, 1975, finalization of alignment of the proposed fence poses difficulties in areas where villages are located at or near the zero line. In the last Director General level Talks between Border Security Force and Bangladesh Rifles, the question of erecting fencing within 150 yards of the zero line in accordance with the objectives of the Joint India-Bangladesh Guidelines for Border Authorities, 1975 when

ground limitations do not permit such fence beyond 150 yards of the zero line, was discussed.

The entire project of fencing along the Indo-Bangladesh border is targeted to be completed by 2007.

Electrification of Border Fencing

3200. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to electrify the Jammu and Kashmir Border Fencing;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the estimated cost involved in getting this fencing electrified;

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented;

(e) whether similar electrification of border fencing are likely to be done at other International Borders;

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

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (g) There is no proposal with the Government to electrify the border fencing in Jammu and Kashmir or any other international border in the country.

Allocation of Wasteland for Agro-based Industries

3201. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government for allocation of Wasteland in the country to Agro-based industries to generate rural employment especially in Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the time by which clearance for allotment of wasteland for Agro industries is likely to be given to these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. The subject of Land and its allotment is under the exclusive legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the States as provided under Entry No. 18 of List II (State List) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Consequently the States including Gujarat and Rajasthan are not required to send any specific case for allocation of Wastelands to Agro-based industries to this Ministry.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to PSUs

3202. SHRI RAGUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have extended financial help to Public Sector Undertakings disinvested during the last over three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Public Sector Undertakings-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) No financial assistance has been provided by the Government to the disinvested Public Sector Undertakings, after disinvestment.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Testing Laboratories

3203. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government sanctioned the establishment of water testing laboratories in various States;

(b) whether many States have not yet set up those laboratories and quality of the water supplied to the ruralities is not safe as has been brought out by the C&AG in its Report No. 3 of 2002 at page 115-120;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure supply of safe potable drinking water to the ruralities;

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to set up such laboratories in each district of the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this direction?

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

(b) and (c) The details of Water Quality Testing Laboratories sanctioned and established in various States are given in the Statement.

(d) Rural Drinking Water Supply is a State subject. State Governments take up schemes/projects for providing drinking water in rural areas. Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments and provide financial assistance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Up to 15% of the allotted funds can be utilised to tackle water quality problems.

(e) to (g) The Government of India provides financial assistance to State Governments to establish water quality testing laboratories in each district of the State based on the proposals received from the State Governments for the purpose.

Statement

Water Quality Testing Laboratories

Sl. No.	State	Stationary Laboratories			Mobile Laboratories	
		Sanctioned	Established	To be Established	Sanctioned	Delivered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	8	6	–	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	1	13	–	–
3.	Assam	23	23	0	–	–
4.	Bihar	37	12	25	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	7	9	–	–
6.	Goa	2	1	1	–	–
7.	Gujarat	13	5	8	1	1
8.	Haryana	19	13	6	–	–
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14	14	0	1	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	9	4	3	3
11	Jharkhand	17	5	12	–	–
12	Karnataka	26	16	10	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	14	14	0	–	–
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45	28	17	1	1
15.	Maharashtra	29	29	0	1	1
16.	Manipur	8	1	7	1	1
17.	Meghalaya	7	7	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	5	3	2	1	1
19.	Nagaland	7	2	5	1	1
20.	Orissa	30	24	6	1	1
21.	Punjab	13	4	9	–	–
22.	Rajasthan	32	32	0	1	1
23.	Sikkim	4	1	3	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	29	28	1	1	1
25.	Tripura	4	3	1	1	1
26.	Uttar Pradesh (Incl. Uttaranchal)	83	26	57	1	1
27.	West Bengal	17	14	3	1	1
28.	A&N Islands	1	1	0	–	–
29.	Daman & Diu	2	2	0	–	–
30.	Lakshadweep	9	9	0	–	–
31.	Pondicherry	2	2	0	–	–
32.	Delhi	5	1	4	1	1
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	–	–
34.	DL. Jodhpur	–	–	–	1	1
35.	ITRC, Lucknow	–	–	–	1	1
36.	AIIPh & Ph. Calcutta	–	–	–	1	1
	Total	555	346	209	23	23

Source : Minutes of the review meeting and information furnished by State Governments.

Price Increase of Medicine 'Medopar'

3204. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :
SHRI SAIDUZZAMA :
DR. BALIRAM :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the medicine 'Medopar' for the treatment of Parkinson syndrome is being imported in the country at very high prices;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same medicine in generic form is available in the country at much lower prices;

(c) if so, the justification in importing the same at a very high price;

(d) whether it is also a fact that recently the Government of India have increased the price of 'Medopar' by more than 68% in the Indian Market; and

(e) the details of its import price and the reasons for the steep hike in its prices by the NPPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR) : (a) to (e) Madopar, used in the treatment of Parkinson's disease, is combination of Scheduled bulk drug, namely, Levodopa with non-Scheduled bulk drug Benzerazide and is imported. Its import price has registered increase, which is the reason for increase in its retail price, fixed in accordance with the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1995. Imports of drugs and pharmaceuticals are made in accordance with the prevailing Exim Policy.

North Eastern Hill University

3205. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the North Eastern Hill University, had organised a functioning at Shillong on 25.10.2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a convention to invite other V.I.Ps and Local Members of Parliament to grace such functions;

(d) if so, whether such dignitaries were also invited in the said function;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (f) As per information received from North Eastern Hill University, the 72nd Annual Session of the National Academy of Science, India and the National Symposium on Bio-diversity – A Scientific Approach Agenda for the 21st Century was held at North Eastern Hill University from Oct. 25-27, 2002. His Excellency, the President of India was the Chief Guest at the inaugural programme of the function on 25.10.2002. Invitations in the said function of Academy of Science were largely made only to those VIPs who were directly involved with the programme or who were involved with His Excellency's visit to the University Campus. No dignitary or University officials/staff (except NEHU Statutory officials) were invited to the programme. The University hosts several National and International Conferences every year held by various organisations. The invitations are largely sent by such organisations and NEHU on the their behalf. NEHU does however follow a Convention for inviting – VIPs, local members of the Parliament when it holds large functions on its own, like University Convocation.

Right to Education

3206. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :
SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY :

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

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a Commission on the proposed Fundamental Right to Education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The Government had introduced the

Constitution (93rd Amendment) Bill, 2001 to make Education for children in the age group 6-14 years a Fundamental Right in the Lok Sabha on 26th November, 2001. This Bill has since been passed by the both Houses of Parliament. There is no proposal at present to constitute a Commission on Fundamental Right to Education.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

3207. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA :
SHRI ARUN KUMAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that workers of IDPL are not being paid their salaries on regular basis;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of the measures taken by the Government to clear the back-log of salaries;

(d) whether the Government have any plan to close various units of IDPL of particularly that of Muzaffarpur;

(e) if so, the details thereof, unit-wise;

(f) the reasons for not revising the pay of the employees of IDPL during the last fifteen years;

(g) whether the Government have asked the employees of IDPL to opt for VRS without the closure benefits;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether the Government have any plan to accommodate or transfer the employees of IDPL, Muzaffarpur to any other units of IDPL; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) to (c) As the Company is not in a position to pay salaries to the employees from its own generation, Government is providing non-plan assistance for payment of salaries/ wages to its employees from October, 1996. Such funds have been released for the period upto September, 2002.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

(f) IDPL is a sick Company referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The extant policy of the Government permits such wage/pay revision only if a revival package, inclusive of provisions for additional expenditure on account of such pay/wage revision, is approved by the BIFR.

(g) and (h) No, Sir.

(i) and (j) The unit at Muzaffarpur is a wholly owned subsidiary of IDPL. At present, there are no plans to transfer the employees of this unit to any other unit of IDPL.

[Translation]

Traffic Complaints

3208. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY :
DR. M.P. JAISWAL :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of traffic related complaints received during the last three years and as on date alongwith the nature of these complaints;

(b) the details of the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the traffic on Delhi roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The requisite details are given below:-

Nature of complaint	Number of complaints received		
	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002 upto 31.11.02
Parking	159	170	186
Encroachment	63	80	90
Traffic hold up	78	60	58
Speed Breakers	118	100	124
Other complaints	150	140	119

These complaints were attended to and, wherever necessary, appropriate remedial action was taken.

(c) The steps taken by the Delhi Traffic Police to streamline the traffic include use of radar guns, interceptors and red speed cameras for checking over-speeding and red light jumping and enforcement of lane discipline; use of alcometer to check drunken driving; analysis of road accidents for identification of their actual cause so as to take remedial measures; imparting education to the public about traffic rules and safety norms; and setting up of traffic training parks for educating school children.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

3209. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-inclusion of several Water Bound Macadam roads-built earlier-under the 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' do not remain fit for traffic due to non-construction of culverts;

(b) whether the Government propose to include construction of culverts on such roads under the 'Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana' to make these roads viable;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) other measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) to (e) The primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide all weather road connectivity to Unconnected Habitations, which includes necessary culverts and Cross drainage structures. Construction of culverts alone is not permissible under the Programme. However, Upgradation to prescribed standards of existing Water Bound Macadam (WBM) roads, including construction of necessary culverts, may be taken up under the Programme provided all Unconnected Habitations with a population of 500 persons and above have been covered in the District.

[English]

Naxalite Problem

3210. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE :
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI :
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE :
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the meetings of inter-State coordination committee for fighting naxalite violence held during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of the problems raised by them and socio-economic development proposals received from each of the States affected by the naxalite violence states;

(c) the response of Union Government thereto and present status of proposals as on date; and

(d) the details of naxalite violence reported in such States during the last three years and till date, State-wise;

(e) the number of security personnel/civilian killed/injured and property damaged in such incidents;

(f) whether it is also a fact that Jharkhand Government has fought U.K. expertise to counter naxalite landmines as reported in the 'Hindu' dated 18.11.2002;

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the other States who have sought any foreign expertise in this regard; and

(h) the details of help provided by the Union Government to each of the State Governments during the last three years for fighting the naxalite violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) Coordination Centre, headed by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries and Directors General of

police of the naxalite affected States, as its members regularly reviews and coordinates steps taken by the States to check left wing extremist activities. The Coordination Centre has met 7 times during the years 2000, 2001 and 2002.

(b) and (c) Militarization of the naxalite outfits, their expansion into new areas and their continued attacks on security forces and issues relating to economic development of the naxalite affected areas have been raised by the State Governments. Proposals/Plans for development of the affected areas, received from Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa have been taken up with the Planning Commission for further necessary action.

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of the naxalite violence, security persons and civilians killed during the last 3 years (till date) are given in the statement. The Central Government does not maintain details with regard to property damage policemen/civilians injured during such incidents.

(f) and (g) The Government of Jharkhand has informed that the British High Commissioner visited Ranchi on 13.11.2002 and agreed to explore whether some assistance could be provided for the detection of explosives used in landmines by the naxalite outfits.

(h) "Public order" and "Police" being the State subjects, it is for the concerned State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps to curb left wing extremist violence in the States. However, the Central Government, besides convening the meetings of Coordination Centre, also provides financial support to the naxalite affected States for combating left wing extremism. It also shares intelligence inputs and provides assistance of para-military forces on need basis. So far, a sum of Rs. 96.71 crores has been reimbursed by the Central Government to the naxalite affected States under the scheme of reimbursement of Security Related Expenditure (SRE) incurred by the States to combat naxalism. The Central Government has enacted POTA, 2002 under which CPML-People's War (PW) and MCC have been notified as "Terrorist Organizations".

Statement

Statewise Naxalite Violence

Name of State	2000			2001			2002 (till date)		
	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Policemen Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Policemen Killed	Incidents	Civilians Killed	Policemen Killed
Andhra Pradesh	425	83	30	461	141	39	288	78	11
Bihar	278	159	12	169	87	24	210	95	6
Chhattisgarh	79	24	24	105	30	7	213	38	8
Jharkhand	318	165	27	355	154	46	298	81	51
Madhya Pradesh	7	2	2	21	2	–	16	3	–
Maharashtra	35	11	–	34	6	1	63	23	3
Orissa	15	3	–	30	3	8	43	4	7
Uttar Pradesh	4	2	2	22	12	–	17	5	–
West Bengal	4	2	–	9	4	–	15	6	–
Other States	14	1	1	2	–	–	17	1	–
Total	1179	452	98	1208	439	125	1180	334	86

Subsidy Cut to Fertilizer Companies

3211. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are planning a 1000 crore subsidy cut to the fertilizer companies in the VIIth and VIIIth Fertilizer pricing policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any hike in prices of major fertilizers like Urea and Ammonia; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) The policy parameters for the period w.e.f. 1.7.1997 – the 7th and 8th pricing periods – have been finalized with the approval of the competent authority on 16.5.2002, and have also been communicated to all urea units on 4.6.2002. The 7th Pricing Period will cover the period from 1.7.1997 to 31.3.2000 and the 8th Pricing Period, from 1.4.2000 to 31.3.2003 or till a new pricing policy comes into existence, whichever is earlier. These are largely in the nature of updating the norms prevailing in the preceding pricing period. However, significant changes have been made in the 7th and 8th pricing policy with regard to reassessment of plant capacities, withdrawal of vintage allowance, increase in normative levels of capacity utilization and updating the consumption norms. Revision in retention prices has led to recovery in some cases and to payment in order cases, depending upon the facts of each case.

(c) and (d) The maximum retail prices of Urea and Anhydrous Ammonia were increased to Rs. 4830 per metric tonne (PMT) and Rs. 7710 PMT, respectively, w.e.f. 28.2.2002 from Rs. 4600 PMT and Rs. 7340 PMT, respectively.

Plan/Non-Plan Funds for Rural Development Schemes

3212. SHRI S.D.N.R WADIYAR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total funds earmarked for both plan and non-plan to various States for the Rural Development during the Ninth Plan;

(b) the amount released to each State during the plan period; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred by each State out of the Central allocation, both Plan and Non-Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (c) There is no Non-Plan Scheme under which funds are released to the State Governments. However, the total funds allocation, release and expenditure for plan schemes to various states for Rural Development Schemes during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) is given in the statement.

Statement

Statewise Allocation, release and Expenditure during the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Ninth Plan (1997-2002)		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	470961.57	497301.69	541569.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36909.23	32664.44	46293.15
3.	Assam	235223.22	193662.17	225633.11
4.	Bihar	597168.38	428552.10	549179.84
5.	Goa	6960.22	4665.55	13944.76
6.	Gujarat	145772.90	174973.04	262328.21
7.	Haryana	61985.86	66658.37	102609.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	53866.04	57933.60	89322.95
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	74182.22	59648.74	91052.83
10.	Karnataka	249580.37	243150.50	310528.95
11.	Kerala	103133.87	98249.14	133033.76
12.	Madnya Pradesh	423092.02	427145.48	545083.28

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Maharashtra	388773.79	37822.30	710015.07
14.	Manipur	27981.75	19274.78	21066.91
15.	Meghalaya	27941.08	23887.89	32644.38
16.	Mizoram	16169.51	17483.88	22432.23
17.	Nagaland	25189.73	24627.73	33039.99
18.	Orissa	301774.75	373372.19	369646.00
19.	Punjab	39447.71	41123.17	58439.00
20.	Rajasthan	295550.48	296844.84	395822.71
21.	Sikkim	11703.04	13190.78	16854.50
22.	Tamil Nadu	277365.79	288410.99	526493.98
23.	Tripura	35284.76	40005.05	55707.96
24.	Uttar Pradesh	785457.84	739646.29	965639.23
25.	West Bengal	308409.21	245355.73	306208.99
26.	Chhattisgarh	81092.45	78869.83	93089.46
27.	Jharkhand	112499.00	87470.80	73119.00
28.	Uttaranchal	35797.22	33400.94	42721.30

*Expenditure figures are from Total available Funds which includes Opening Balance, Central releases and State releases.

Drought Prone Area Programme

3213. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total drought prone areas in the country during 1950 to 2000, especially in the Western part of India;

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to solve this problem;

(c) the amount spent to contain drought in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the Government have launched any new project under DPAP in various States during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) The Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was launched during 1973-74 to cover 54 districts together with part of another 18 districts contiguous with them. In 1994 a High Level Technical Committee by adopting a scientific criteria, reviewed the extent of drought prone areas in the country. Presently the programme has coverage of 74.6 million hectare spread over 182 districts in 16 States. The Western States of Maharashtra and Gujarat are covered under the programme and the drought prone area identified under these two States is 19.45 million hectares and 4.39 million hectares respectively.

(b) The DPAP was being implemented on sectoral basis and during this period an area of 5.71 million hectares was treated. From 1995-96, the programme is being implemented on watershed basis and 16268 watershed projects for treatment of 8.13 million hectares have been sanctioned.

(c) During Ninth Five Year Plan the Central Government released an amount of Rs. 668.16 Crores under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, as given in the statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) Under DPAP, 2052 projects and 2478 projects were sanctioned in 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 respectively, as shown in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Watershed Projects sanctioned under DPAP		
		2001-2002	2002-2003	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	166	291	457
2.	Bihar	46	60	106
3.	Chhattishgarh	106	116	222
4.	Gujarat	110	241	351

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Himachal Pradesh	40	50	90
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	44	66	110
7.	Jharkhand	173	164	337
8.	Karnataka	245	221	466
9.	Madhya Pradesh	238	265	503
10.	Maharashtra	296	300	596
11.	Orissa	221	160	381
12.	Rajasthan	96	113	209
13.	Tamil Nadu	61	144	205
14.	Uttar Pradesh	92	158	250
15.	Uttranchal	90	97	187
16.	West Bengal	28	32	60
	Total	2052	2478	4530

Continuing Education Plan

3214. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals recommended by the Karnataka Government for sanction under Continuing Education Programme;

(b) the number of projects sanctioned, location-wise alongwith the amount released for the purpose;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for the clearance of remaining projects; and

(d) the number of new continuing education proposals received from the State during 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) A total of 28 proposals were recommended by Karnataka State Literacy Mission Authority for sanction under the Continuing Education Programme.

(b) 23 proposals have been sanctioned. The district-wise details of projects sanctioned so far are given in the statement.

(c) The accounts for the remaining 5 districts of Belgaum, Hassan, Dharwar, Gulbarga and Gadag have not yet been settled.

(d) No new proposals under the Continuing Education Programme have been received from Karnataka during 2002-2003.

Statement

Fund released to Karnataka for the Continuing Education Programme since 99-2000

S.No.	Name of the Districts	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Koppal (New Distt.)	2,05,28,000			
2.	Shimoga			1,12,99,125	
3.	Tumkur		4,48,41,250		
4.	Chitradurga		2,55,20,000		1,14,40,000
5.	Davanagere (New Distt.)	1,05,82,955			1,39,19,750
6.	Bagalkot (New Distt)	17,19,000	85,10,950		

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Bidar		2,34,65,484		
8.	Dakshin Kannada		3,03,68,250		
9.	Bijapur			1,19,44,375	
10.	Chikmagalur			79,13,375	
11.	Kodagu			75,90,750	
12.	Mysore		3,56,12,000		
13.	Uttar Kannada		2,28,15,750		
14.	Haveri		2,47,00,750		
15.	Udupi		96,39,000		1,23,06,600
16.	Bellary		1,00,00,000		
17.	Raichur			1,04,79,875	
18.	Mandya			1,24,04,700	
19.	Bangalore (Rural)				2,60,20,250
20.	Bangalore (Urban)				1,89,66,000
21.	Bangalore City (Slum)				4,89,52,000
22.	Kolar				3,45,02,750
23.	Chamarajnagar				1,49,71,250
	Total	3,28,29,955	23,54,73,434	6,16,32,200	18,10,78,600

Non-Lapsable Funds

3215. SHRI BHIM DAHAL : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of budget allocation and expenditure in the North-Eastern States and Sikkim during each of the last three financial years;

(b) whether unspent balances of 10% allocation for North-Eastern States have been transferred to Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources during the said period;

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

(d) whether any unspent balance has been surrendered to the non-lapsable pool;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the lapsable amount spent from Government of India's exchequer for the North-Eastern Region and Sikkim in the years 1999-2000, 2001-2002 for various development activities, State-wise and Project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH-EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) : (a) to (e) Information is given in the Statements-I, II and III.

(f) Information is being collected and would be placed on the table of the House.

Statement-I

Budgetary Provisions of each Ministry/Department

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Ministries/Department	Plan (RE) 1999-2000	Allocation for North-East	Expenditure	Amount Transferred to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Textile	261.55	26.16	28.51	Nil
2.	Information and Broadcasting	204.28	20.43	41.60	Nil
3.	Fertilizers	160.00	16.00	54.83	Nil
4.	Mines	328.07	32.81	14.40	18.41
5.	Commerce	348.54	34.85	36.20	Nil
6.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	27.00	2.70	2.75	Nil
7.	Posts	100.00	10.00	6.11	3.89
8.	Non Conventional Energy Sources	266.24	26.62	19.47	7.15
9.	Agricultural Research and Education	504.00	50.40	31.75	18.65
10.	Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	45.00	4.50	2.00	2.50
11.	Labour	89.43	8.94	5.29	3.65
12.	RGI (Home)	9.15	0.91	0.61	0.30
13.	Information and Technology	170.00	17.00	10.40	6.60
14.	Urban Development	620.53	62.05	21.00	41.05
15.	Power	2770.00	277.00	312.28	Nil
16.	Scientific and Industrial Research	272.20	27.22	27.00	0.22
17.	Tourism	110.00	11.00	9.86	1.14
18.	Elementary Education	2931.28	293.13	107.24	185.89
19.	Secondary Education and Higher Education	1453.68	145.37	252.76	Nil
20.	Coal	545.10	54.51	0.00	54.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Road Transport and Highways	5063.67	506.37	77.00	429.37
22.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	225.00	22.50	16.32	6.18
23.	Youth Affairs and Sports	180.00	18.00	18.10	Nil
24.	Heavy Industries	73.08	7.30	21.50	Nil
25.	Railway	2540.00	254.00	265.00	Nil
26.	Water Resources	370.00	37.00	36.79	0.21
27.	Social Justice and Empowerment	1159.32	115.93	55.97	59.96
28.	Culture	128.25	12.82	9.31	3.51
29.	Agriculture and Cooperation	1477.00	147.70	55.09	92.61
30.	Drinking Water Supply	1807.00	180.70	88.84	91.86
31.	Civil Aviation	37.40	3.74	7.24	Nil
32.	Family Welfare	3120.00	312.00	190.75	121.25
33.	Justice	73.68	7.37	5.24	2.13
34.	Rural Development	7220.00	722.00	367.78	354.22
35.	Land Resources	101.00	10.10	9.56	0.54
36.	Science and Technology	298.00	29.80	20.02	9.78
37.	Shipping	562.01	56.20	0.00	56.20
	Grand Total	35651.46	3565.13	2228.57	1571.78

Statement-II

Budgetary Provisions of each Ministry/Department

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Ministries/Department	Plan (RE) 2000-01	Allocation for North-East	Expenditure	Amount Transferred to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Consumer Affairs	9.50	0.95	1.12	Nil
2.	Textiles	408.30	40.83	45.00	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Agriculture and Coop.	1677.00	167.70	85.62	82.08
4.	Non-Conventional Source of Energy	265.02	26.50	26.07	0.43
5.	Drinking Water Supply	2100.00	210.00	139.24	70.76
6.	Chemical and Petro-chemical	30.00	3.00	2.50	0.50
7.	Coal	655.10	65.51	54.14	11.37
8.	Food Processing	50.00	5.00	9.46	Nil
9.	Mines	230.00	23.00	14.03	8.97
10.	Posts	120.00	12.00	10.15	1.85
11.	Water Resources	425.00	42.50	49.41	Nil*
12.	Family Welfare	3200.00	320.00	210.73	109.27
13.	Fertilizer	165.00	16.50	57.00	Nil
14.	Health	1159.64	115.96	90.83	25.13
15.	Commerce	410.69	41.07	46.76	Nil
16.	Statistics & P.I.	35.08	3.50	2.88	0.62
17.	Railways	3191.00	319.10	291.00	28.10
18.	Rural Development	6369.55	636.96	251.96	285.00
19.	Civil Aviation	47.36	4.74	11.40	Nil
20.	ISM & H.	90.00	9.00	0.00	Nil
21.	Secondary & Higher Education	1700.00	170.00	216.61	Nil
22.	Land Resources	800.00	80.00	32.48	47.52
23.	IT	300.00	30.00	32.20	Nil
24.	Tourism	125.00	12.50	12.72	Nil
25.	Heavy Industry	104.82	10.48	4.50	5.98
26.	Labour	90.00	9.00	7.61	1.39
27.	Agri., Research & Education	550.00	55.00	43.23	11.77
28.	Information and Broadcasting	256.93	25.69	31.02	Nil
29.	Public Distribution	42.43	4.24	3.99	0.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Urban Development	661.68	66.16	0.00	66.16
31.	Environment and Forests	610.00	61.00	59.99	1.01
32.	Power	2705.50	270.55	274.97	Nil
33.	Elementary Education	3250.00	325.00	120.23	204.77
34.	Road Transport and Highways	5248.15	524.81	208.20	316.61
35.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	230.00	23.00	19.76	3.24
36.	Youth Affairs and Sports	215.00	21.50	18.72	2.78
37.	Social Justice and Empowerment	1172.70	66.55	40.00	26.55
38.	Culture	150.00	15.00	10.77	4.23
39.	Industrial Policy and Promotion	440.00	44.00	54.57	Nil
40.	Small Scale Industries and Agro Rural	730.00	73.00	56.25	16.75
41.	Home Affairs (RGI)	20.00	2.00	1.37	0.63
42.	Women & Child Development	1350.00	135.00	116.08	18.92
43.	Justice	84.95	8.50	5.85	2.65
44.	Shipping	473.14	47.31	0.00	47.31
45.	Tribal Affairs	150.00	15.00	50.07	Nil
46.	Urban Employment & PA	380.00	38.00	0.00	38.00
	Grand Total	42478.54	4197.11	2920.49	1440.60

*Under reconciliation.

Statement-III

Budgetary Provisions of each Ministry/Department

(Provisional) (Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Ministries/Department	Plan (RE) 2001-02	Allocation for North-East	Expenditure	Amount Transferred to the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture and Coop.	1970.00	197.00	115.81	81.19
2.	Agriculture Research and Education	684.00	68.40	62.23	6.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Animal Husbandry	240.00	24.00	25.15	Nil
4.	Small Scale Industries and ARI	732.00	73.20	47.01	26.19
5.	Chemicals and Petrochemicals	40.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
6.	Fertilizers	229.00	22.90	115.33	Nil
7.	Civil Aviation	53.00	5.30	12.84	Nil
8.	Coal	467.44	46.74	28.65	18.09
9.	Mines	235.03	23.50	15.74	7.76
10.	Commerce	475.06	47.51	50.74	Nil
11.	Industry Policy and Promotion	214.97	21.49	78.13	Nil
12.	Posts	99.05	9.90	9.96	Nil
13.	Information Technology	497.00	49.70	83.30	Nil
14.	Environment and Forests	900.00	90.00	79.77	10.23
15.	Consumer Affairs	10.77	1.08	1.08	Nil
16.	Food and Public Distribution	45.90	4.59	2.50	2.09
17.	Food Processing Industries	55.00	5.50	5.85	Nil
18.	Health	1326.00	132.60	133.00	Nil
19.	Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy	90.00	9.00	Under reconciliation	Under reconciliation
20.	Family Welfare	3700.00	370.00	227.92	142.08
21.	Home Affairs (RGI)	10.00	1.00	0.49	0.51
22.	Elementary Education	3750.00	375.00	219.85	155.15
23.	Secondary and Higher Education	1820.00	182.00	126.56	55.44
24.	Women and Child Development	1650.00	165.00	158.71	6.29
25.	Public Enterprises	8.00	0.80	0.39	0.41
26.	Heavy Industry	65.00	6.50	7.12	Nil
27.	Information and Broadcasting	309.64	30.96	53.29	Nil
28.	Labour	122.54	12.25	6.40	5.85
29.	Justice	99.00	9.90	8.75	1.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Non Conventional Energy Sources	342.17	34.21	39.65	Nil
31.	Power	3650.00	365.00	308.40	56.60
32.	Rural Development	10606.50	1060.65	640.86	419.79
33.	Land Resources	850.00	85.00	51.69	33.31
34.	Drinking Water Supply	2160.00	216.00	179.80	36.20
35.	Statistics and PI	39.38	3.93	4.89	Nil
36.	Road Transport and Highways	5922.42	592.24	279.17	313.07
37.	Shipping	312.21	31.22	10.00	21.22
38.	Tourism	150.00	15.00	15.65	Nil
39.	Culture	175.00	17.50	16.90	0.60
40.	Tribal Affairs	217.02	21.70	34.41	Nil
41.	Urban Development	1525.52	152.55	82.49	70.06
42.	Urban Employment and PA	330.00	33.00	33.00	Nil
43.	Water Resources	450.00	45.00	39.35	25.01*
44.	Social Justice and Empowerment	1239.67	63.70	28.50	35.20
45.	Youth Affairs and Sports	267.83	26.78	20.60	6.18
46.	Railways	3440.00	344.00	300.00	44.00
47.	Textiles	610.00	61.00	41.00	20.00
	Grand Total	52186.12	5158.30	3802.93	1603.84

*Under reconciliation.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

3216. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have any record of socio-economic condition of the persons widowed, orphaned or permanently disabled due to leakage of lethal gases from the U.C.C.'s plant in Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have paid any attention towards the urgent need of life long pension to widows, orphans, chronically ill or disabled persons;

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

(e) the estimated population in need of alternate jobs and the number of them provided employment under the Government's programme for economic rehabilitation so far?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) According to the information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, 1077 widows and three orphans are presently availing benefit of State Government Rehabilitation Programmes.

(c) and (d) According to the information received from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, it is providing medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation and relief to the gas victims since 1984. The widows of gas victims are also beneficiaries. Gas victims are also being suitably compensated by the office of the Welfare Commissioner as per merit of each individual case including widows. Till the disposal of their compensation claims, widows were provided a one time ex-gratia payment of Rs.10,000/- as well as monthly pension by the State Government. The State Government has also provided free flats to such widows.

(e) Under the economic rehabilitation programme of the State Government, an industrial Training Institute has been established to train Gas victims for self employment. About 8000 trainees have been trained so far. 27 NGO's engaged in training of Gas victims have been provided work sheds free of costs.

Activities of Burmese in A&N Islands

3217. SHRI RAJKUMAR WANGCHA : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that in 1995, 35 Burmese (Arakanis) were arrested by the Indian Navy and kept in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that these detainees are wandering in the Islands and creating nuisance in public places and their conduct may ultimately result into the security problems; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for their early deportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in a tri-service operation conducted on 10th February, 1998 by the Indian Armed Forces, 73 foreigners, including Myanmarese nationals, were apprehended near Landfall Island of Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands and a criminal case was registered against them. 37 of these foreign nationals, who were later discharged by the Court, were subsequently repatriated to the countries of their origin. The remaining 36 apprehended persons were also released by the Court on bail. However, their movement has been restricted as per the provisions contained in the Foreigners Act, 1946.

(c) The investigation into the case is in progress and their deportation depends on completion of the investigation and the outcome of the judicial proceedings, if any, launched against them.

Prime Minister Sponsored Schemes

3218. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Prime Minister Sponsored Schemes for the upliftment of the rural people, especially those below the poverty line, scheme-wise;

(b) the name of the States where these schemes are being implemented at present;

(c) the funds allocated under these schemes since their inception, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(d) the criteria adopted for granting the amount under these schemes; and

(e) the details of the achievements made under these schemes so far, State-wise and Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) Even though the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Schemes namely, Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP), which help in the

upliftment of the rural people, there are no Schemes separately sponsored by the Prime Minister.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Engagement of Private Sector in Coal Mining

3219. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI :
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

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

(a) whether there are still several coal mines in the country where institutions of private sector are engaged in mining;

(b) if so, the number of such mines, State-wise;

(c) the annual production of these mines, mine-wise; and

(d) the coal deposits in the areas lying under these mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are total of 9 coal mines in the country excluding Meghalaya State, where coal is being extracted by private sector companies. 7 of these mines are in the State of Jharkhand and one each in Chhattisgarh and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) The annual Production from and coal deposits in the area lying under these mines, minewise are as follows:--

Sl. No. Unit	Name of Mine	Annual Production 2000-01 ('000 tonnes)	Mineable Coal Reserves (MT)
1	2	3	4
1.	Tara (East & West)	2911	30.62*
2.	Jindal Opencast Coal Mine	1549	73.28
3.	West Bokaro Quarry-AB (OC.I)	4181	133
4.	West Bokaro Quarry-E (OC.II)		
5.	Jamadoba Colliery	270	6.93
6.	6 & 7 pits colliery	263	2.18
7.	Digwadih Colliery	282	5.61
8.	S-IJUA Colliery	336	6.80
9.	Bhelatand Colliery	321	13.45

* Upto a depth of 140 mts.

[English]

Exploitation of High Quality Coal

3220. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU
Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has been able to locate high quality coal in the country to substitute the coal imports;

(b) if so, the details of new finds in the country;

(c) the extent to which imports are likely to be reduced due to such funds of high quality coal;

(d) whether Coal India Limited has been able to complete an exploitation plan for such high quality coal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Coal reserve in the country is assessed by Geological Survey of India (GSI). The reserve of high quality coal, as assessed by GSI, has increased marginally during the period 1.1.1998 to 1.1.2002. The details of geological reserves are as under:-

(Figs. in billion tonne)

Type of coal	Geological Reserve		Increase
	As on 1.1.1998	As on 1.1.2002	
Prime coking	5.31	5.31	–
Medium coking	23.21	24.91	1.70
Semi coking	1.61	1.61	–
Sub-Total (Coking)	30.13	31.83	1.70
Non-coking A	2.09	2.32	0.23
Non-coking B	6.98	8.07	1.09
Non-coking C	16.53	19.14	2.61
Non-coking D	23.11	29.39	6.28
Sub-Total (Non-coking)	48.71	58.92	10.21

(c) Reserves of prime coal and semi coking coal have not increased and are depleting gradually. Mostly prime coking coal and high quality non-coking coal are being imported now. Consumers are mostly importing coking coal with low ash content, the reserves of which are not available in the country. Non-coking coal of superior quality are being imported on consideration of landed, cost of coal including commercial terms particularly by consumers located in coastal areas. Coal is also under Open General Licence (OGL).

(d) and (e) Production plan of Coal India Limited in respect of superior grade coal for X plan is as under:-

(Million Tonnes)

Coal India Limited	2002-03	2006-07
1	2	3
Coking (metallurigical/linked consumers)	14.31	15.73
Coking (others)	5.98	6.78
Non-coking (A, B, C&D)	105.60	118.22
Non-coking (others)	160.11	209.27
Total (CIL)	286.00	350.00

Sale of Fertilizers

3221. SHRI PRABODH PANDA :
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the sale of major categories of fertilizers registered a big fall during the Kharif season in the current year due to severe drought experienced in several parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the drop in sales, fertilizer-wise and company-wise till date?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There was decline in the sales of major fertilisers namely Urea, Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) in Kharif 2002 as compared with the sales in Kharif 2001 season as under:-

(Lakh MTs)

Product	Kharif 2001	Kharif 2002	Percentage decline
Urea	95.01	89.45	5.8
DAP	28.63	22.90	20.0
MOP*	12.82	11.72	8.5

*Including sales for manufacture of complexes.

(b) Company-wise details of sales of Urea, DAP and MOP from 1st April to 31st October this year as compared with the sales in the corresponding period last year are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Company-wise sales of Urea, DAP and MOP from Ist April to 31st October 2002 as compared with the Sales in the Corresponding Period Last Year

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Company	April-October 2001			April-October 2002		
		Urea	DAP	MOP	Urea	DAP	MOP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chambal Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	926.81	93.51	19.51	892.70	10 47	36.86
2.	Coromandel Fertilisers Limited	0.00	0.00	38.83	0.00	0.00	42.54
3.	Deepak Fertilisers and Petochemicals Corporation Limited	0.00	31.27	57.20	0.00	0.00	15.55
4.	Duncans Industries Limited	376.41	51.53	27.99	5.62	0.00	0.23
5.	The Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited	50.52	5.18	47.39	0.61	0.13	42.51
6.	The Fertiliser Corporation of India	90.48	0.00	0.00	3.77	0.00	0.00
7.	Godavari Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	0.00	412.68	25.75	0.00	294.04	16.86
8.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilisers Company Limited	360.86	0.00	36.02	384.18	0.00	24.92
9.	Gujarat State Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	169.22	390.38	0.00	163.51	405.97	0.00
10.	Hind Lever Chemicals Limited	0.00	249.63	88.74	0.00	257.55	90.14
11.	The Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation Limited*	60.23	0.00	0.00	72.78	0.00	0.00
12.	Indian Potash Limited	0.69	120.55	549.75	0.00	84.31	563.12
13.	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited	1953.83	803.11	146.67	1851.41	900.28	141.14
14.	Indo Gulf Corporation Limited	509.11	134.60	0.00	486.93	172.71	0.00
15.	Krishak Bharti Cooperative Limited	881.53	0.00	0.00	866.67	0.00	0.00
16.	Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited	214.90	86.85	0.00	212.64	42.44	0.00
17.	Madras Fertiliser Lmited	115.42	0.00	111.03	157.22	0.00	103.76
18.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation Limited	0.60	3.50	12.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
19.	Nagarjuna Fertiliser and Chemicals Limited	641.60	0.00	0.00	643.84	0.00	0.00
20.	National Fertilisers Limited	1639.63	0.00	0.00	1689.41	0.00	0.00
21.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited	31.19	0.00	0.00	13.94	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Oswal Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited	384.40	539.91	0.00	384.70	281.57	0.00
23.	Paradeep Phosphate Limited	2.94	205.73	0.00	0.00	314.79	0.00
24.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited	752.07	0.54	122.03	743.38	0.00	122.80
25.	Rallis India Limited	0.00	24.26	0.00	0.00	20.11	0.00
26.	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Limited	321.88	242.33	73.62	315.65	187.16	23.40
27.	Shriram Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	211.14	92.82	57.60	205.01	43.83	67.04
28.	Tata Chemicals and Fertilisers Limited	436.05	0.00	0.00	470.17	25.23	0.00
29.	Zuari Industries Limited	262.80	115.32	105.95	226.95	91.39	122.04
30.	EID Parry (India) Limited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.57
31.	Cargill India Private Limited	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.98	0.00
32.	Paharpur Fertilisers and Chemicals Limited	0.00	0.00	16.64	0.00	0.00	1.49
	Grand Total	10394.30	3603.70	1536.91	9791.10	3188.95	1425.15

*Now known as Brahamputra Velley Fertiliser Corporation.

[Translation]

Funds under VRS in BALCO

3222. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI :
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI :

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item regarding payment of funds under V.R.S. in ten years in BALCO appearing in the *'Rashtriya Sahara'* dated 4.8.2002;

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

(c) the details of the agreement made between the Government and the concerned company at the time of disinvestment of BALCO; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

(c) and (d) A Share Holders Agreement (SHA) and Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) was singed between Government of India, M/s Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd. and BALCO at the time of disinvestment i.e., on 2.3.2001. The details of the SHA & SPA are given the statement. The Government has four nominee Directors in the Board of BALCO who oversee that provisions of the agreement, including provisions relating to protection of the interests of the employees of the company, are being adhered to by the new management.

Statement

Details of Share Holders Agreement and Share Purchase Agreement

The important features of the Share Holders and Share Purchase Agreements, signed in regard to the BALCO disinvestment are summarized below:-

1. **Share Purchase (Agreement (SPA)**

(i) The SPA has been executed between sterlite Industries, the Government and the Company. The SPA provides for the manner in which the payment of the Sale Consideration and transfer of the Purchase Shares was to be conducted. The SPA also provides for the various representations and warranties that were to be provided by each of the Parties and the consequences of breach of any representation.

(ii) The SPA provides for a single stage closing. This implied that the closing of the transaction (payment of price and transfer of shares) was to be undertaken on the date of the execution of the Agreement, unless otherwise agreed to between the parties. At the Closing Date, the Government was required to cause all of its nominee directors (including the full time directors) to resign and five nominees of the Purchaser were to be appointed as addtional directors to the board.

(iii) Since the Government is transferring the control and management of the Company to the Purchaser, the working/full time directors of the Company shall be appointed by the Purchaser. As discussed above, at the Closing Date, the Government has to cause its nominee directors (including the full time directors) to resign from the Board of the Company. Since the full time/ working directors are under the employment of the Company, this would involve the termination of the employment of such directors. Therefore, the SPA incorporates certain provisions to ensure that the interests of the full-time directors, who were appointed by the Government, are adequately protected.

(iv) The SPA includes an enabling provision whereby the Purchaser may, at its option, choose to renominate any or all of the existing working directors as its own nominee(s). The SPA further provides that in the event that any of the full time directors are not renominated by the Purchaser, the Company shall pay compensation equal to an amount that is the higher of (a) remuneration as provided in the employment contract of such full-time director for 6 months, or (b) remuneration as provided in the employment contract of such full time director for the remaining term of the employment of such full time directors. These provisions have been made for the full time directors since they would not be entitled to VRS and because the protections provided to other employees would not be applicable to them. However, in the even that any of the full-time directors refuse to resign as per the directions of the Government, the Government may dispense with the services of such directors by paying compensation equal to 3 months remuneration as provided in their employment contract.

2. **Share Holders Agreement (SHA)**

(i) The SHA has been executed alongwith the SPA but comes into effect only upon Closing. The Shareholders Agreement provides for the manner in which the affairs of the Company are to be carried out in future. The SHA, among other things, provides for the composition of the board of directors, voting agreements, provisions relating to the employees of the Company, restrictions on transferability of the shares and exit options for the Government. Some important aspects are summarized below.

(ii) The SHA provides for certain key issues for which the Government's consent would be required before a decision can be taken by the Company. The SHA also provides that the presence of at least one representative or nominee each of the Government and the Purchaser shall be required for any board or shareholders meeting where any such key matter is to be considered. A list of all such

matters is provided in Schedule 4.5 of the SHA. Some critical items among these are:-

(a) Any one or series of transactions which causes a sale, lease, exchange etc. of property or assets of the Company or its subsidiary having an agreegate value exceeding 20% of the total value of the net fixed assets of the Company. This clause has been inserted to prevent asset stripping by the Purchaser.

(b) Creation of any Liens on the assets of the Company and granting of any security which in aggregate exceed 100% of the free reserves and the paid-up capital of the Company.

(c) After the provisions of the Articles, commence any new line of business, wind up the Company voluntarily etc.

(iii) The matters in Schedule 4.5 include all such matters that may have a material impact on the businees of the Company. In light of the intention of the Government to vest the management control of the Company with the Purchaser, the matters of day to day business and other operational matters have not been included in the Schedule.

(iv) The SHA provides that the Purchaser shall have the majority on the Board of the Company. Immediately after the completion of the sale of 51% equity, the Company shall have 9 directors of which 5 shall be appointed by the Purchaser and 4 shall be appointed by the Government. The SHA provides that the Managing Director shall be appointed from among the nominees of the Purchaser.

(v) In regard to transfer of shares, there are following provisions:-

(a) Restrictions on the Purchaser. The Purchaser cannot for a period of three years from the Closing Date transfer the Shares of the Company to any third party. If the Purchaser proposes to sell its shares after the expiry of the lock-in period, the Purchaser is under an obligation to offer to sell the shares to the Government by way of a right of first refusal at a price at which the Purchaser proposes to sell the Shares. If the Government does not exercise the right of first refusal, the Purchaser may sell the shares to a third party provided that the Government may exercise its option to tag along and require the third party buyer to compulsorily purchase the entire or atleast a prorated portion of the Government shares as well.

(b) Restrictions on the Government: There are no lock-in restrictions on the Government's right to sell its shares. However, as is customary in most sharesholders/joint venture agreement, the Purchaser has a right of first refusal in the event that the Government proposes to sell any or all of its shares. If the Government proposes to sell any or all of the shares held by it, the Government is under an obligation to first offer to sell such shares to the Purchaser at a price at which the Government proposes to sell the Shares. Further, in the event that the Purchaser does not exercise its right to purchase the Government's shares and if the Government proposes to sell the shares to a third party (other than the public), then as in the case of the Purchaser selling its shares to a third party, the Purchaser shall have the right to tag along with the Government and require the Government to ensure that the buying third party purchases all or a proportionate number of shares of the Purchaser.

(c) The SHA provides that in the event that the Purchaser does not buy the shares, under the right of first refusal, the Government may sell its shares to the public by way of an offer for sale. However, at the stage of the proposed sale to public, the

Government is under an obligation to offer such number of shares to the Purchaser as would make the aggregate shareholding of the Purchaser equal to 75% + one share of the Company at the price at which the Government proposes to sell the shares to the public.

(d) The SHA provides a call option to the Purchaser after the expiry of 3 years from the Closing Date under which the Purchaser can require the Government to sell the entire shares then held by the Government at a price that is the higher of (a) Fair Value of the Shares; or (b) the price at which the 51% stake has been sold pursuant to the SPA along with 14% interest compounded half yearly after providing for dividends declared.

(vi) In regard to employee's interests, there are following provisions:-

(a) Recital H states that subject to clause 7.2 the Parties envision that all employees of the Company on the date hereof shall continue in the employment of the Company". It may be noted that this is a binding provision and is subject to the substantive provisions of the Agreement (Clause 7.2) which allow for reduction of the work force in the manner as discussed below.

(b) Clause 7.2(e) : For a period of one year from the Closing Date, the Purchaser cannot retrench any part of the labour force of the Company.

(c) Clause 7.2(f) : After one year the Closing Date, if the strength of the employees is to be reduced, the Company shall offer to the employees, a voluntary retirement scheme on terms that are not less favourable than the VRS offered by the Company prior to the execution of sale.

It may be noted that the above provisions, Clause 7.2(e) and (f), are binding provisions.

(d) Clause 5.3(m) : Notwithstanding any right of first refusal of the Purchaser, the Government may offer upto 5% of the equity of the Company from its own shares to the employees of the Company.

(e) The SHA incorporates non-binding recital relating to the numbers of the Scheduled Caste/Schedules Tribes and physically handicapped persons. This provision is on a "best efforts basis" and provides that the Purchaser shall try to provide adequate employment opportunities for such categories and ensure that in the event of any reduction of the work force, the physically handicapped persons shall be retrenched at the end.

[English]

Study by NEERI on Mining

3223. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Environment Engineerring Research Institute (NEERI) has been entrusted to study the potential mining areas in the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the report is expected to be submitted by the said Organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) In order to integrate the environmenal concerns with the development activities with specific reference to scientific mining in the Bellary-Hospet region as also to plan and and implement appropriate strategies for the protection of environment and maintenance of ecological balance in the region, the State Government of Karnataka has informed that they have retained M/s. National Environment Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) for conducting Regional Environmental Impact Assessment Study in Bellary-Hospet region.

2. The objectives of Regional Environmental Impact Study are to establish baseline scenario with respect to different components of environment, viz. air, noise, water, land, biological and socio-economic including

parameters of human interest, identification, prediction and evaluation of significant impacts; evaluation of existing pollution control facilities and preparation of cost-effective and appropriate Regional Environmental Management Plan.

3. NEERI has completed preparation of a Rapid Environmental Impact Assessment for mining operations in Bellary-Hospet region in October, 2002 based on one season data. The Regional Environmental Impact Assessment Study is scheduled to follow with three season data.

Education Policy

3224. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU :
DR. B.B. RAMAIAH :

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

(a) the details of the Education Policy, 2002, which was recently challenged in the Supreme Court by a public interest litigation;

(b) the clarification made by the Supreme Court in this regard; and

(c) the action taken to ensure that all State Governments follow it ensuring all the religions over world are learnt by the School Students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Government has not formulated Education Policy-2002.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds to NCERT

3225. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds provided to the N.C.E.R.T. under planned allocation during the year 1999-2000 alongwith the amount spent thereunder, the programme-wise, scheme-wise and component-wise;

(b) the proposed requirement of N.C.E.R.T. and

(c) the reasons for under utilization of funds allocated to each programme/scheme and component?

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

(a) to (c) *1999-2000*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S.No.	Sub-Head	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Reason for under utilisation of Funds
1.	Pay of officers	30.00	25.05	1. Funds were allocated for construction of staff quarters at Dwarka, New Delhi but due to slow progress of construction by CPWD, funds could not be utilized fully.
2.	Pay of Establishment	11.50	10.84	
3.	Allowance, Hon. and LTC	30.00	22.71	
4.	Travelling Allowance	4.00	2.25	2. Funds were allocated for construction NERIE Shillong, but the project could not take off.
5.	Other Charges	26.00	19.32	
6.	Scholarship & Fellowship	1.50	0.47	
7.	Programmes	400.00	373.19	
8.	Miscellaneous/NTSU	25.00	4.22	
9.	Equipment & Furniture	200.00	171.08	
10.	Land & Building	521.50	337.01	
	Total	1249.50	966.14	

[English]

Dawood Links

3226. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that the owner of a Delhi based company Pearl Polymers are having links with the underworld don Dawood Ibrahim;

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

(c) whether the reports of the intelligence agencies about the underworld dons are not found upto the mark, resulting in escape of many dons to other countries; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to tone up its intelligence agencies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Encroachment on Roads

3227. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Police Commissioner convened a meeting of Assistant Police Commissioners and Station House Officers in August, 2002 and asked them to remove encroachments from the roads and hold them mainly responsible in case of their failure in doing so;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas from which the encroachments have been removed and name of the areas from which it is yet to be removed, police-station-wise; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the erring SHOs/ACPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the decisions taken in the said meeting, an internal circular was issued in which 11 traffic corridors from which encroachment was to be removed were identified. The unauthorized encroachment on these identified corridors have since been removed, except in case of a stretch on the pavement of Aurobindo Marg. The encroachment from this stretch could not be removed because of the stay granted by Court.

[English]

Code of Conduct by NCERT

3228. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK :
SHRI C.N. SINGH :

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

(a) whether the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared a Thirty Point Code of Conduct for the first time for the school teachers asking them not to accept remuneration from students for giving them tutions;

(b) if so, whether the said Code of Conduct has been implemented;

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

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) Thirty Point Code of Profesional Ethics for Teachers was evolved by All India Federations of Primary and Secondary School Teachers' Associations and a group of educationists in a series of workshops facilitated by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Later on, it was published by the NCERT in 1997.

One of the codes of professional ethics for teachers is to refrain from accepting remuneration for coaching or tutoring his/her own students except for remedial teaching under an approved scheme.

A Conference of Teachers' Organisations was held in NCERT during 5-6 Februrary, 2001 in which it was recommended that the Teachers' Organisations at State level would generate awareness on the code and the need for its observance. Further, it was also recommended that the Teachers' Organisations should accept the responsibility to monitor the observance of the Code by the teachers community.

Proposals pending with CAPART

3229. SHRI DILEEP SANGHANI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) The number of proposals of various States pending with CAPART as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether there is an inordinate delay in clearance and completing the projects by the CAPART;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) to (d) According to the laid down procedure of sanctioning of projects by the CAPART, a project proposal is sanctioned after desk appraisal and pre-funding appraisal, during which the capability and credibility of the organisation and the feasibility of the proposal are evaluated by an independent Monitor. If the evaluation report is positive, the proposal is recommended for sanction and placed before the concerned National Standing Committee/Regional Committee of the CAPART. The entire process of obtaining documents, deputing evaluators, obtaining their reports, examining these documents and reports, etc., takes some time. Only after this process is completed, the proposal can be placed before the National Standing Committee/Regional Committee for consideration.

Statement

List of Pending Projects State-wise

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of projects pending
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	209
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	32
4.	Bihar	275
5.	Chhattisgarh	8
6.	Chandigarh	2
7.	Delhi	12
8.	Gujarat	37
9.	Himachal Pradesh	53
10.	Haryana	117
11.	Jharkhand	67
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	11
13.	Karnataka	53
14.	Kerala	56
15.	Maharashtra	58
16.	Madhya Pradesh	49
17.	Manipur	82
18.	Mizoram	4
19.	Meghalaya	4
20.	Nagaland	18
21.	Orissa	161
22.	Punjab	5
23.	Rajasthan	58
24.	Sikkim	4
25.	Tamil Nadu	126
26.	Tripura	21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187
29.	Uttaranchal	46
29.	West Bengal	167
	Total	1925

Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

3230. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Department of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is implementing a scheme viz. "Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana" under which 10 Primary School buildings will be reconstructed apart from construction of 75 Additional class rooms and 50 Toilets for existing Schools during the 10th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the school buildings that are under reconstruction, Additional class rooms and Toilets for existing schools, location-wise;

(c) the number of Primary school students provided with Free Books, Stationery, Uniform, Mid-day meals, Attendance Scholarship and free travel concession etc. under PMGY Scheme upto October 2002 School-wise and class-wise; and

(d) the number of students benefited under the PMGY Scheme separately for the Rural and Tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

SGRY

3231. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH :
SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments on the Sampoorana Grammeen Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from the State Governments to revise the same;

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

(e) whether some States are not adhering to these guidelines under the scheme; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The detailed Guidelines of the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) have been issued on 21st August 2002. The main objectives of the Scheme are to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas and thereby to provide food security and improve nutritional levels and also to create rural infrastructure. The Scheme is implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

(c) and (d) The Guidelines were prepared in consultation with the State Governments and these have been accepted by them. While no request has been received for revision of these Guidelines, some states have asked for exemption from distribution of foodgrains and transport cost under the scheme.

(e) and (f) All States are adhering to the Guidelines. Detailed instructions have been given in the Guidelines to ensure proper implementation of the Scheme.

[Translation]

ICDS

3232. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI :
SHRI SUNIL KHAN :

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

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government to provde meal to the children of poor families under the Anganwadi programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of children benefitted under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme since the inception till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme provides for a package of services which include supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education and non-formal education to children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers belonging to disadvantaged section of society. It is a centrally sponsored scheme wherein the Central Government is responsible for programme planning and operating costs and State Governments are responsible for programme implementation and providing supplementary nutrition.

(c) The information is given in the statement.

Statement

State-wise No. of Children Benefitted under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, as on 30.9.02

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of children (below 6 years) benefitted.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1788267
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59888
3.	Assam	734224
4.	Bihar	248957
5.	Chhattisgarh	1086635
6.	Goa	36870
7.	Gujarat	1347775
8.	Haryana	974378
9.	Himachal Pradesh	255915
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	197874
11.	Jharkhand	375921
12.	Karnataka	2393882
13	Kerala	804200
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2303732
15.	Maharashtra	3844336
16.	Manipur	158916
17.	Meghalaya	160205
18.	Mizoram	94767
19.	Nagaland	227108
20.	Orissa	4895984
21.	Punjab	458837
22.	Rajasthan	1584393
23.	Sikkim	32330
24.	Tamil Nadu	1261143
25.	Tripura	123435
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3954737
27.	Uttaranchal	62288
28.	West Bengal	3228051
29.	A & N Islands	26391
30.	Chandigarh	28819
31.	Delhi	416124
32.	Dadra & N Haveli	11416
33.	Daman & Diu	5491
34.	Lakshadweep	3446
35.	Pondicherry	33295
	Total	33220030

[English]

Survey of BPL Families

3233. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have started conducting the BPL survey to assess the number of rural poor families and their living standards as the last BPL survey was done in the year 1997;

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

(c) if not, the time by which the Government propose to conduct such survey;

(d) whether the Government have received any reports regarding the problems with regard to inclusion of non-BPL households in the BPL lists in the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof State-wise and the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development has advised all the States and Union Territories to initiate action to conduct BPL Census for identification of 'poor' and 'non-poor' in the rural areas, on the basis of thirteen socio-economic indicators.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) and (e) In the BPL Census, 1997, certain instances of non-deserving persons finding place in the BPL list and of non-inclusion of others in the BPL list in some States have come to light. As per the instructions issued by the Ministry, the BPL list of each village is to be finalized with the approval of the Gram Sabha and is to be displayed for public scrutiny. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to strictly follow the instructions in this behalf.

[Translation]

Grants for Housing by HUDCO

3234. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :
DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV :

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

(a) the details of the grants, loans provided by HUDCO to various States particularly to Rajasthan for housing schemes in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan, year-wise, item-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of amount spent for slum improvement, housing for poor people and construction of various types of bridges and roads in the States, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the number of people provided loans alongwith rate of interest at which loan was provided under HUDCO housing scheme and other housing schemes during the aforesaid period, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the department have formulated any scheme to celebrate this year as the women empowerment year; 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) The details of the loan sanctioned by HUDCO to various States for housing schemes in the country during the 9th Five Year Plan, Year-wise and State-wise is at Statement-I.

(b) The details of State-wise, year-wise loan sanctioned for slum improvement/housing for poor people during the 9th Five Year Plan is at Statement-II.

The details of loan sanctioned for various types of bridges and road is at Statement-III.

(c) State-wise/Year-wise schemes sanctioned during the 9th Five Year Plan is at Statement-IV and details of rates of interest charged by HUDCO under its various Schemes are at Statement-V.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal so far as Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation is concerned.

Statement-I

Statewise/Yearwise Housing Loan Sanctioned from 1/4/1997 to 31/3/2002

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	State	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	172.16	491.17	526.16	500.37	343.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	16.51	172.53	56.31	9.94	14.10
4.	Bihar	4.65	23.26	12.41	25.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.83	42.32
6.	Delhi	1.65	3.50	10.46	0.05	2.12
7.	Goa	13.34	0.00	0.00	5.00	8.30
8.	Gujarat	75.63	91.35	110.59	16.14	49.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72.04	65.68	29.10	3.43	0.00
10.	Haryana	19.41	45.76	11.51	22.74	24.71
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	36.07	18.11	35.99	17.96	8.00
13.	Kerala	244.18	526.48	639.44	379.64	111.10
14.	Karnataka	135.39	618.40	344.95	605.63	557.92
15.	Meghalaya	0.23	52.73	5.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	124.86	539.50	94.70	40.62	52.44
17.	Manipur	22.28	18.79	1.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	89.11	260.49	92.32	49.15	72.18
19.	Mizoram	6.38	2.00	1.00	3.00	4.00
20.	Nagaland	13.13	19.55	33.82	24.48	39.50
21.	Orissa	55.66	72.75	642.57	222.06	30.46
22.	Punjab	50.50	136.22	100.00	117.60	20.00
23.	Rajasthan	227.04	61.98	102.96	18.51	29.01
24.	Sikkim	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	192.72	478.90	405.36	350.55	225.66
26.	Tripura	1.50	0.02	9.09	0.71	2.62
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.20
28.	Uttar Pradesh	138.98	185.55	119.14	110.79	325.16
29.	West Bengal	35.04	120.39	114.70	265.30	124.34

1	2 .	3	4	5	6	7
	UNION TERRITORIES					
30.	A & N Islands	1.38	1.50	2.45	0.00	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Pondicherry	1.71	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1752.05	4011.91	3501.03	2799.50	2111.05
	Housing Niwas	0.00	0.00	1259.97	1071.27	463.72
	Grand Total	1752.05	4011.91	4761.00	3870.77	2574.77

Statement-II

Statewise/Yearwise Loan sanctioned for Slum Housing Upgradation during 9th Plan

State	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	7.36	0.99		0.05	0.58
Arunachal Pradesh					0
Chhattisgarh	0.14				20
Delhi					0
Gujarat	3.11				0
Haryana				49.72	0
Jammu & Kashmir					0
Jharkhand					1
Karnataka	1.46	7.16	12.27	125.65	51.45
Kerala					0
Madhya Pradesh			0.29		5.5
Maharashtra		60			52.44
Manipur					0
Nagaland					0
Orissa					0
Pondicherry					0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab					20
Rajasthan					19.82
Tamil Nadu	17.86	14.31	40.64		10.07
Tripura					0
Uttar Pradesh					250
Uttaranchal					4.59
West Bengal					8.72
Sum	29.93	82.46	53.20	175.42	444.17

Statement-III

Roads and Bridges schemes sanctioned during Ninth Plan

(Rs. in crores)

STATES	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Assam				29.9	
Bihar					17.19
Goa	11.85				
Gujarat		198.22	120.91		
Haryana			179.94	453.1	
J&K			2.3		
Karnataka	5.12	130.96	275		364.50
Kerala			59.15		
M.P.			85.08		
Maharashtra			430.27		66.86
Punjab		50.0			
Rajasthan	14.31				
Tamil Nadu	286.58	91.89	9.0	227.04	9.28
Tripura				73.0	
U.P.	2.42				
West Bengal				265.96	
Total	320.28	471.07	1161.64	1049	457.83

Statement-IV

Statewise Details of Loan sanctioned by HUDCO under various Housing Schemes

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	For the Year 1997-1998		For the Year 1998-1999		For the Year 1999-2000		For the Year 2000-2001		For the Year 2001-2002	
		No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.	No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.	No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.	No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.	No. of Schemes	Loan Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	319.56	38	614.7	35	748.94	50	842.93	35	1027.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.00
3.	Assam	6	16.51	12	197.56	10	123.37	9	39.84	3	14.10
4.	Bihar	5	8.65	20	35.26	14	12.41	1	25.00	1	17.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	21.13	7	42.32
6	Goa	7	46.19	–	–	3	49.49	1	5.00	1	8.30
7.	Gujarat	32	183.52	58	330.34	29	329.64	16	662.80	18	1192.12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24	72.54	19	166.78	2	29.10	7	4.10	–	–
9.	Haryana	9	19.41	17	70.22	7	191.45	7	525.56	2	26.61
10.	Jharkhand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8.50
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	33.07	9	35.44	9	37.83	4	37.96	4	108.00
12.	Kerala	95	289.70	162	647.70	86	895.94	22	446.65	7	162.88
13.	Karnataka	72	381.27	197	1097.06	97	993.14	53	1201.07	98	1456.43
14.	Meghalaya	1	0.23	4	55.32	1	5.00	–	–	–	–
15.	Maharashtra	58	29.42	38	1068.36	62	812.41	22	322.65	10	976.22
16.	Manipur	6	22.28	5	56.59	2	1.00	–	–	1	0.00
17.	Madhya Pradesh	46	101.97	68	367.43	64	215.78	35	70.76	41	128.31
18.	Mizoram	2	6.38	2	2.00	1	1.00	3	3.00	2	4.00
19.	Nagaland	2	13.13	4	27.84	4	33.82	2	24.48	7	52.85
20.	Orissa	17	88.89	42	72.75	21	642.57	13	232.25	7	47.93
21.	Punjab	19	72.08	16	223.55	1	100.00	6	227.57	11	148.47
22.	Rajasthan	79	259.99	59	151.59	18	307.97	9	118.51	12	409.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
23.	Sikkim	1	0.50	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24.	Tamil Nadu	127	573.26	227	945.00	122	996.29	42	990.85	31	465.53
25.	Tripura	2	1.50	1	0.02	10	9.09	2	73.71	4	2.62
26.	Uttaranchal	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6.50	6	25.02
27.	Uttar Pradesh	50	183.49	26	248.53	35	208.33	22	198.79	12	325.76
28.	West Bengal	21	40.04	15	236.22	20	878.36	21	752.30	13	624.73
	Union Territories										
29.	A & N Islands	2	1.38	1	1.50	2	2.45	–	–	–	–
30.	Chandigarh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31.	Pondicherry	2	1.71	3	5.74	–	–	–	–	1	0.00
32.	Delhi	2	6.55	3	9.50	4	14.55	2	8.05	4	8.12
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Statement-V

Statement of Rates of interest charged by HUDCO under its various Housing Schemes

Year	Interest Rates
1997-1998	9%–19%
1998-1999	9%–19%
1999-2000	10%–15%
2000-2001	10%–14.75%
2001-2002	10%–13.75%
2002-2003	10%–13%

Indira Awas Yojana

3235. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the beneficiaries eligible under the Indira Awas Yojana are in the ratio of 60% and 40% of the people belonging to the SCs/STs and OBCs categories respectively;

(b) whether this percentage of limit is applicable at the district level, block level and the panchayat level;

(c) if so, whether any alternate arrangements have been made in the absence of eligible beneficiaries of these categories not available in the said proportion;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for doing injustice to the eligible beneficiaries other than the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes;

(f) whether complaints have been received by the Union Government in this regard;

(g) if so, the number of such cases pending in the Ministry as on date; and

(h) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for the disposal of these cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) As per the Guidelines, at least 60% of the total Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) allocation during a financial year

should be utilized for the construction/upgradation of dwelling units for Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs), below the Poverty Line (BPL) rural households. A maximum of 40% of the houses are to be allowed to non-SC/ST categories of BPL beneficiaries and to widows or next to kin of defence personnel and para military forces killed in action irrespective of the income criteria provided they are shelterless, reside in rural areas and have not been considered under any other Scheme of Shelter rehabilitation. Priority-wise targets are decided at the District level.

(c) to (e) If a particular priority has been covered 100%, targets can be distributed for the remaining priorities as per the guidelines.

(f) to (h) Recently representations in this regard have been received from District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs), Nainital (Uttaranchal) and Kanniyakumari (Tamil Nadu). The DRDAs have been informed as per (c) to (e) above.

[English]

Freedom Fighter Pension

3236. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned Freedom Fighter Pension to those freedom fighters who applied after the freedom struggles recognised by the Government since 1996; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The Government have recognised the following Freedom Fighters Movements since 1996 :-

1. Kallara-Pangode case
2. Kadakkal Riot case
3. Chengannur Riot case
4. Vattiyoorkavu Conference
5. Anti-Independent Travancore Movement-1947
6. Punnapra-Vayalar Movement
7. Karivelloor Movement
8. Kavumbai Movement
9. Kayyur Movement
10. Morazha Movement
11. Malabar Special Police Strike (MSP Strike)
12. Dadra Nagar Haveli Movement.

The details of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned freedom fighters pensions after 1996 are as under :-

Year	Name of State	
	Kerala	Maharashtra
1996	–	–
1997	–	–
1998	3	–
1999	9	–
2000	6	82
2001	12	1
2002	68	–

Rashtriya Sam Yojana

3237. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :
SHRI NAMDEO HARBAJI DIWATHE :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to implement a new Programme for the development of the extreme rural areas of the country known as Rashtriya Sam Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the districts identified under the Yojana, State-wise?

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

(b) The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (Development and Reform Facility) has been initiated in the current year, by the Planning Commission, to help reduce regional imbalances by addressing the problems of low agricultural productivity, unemployment and critical gaps in physical and social infrastructure. The Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana has three components (i) Backward Districts Initiative which is being operated on a pilot basis in the current year, (ii) Special Plan for Bihar and (iii) Special Plan for the Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) Districts of Orissa which have now been divided into eight districts, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Bolangir, Sonepur, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri and Rayagada.

(c) The details of districts identified under the Yojana, State-wise, is given in the statement.

Statement

Districts selected for Pilot Phase of Backward Districts Initiatives in 2002-2003

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
		Warangal
2.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
		Dantewada
3.	Gujarat	Dangs
4.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
		Gumla
		Simdega
5.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
6.	Kerala	Palakkad
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
		Mandla
		West Nimar (Khargone)
8.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
		Bhandara
9.	Rajasthan	Banswara
		Dungarpur
10.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
		Rae Bareli
		Unnao
		Sitapur
		Hardoi
12.	West Bengal	Purulia
		Jalpaiguri

Deposit of Minerals in Sea Beaches

3238. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some heavy minerals have been located in some sea beaches in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof mineral-wise and sea beaches-wise;

(c) the approximate deposit of different heavy minerals expected in those sea beaches;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to explore those heavy minerals contained in those sea beaches; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constitutent Unit of

Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Geological Survey of India (GSI), a subordinate office of Department of Mines have identified abundant resources of heavy minerals such as Ilmenite, Rutile, Zircon, Monazite (prescribed substances under Atomic Energy Act, 1962), Garnet and Sillimanite (other minerals), along the coastal tracts and offshore areas of the country.

(b) and (c) As per AMD the mineral-wise resources of the coastal zones are as follows :-

(in million tonnes)

State	Ilmenite	Rutile	Zircon	Monazite	Garnet	Sillimanite
Kerala	95.51	6.61	6.45	1.35	1.19	39.07
Tamil Nadu	97.91	4.82	8.35	1.73	24.38	21.09
Andhra Pradesh	100.10	4.42	4.43	2.29	48.99	47.02
Orissa	45.05	1.88	1.44	1.18	32.61	21.23
Others	9.85	0.20	0.47	1.44	0.08	1.75
Total	348.22	17.93	21.14	7.99	107.09	130.16

(d) and (e) The commercial exploitation of prescribed substances is being carried out by M/s Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), a public sector Unit, under DAE and M/s Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, a Public Sector Unit under Government of Kerala. The exploitation of other minerals is being carried out by a number of private entrepreneurs. In October, 1998, considering the vast resources of heavy mineral deposits, the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has issued a policy resolution on exploitation of beach sand minerals and their down stream utilization, paving the way for participation by both Indian and foreign companies.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Monsoon Preparation

3239. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated for various projects of Northern Coalfields Limited Singrauli (MP) to deal with monsoon this year;

(b) if so, the amount spent on monsoon and the amount saved on each of the projects separately; and

(c) if not, the heads on which this amount was spent despite non-arrival of monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Funds allocated for various projects of Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) to deal with monsoon during the current year, expenditure incurred and savings made in respect of each of the projects are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Projects	Fund allocated	Expenditure	Savings
1.	Amlorhi	164.95	115.44	49.51
2.	Jayant	482.93	464.21	18.72
3.	Khadia	489.30	363.13	126.17
4.	Dudhichua	676.15	485.35	190.80
5.	Nigahi	396.05	379.00	17.05
6.	Jhingurdah	128.00	127.00	1.00
7.	Bina	303.78	213.62	90.16
8.	Kakri	86.00	23.00	63.00
	Total	2727.16	2170.75	556.41

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

Fire incidence in subsidiaries of Coal India Limited

3240. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether frequent fire incidence in various subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd. are destroying the coal stocks;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of schemes implemented for controlling the fire and environment protection etc. during the last three years;

(e) whether some schemes have not been implemented;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) the time by which these schemes are likely to be implemented;

(h) whether almost 25 thousand tonnes of Coal was destroyed in the raw coal stock of Kathara Washery of the Central Coal Fields Limited;

(i) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) There was no report of frequent fire incidences in coal stocks in subsidiaries of Coal India Limited. Loss of coal stock due to fire has not been reported over the last three years from any subsidiary of Coal India Limited.

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

(d) There is no scheme as such for controlling fire and environmental protection etc. arising out of heating/ fire in coal stocks. Preventive measures like laying of water pipelines, arrangement of pumps etc. for dealing with heating are maintained near coal stocks. In case of heating, water spraying/blanketing with incombustible materials is done along with segregation of heated material.

(e) to (g) Do not arise in view of reply given to part (d) of the question above.

(h) No, Sir.

(i) and (j) Do not arise in view of reply given to part (h) of the question above.

[English]

Construction/Development in Government Colonies by CPWD

3241. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether boundary walls, gates and parks etc. were to be constructed/developed in all the Government servant colonies by the CPWD during 2001-2002 and 2002-2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of colonies in which the aforementioned work has been completed;

(d) the reasons for non-completion of these works in the remaining colonies; and

(e) the time by which these works are likely to be completed with a view to ensuring safety and better living conditions to the residents?

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 decision has been taken to provide boundary walls, gates and parks in the year 2001-2002, 2002-2003 in all colonies to government servants maintained by CPWD.

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

(c) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Light Rail Transport in Mumbai

3242. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry and HUDCO have received any proposal for Light Rail Transport in Mumbai from MMRDA, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether he has received representations from the representatives of people in this regard;

(d) if so, whether he has given the positive response in this regard;

(e) if so, the action taken on the above said proposal;

(f) whether it can be treated as infrastructure project; and

(g) 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) Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) through the Govt. of Maharashtra has furnished a proposal for preparation of a Detailed Project Report with German grant assistance, for introduction of a Light Rail Transit System in Mumbai. HUDCO has not received any such proposal from MMRDA. The proposal was referred to Deptt. of Economic Affairs for German grant assistance. However, the Germans were not inclined to provide funds for this study. Govt. of Maharashtra has also commissioned a techno economic feasibility study for introduction of Sky Bus Metro in Andheri-Ghatkopar alignment in Mumbai which is nearing completion. After completion of the study the Govt. of Maharashtra will have to take a firm decision in this regard and formulate a project proposal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (g) Further action will be taken after the detailed project is formulatd by the Govt. of Maharashtra.

Setting up of Science City at Hyderabad

3243. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have been requested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to prepare a project report for the setting up of a science city at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has also requested for funding of this project by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government has sent a conceptual project profile. As per norms prescribed for setting up science cities, only viable projects would be funded by the Central Government and the State Government concerned is required to send the Project proposal with the feasibility report to the Department of Culture, Government of India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A copy of the norms prescribed for setting up Science Cities has since been forwarded by the Department of Culture, Government of India to the State Government, which inter alia provides that the equity share of the Central Government/concerned State Government should be 13% each. The balance equity of 74% should be raised through private entrepreneur or any other agency by the State Government. The State Government had stated the cost of the project to be around Rs. 200 crores.

Peripheral Development Work by MCL

3244. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) has taken up any peripheral developmental work in the district of Angul and Dhenkanal during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) the amount spent thereon;

(d) whether the submergible bridge over Nandira Nala near village Sakya and Kanop is one of those projects; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to include that project in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir. Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) has been undertaking peripheral development works in district of Angul. There is no specific Mining Project in Dhenkanal District. Hence no peripheral development works were undertaken in Dhenkanal District.

(b) and (c) The works undertaken in Angul district include construction of road, culverts, bridges, construction and maintenance of school buildings, supply of drinking water, digging of wells. tube-wells etc.

The amount spent during last 3 years are given below:-

Angul District

Year	Rs. in Lakh
1999-2000	164.26
2000-2001	154.11
2001-2002	104.79
2002-2003 (Upto 31.10.2002)	56.31

(d) Yes, Sir.

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

Increase in Prices of Coal

3245. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of coal in India are increasing while there are decreasing trends in international market;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to reduce the prices of coal;

(d) whether there is any planning to introduce a competitive market for coal in the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) The cost of imported coal at the ports is, per se, more than the pit-head price of indigenous coal. However, the delivered price of indigenous coal upon transportation by rail over long distances becomes costlier than imported coal on per terms basis, mainly on account of the following factors:-

(i) The indigenous coal is inherently of low heat value as compared to the imported coal.

(ii) The indigenous coal by virtue of location of coalfields in the central and eastern parts of India requires transportation by rail over long distances and the railway freight rates for coal are substantially high.

(iii) The imported coal is not subjected to royalty, sales tax and excise duty. The indigenous coal produced from the coal mines located in West Bengal is also subjected to the cesses levied by the Government of West Bengal.

(c) Government of India have already built in checks for Indian coal prices by virtue of liberalisation of coal imports under open general licence and availability of alternative fuels like gas, liquefied natural gas and petro-fuels in the country.

(d) and (e) In order to have a competitive market in the coal sector the Government of India has introduced the

Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 in the Rajya Sabha on 24.4.2000 with the objectives (i) to allow the Indian companies to mine coal and lignite in the country without the existing restriction of captive mining, (ii) to allow the Indian companies in the public and private sector to undertake exploration of coal and lignite resources in the country.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land

3246. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred question no. 5413 dated 30.4.2002 and state :

(a) the present status in regard to the Delhi-Bulandshahar Bye pass Road Bhumi Vikas Evam Grihasthan Yojana, Ghaziabad of the U.P. Housing and Development Board;

(b) whether the process of land acquisition has since been completed;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the time by which it is likely to be completed to facilitate the commencement of the land development works;

(d) the time by which the allotment of plots to the eligible registered co-operative housing societies is likely to be made; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the whole process?

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 (e) The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[English]

Seminar on Disadvantaged Children

3247. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National level seminar on the disadvantaged children was recently held at New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the problem areas of these children have been identified;

(c) whether any State level action plan has been drawn for the elimination of the identified problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof particularly with regard to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) No, Sir. However, on Universal Children's Day i.e. on 14th November, 2002, Department of Women and Child Development organized Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam, wherein 4000 children in difficult circumstances from all over the India participated. Sports, educational and cultural activities were organized for the children. The theme of the Rashtriya Bal Sanskar Sangam was Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Swajaldhara Project

3248. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government are not satisfied with the progress of Swajaldhara project as reported in The Hindu dated 23.11.2002 under the captioned 'users to maintain water projects';

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

(c) the present status of the scheme;

(d) the names of the States where performance of swajaldhara scheme is not satisfactory;

(e) whether the Government propose to scrap the scheme; and

(f) if not, the steps taken by the Union Government to make Swajaldhara Scheme more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (f) Swajaldhara is a demand driven, community led participatory mode of rural water supply scheme as per the reform initiative of the Government of India. The programme is proposed to be launched on 25.12.2002 for implementation across the country based on proposals received from villages, Gram Panchayats and Block etc. through the State Government. No scheme under Swajaldhara has so far been sanctioned by the Government.

Ph.D. Degree to Lecturers

3249. SHRI Y.V. RAO :
SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has made it mandatory for those lecturers to get Ph.D. degree upto 31 December 2002 who are already working in the colleges in permanent capacity;

(b) if so, whether the University Grants Commission propose to give break in service of those lecturers who will not be able to get the Ph.D. degree completed upto 31 December 2002 of further extension would be given to them; and

(c) if so, the facts in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Research Project on Water Supply and Sanitation

3250. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have undertaken some research projects on water supply, sanitation etc. in some selected cities including Mumbai;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Mumbai project is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL) : (a) The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation has sponsored the following research studies:-

(i) Surveillance of Drinking Water Quality in 36 selected cities, including Mumbai, by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur.

(ii) Status of Water Supply, Sanitation and soild Waste management in 300 cities, including Mumbai by National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi.

(iii) Impact of On-site Sanitation on the Quality of Ground Water Sources in 10 cities, excluding Mumbai, by NEERI, Nagpur.

(b) The research studies have been undertaken by the concerned Institutes and necessary draft/interim reports have been furnished for technical scrutiny by the Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) in this Ministry. Comments on the reports mentioned at (i) and (ii) above have been communicated to the Institutes for carrying out further revision/modifications therein.

(c) NEERI Nagpur has informed that the study on water quality surveillance in selected cities, including Mumbai, is to be completed by March, 2003. NIUA, New Delhi has informed that the study which covers 300 cities and towns, including Mumbai is currently under finalisation.

Performance Under Various Schemes

3251. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have reviewed the performance and achievements of various schemes under the Ministry during the Ninth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to transfer some of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the States during the Tenth Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of the schemes proposed to be transferred and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) In the context of formulation of Tenth Plan, all the schemes have been reviewed. As a result, the scheme titled "International Year of Shelter for Homeless activities/ conferences (IYSH)" has been discontinued with effect from 1.4.2002. Two more schemes viz Urban Indicators Programme and Research and Survey Scheme are proposed to be merged. Other Schemes are being continued during the Tenth Plan with necessary modifications.

The performance of the schemes is also reviewed from time to time by conducting review meetings at the level of Secretary, with the concerned State Secretaries wherein issues/constraints in implementing the programme/scheme are resolved.

The progress of the schemes is also monitored periodically through the reports received from the State Governments.

(c) and (d) In pursuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the National Development Council (NDC) held in February, 1999, a Committee of the NDC under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was set up to look into the issue of Transfer of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This Committee has members from both the States and the Central Governments. The term of the Committee is upto 31st December, 2002.

Alterations/Unauthorised Structures

3252. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Eviction Notices to 1500 Govt. flat residents" and "Unauthorised structures in many Govt. bungalows" appearing in the Hindustan Times and the Times of India dated April 30, 2002 and May 9, 2002 respectively;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that eviction notices have been issued to 1500 Government flat residents while no notices have been issued for unauthorised structures in Government bungalows; and

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination and the steps taken to treat both equally?

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) to (d) As per provisions of SR 317-B-21, if an allottee to whom a residence has been allotted, resorts to unauthorized construction/encroachment in any part of the residence, a notice is issued to the allottee for removal of the unauthorised structure within 15 days failing which the Directorate of Estates may cancel the allotment. However, no further action has been taken even against those allottees who have been issued notices for removal of unauthorised structures as representations have been received from various quarters in this regard and a policy on the whole issue is under formulation.

Dues of Sick Chemical and Fertilizer Companies

3253. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Chemical and Fertilizer companies have become sick and are on the verge of closure or are lying closed;

(b) if so, the details of such Chemical and Fertilizer companies, state-wise;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to disinvest these companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith their total assets as on 30th June, 2002 company-wise;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Chemical and Fertilizer companies owe a whooping amount to various State Electricity Boards;

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

(g) the steps the Union Government have taken to clear the outstanding dues of State Electricity Boards before disinvesting these Chemicals and Fertilizer companies?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFC), Fertilizer Corporation of India (FCI) and Projects & Development India Ltd. (PDIL) have been declared sick by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1992; and Pyrites Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd. (PPCL), in 2000. The State-wise details of the Units, which the Government has decided to close down, are as follows :-

HFC – Barauni (Bihar), Durgapur, Haldia (West Bengal) and Fertilizer Promotion & Agriculture Research Division

FCI – Sindri (Jharkhand), Gorakhpur (Uttar Predesh), Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh), Talcher (Orissa), Korba (Chhattisgarh)

PPCL – Saladipura (Rajasthan) and Dehradun (Uttaranchal).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (g) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) The details of the outstanding electricity dues for these Companies are as following:-

(Rs. Crore)

HFC	–	153.24 (143.41 disputed)
FCI	–	87.79
PPCL	–	9.41 (disputed)

Closure of Western Coal Mines

3254. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Western Coal mines are closed and some other are going to be closed very soon;

(b) if so, the details about closed and other mines;

(c) whether the WCL has formulated any plan to make uneconomical close mines viable in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether workforce of closed mines are employed adequately; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) In Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), some coal mines have been closed due to exhaustion of coal reserves and on techno-economic and safety consideration. The state-wise number of coal mines closed down during last three years alongwith the reasons for closure is furnished below:-

Year	Name of Mines	Type	State	Reason for Closure
1	2	3	4	5
1999-2000	Shivpuri	Underground	Madhya Pradesh	Exhaustion of workable reserves
	Kukurmunda	Opencast	Madhya Pradesh	-do-
	N. Majri No. II	Underground	Maharashtra	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
	Kamptee	Underground	Maharashtra	Exhaustion of workable reserves
2000-2001	Walni	Underground	Maharashtra	-do-
2001-2002	Wirur/Chincholi	Underground	Maharashtra	Techno-economic
	Nakoda	Underground	Maharashtra	Safety
	E.D. Chikli	Underground	Madhya Pradesh	Exhaustion of workable reserves
	Chandametta	Underground	Madhya Pradesh	-do-
	Rawanwara	Opencast	Madhya Pradesh	-do-

At present, 81 mines are in operation in WCL-44 being underground, 31 opencast and 6 mixed mines.

(c) and (d) It is not possible to re-open the closed mines due to reasons indicated in the reply of part (b). Question of viability of these closed mine, therefore, does not arise.

(e) and (f) All manpower of the closed mines have been re-allocated to other units in the same or adjoining areas within the company.

Investment in Human Resource Development

3255. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer given to USQ No. 3418 dated 6.8.2002 and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in collecting the information?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are many facets of investment in Human Resource Development. Collection of this information is a time consuming process as it is required to be collected from various sources.

[Translation]

NCTE Meeting

3256. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting of National Council for Teacher's Education (N.C.T.E.) has been convened in September-October, 2002 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in the said meeting especially about the problem being faced by the said council in Maharashtra along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) Meetings of the Executive Committee and of the General Body of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) were held on 30.9.2002 and 21.10.2002 respectively.

(c) These meetings approved inter-alia the adoption of the annual report for the year 2001-2002, audited accounts for 2000-2001, proposals for relaxations sought by Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal and

Tamilnadu etc. In regard to the relaxations sought by Government of Maharashtra, following decisions were taken:-

(i) In the case of existing Government and Government aided elementary teacher education colleges established prior to establishment of NCTE, there should be at least four teachers besides Principal/Head for a unit of 50 students per year. State Governments would also provide at least one part time teacher in these institutions.

(ii) The Principal and the teachers would be required to acquire the prescribed qualification by June, 2007.

(iii) Experience in secondary schools in respect of Post-graduates with B.Ed. may also be treated as a valid qualification for appointment as teacher in D.Ed. institutions.

[English]

Purchase of Computers by CSIR

3257. SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether IT Division, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research sent a requisition for purchase of 220 computers and 95 printers of Electronic Publication Division, NISCOM;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the service charge provided or to be provided to NISCOM, if any;

(c) whether the above purchase is done through rate contract;

(d) whether the above purchase is as per rule;

(e) whether the firm to whom the order was placed was rejected by the Technical Evaluation Committee while fixing the rate contract with NISCOM;

(f) if so, whether Director, NISCOM insisted for a contact with the firm and NISCOM; and

(g) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Institute of Science Communication (NISCOM), now National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR), New Delhi, a constituent unit of CSIR, finalized rate contract for purchase of computers through an open tender. The contract inter-alia covers the requirements of CSIR Head Qtrs. and its constitutent Labs./Instts. To meet the requirement at CSIR Head Qtrs. the requisition was sent to NISCOM. Towards meeting the cost of travel, testing etc., 3% service charge was paid to NISCOM.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources NISCAIR (CSIR)

3258. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether NISCAIR (CSIR) used to conduct preliminary survey before publishing books;

(b) if so, details of survey conducted for the last two years;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted before publishing "IT Series for all";

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether manuscripts submitted by the scientists in the Wealth of India, is pending for publication for quite a long time;

(f) if so, exact date on which these manuscripts were submitted initially.

(g) whether Competent Authority is insisting on market survey before publishing these books; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

Allotment of Land

3259. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY :
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE :
SHRI AMBAREESHA :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :

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

(a) whether the government have allotted land at throw away prices in Delhi to the influential and well connected people and organisations in the last few years as is reported in the Indian Express dated 15th August, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of those organisations and individuals to whom land has been allotted, the prices, locations and quantities thereof;

(c) the rules and regulations under which the same has been allotted;

(d) whether there is any proposal to cancel the allotments to individuals and organisations; and

(e) if not, the reasons 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) to (c) No, Sir. As far as the Delhi Development Authority is concerned, it allots land in accordance with the provisions of the DDA (Disposal of Developed 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 & 7. The allotment of land for various purposes under Rules 5, 6 & 7 is made on the rates as approved by the Government from time to time. As far as land and Development Office is concerned, the land is allotted to the institutions according to the prescribed procedure and at the predetermined rates approved by the Government. Applications for allotment are required to be submitted in the prescribed format along with the requisite documents mentiond therein. Applications received only from Registered Societies/Trusts are considered. The activities and antecedents are verified and recommendations from the nodal Ministry/Government of NCT of Delhi, as applicable, considered.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The allotment were made following the prescribed procedure and guidelines and at the pre-determined rates finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and as such, there is no reason for any cancellation.

Disinvestment of Ashok Hotel

3260. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to disinvest the ITDC Ashok Hotel, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Hotel Ashok, Delhi did not attract even a single bidder when it was twice offered for long term management lease early this year;

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

(d) the details of the performance of the Ashok Hotel in terms of occupancy, profit or loss on the basis of receipt and wage bills during the last three years;

(e) the steps taken during the last three years to improve the performance of the hotel; and

(f) the worth of assets of the hotel and the likely amount of money the Government propose to get by way of its disinvestment?

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

(b) and (c) Financial bids for Lease-cum-Management contract of Ashok Hotel, New Delhi were invited for the first time on 10.11.2001. There was no valid bid; only one bid without the prescribed Bank Guarantee was received. Financial bids were re-invited on 21.2.2002; there was no bid.

(d) The performance of Ashok Hotel, New Delhi during the last 3 years is as under:–

Financial Year	Occupancy (%)	Turnover (Rs. lakhs)	Salaries and Wages (Rs. lakhs)	Operating Profit/Loss (Rs. lakhs)
1999-00	37.19	4011.40	2085.33	(–) 752.59
2000-01	41.45	4640.57	2239.58	(–) 353.84
2000-02	32.69	3619.78	1784.11	(–) 589.53

(e) The performance of Ashok Hotel, New Delhi has not been encouraging during the past 3 years. The steps recently taken towards improving its performance are reinforcement of sales/marketing campaign, special packages for accommodation and F&B, fixation of monthly revenue targets and higher emphasis on realisation of outstanding dues, improvement in existing infrastructure to enhance guest facilities, higher emphasis on control of expenditure by way of linking it to industry norms, image building through familiarization and PR events to promote the hotel amongst diplomats airlines and corporate sector, taking measures for generating regular fixed income, introducing modern management techniques to make the hotel operations efficient and effective, enforcement of discipline, strengthening of complaint monitoring and redressal system, introduction of output linked incentive scheme and regular training of officers and staff. As a result, the hotel has shown improvement in its turnover over previous years in first six months of the current years i.e., 2002-03. The final picture would emerge only at the close of the financial year.

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

[Translation]

Special Programme for Development of Children

3261. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE :
SHRI C. SREENIVASAN :

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

(a) whether the Government have launched any special programme for the development of children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State has requested the Centre for financial assistance in this regard;

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

(e) 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 (e) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, launched in 1975, aims at holistic development of children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers by providing a package of essential services which include supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutritional and health education and non-formal education. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme wherein the Central Government is responsible for programme planning and operating costs and State Governments are responsible for implementation of the Scheme and providing supplementary nutrition out of State Plan outlay. State-wise details of funds released under the ICDS Scheme during 2000-01, 2001-02 (till date) are given in the statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02	2002-03 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5402.87	6229.00	6580.61	5498.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	817.00	681.00	1895.39	1386.40
3.	Assam	2211.00	5070.97	6188.61	1828.56
4.	Bihar	4918.64	3756.00	2145.11	1620.95
5.	Goa	284.13	284.13	339.35	294.05
6.	Gujarat	5370.21	3726.01	8070.09	2033.25
7.	Haryana	2754.12	3593.61	3360.50	1098.15
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1640.09	1764.28	1984.42	785.32
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1963.00	2266.00	2739.16	1245.34
10.	Karnataka	5111.35	7466.18	7660.68	6119.28
11.	Kerala	2641.82	3101.90	3516.30	2684.75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4368.00	5590.00	3771.08	3118.47
13.	Maharashtra	6584.73	6688.62	10193.48	7846.65
14.	Manipur	840.48	1254.75	901.07	848.72
15.	Meghalaya	535.00	664.97	1060.15	323.79
16.	Mizoram	535.66	868.85	572.95	412.11
17.	Nagaland	1245.00	1941.60	1907.00	1458.16
18.	Orissa	4042.97	6133.71	6881.86	4748.17
19.	Punjab	2413.14	3759.46	3730.77	1295.46
20.	Rajasthan	4197.55	5954.43	5947.07	4056.93
21.	Sikkim	129.75	156.01	192.35	46.45
22.	Tamil Nadu	10704.77	10286.90	9289.80	3982.18
23.	Tripura	646.06	630.98	1481.36	291.25
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11349.00	11519.28	12696.42	4918.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	West Bengal	6088.00	8047.13	12650.02	8649.72
26.	Chhattisgarh		625.61	1800.79	1574.40
27.	Jharkhand		865.57	1961.66	2910.91
28.	Uttaranchal		462.78	1246.76	511.35
	Union Territory				
1.	Delhi	818.42	808.47	796.41	510.40
2.	Pondicherry	181.58	154.85	154.85	117.51
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	130.44	107.88	154.85	123.88
4.	Chandigarh	78.29	88.04	93.35	74.68
5.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26.83	26.83	31.85	25.48
6.	Daman & Diu	42.00	52.56	37.45	30.68
7.	Lakshadweep	25.69	25.43	31.62	21.40
	Total	88097.59	104653.79	122365.19	72491.58

[English]

Exploration of Granite

3262. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has recently found massive high quality granite deposits in various parts of the country particularly in Bihar;

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

(c) whether the extent of mining of granite in those areas have been speeded up;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any private sector company has been assigned the task of exploration; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India (GSI) carried out exploration for Granite in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar investigations were carried out in Jahanabad, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, Munger, Banka and Bhagalpur districts. As per the national mineral inventory prepared by Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of Department of Mines, as on 1.4.2000 the recoverable reserves of Granite in the country are placed at 8664.6 million cubic meters, out of which 175.5 million cubic meters of reserves are in Bihar. The availability of different types of Granite in Bihar is as follows:-

Districts	Types of Granite	Total Reserves (in million cubic meters)
1	2	3
Bhagalpur	**Unclassified**	**35.8**

1	2	3
Gaya	Coloured	4.3
Jahanabad	Coloured	135.2
Jamui	Black	0.01
	Coloured	0.12

(c) to (f) Granite is a minor mineral defined under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957, granting of mineral concession for which are governed entirely by Minor Mineral Concession Rules (MMCRs) of the State Government concerned. The concessions therefore can be given by the State Government only. Production of Granite is in progress in Bihar. During the years 1998-99, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 the production of Granite in the state of Bihar stood at 851, 1217 and 875 metric tonnes respectively.

Closure of Immigration Check Post

3263. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether various MPs have written to him and the Government about the protest against the closure of an immigration check post at Gitaldaha, P.S. Dinhata, District Coochbehar (W.B.) during 2002; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) A representation has been received regarding the closure of Gitaldaha Immigration Check Post in the District Coochbehar (W.B.). Government of India have not taken any decision to denotify this Immigration Check Post.

National Commission for Women

3264. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission for Women have objected to the interference of the Government in its day to day working making the Commission dependent on the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) for implementation of its various schemes;

(b) if so, whether the continuous interference by the DWCD does not amount to dilution of the Commission's autonomy and independence; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the Government propose to ensure that the powers of the Commission are not diluted in any manner and it is allowed to function without any interference by the DWCD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) No, Sir. The National Commission for Women (NCW) has no complaint against the Department of Women and Child Development. The Department always consults the NCW in matters relating to NCW as well as policy relating to women.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Central Rural Sanitation Programme in Punjab

3265. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central Rural Sanitation Programmes under taken for the state of Punjab during this year;

(b) the projects taken up in the state during each of the last three years and the achievements made thereunder, project-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the details of people's participation in the CRSP in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (c) During this year, under the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, two projects in Sangrur and Patiala districts have been sanctioned in Punjab. The total outlay of the projects is Rs.11.68 crore out of which GOI share Rs. 5.27 crore, State Government share is Rs.3.27 crore and community share is Rs. 3.13 crore. Rs. 52.67 lakh has been released to these two project districts this year as 10% of the first instalment.

During the last three years, TSC project in Bhatinda, Muktsar and Moga districts also were sanctioned. The Financial and Physical progress of each project including people's contribution is given in the statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Financial Progress Report Under the Total Sanitation Campaign as on September, 2002

(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	Bene-ficiary	Central	State	Central	State	Bene-ficiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	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	73.55	0.00	59.51	0.00	22.17	81.68
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	132.05	0.00	37.29	169.35

Statement-II

Central Rural Sanitation Programme

Physical Progress Report under the Total Sanitation Campaign as on 14 November, 2002

Sl. No.	State/District	Sanction Month/ Year	Reported Month/ Year	Project Objectives						Project Performance					
				IHHLs	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Toilets for Balwadis	RSM/ PCs	Total San. of Villages	IHHLs	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Toilets for Balwadis	RSM/ PCs	Total San. of Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Punjab														
103.	Bathinda	12/00		40000	14	442	0	7	0	8000	6	94	0	0	0
104.	Muktsar	3/01	9/02	33148	200	193	0	5	0	6830	32	139	0	0	0
105.	Moga	6/01		37170	10	210	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106.	Patiala	4/02		10000	10	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107.	Sangrur	4/02		57500	25	1664	0	0	0	0	3	25	0	0	0
	Total			177818	259	3009	0	17	0	14830	41	258	0	0	0

Draft Rehabilitation Scheme of ECL

3266. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a draft rehabilitation scheme for out-sourcing the job of transporting coal from quarries to the surface/coal handling plants has been suggested;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the less cost incurred by the private contractors for this operation against the very high costs incurred by the Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(d) whether direct transport from the face by the private contractors is permitted as per law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Operating Agency appointed by the BIFR for suggesting revival measures for Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL) has in its draft Rehabilitation Scheme suggested outsourcing in certain selected opencast mines because contractors' operation is more efficient. Moreover, their capital cost and overhead cost are less.

(d) and (e) Coal transport is proposed to be done by the ex-servicemen company sponsored by the Directorate General Resettlement. There is no legal prohibition for transportation by contractor.

Setting Up of Hostels for Working Women

3267. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :

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

(a) the total number of working women hostels in the country running with the Central Grants alongwith their capacities, State-wise, location-wise;

(b) the number of inmates in each hostel;

(c) whether any waiting lists are being maintained by these hostels;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in Delhi alongwith the procedure/guidelines followed for getting admission therein;

(e) whether the Government have a proposal to set up more Hostels for working women;

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

(g) the allocation of fund made in 2002-03 to each State for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) A statement indicating the number of working women hostels State-wise, location-wise alongwith their capacities is enclosed. The Hostels are generally running to their capacity.

(c) and (d) As per the guidelines of the scheme, a Hostel Management Committee comprising of representatives of the State Department, District Administration, State Social Welfare Advisory Board and the residents of the Hostel shall lay down the rules and regulations to be followed for admission of residents, rent/ licence fee to be charged, etc.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. During the current financial year, one proposal for new hostel has been sanctioned, 8 proposals have been approved by the Project Sanctioning Committee for sanction and 27 proposals are under consideration. An amount of Rs.15.00 crore has been provided in the Budget Estimates of 2002-03. No State-wise allocation of funds are made under the scheme.

Statement

The Number of Working Women Hostels Constructed/Running, State-wise and Location-wise with Sanctioned Capacity of Working Women, Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Buildings for Working Women with Day Care Centre Alongwith their Capacity

S.No.	Name of State/UT	Location of the Hostels (Number/Capacity)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur (1/54), Cuddapah (1/64), Eluru (1/80), Guntur (2/71), Hyderabad (6/45), Kakinada (1/56), Khammam (1/56), Kukatpally (1/50), Kurnool (1/57), Mehboobnagar

1	2	3
		(1/54), Nalgonda (1/57), Nellore (1/57), Rajamundary (1/54), Tirupati (1/80), Vijaywada (2/123), Visakhapatnam (3/129), Vizianagaram (1/57), Warangal (3/207), West Godavari (2/153), Chittoor (1/48). In addition, 2 Hostels with 43 inmates are running with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri (1/25), West Kamang (1/33)
3.	Assam	Dibrugarh (1/50), Kamrup (4/307), Lakhimpur (1/28), Tinsukhia (1/50). In addition, 2 Hostels are running in Assam with 50 inmates with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
4.	Bihar	Patna (1/21), Rohtas (2/88)
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh (5/480)
6.	Chhattisgarh	Durg (1/20), Raipur (2/75), Raigarh (1/45)
7.	Delhi	Delhi (3/230), New Delhi (13/1935)
8.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad (5/293), Vadodara (3/155), Bhavnagar (3/97), Jamnagar (1/50), Kutch (11/678), Mehsana (1/36), Rajkot (5/242), Surat (2/51), Surendranagar (2/73). In addition 1 Hostel is running with 26 inmates with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
9.	Goa	Panaji (2/120)
10.	Haryana	Ambala (2/70), Bhiwani (1/108), Faridabad (1/80), Gurgaon (1/80), Hissar (1/60), Jind (1/84), Karnal (1/109), Kurukshetra (1/84), Rewari (1/60), Rohtak (1/109), Sirsa (1/60), Sonepat (1/43)
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba (1/35), Dharmsala (1/35), Hamirpur (1/35), Kullu (1/35), Mandi (1/35), Nahan (1/35), Parwanoo (1/35), Shimla (2/80), Solan (1/35), Theog (1/35), Una (1/30)
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag (1/27), Srinagar (1/50)
13.	Jharkhand	Ranchi (2/214)
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore (15/854), Belgaum (6/404), Bellary (1/21), Bidar (3/188), Bijapur (2/144), Chitradurga (1/51), Dakshin Kannada (8/607), Dharwad (6/474), Gulbarga (1/60), Madikari Kodagi (1/42), Mandya (4/384), Mysore (5/408), Shimoga (1/100), Tumkur (1/112). In addition 1 Hostel with 25 inmates running with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
15.	Kerala	Alappuzha (2/165), Alleppey (3/299), Calicut (7/465), Ernakulam (15/1650), Idukki (6/630), Kasargod (2/126), Kollam (1/94), Kottayam (16/1433), Kozhikode (8/508), Shertallai (3/203), Tellicherry (1/136), Thiruvananthapuram (19/1720), Trichur (10/769), Kothamangalam (1/75), Mallapuram (1/100), Ottapalam (1/57), Palakkad (5/490), Palghat (2/125), Paraur (1/43), Quilon (4/390), Vazoor (1/30), Wayanad (4/334). In addition 8 Hostels with 159 inmates are running with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi

1	2	3
16	Madhya Pradesh	Betul (1/63), Jabalpur (3/136), Bhind (1/42), Bhopal (7/382), Chhatarpur (2/56), Chhindwara (1/30), Damoh (1/59), Dewas (1/20), Dhar (1/21), East Nimar (4/271), Guna (1/44), Gwalior (3/174), Hoshangabad (2/117), Indore (4/190), Khajuraho (1/50), Mandla (1/33), Mandsaur (2/60), Morena (1/52), Piplani (1/108), Ratlam (1/46), Reewa (1/30), Sagar (1/21), Seoni (1/58), Shajapur (1/48), Shivpuri (1/42), Sidhi (1/32), Ujjain (1/100), Vidisha (1/32).
17.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad (3/226), Ahmednagar (4/186), Akola (2/117), Amravati (5/219), Mumbai (21/1958), Buldana (2/150), Chandrapur (1/32), Dhule (4/230), Gadchiroli (1/42), Jalgaon (2/116), Kolhapur (4/256), Latur (2/151), Nagpur (5/345), Nanded (2/192), Nasik (3/180), Osmanabad (1/100), Parbhani (2/94), Pune (10/696), Ratnagiri (1/50), Sangli (2/174), Satara (3/109), Sholapur (1/24), Thane (2/130), Wardha (2/131), Yavatmal (1/82), Raigarh (1/100). In addition 3, hostels with 50 inmates are running with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
18.	Manipur	Churchandrapur (1/55), Imphal (6/261), Tamenglong (1/26). In addition 2, hostels with 69 inmates are running with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
19.	Meghalaya	Shillong (2/134)
20.	Mizoram	Aizwal (2/60)
21.	Nagaland	Dimapur (2/145), Mokokchung (1/52), Pfutsero (1/126)
22.	Orissa	Cuttack (5/327), Dhenkanal (1/66), Ganjam (1/50), Kalahandi (1/60), Mayurbhanj (2/90), Puri (3/292), Sundergarh (1/50). In addition 1 hostel with 26 inmates is running with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry (2/94)
24.	Punjab	Abohar (1/40), Amritsar (2/246), Bathinda (2/168), Faridkot (1/75), Jalandhar (2/246), Patiala (2/254)
25.	Rajasthan	Ajmer (2/60), Alwar (1/24), Banswara (1/40), Barmer (1/50), Bharatpur (5/211), Bhilwara (1/52), Chittorgarh (2/81), Jaipur (2/110), Jhunjhunu (2/75), Jodhpur (1/30), Kota (1/51), Nagaur (1/44), Sikar (1/106), Sirohi (1/41), Sri Ganganagar (4/276), Tonk (1/24), Udaipur (2/74),
26.	Sikkim	Gangtok (2/44)
27.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore (11/908), Dharampuri (1/20), Dindigul (2/111), Kamrajar (1/50), Kanchipuram (2/45), Kanyakumari (1/40), Chennai (20/1128), Madurai (8/333), Nagarcoil (1/28), Nilgiri (1/25), Pudukottai (1/39), Salem (4/130), Thanjavur (1/18), Trichy (1/51), Tiruchirapalli (7/412), Tirunelveli (1/70), Vellore (2/108). In addition 11 hostels with 230 inmates are running with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi

1	2	3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (2/109), Ajamgarh (2/97), Bareilly (1/80), Firozabad (3/212), Gorakhpur (1/50), Jhansi (1/23), Kanpur (3/168), Lucknow (3/250), Mandha (1/53), Meerut (2/284), Saharanpur (1/50), Shahjahanpur (1/51), Sultanpur (1/52)
29.	Uttaranchal	Dehradun (1/96), Hardwwar (1/112)
30.	West Bengal	24-Parganas (2/78), Asansol (1/20), Bankura (1/24), Burdwan (1/69), Kolkata (6/390), Durgapur (1/120), Hooghly (1/28), Kharagpur (1/296), Malda (1/34), Midnapore (5/327), Murshidabad (1/20), Shantiniketan (1/56). In addition 13 hostels with 262 inmates are running with maintenance grant from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi

Establishment of Seismological Observatories

3268. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish Seismological observatories in the Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the number of such observatories functioning at present;

(c) the places where seismological observatories are proposed to be established; and

(d) the amount sanctioned for the purpose during 2002-2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) to (c) Sir, a Committee was set up by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India in 2001 to examine the adequacy of seismological observatories and other related aspects in the State of Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. The committee inter-alia recommended to establish three seismological observatories in Karnataka State at Bellary, Mysore and Gulbarga. The relevant recommendations have been conveyed to the state Government. However, no formal proposal has been received from govt. of Karnataka. At present four seismological observatories are functional at various locations in the State of Karnataka namely Mangalore, Gauribidanur, Kolar Gold Fields and Dharwar.

(d) Question does not arise.

Census 2001

3269. SHRI BHIM DAHAL : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work relating to Census 2001 has been completed in the country;

(b) if so, the details of Census, State-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether Census 2001 was to identify the Bangladeshis and Pakistanis residing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The field work of population enumeration at the Census of India 2001 has already been completed throughout the country. State-wise census data as per provisional results of 2001 Census are available in various census publications published by this office from time to time. Such data have also been made available on Internet and CD ROM.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The objective of the census is to enumerate all the persons living in India during the enumeration period irrespective of their nationality. Since no question on nationality was canvassed at the Census of India 2001, therefore, it was not possible to identify any

person by his or her nationality including Bangladeshis and Pakistanis.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

3270. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF :
SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :
SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR :

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

(a) whether the Government are considering to provide financial assistance to cover the cost for preparing cooked meal to the States for implementing the mid-day meal scheme during the 10th Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, alongwith the procedure for diverting funds in favour of the States;

(c) whether there have been complaints that some States are not properly implementing the mid-day meal schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) The Central Government is already providing foodgrains, free of cost, to the State implementing agencies and also reimbursing admissible transportation charges based on which States/UTs are expected to provide meals to the children. There is no proposal at present to provide additional funds to States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Only the States/UTs namely Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Damn & Diu and Pondicherry are implementing cooked meal programme across the State/UT. Orissa is implementing cooked meal programme in rural areas of Bolangiri, Kalahandi, Korpaput, Malkangiri, Nawapara, Nawarangpur, Rayagada, Sonepur & Boudh districts and in Integrated Tribal Development Authority (ITDA) blocks, Karnataka in 7 educational backward districts and Madhya Pradesh in Tribal Blocks in Delhi ready to eat food is being distributed. Other States/UTs are distributing foodgrains under the scheme. Paucity of funds have been cited as the main reason for not switching over to cooked meals programme. The Government has been constantly urging the States/UTs to provide cooked meal under the programme in accordance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Production of Chemical Fertilizers and Insecticides

3271. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

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

(a) whether the production of various chemical fertilizers and insecticides have increased during 2001-2002 and till date;

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

(c) whether the banned pesticides and insecticides are also produced in the country;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the steps taken by the Government in the matter;

(f) whether the Union Government are also exporting various chemical fertilizers and insecticides; and

(g) if so, the quantum of these fertilizers and insecticides exported during the last three years, till date, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e) No banned pesticide except Nicotine sulphate is being produced in the country. Nicotine suplphate is manufactured in India only for export.

(f) and (g) The details of fertilizers and pesticides exported during last three years is given in the statement.

Statement

Export of Pesticides

Unit Tonnes

Sl. 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.	Femithion	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	13243
	Pesticides			
	Qty in M.T.	89405	47875	51479
	Value in Rs. Lakhs as Per DGCIS Kolkatta	100411	121532	135645
	Export of Fertilizers			
	Urea		56825	15724

Study on Coal Intake

3272. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have made any study on the coal intake trends of the coal-based power plants for the next few year;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have revised the expected coal demand from 303 million tonnes to a reduced figure of 285 million tonnes by the year 2000-2003;

(d) if so, the reasons for this lower anticipated demand for coal; and

(e) the extent to which the reduced demand for coal is related to its low intake by the coal-based power plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The Government in Department of Coal have not made any study on the coal intake trend by the coal based power plants.

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

(c) In the Annual Plan exercise for 2003-04, as against the coal demand estimated by Planning Commission for 2002-03 at 363.30 million tonnes, Department of Coal has anticipated the revised coal offtake in 2002-03 to be 358.70 million tonnes. However, as against the share of indigenous sources of supply of 336.10 million tonnes for 2002-03, the anticipated coal offtake from indigenous sources for the said period has been estimated to be 337.70 million tonnes.

(d) The lower anticipated demand for coal during 2002-03 is mainly due to less offtake of coal by steel/ cokeries/coke over sector.

(e) Not applicable.

High-Tech Parks

3273. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Hi-tech parks in the country together with the investment made in each park;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more such parks to boost the IT industry; and

(c) if so, the allocation made therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

"High-Tech Parks"

(a) to (c) The Government as such is not engaged in the promotion of Hi-tech parks in the country. However, such parks based on the experience world over are being planned and promoted by various State Governments in collaboration with private institutions, financial institutions and other agencies with a view to attracting investments for development and growth of hi-tech industries.

The Department of Information Technology of Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has set up Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) in 1991 to boost software exports from the country by providing high-speed data communication links and other facilities. STPI has so far set up 35 centres at various States in the country with a cumulative investment of Rs. 86.80 crores.

The Department of Science & Technology is engaged in the promotion and growth of Science & Technology Entrepreneur's Parks (STEPs) is and around academic institutions of excellence to promote entrepreneurship among S&T persons. It has also recently initiated a scheme on Technology Business Incubators (TBI) for promotion and growth of knowledge based enterprises.

The Department of Bio-technology is proposing to support Bio-technology incubators facilities, pilot plants, human resource development etc. as part of biotech parks being set up by different state governments.

Projects under DPAP in Tamil Nadu

3274. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects being run under the Drought Prone Area Programme in Tamil Nadu particularly in Dharmapuri district;

(b) the funds allocated by the Government for these projects so far;

(c) whether some projects are still under completion;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the date on which these projects were started alongwith the initial cost and their present cost; and

(f) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (f) Since 1995-96, a total of 904 watershed projects have been sanctioned to the programme districts of Tamil Nadu under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), out of which 168 are in Dharmapuri district. A project generally covers an area of 500 hectares. The year-wise details of the projects sanctioned indicating the year of sanction, total cost, central share, central funds released and the likely year of completion of the projects are given in the statement.

Each watershed project is implemented over a period of 5 years and the approved project cost is released in 7 instalments. The first instalment is released with the sanction and each subsequent instalment is released keeping in view the progress achieved. All the projects sanctioned in 1995-96 have been completed and the other projects are still at various stages of implementation.

Statement

Year of sanction	No. of projects sanctioned	Total Cost (Rs. in Lakh)	Central share (Rs. in Lakh)	Central funds released (Rs. in Lakh)	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu					
1995-1996	297	5940.00	2970.00	2970.00	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
1998-1999	103	2060.00	1030.00	592.50	2003-2004
1999-2000	299	5980.00	4485.00	1777.95	2004-2005
2001-2002	61	1830.00	1372.50	205.875	2006-2007
2002-2003	144	4320.00	3240.00	486.00	2007-2008
Dharma Puri					
1995-1996	58	1160.00	580.00	580.00	Completed
1998-1999	12	240.00	120.00	96.00	2003-2004
1999-2000	58	1160.00	870.00	391.50	2004-2005
2001-2002	12	360.00	270.00	40.50	2006-2007
2002-2003	28	840.00	630.00	94.50	2007-2008

Revival of HCL

3275. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have decided to sanction a revival package for the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL);

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the details of the financial position of the HCL during each of the last three years and as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) is not a sick company as per Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act (SICA) as such no revival package was drawn for HCL. However, Government of India sanctioned the first capital restructuring of HCL during December 1998 to strengthen the balance sheet and also to improve the operations of the company. The Government again has sanctioned the second capital restructuring of the company in June, 2002 in order to keep the net-worth of the company positive. The total cash support provided to HCL in both the restructuring amounts to Rs. 720 crore including VRS grant of Rs. 660 crore and non-cash support amounts to Rs. 452.13 crore.

(c) The financial position of HCL for the last 3 years and upto October 2002 is given below:-

(Figures in Rs. crore)

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (upto – October, 02)
Turn-over	510.68	655.21	604.08	315.56
Loss	147.46	105.80	184.04	98.30

[Translation]

Plantation of Himalayan Plants by DDA

3276. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the DDA has taken up the task of bringing Himalayan plants from the Himalayan Valleys and planting them on the banks of river Yamuna;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount estimated 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) The Delhi Development Authority has informed that no task has been taken up for bringing Himalayan plants from Himalayan valleys to the Yamuna river banks.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Elementary Education

3277. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Department of the U.T. of Andaman & Nicobar Islands is implementing a Scheme namely "Elementary Education";

(b) if so, the number of Primary Schools going to be opened during 2002-2003 and during the remaining part of 10th Five Year Plan location-wise, particularly in the rural and tribal areas;

(c) the number of new buildings for the Primary Schools to be constructed with its location during 2002-2003;

(d) whether there is any proposal for the construction of additional classrooms in the existing Primary Schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) To achieve the objective of Universalisation of Primary Education, the programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been launched in the form of pre-project activities in U.T. of Andaman & Nicobar Islands during 2001-2002.

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

Recommendations of Justice Punnaya Committee

3278. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH :

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has implemented the Justice Punnayya Committee's recommendations on the matter of fees structure in Universities;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted by the UGC;

(c) whether the Universities have sought more financial help from the UGC for scholarships and other funding of student activities;

(d) if so, the details of such demands;

(e) whether the UGC propose to appoint another committee to review the progress in the higher education during the last ten years; and

(f) if so, the details of such plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Commission has accepted the recommendations of Justice Punnayya Committee and in turn has asked all the Universities, which received cent percent recurring financial assistance from the UGC, to implement the recommendations of the Committee. The major recommendations of the Justice Punnayya Committee (1992-93) are given in the statement.

(c) and (d) Currently the UGC is engaged in soliciting the requirements of all the Universities as a prelude to the Tenth Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Statement

An Extract of the Recommendations of Punnayya Committee (1992-93)

- While universities should be encouraged to augment their resources for covering a larger

portion of costs of education than what prevails now, the increased burden must be borne mainly by those who can afford.

- State or Government funding must continue to be an essential and mandatory requirement for support to higher education. The Government/ State must continue to accept the major responsibility for funding the essential maintenance and development requirements of the universities.

- In regard to student funding, consideration of merit as well as social and economic backwardness should be taken into account.

- Quality, efficiency and innovativeness must be consciously rewarded and institutions failing to improve financial and academic discipline should face disincentives.

- Heavy subsidies in many of the activities covered under maintenance grants, such as supply of electricity, transport, water supply, etc. and in many other items have to be reviewed and reduced to a substantial extent so that the maintenance grant can be stabilized at a certain acceptable level.

- An optimum division between academic and non-academic costs should be arrived at to help in stabilizing the maintenance expenditure.

- While the Govt./UGC may continue to be the major funding agency, the universities must generate internal resources which should be sizeable in course of time.

- The tuition fees may be revised upwards with immediate effect and may be periodically adjusted, keeping in view of the rate of inflation. The tuition fee may have to be different within a university, for different courses of study. The revised fee should be made applicable to the new entrants.

- Fees from library, laboratory, sports should be revised upwards to recover a significant part of the recurring cost.

- Hostel fees should be revised with immediate effect meet all the actual recurring cost and in due course of time, a part of capital cost is well. The student community should be involved in the discussions to raise resources where their interests are affected.

- The income derived from enhancement of fees should be utilized to augment fellowship and scholarship programmes for ensuring access to weaker sections.

- The resources generated by the universities should constitute at least 15% of the total recurring expenditure at the end of the first five years and at least 25% at the end of 10 years.

- A significant portion of the internally generated resources and incentive grant from UGC for the purpose be put in a corpus fund. UGC may also provide corpus fund grant to institutions in addition to maintenance and development grant.

- The income from the corpus fund be utilized for infrastructure development of the University.

- UGC may comprehensively look into expanding and/or appropriately targeting the existing schemes for providing fellowships, scholarships, freeships and student concessions.

- The existing scheme of the Development of Welfare to provide tuition and living expenses to SC/ST students needs streamlining.

- UGC may introduce broad-based student scholarship schemes for postgraduate students studying in central universities; this may be extended to 20% of the total students enrolment at postgraduate level.

- Central universities should award freeships or admit students at concessional rate of fee to meritorious students belonging to socially and economically weaker sections of the society.

- UGC may explore the possibilities of introducing soft loan scheme in collaboration with the nationalized banks.

– Recommendation made for resource generation in respect of Central Universities should be applicable to Delhi colleges.

Rural Building Centres

3279. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA :
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the proposals received / cleared for the setting up of Rural Building Centres as on date, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the funds allocated under the scheme so far, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) 226 project proposals have been received under the Scheme of Rural Building centre since inception till date. Out of which, 77 proposals have been approved, 53 proposals have not been agreed to and 96 proposals are under process. So far funds to the tune of Rs.1136.77 lakh have been sanctioned out of which an amount of Rs. 264.64 lakh has been released to approved projects. The State-wise and location-wise details are given in the statement.

(c) The proposal received under the scheme is sent to HUDCO for technical evaluation/comments. As soon as the comments of HUDCO are received the proposal is placed before the Screening Committee for consideration/ decision. Immediate action is taken on the decision of the Screening Committee.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	District	Amount		Remarks
			Sanctioned	Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Andhra Pradesh		88.00	35.20	
1.		Rangareddy			1
2.		Prakasam			1
3.		West Godavari			1
4.		Anantapur			1
5.		Cuddapah			1
6.		Nellore			1
7.		Nalgonda			2
8.		West Godavari			2
9.		Mehboobnagar			2
10.		Chittoor			2
11.		Viziyanagaram			3

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.		Krishna			3
13.		Kurnool			3
14.		Anantapur			3
15.		Anantapur			3
16.		West Godavari			3
17.		Srikakulam			3
18.		Ananatapur			3
19.		Nellore			3
20.		Chittoor			3
21.		Chittoor			3
22.		Guntur			3
23.		Krishna			3
24.		Cuddapah			3
25.		Mehboobnagar			3
26.		Nalgonda			3
27.		Guntur			3
28.		Guntur			3
29.		Anantapur			3
30.		Rangareddy			3
31.		Anantapur			3
	Arunachal Pradesh		0.00	0.00	
32.		Lohit			3
	Assam		30.00	6.00	
33.		Hailakandi			1
34.		Nalbari			1
35.		Guwahati			2
36.		Darrang			2
37.		Nagaon			3

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bihar		45.00	26.00	
38.		Siwan			1
39.		Madhubani			1
40.		Gaya			1
41.		Bhabhua			2
42.		Sitamarhi			3
	Chhattisgarh		0.00	0.00	
43.		Raipur			3
	Goa		15.00	0.00	
44.		Panaji			1
	Gujarat		265.72	55.00	
45.		Narmada			1
46.		Gandhinagar			1
47.		Ahemdabad			1
48.		Kutch			1
49.		Kutch			1
50.		Surendranagar			1
51.		Kutch			1
52.		Rajkot			1
53.		Kutch			1
54.		Rajkot			1
55.		Kutch			1
56.		Surendranagar			1
57.		Kutch			1
58.		Banaskantha			1
59.		Jamnagar			1
60.		Kutch			1
61.		Patan			1

1	2	3	4	5	6
62.		Kutch			1
63.		Kutch			3
64.		Surat			3
	Haryana		40.50	2.20	
65.		Gurgaon			1
66.		Rohtak			1
67.		Jhajjar			1
68.		Jhajjar			2
69.		Jhajjar			2
70.		Jhajjar			2
71.		Rohtak			3
72.		Sonpat			3
73.		Ambala			3
74.		Kaithal			3
	Himachal Pradesh		55.10	16.04	
75.		Mandi			1
76.		Bilaspur			1
77.		Hamirpur			1
78.		Kangra			1
79.		Una			2
80.		Chamba			3
	Jammu & Kashmir		30.00	6.00	
81		Udhampur			1
82.		Ladakh			1
83.		Kupwara			3
	Jharkhand		15.00	0.00	
84.		Hazaribagh			1

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Karnataka		90.00	27.0	
85.		Bangalore			1
86.		Mandya			1
87.		Shimoga			1
88.		Uttar Kannada			1
89.		Mysore			1
90.		Dharwad			1
91.		Mandya			2
92.		Koppal			2
93.		Devanagree			2
94.		Chitradurga			2
95.		Bagalkot			2
96.		Gadag			2
97.		Hassan			2
98.		Chickmanglur			2
99.		Bellary			2
100.		Gulbarga			2
101.		Dakshin Kannada			2
102.		Mysore			3
103.		Chamarajanagara			3
104.		Kolar			3
	Kerala		15.00	0.00	
105.		Thrissur			1
106.		Thiruvananthapuram			3
	Madhya Pradesh		59.00	29.20	
107.		Bhopal			1
108.		Jhabua			1

1	2	3	4	5	6
109.		Vidisha			1
110.		Shivpuri			1
111.		Bhopal			2
112.		Bhopal			2
113.		Gwalior (Dabra)			2
114.		Hoshangabad			2
115.		Bhopal			3
116.		East Nimar			3
	Maharastra		28.45	0.00	
117.		Nasik			1
118.		Pune			1
119.		Latur			2
120.		Osmanabad			2
121.		Amravati			2
122.		Pune			3
123.		Osmanabad			3
124.		Hingoli			3
125.		Nanded			3
126.		Sindhudurg			3
127.		Parbhani			3
128.		Ahmednagar			3
	Manipur		15.00	0.00	
129.		Thoubal			1
130.		Thoubal			3
131.		Bishnupur			3
132.		Imphal East			3
133.		Imphal East			3

1	2	3	4	5	6
134.		Bishnupur			3
135.		Thoubal			3
136.		Imphal East			3
	Mizoram		0.00	0.00	
137.		Aizawal			2
138.		Lunglei			3
	Nagaland		30.00	0.00	
139.		Mokokchung			1
140.		Tuensang			1
141.		Kohima			3
142.		Kohima			3
143.		Mokokchung			3
144.		Wokha			3
145.		Kohima			3
146.		Zunheboto			3
147.		Dimapur			3
	Orissa		150.00	36.00	
148.		Khurda			1
149.		Khurda			1
150.		Kendrapara			1
151.		Kendrapara			1
152.		Cuttack			1
153.		Jagatsinghpur			1
154.		Sundergarh			1
155.		Puri			1
156.		Angul			1
157.		Dhenkanal			1

1	2	3	4	5	6
158.		Keonjhar			2
159.		Kendrapara			2
160.		Nayagarh			2
161.		Gajapati			3
162.		Puri			3
163.		Bhadrak			3
164.		Jagatsinghpur			3
165.		Ganjam			3
166.		Jajpur			3
167.		Sundergarh			3
168.		Gajapati			3
169.		Gajapati			3
170.		Gajapati			3
	Rajasthan		15.00	12.00	
171.		Jaipur			1
172.		Ajmer			2
173.		Kota			2
174.		Sikar			2
175.		Jaipur			3
176.		Jaipur			3
	Tamilnadu		45.00	12.00	
177.		Kancheepuram			1
178.		Thiruvallur			1
179		Kanyakumari			1
180.		Ramanathapuram			2
181.		Chennai			2
182.		Dharampuri			2

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tripura		0.00	0.00	
183.		West Tripura			2
	Uttar Pradesh		75.00	0.00	
184.		Hardoi			1
185.		Jhansi			1
186.		Ghaziabad			1
187.		Gautambudh Nagar			1
188.		Bareilly			1
189.		Faizabad			2
190.		Allahabad			2
191.		Sitapur			2
192.		Kanpur			2
193.		Hathras			2
194.		Lucknow			2
195.		Firozabad			3
196.		Etah			3
197.		Raebareli			3
198.		Meerut			3
199.		Agra			3
200.		Mau			3
201.		Firozabad			3
202.		Lucknow			3
203.		Mathura			3
204.		Raebareli			3
205.		Sitapur			3
206.		Mathura			3
207.		Kushinagar			3
208.		Hardoi			3

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Uttranchal		15.00	0.00	
209.		Pauri Garhwal			1
210.		Uttarkashi			2
211.		Bageshwar			2
212.		Champawat			2
213.		Bageshwar			3
214.		Bageshwar			3
215.		Nainital			3
216.		Teri Garhwal			3
217.		Haridwar			3
218.		Rudraprayag			3
	West Bengal		15.00	0.00	
219.		Nadia			1
220.		24-Paragana			2
221.		South Pargana			2
222.		Birbhum			2
223.		Nadia			2
224.		24 Parganas South			3
225.		Bankura			3
226.		Purulia			3
	Total		1136.77	264.64	

Note 1 - Approved, 2 - Rejected/Not agreed to 3 - Under Process

Amount Sanctioned/Released Under NSDP

3280. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :
SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH :
SHRI SURESH CHANDEL :

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

(a) the details of amount sanctioned and released by the Union Government to various States under the National Slum Development Programme alongwith the expenditure incurred by them during each of the last three years till July 31, 2002, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the proposals pending before the Ministry awaiting clearance, 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) The details of amount allocated/sanctioned, released by the Union Government to various States under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) alongwith the expenditure reported by them for each of the last three years till July, 31, 2002, are given in statement-I.

(b) The details of the proposals pending before the Ministry at present for recommending release of funds under NSDP are given in statement-II.

Statement-I

Year-wise and State-wise Details about Funds Provided to the States under NSDP during the Last Three Years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		Allocation	Released	Expenditure Reported	Allocation	Released	Expenditure Reported	Allocation	Released	Expenditure Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3575.00	3575.00	4616.61	3575.00	888.89	1534.16	3575.00	3575.00	2196.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.00	125.36	62.01	110.00	25.40	108.92	110.00	51.97	19.23
3.	Assam	312.00	281.00	169.73	312.00	79.80	177.24	312.00	0.00	26.62
4.	Bihar	2668.00	2668.00	2668.00	1775.00	685.30	1867.60	1775.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	434.00	434.00	0.00	434.00	434.00	0.00
6.	Goa	110.00	110.00	0.00	110.00	27.99	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2013.00	2013.00	1500.00	2013.00	2013.00	2249.60	2013.00	2013.00	1303.70
8.	Haryana	565.00	565.00	416.20	565.00	513.00	0.00	565.00	513.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	27.65	131.00	110.00	100.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	725.00	725.00	723.75	725.00	175.49	723.96	725.00	725.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	893.00	893.00	0.00	893.00	893.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2174.00	2174.00	2499.32	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00
13.	Kerala	1025.00	1028.00	560.55	1025.00	258.68	1996.50	1025.00	1025.00	504.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2088.00	2088.00	1275.81	1654.00	1240.50	1020.00	1654.00	1654.00	2654.33
15.	Maharashtra	5831.00	5831.00	1869.01	3904.00	1248.58	2767.57	5831.00	0.00	7706.70
16.	Manipur	110.00	110.00	0.00	110.00	28.78	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17.	Meghalaya	110.00	110.00	93.75	110.00	28.55	33.59	110.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	110.00	122.00	122.00	110.00	110.00	0.00	110.00	110.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	110.00	122.00	0.00	110.00	28.55	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	678.00	727.00	638.48	678.00	339.00	397.30	678.00	0.00	218.00
21.	Punjab	994.00	994.00	344.41	994.00	251.39	758.59	994.00	0.00	211.79
22.	Rajasthan	1479.00	1479.00	520.38	1479.00	376.50	2053.09	1479.00	1479.00	1180.46
23.	Sikkim	110.00	88.00	0.00	110.00	25.40	0.00	110.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2711.00	2711.00	2708.84	2711.00	2259.17	2439.90	2711.00	2711.00	2711.00
25.	Tripura	110.00	120.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4412.00	4026.50	4007.26	4230.00	4041.45	4586.95	4230.00	4230.00	4961.23
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	182.00	182.00	0.00	182.00	182.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	3788.00	4093.00	3366.01	3768.00	3768.00	4648.75	3768.00	3768.00	3738.27
	Total	36008.00	35995.86	28372.10	34081.00	22234.07	29779.24	36008.00	25747.97	29716.34

Statement-II

Details of the Proposals Pending before the Ministry at Present for Recommending Release of Funds Under NSDP

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3389.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	411.00
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	687.00
5.	Karnataka	1030.50
6.	Kerala	499.69
7.	Madhya Pradesh	784.00
8.	Mizoram	104.00
9.	Nagaland	104.00
10.	Rajasthan	1402.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	1285.00
12.	Tripura	52.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2005.00
14.	West Bengal	1786.00

Opening of Mineral Sand Sector in Kerala

3281. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has decided to partially open up the mineral sands sector for private investment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the leasing of mineral sand deposits would be done only on the basis of expert advise;

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

(e) whether the Director of Mining and Geology and the Central for Earth Science Studies would be asked to report on the availability of the resources and the quantum that could be exploited; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (f) Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) vide Resolution date 6.10.1998 announced policy on exploitation of beach sand minerals. Indian Bureau of Mines, a subordinate office of the Department of Mines has informed that the State Government of Kerala vide Gazette Notification dated 22.10.2002 have announced their policy for grant of mining leases for Mineral Sand in Kerala in pursuance of DAE Resolution. A copy of Kerala Policy is given in the statement.

Statement

Opening of Mineral Sand Sector in Kerala

GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

Abstract

Industries-Mineral Sand Mining Policy and procedures – orders issued.

Industries (A) Department

G.O.(MS) No.101/02/ID Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 22/10/2002

Read:- Govt. of India Gazette Extra Ordinary notification No.8/1(!)97-PSU/1422, dated 6.10.98

Order

The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research under the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India has carried out detailed exploration in the coastal areas of Kollam and Alappuzha Districts of the State and found that the mineral sand that occurs between Neendakara and Kayamkulam Bar (Chavara barrier beach and the eastern extension) over a length of 22 KM with a width of 225 meters is one of the best of its kind in the world, because of the high Titanium Dioxide content of 80 million tons from the total reserve of raw sand of the order of 1400 million tons. In the Northern portion beyond Kayamkulam Pozhi extending up to Thottappalli in Alappuzha District the reserve of THM estimated is of the order of 17 million tons with limenite content of 9 million tons from the raw sand reserve of 242 million tons. Out of this area the Chavara barrier beach is divided into 8 blocks and is numbered I to VIII for separating limenite for Titanium Dioxide manufacturing. These blocks are apportioned between Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. (KMML), a State Govt. Undertaking and Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL), a Govt. of India Enterprise under Department of Atomic Energy, at present.

2. The Govt. of India in their notification read above have approved a policy in exploitation of Beach Sand Minerals to encourage further exploitation of the mineral sand deposits through a judicious mix of public and private sector participation. The State Government has also been considering a Mineral Sand Policy for the State, to encourage Industrial Investment in the Sector.

3. The Mining & Geology Department has been receiving applications for mining lease both from public and private sector organizations after the issuance of the Beach Sand Mineral Policy by Government of India. It is pertinent to note that mining leases for exploitation of beach sand minerals can be issued by State Government only with the approval of Government of India.

4. The matter was examined by the Govt. in detail. Accordingly the Government has decided that a policy in Mineral Sand shall be declared for the grant of mining leases in line with the Govt. of India Notification read above.

5. As such, Government are pleased to order as follows:-

(i) Mining leases will not be granted solely for the purpose of mining only.

(ii) Mining leases will be granted only to those factories in the State in the joint sector which produce value added products.

(iii) Proposals for establishing such factories as mentioned above shall be examined first by the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation before placing it before the Council of Ministers for consideration.

(iv) A study will be conducted by the Department of Mining and Geology and the Centre for Earth Science Studies jointly as to the quantum of mineral sand which could be mined in the area, and a report given to the Government.

(v) A notification under the relevant statute will be issued prohibiting all future uses of lands bearing the mineral sand, for other purposes.

(vi) Action will be taken to request Govt. of India for increasing the present royalty of mineral sand.

(vii) The eight blocks in the Chavara Barrier beach area, at present earmarked for Kerala Minerals & Metals Limited and The Indian Rare Earths will not be leased out to any other applicants.

(viii) Fresh Mining Leases for new applicants for mining mineral sands will be issued for the area from Kayamkulam Pozhi to northward upto Alappuzha only.

By Order of the Governor
Sd/-
John Mathai
Principal Secretary to Government

To :

The Director, Mining and Geology, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Director, Centre for Earth Science Studies, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Managing Director, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, Thiruvananthapuram.

The Controller General, IBM, Indira Bhavan, Civil Lines, Nagpur 440001

The CMD, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. Nagpur 440006

The Department of Atomic Energy, CSM Marg, Mumbai 400001.

All Section in the Industries Department.

Copy to: The Private Secretary to Chief Minister

The Private Secretary to Minister (Industries & S.W)

The P.A. to Principal Secretary. Industries Department

The C.A. to Secretary I & II, Industries Department

The C.A. to the Additional Secretary-I, Industries Department

The C.A. to the Deputy Secretary-I, Industries Department

The Stock Fill/Office copy

Forwarded/By Order
Sd/-
Section Officer

Navodaya Vidyalayas

3282. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals under consideration of the Government to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas in each State of the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government have reviewed the working of Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the NVs are working successfully as per their aims and objectives; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has informed that thirty three proposals for opening of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas as per the details below are under consideration as on date:-

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Assam	03
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
4.	Bihar	01
5.	Chhattisgarh	04
6.	Gujarat	02
7.	Haryana	01
8.	Kerala	01
9.	Orissa	02
10.	Madhya Pradesh	02
11.	Maharashtra	01
12.	Mizoram	04
13.	Meghalaya	01
14.	Rajasthan	01
15.	Uttranchal	01
16.	Uttar Pradesh	04
17.	Tripura	01
	Total	33

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad has conducted an evaluation of Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. A review of the management structure and operating mechanism of Navodaya Vidyalayas was also done by a committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi, ex-Secretary, Govt. of India.

(c) to (e) The recommendations of both the reviews reflect that the Novodaya Vidyalayas have generally fulfilled operational parameters like the quantity, quality of board results, involvement of children in various co-curricular activities, sports, games and other functional areas. The recommendations of the reviews are aimed at further consolidation of the functioning of the NVS by improving the operational management; optimization of staff satisfaction and improvement of academic facilities.

[English]

Terrorist Activities in N.E. Region

3283. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :
SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI :
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is high rise in the terrorist activities in the North Eastern Region particularly in Assam, West Bengal border;

(b) whether the ULFA and KLO and National Democratic Front of Bodoland are prominent terrorist organisations for carrying out such activities;

(c) if so, the details of the terrorist reported during each of the last three years, till date;

(d) whether these organisations have set up their camps and are conducting their activities in Bhutan;

(e) if so, whether the Government have taken up the matter with the Bhutan Government;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof;

(g) whether the Government are aware that owners of the Assam Tea Gardens are the worst sufferers at the hands of the terrorists;

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

(i) the steps taken by the Government to check activities of the terrorist organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) to (c) According to available information, details of the violent incidents committed by United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) and Kamtapuri Liberation Organization (KLO) during last three years are as follows:-

Year	No. of Violent Incidents Committed by		
	ULFA	NDFB	KLO
2000	266	183	09
2001	162	210	03
2002 (upto 15.11.2002)	145	151	05

(d) to (f) The Government is aware about the existence of camps of ULFA, NDFB and KLO in Bhutan territory, which are being used by them as safe havens, and for training purposes and launching of operations against Indian civilians and security forces.

The matter regarding removal of camps of Indian insurgents groups from Bhutan territory has been taken up from time to time with the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGOB). The RGOB have assured that they will not allow these elements to use their territory for activities prejudicial to the interests of India.

(g) to (i) There are reports that the militant outfits have indulged in extortion activities from owners of the Tea Gardens. The Government has taken various steps to control the terrorist activities in Assam. These include, inter alia, deployment of Para-military Forces and Army in the State, coordinated action by Army, Para Military Forces and State Police for counter insurgency operations, declaration of insurgent groups as unlawful association under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, declaration of the entire State of Assam as "disturbed area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958, reimbursement of security related expenditure to the state Government and modernization/upgradation of State Police Force. Regular review of the situation both at state and Central Government level is being made.

Water/Sanitation Schemes in Rural Areas of Andhra Pradesh

3284. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any project proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for providing infrastructural facilities like water and sanitation to primary and upper primary schools in the Rural areas of the State;

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

(c) the Central share of funds under such schemes; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious clearance of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (d) Drinking water supply and sanitation being a State subject, schemes for providing drinking water and improved sanitation facilities in rural habitations and schools 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).

As per Sixth All India Educational Survey (September 1993), there are 6.37 lakh rural primary and upper primary schools in the country. Out of these, 2.85 lakh rural primary and upper primary schools have drinking water facilities and 3.52 lakh rural primary and upper primary schools were yet to be provided with drinking water supply facilities. Coverage of rural schools under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was undertaken with effect from 2000 - 2001 and it was proposed to cover about 1.50 lakh rural primary and upper primary schools under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. As per information received from the State Government till 12.11.2002, 48004 rural schools including 779 in Andhra Pradesh have been covered with drinking water supply facilities under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

The powers to plan, sanction and implement Rural Water Supply schemes under the above programmes rests with the State Governments. State are not required to seek the approval of Govt. of India for individual rural water supply schemes including coverage of rural schools.

School Sanitation is an integral part of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and one of the major components of the TSC Programme. As per the Guidelines of the Programme more than 10% of the Total project cost can be earmarked for providing sanitation facilities in Schools. So far, 1,67,966 toilets for schools have been sanctioned under the TSC of which 14,279 school toilets are sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh. The details of proposals received, projects sanctioned and funds released in respect of school toilet in Andhra Pradesh State released under the TSC during the last three years and till date, State-wise are given in the statements I and II. The remaining proposals may be cleared as per the entitlement of the States and fulfillment of other conditions.

Statement-I

Central Rural Sanitation Programme

Physical Progress Report under the Total Sanitation Campaign (November, 2002)

S. No.	State/District	Sanction Month/ Year	Reported Month/ Year	Project Objectives						Project Performance				
				IHHLs	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Toilets for Balwadis	RSM/ PCs	Total San. of Villages	IHHLs	Sanitary Complex	School Toilets	Toilets for Balwadis	RSM/ PCs
Andhra Pradesh														
1.	Khammam	11/99	9/02	68160	0	1034	0	10	0	20955	0	600	0	0
2.	Nalgonda	3/00	9/02	124000	0	2500	0	10	0	54502	0	1865	300	0
3.	Prakasam	3/00	8/02	153000	0	560	0	10	0	52262	0	42	0	0
4.	Chittoor	3/00	9/02	156600	0	2345	0	10	0	3087	0	30	0	0
5.	Nellore	3/01	8/02	192000	0	203	0	10	0	1820	0	0	0	0
6.	Adilabad	5/01	8/02	192000	0	642	0	10	0	1800	0	0	0	0
7.	Anantapur	5/01	8/02	134400	0	735	50	10	0	242	0	0	0	0
8.	Mahabubnagar	5/01	9/02	194400	0	520	0	10	0	24229	269	183	0	0
9.	Nizamabad	5/01	8/02	144444	0	789	0	10	0	52144	0	720	0	0
10.	Vizianagaram	5/01	8/02	136000	0	333	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0
11.	Warangal	4/02	8/02	192000	0	860	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Kumool	4/02	8/02	178500	0	1822	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Guntur	4/02	8/02	116500	0	836	0	10	0	1286	0	0	0	0
14.	East Godavari	4/02	8/02	194400	0	1000	0	10	0	4389	0	0	0	0
	Total			2176404	0	14279	50	140	0	215718	269	3450	300	0

Statement-II

Central Rural Sanitation Programme

Physical Progress Report under the Total Sanitation Campaign as (November, 2002)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/District	Sanction Month/ Year	Reported Month/ Year	Total Projects Outlay	Approved Share			Release of funds		Expenditure reported			
					Central	State	Bene-ficiary	Central	State	Central	State	Bene-ficiary	Total
Andhra Pradesh													
1.	Khammam	11/99	9/02	918.80	613.41	195.25	110.14	184.02	58.58	153.61	26.19	38.19	218.19
2.	Nalgonda	3/00	9/02	1465.00	973.90	303.35	187.75	292.17	91.00	128.18	31.62	105.43	233.61
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	3/00	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	1100.52	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	251.80	48.20	109.18	409.16
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.	Kumool	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
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	977.14	89.77	266.34	1333.25

FCI Ramagundam

3285. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the revival of Fertilizer Corporation of India, Ramagundam;

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

(c) whether a request was also received from the State Government regarding the utilization of FCI, Ramagundam for Power Generation; and

(d) if so, the details and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKH DEV SINGH DHINDSA) : (a) and (b) The Government has decided to close down the Ramagundam unit of FCI as the same has not been found techno-economically viable.

(c) and (d) Request from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for re-utilisation of the existing facilities at Ramagundam plant of FCI by converting it into a power plant was received in February, 2002 and was not found techno-economically viable.

Implementation of SGRY by PRI

3286. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gram Panchayat functionaries have the requisite skill and capacity to implement the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY);

(b) if so, whether they have been provided with proper training;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any attempt has been made to ascertain the preparedness of PRI functionaries as well as grassroot implementing officials;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the foodgrains distributed under the Yojana are qualitatively at par with that available in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Gram Panchayat functionaries are provided training from time to time through National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), State Institutes of Rural Development (SIRD) and Extension Training Centres (ETC). In addition, State Governments as well as reputed NGOs also organize orientation courses for such functionaries.

(d) and (e) The Wage Employment Programmes such as the erstwhile Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) (1989-1999), the Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY) (1999-2002) and EAS (1999-2002) were used to be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Similarly, the SGRY is also implemented by the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and is not very different from the earlier schemes. The grassroot level functionaries and implementing officials are familiar with the provisions of the Scheme.

(f) The foodgrains distributed under the SGRY should conform to *'Fair Average Quality (FAQ)'* as per the norm prescribed. Inspection of stocks can be made before of the delivery of foodgrains. There is also provision for joint sampling.

Hawala Transactions

3287. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that 'diamonds' have emerged as an important means of creating hawala money;

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

(c) whether the involvement of diamond merchants have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures the Government propose to take to curb the hawala transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : (a) and (b) No specific case has come to the notice.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) One of the main steps taken by the Government is passing of Money Laundering Bill by Parliament recently which will be an effective legal instrument to tackle hawala transactions.

Proposals for Development of ARWSP

3288. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

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

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

(c) 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 (c) 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.

In Octobe, 2001, a State Minister's Conference was held where improvements of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme were suggested. In pursuance to the recommendations of the State Ministers' Conference, following changes in the Guidelines for Rural Water Supply have been made:-

(i) Weightage for Not Covered and Partially Covered villages and Quality affected villages in the criteria for inter-state allocation of funds under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been increased from 10% and 5% to 15% and 10% respectively.

(ii) The norms may be relaxed to provide for 55 litres. per capita per day with a source within 0.5 km in the plains and 50 meters elevation in the hills after the coverage of all Not Covered and Partially Covered rural habitations in that State is achieved, as per the existing norms of 40 litres per capita per day. This relaxation is subject to the condition that beneficiaries of the relaxed norms will share a part of the capital cost (which should not be less than 10%) and shoulder full responsibilities for subsequent Operation and Maintenance.

(iii) 5% of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme funds have been earmarked for natural calamities and emergent situations. Funds out of this remaining unutilised in February will be pooled back to normal Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme fund and allocated to better performing States.

Study of Solid Waste Management

3289. SHRI AKBOR ALI KHANDOKER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government had taken up the sudy of solid waste management and improvement of water supply distribution management in Kolkata with the external assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the project costs;

(c) whether the projects have been completed as per the schedule; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Union Government for completion of the projects without further delay?

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) Government of West Bengal had requested the Union Government to take up the study of solid waste management and improvement of water supply distribution

management in Kolkata Municipal Corporation area with French assistance under the Indo-French Financial Protocol. The proposals were recommended by the Union Government through the Department of Economic Affairs. The French Government agreed to provide French grant assistance of French Francs (FF) 1.4 million for the feasibility study on solid waste management and loan assistance of FF 35.999 million for the improvement of water supply distribution management.

(c) and (d) The feasibility study on solid waste management has since been completed. The improvement of water supply distribution management project which commenced on 4.8.2000 is expected to be completed by June, 2003.

National Urban Policy

3290. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are formulating the National Urban Policy;

(b) if so, the time by which the proposed policy would be finalized;

(c) whether the policy would identify the thrust areas and address various urban problems such as infrastructural deficiencies, poverty etc.; and

(d) 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) The Government is in the process of finalization of a National Urban Policy.

(b) No time frame can be indicated for finalization of the Policy.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Urban Policy proposes to identify the thrust areas such as Urban Regional Planning; Urban Land; Urban Governance and Management Financing of Urban Development; Urban Poverty; Urban Environment; Urban Conservation and Heritage; Information System and Capacity Building.

It proposes to address problems relating to Urban Infrastructural deficiencies by giving special emphasis to Housing sector, Water Supply & Sanitation, Municipal Solid Waste Management and Urban Transport. It also proposes to reduce urban poverty by increasing investment in poverty alleviation programmes, development of employment generation strategy and by trying to integrate poor communities into city planning by improving access to services and land rights.

Custodial Death In Maharashtra

3291. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of highest number of custodial deaths in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether National Human Rights Commission has inquired into the matter;

(d) if so, details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have given any instructions to the State Government in this regard;

(f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) the fresh steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/NHRC in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) As reported by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the highest number of custodial deaths occurred in the State of Bihar in the years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 and in Uttar Pradesh in 2001-2002 and not in Mahrashtra.

(c) and (d) NHRC has registered the following cases of custodial deaths during the last three years relating to the State of Mahrashtra.

Year	No. of Cases
1999-2000	156
2000-2001	123
2001-2002	152

NHRC to whom all cases of custodial deaths in the States are reported has enquired into these deaths and recommended suitable compensation to those affected. The Commission has recommended compensation in 10 cases during the year 1999-2000 and in one case during the year 2000-2001. The commission has also recommended disciplinary proceedings against guilty officials in two cases for the year 1999-2000.

(e) to (g) Law and Order is a State subject. However, NHRC has on various occasions directed the concerned authorities, in appropriate cases, to take necessary steps to curb the occurrence of custodial deaths and also for improving the conditions in jails. NHRC has also issued instructions for streamlining the procedure for reporting custodial deaths to avoid any delay in sending the post-mortem and Magisterial Inquiry Reports alongwith their videography to the Commission within the prescribed time limit. Further the Commission has also emphasized the need to curb the occurrence of custodial deaths to all State Governments.

NOGs involved in Rural Education

3292. SHRI JAI PRAKASH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 3301 dated August 6,2002 and state :

(a) whether the information has been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The necessary information is being collected by the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resources Development, which is the concerned Ministry in the case, from all its sub-ordinate offices and will be laid on the Table of the House soon after being collected.

[Translation]

Connecting Tribal Villages with Main Roads

3293. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribal villages connected with the main roads by the Governments during 54 years of Independence, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be connected with main roads alongwith the reasons of delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) Roads, other than National Highways, are a State subject as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. State-wise data regarding number of tribal villages connected since independence is not maintained in this Ministry.

[English]

Relics of Subhash Chandra Bose

3294. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new clues regarding noble relics of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose lying abroad have come to light recently;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to bring these back to India;

(c) whether his ministry propose to institute any scholarships/awards in his memory; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) Justice Mukherjee Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the alleged disappearance of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, has recently visited Renkoji temple in Tokyo, Japan and its report is awaited.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration

(d) Does not arise.

Grant of Loan by HUDCO for Development of National Highways Bridges

3295. SHRI BHIM DAHAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. have schemes to grant loan for the development of National Highways, bridges etc. in various states; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the loan sanctioned during each of the last three years, 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) Yes, Sir. Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) provides loan for construction of roads/bridges to various States as well as for Built, Operate and Transfer (BOT) projects.

(b) Details of the projects sanctioned by HUDCO during the last three years Scheme-wise and State-wise are given in the statement.

Statement

HUDCO Financed National Highways/Bridges (As Specific Component) During the Last Three Years

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Scheme	Project Cost	Loan Amount	Loan Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
		During 1999-2000			
1.	Gujarat	Construction of NH-81 & B between Ahmedabad and Rajkot Phase-II	172.72	120.91	63.09
2.	Haryana	Construction of 4 lane Road Overbridge at Bata Chowk, Faridabad	21.50	4.00	4.00
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Techno-Economic & Feasibility Survey of Realignment (Alternate) of NH-1 Between Jammu & Kashmir	2.63	2.30	1.69
4.	Kerala	Construction of Railway Overbridge to replace level crossings at 19 places in Kerala	150.80	59.15	23.00
5.	Maharashtra	Wrli Bandra Sea Link Project at Mumbai	412.37	250.00	–
6.	Tami Nadu	Construction of bridge across Amravathy river at Karur on BOT basis	15.80	9.00	7.50
	Total		775.82	445.36	99.28

1	2	3	4	5	6
		During 2000-2001			
1.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of Road over-bridge and Road under bridge at Chennai and Trichy	78.50	62.04	34.43
	Total		78.50	62.04	34.43
		During 2001-2002			
1.	Tamil Nadu	Enhanced loan for construction/reconstruction of 7 bridges in Tirunelveli circle	20.75	3.60	–
		Enhanced loan for construction/reconstruction of 20 bridges in Trichy circle	53.35	5.68	–
	Total		74.10	9.28	–

Polytechnic Education

3296. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approached the World Bank for financial assistance for polytechnic education during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the assistance received from the World Bank was distributed to the State Governments;

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

(e) the criteria for earmarking the assistance among the States; and

(f) the achievements made thereby stating the number of polytechnics upgraded/modernized, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. Two World Bank assisted projects namely Technician Education Project-I and II have been completed during the Ninth Five Year Plan covering 19 States/Union Territories. The objective of these projects were to expand the capacity of the polytechnic system, improve the quality of polytechnic programmes, and enhance the efficiency of management and operation of the polytechnic system.

Technician Education Project-III for 8 uncovered willing States/Union Territories has become effective from January, 2001. The objective of this project is to expand capacity, improve quality and efficiency of polytechnic education, and, increase access of disadvantaged sections of society (women, scheduled tribes and rural youth) to the polytechnic education and training.

Details of World Bank assistance utilised in Technician Education Project-I and II, and, Project Allocation made for Technician Education Project-III are given in statement-I. Being State Sector Projects, the financial allocations made/ utilised were as per the actual requirements of the concerned States/Union Territories. Important achievements of Technician Education Project-I and II are given in statement-II.

Statement-I

State/Union Territories wise information regarding number of Government/Government Aided Polytechnics and World Bank Assistance

Technician Education Project–I (Tech Ed–I)

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	State	No. of Polytechnics	World Bank Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	25	54
2.	Goa	4	21

1	2	3	4
3.	Gujarat	22	80
4.	Karnataka	39	75
5.	Kerala	30	46
6.	Madhya Pradesh	40	135
7.	Orissa	13	63
8.	Rajasthan	21	64
9.	Uttar Pradesh	86	215
	Total	280	753

Technician Education Project-II (Tech Ed-II)

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Polytechnics	World Bank Assistance
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	109
2.	Assam	9	44
3.	Haryana	16	137
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5	33
5.	Maharashtra	50	221
6.	NCT of Delhi	9	44
7.	Pondicherry	3	17
8.	Punjab	17	92
9.	Tamil Nadu	52	80
10.	West Bengal	32	115
	Total	252	892

Technician Education Project-III (Tech Ed-III)

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Polytechnics	Project Allocation
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	23
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	65
4.	Meghalaya	3	53
5.	Mizoram	2	35
6.	Nagaland	3	47
7.	Sikkim	2	57
8.	Tripura	1	12
	Total	18	214*

*World Bank assistance is expected to be 80% of this amount.

Statement-II

Important Achievements of Technician Education Project-I States

S. No.	Parameters	Bihar	Goa	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	M.P.	Orissa	Rajasthan	U.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Project Polytechnics	25	4	22	39	30	40	13	21	86
2.	New co-ed Polytechnics	3	Nil	1	2	1	6	1	2	2
3.	New women Polytechnics	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	8	2	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Hostel places for men students	200	60	880	300	400	810	166	168	2625
5.	Hostel places for women students	200	60	450	444	440	433	625	270	1361
6.	New diploma programmes for co-ed students	6	9	8	8	5	6	24	9	73
7.	New post diploma programmes for co-ed students	6	1	21	1	3	Nil	12	3	20
8.	New diploma and post diploma programmes exclusively for women students	15	4	16	7	5	34	15	9	43
9.	Additional student seats	1690	1030	2235	1490	1830	4755	1825	1460	8260
10.	%age of women students	16.5	26	26	28.4	45	45	29	28	22.6

Important Achievements of Technician Education Project-II States

S. No.	Parameters	A.P.	Assam	Haryana	H.P.	Maha-rashtra	NCT Delhi	Pondi-cherry	Punjab	Tamil Nadu	West Bengal
1.	Project Polytechnics	59	9	16	5	50	9	3	17	52	32
2.	New co-ed Polytechnics	1	Nil	3	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
3.	New women Polytechnics	2	1	1	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	3	Nil	2
4.	Hostel places for men students	160	Nil	912	270	860	40	Nil	150	Nil	645
5.	Hostel places for women students	2044	240	641	240	1206	70	Nil	1200	2115	410
6.	New diploma programmes for co-ed students	26	Nil	19	4	26	10	3	14	27	30
7.	New post diploma programme for co-ed students	3	Nil	1	1	16	6	1	Nil	10	10
8.	New diploma and post diploma programmes exclusively for women students	11	2	9	1	13	3	2	15	12	14
9.	Additional student seats	5350	210	2569	375	4085	1360	480	2597	3605	3719
10.	%age of women students	33	16	19	22	26	30	42	35	40	22

Important Achievements of Technician Education Project-III States

Projects is in implementation stage

PMGY

3297. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is the nodal agency for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana which was launched during 2000-01 to achieve sustainable human development at the village level;

(b) if so, whether this Yojana is not effectively implemented in many villages especially remote and tribal areas of the country;

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

(d) whether the Government propose to review the implementation of the PMGY;

(e) if so, the steps suggested by the Union Government for proper implementation of PMGY;

(f) whether some State Governments especially the Government of Andhra Pradesh have suggested the Union Government to have the choice of implementation of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana in any district of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Rural Development is not the Nodal Agency for Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY). Planning Commission is the nodal agency for implementation of Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana, which was launched during 2000-01 to achieve sustainable human development at the village level. Ministry of Rural Development was monitoring the implementation of the rural drinking water and housing components of PMGY during 2000-01 and 2001-02.

(b) to (g) There is no report available with this Ministry regarding lack of effective implementation in many villages, especially remote and tribal areas of the country. The Government has already reviewed the implementation of PMGY and it has decided that with effect from 2002-03, PMGY should be reverted back to the earlier Basic Minimum Services mode. The release of funds will be made by Ministry of Finance to the States directly on the recommendation of the Planning Commission. The funds under PMGY are additional central assistance to the State Governments and the States are empowered to implement the schemes under PMGY as per their priority.

Production of Coal

3298. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the coal production by Coal India Ltd., to 60 million tonnes in five years;

(b) if so, whether this target would be achieved with the present level of investment;

(c) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to achieve the target set for the year 2004-2005;

(d) whether there is any proposal to involve private parties in the excavation process; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The production projection of Coal India Limited (CIL) is 350 million tonnes by the end of Xth Plan, i.e. in 2006-07.

(b) Yes, Sir. The projected plan expenditure of Rs.14310 crores of CIL for Xth Plan period will be met by internal resource generation and external resource mobilisation.

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

(d) and (e) A bill has been introduced in Parliament to amend the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 to provide private investment into the coal sector even for non-captive use. The bill is under consideration of Parliament.

Sick Iron Ore Mines

3299. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of sick iron ore mines at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) since when these mines have become sick;

(c) the mines taken by the Government for revival, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to revive the remaining mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d) Mines become unviable because of several reasons, including poor grade of mineral as compared to demand for the same. However, details regarding sick mines, including iron ore mines are not statutorily maintained under Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 and Rules framed thereunder. The information, therefore, is not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Hostel Facilities to SC/ST Boys and Girls

3300. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to chalk out any effective scheme for providing sufficient hostel facilities to boys and girls of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any request or suggestion from Hon. Members of Parliament and other social organisations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs are already implementing the schemes of hostels for SC/ST boys and girls studying in middle, high and senior secondary schools, colleges and universities. Central assistance is provided to State Governments on matching share basis and 100% to UTs

Ministry of Human Resource Development accords priority to the areas of concentration of SCs and STs in its scheme of strengthening of boarding and hostel facilities for girl students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Four Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MPs) have applied for Grant-in-Aid during the years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003 (up till now) under the scheme implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and have availed the grants for Rs. 89.82 lakhs.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Non-compliance of Coal Supply Agreement by Independent Power Producers

3301. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries are in the lurch due to the non-compliance of coal supply agreement by the independent power producers;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the details of coal supply agreement signed by IPPs for supply of power grade non-coking coal with CIL;

(d) the arrangements made by the Coal India Ltd. to fulfil the agreement; and

(e) the measures taken by CIL for utilization of the surplus coal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Only three IPPs viz., Bina Power Supply Company Limited, Daewoo Power India

Limited and Hinduja National Power Corporation Limited signed the Fuel Supply Agreements with coal companies of CIL. However, all the three FSAs became inoperative because of the failure of the above IPPs to achieve financial closure and finally were terminated.\

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Coal linkages have been given to other new power houses and industries. No surplus coal is available.

Production of Films

3302. SHRI A.P. ABDULLAKUTTY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the films produced by Information Education and Communication Division for rural development during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the amount spent alongwith the names of the producers, agencies engaged for production of these films;

(c) whether the producers and agencies involved were in the panel of the Department; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) and (b) The details are given in the statement.

(c) and (d) Except for five short duration films produced through M/s Gayatri Communications during 2000-2001, the remaining audio visual software has so far been produced through Prasar Bharati and Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity which undertook the production in accordance with the established norms. The Ministry earlier did not have the system of empanelment of producers for production of audio visual software. Relevant criteria for undertaking production of audio visual software through empanelled producers during 2002-2003 have been prescribed by the Ministry.

Statement

Production of Films

Sl. No.	Year	Audio Visual Software Produced	Expenditure and Agency
1.	1999-2000	NIL	
2.	2000-2001	(i) 6 Video spots on Rural Development Programmes	(i) Rs. 9.43 lakh (Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
		(ii) 5 Documentaries on Rural Development Programmes	(ii) Rs. 12.50 lakh (M/s. Gayatri Communications)
3.	2001-2002	1006 half-an-hour programmes and 182 video spots on Rural Development Programmes in Hindi, English and other Regional Languages	Rs. 2198.15 lakh (Prasar Bharati)
4.	2002-03		Production of 43 News Magazine each of 15 minutes duration has been entrusted to the empanelled Producers M/s. Jain Studios, M/s. APCA and M/s. BAG Films. Cost involved is Rs. 86.00 lakh.

Revision of Project Estimates of Drinking Water Submission Project

3303. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to bear 75% share of sharable amount arisen due to revision of the project estimates of drinking water sub-mission projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the decision taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Requests for bearing proportionate cost by the Government of India due to revision of project estimates of drinking water Sub-mission projects were received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala and Karnataka.

Rural Water Supply is a State subject and rural drinking water supply schemes are implemented by the State Governments from their own resources. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). With effect from, 1.4.1998, powers to plan, sanction and implement schemes and projects under ARWSP Sub-mission to tackle quality problems and sustainability issues have been delegated to States.

Prior to 1.4.1998, while sanctioning the projects under Sub-mission it was particularly indicated in the sanction orders that Government of India will not meet any escalation cost of the said sanctioned projects. The inability of the Government of India to meet additional expenditure on account of cost escalation in respect of the Sub-mission projects sanctioned by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission has been conveyed to the concerned State Governments.

Capacity Utilization of Machines

3304. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 5 Nos. Ashoka brand Web Offset machines worth Rs. 61.14 lakhs had been installed in Nasik and Aligarh Presses during the period between 1/1990 to 2/1993;

(b) whether the capacity utilization of the said machines is negligible as per the assessment of CAG; and

(c) if not, the correct figures of capacity utilization which the concerned Government Presses have furnished to the CAG Investigating team?

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. Five Ashoka Brand Web offset machines were installed in the Govt. of India Presses at Nasik and Aligarh.

(b) and (c) A Special Investigation Team of Audit had assessed capacity utilization of these machines as 17.66%. However, the Audit had assessed this 'Capacity Utilization' on the basis of 'Rated Capacity'. The Audit had multiplied maximum speed of the machine with total annual working hours. It has been clarified to the audit that 'Capacity Utilization' is worked out with reference to 'Annual Assessed Capacity' of the machine and not with respect to the 'Rated Capacity' since the maximum speed can only be achieved in ideal conditions which do not exist in practice. The speed at which a particular machine can be run depends on the nature of job and various other factors besides erosion in the operational efficiency of the machine with passage of time. The 'Annual Assessed Capacity' of the machines is assessed at regular intervals and it keeps on changing with passage of time. No further comments have so far been received from the audit. The average capacity utilization of these five machines during the year 2001-2002 has been 58.43%.

Coal Stock Shortages

3305. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Energy in its Report No.17 of 2001 on page 45 in para 2.124 has brought out the fact of rise unabatedly the cases of shortages;

(b) if so, whether the coal stock shortages beyond 5% of book stock and in excess of 1000 mt. are investigated into departmentally constituted committee and the write off action and book adjustments is taken in accordance with the recommendations of that committee;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against those found indulging in the malpractices and to tone up the working of ECL, BCCL and CCL etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is no practice of constituting committee to investigate and to write off and book adjustment as is prevalent in the coal;

(f) is so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the shortages and excess stock are adjusted against one another irrespective of the fact whether the stocks are of similar nature or not; and

(h) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) and (d) During the last three years, as per annual measurement conducted by Coal India Inventory Team/ Check Team, coal stock shortage beyond 5% of book stock and in excess of 1000 tonnes was detected only in two subsidiaries of CIL, viz., ECL and BCCL. The quantum of shortage detected and the details of action taken are given below:

	Eastern Coalfields Limited			Bharat Coking Coal Limited		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Quantum of shortage (lakh Tonnes)	1.20	0.94	0.27	2.12	0.75	–
No. of Executives involved	25	27	Annual audit just Completed & initiation of action is in progress	22	1	–
Details of Action taken						
(a) dropped/exonerated.	9	6		2	–	–
(b) Penalty awarded	16	4		9	–	–

(e) As per laid down procedures, a committee is constituted to investigate into coal stock shortages. Write-off action and book stock adjustment is made in accordance with recommendations of the committee after approval of Board of Directors.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) While calculating shortages, the total stock of coal is taken into account.

Violation of Human Rights

3306. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL :
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR :

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to empower the Human Rights Commission/ Committees to make frequent and surprise visits at police stations to unearth the cases of human rights violations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the directions of the Supreme Court have been put into force;

(d) whether these committees have submitted any progress reports;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the further steps being taken by the Government to check the violation of human rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the State Human Rights Commissions to constitute a sub-committee in their respective Commissions with a view to oversee whether the 11 requirements as spelt out in D.K. Basu's case are being carried out or not and to take all such further necessary steps as are required to ensure that those requirements are carried out. It shall be open to such sub-committee to make surprise checks with a view to see actual implementation of those requirements. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has further directed that the report of the action taken by the Committees constituted by the State Human Rights Commissions, as per the order above, is to be sent to them directly. In view of this no progress reports are received by the Government.

(f) The Government is sensitizing State Police forces and security forces through training programmes to prevent human rights violations.

NCTE

3307. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the notification No. 239 Part III Section-4 dated 4.9.2001 of National Council for Teacher Education, the teacher of physical education can become principal of the same D.Ed. teacher colleges (junior colleges of education);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Maharashtra Government have sought any relaxation in the education qualification of the teaching staff for D.Ed. colleges from the NCTE;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any relaxation in the educational qualification for the post of principal/teacher has been given; and

(g) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the norms and standards prescribed by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) the academic and professional qualification of Principal of a D.Ed. (elementary teacher education programme) is same as that of a lecturer. Apart from the above, a person to be considered eligible for the post of Principal should have 5 years experience of teaching in elementary teacher education institutions.

(d) and (e) The following relaxations in the educational qualifications of the teaching staff for D.E.d. colleges has been sought by the Government of Maharashtra :-

(i) To continue permanent teaching staff (Principal and lecturers) in the Government aided and unaided D.Ed colleges prior to NCTE Act with their existing qualifications till they retire or acquire the required qualification as per NCTE regulations.

(ii) Majority of the secondary schools and D.Ed. colleges are managed by the private educational

management. The State Government has prescribed common service conditions for all the employees of the recognized private, aided and unaided primary, secondary, higher secondary and D.Ed. colleges in the State. Therefore, the teachers in secondary schools, teacher educators in D.Ed. colleges managed by one management having similar qualifications are transferable from a secondary school to a D.Ed. college and vice versa. In view of this, in addition to the teaching experience in recognized elementary schools required for the post of lecturers prescribed in the NCTE regulations 2001, the teaching experience in recognized secondary schools may also be allowed.

(f) and (g) After consideration of the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra, the NCTE has approved the following :-

(i) In the case of existing Government and Government aided elementary teacher education colleges setup prior to establishment of NCTE, there should be at least four teachers besides Principal/Head for a unit of 50 students per year. State Governments would also provide at least one part time teacher in these institutions.

(ii) The Principal and the teachers would be required to acquire the prescribed qualification by June, 2007.

(iii) Experience in secondary schools in respect of Post-graduates with B.Ed. may also be treated as valid qualification for appointment as teacher in D.Ed. institutions.

Area Studies Centres

3308. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has any proposal to encourage "Area Studies" programmes in Universities;

(b) if so, the financial assistance available for the Universities wishing to set up "Area Studies" programme;

(c) whether the UGC propose to increase the incentives for this purpose;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that our universities have lagged behind in the "Area Studies" programmes; and

(f) if so, the steps proposed to change this scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) The university Grants Commission has established as many as 24 Area Studies Centres in Indian Universities. New Area Studies Centres are added as and when required.

(b) A copy of the UGC guidelines for Area Studies Programme is given in the statement.

(c) to (f) The UGC has constituted a Standing Committee to revise guidelines for promotion of Area Studies Centres. Further, the UGC has recently convened a Conference of Directors of Area Studies Centres at Hyderabad to, inter alia, discuss the proposals for the development of Area Studies Centres in Indian Universities.

Statement

Guidelines for Area Studies Programme

1. A Centre of Area Studies should function in a multi-disciplinary basis and have a wider canvas through proper organizational structure in the University system so that it may effectively utilise the expertise and facilities of all departments available in the University. It may operate as an independent administrative and academic unit and have the status of a department in the University.

2. A Centre for Area Studies should have a Director who should be a senior member from among the

faculty of the Centre with specialisation of Area Studies. The term of the Director should be atleast 3 years. If the Director is to be changed before this period it should be done in consultation with the UGC.

3. The Director of an Area Studies Centre should be specialist of the area concerned.

4. The Director of the Centre must be member of all appropriate bodies of the University and of the selection committee to recruit centre's faculty. The office of the Director should be located in the Centre.

5. There should be an inter-disciplinary Advisory Committee for each centre for the formulation, execution and coordination of its programme. The Advisory committee may be constituted by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the Director of the Centre who may be in convenor of the Committee.

   The Committee should consist of the following:-

   (i) The Director of the Centre.

   (ii) Eminent scholars from the Department of Social Sciences, Humanities and Science.

   (iii) Three experts from outside the University.

6. While historical and theoretical studies are important, emphasis should also be made on the study and research of contemporary issues. The results of the studies in these centre should be useful in the formulation of our national policies in foreign affairs, defence, culture and in the spheres of bilateral, multilateral and regional cooperation. There should be close interaction between the centres of area studies and the relevant Ministries (e.g. External Affairs, Defence, Environment Science and Technology. Trade and Industry and Economic Affairs).

7. Programme should be, as far as possible of inter-disciplinary and language teacher should be integrated with the academic programme of the Centre.

8. The studies should involve, both, course work and project work, the student should be awarded the degree in basic discipline, which may entitle him/her for teaching in the basic discipline. Wherever feasible, the Universities at the initiative of Centre, may institute appropriate degrees in Area Studies. Course work must involve teaching of atleast one non-Indian languages of the concerned area.

9. The faculty should be multi-disciplinary.

10. Special innovative programme of intensive nature may be devised on a select basis, and they may include both course study and research.

11. Every Area Studies Centre should have its own sectional library which forms part of the central library system in the University.

12. The Documentation Officer of the Area Studies Centre should primarily be responsible for indexing the material and for providing library service to the scholars.

13. Posts sanctioned for Area Studies Programme should be filled on the same basis as equivalent posts in the University. In the case of the appointment of language teacher, relaxation of qualifications, if necessary, should be done in consultation with the Advisory Committee.

14. As field trips connected with the research programmes of an Area Studies Centre are an essential part of the programmes, leave at absence for this purpose should be treated as 'on duty'.

15. Younger scholars should be encouraged to go for field work.

16. The scholar working in area Studies Centre should have a real working knowledge of the Area being studied. If necessary, facilities should

be provided for the training of scholars in relevant language through organisation of orientation courses or providing facilities for training in the language either in India or abroad.

17. Area Studies Centre shall hereafter include in their studies and research not merely the history, politics and economics of the countries concerned but science and technology, culture, society religion and philosophy. More importantly, they should relate to the present and be relevant.

18. In order to maximise job opportunities for those scholars offering Area Studies subject in the NET EXAM, they should be deemed to have also qualified in the subject of their master's degree. The tenure of the project assistance in the Area Studies should be increased from one year to four years at a fixed emoluments of Rs. 2,500/- per month.

19. The Area Studies Centres may be encourages for interaction with the Ministry of External Affairs and other relevant Ministries in the Government.

20. Since the Area Studies Centres are mainly devoted to research and guidance of M/Phil/ Ph.D. students, the university authorities should not apply the same formula of work load as applied to teaching departments in the University system. However, their accountability should be ensured in terms of reasonable research output, annual reports and evaluation.

21. The territorial head in the Ministry of External Affairs may be coopted as a member of the Advisory Committee of the concerned Area Studies Centre.

22. The Study of relevant language and cultures of the concerned areas and countries is an essential component of the Research Centres for which the UGC will find out the language teacher Cultural Exchange Programme.

23. The Area Studies Centres are devoted to inter-multi-disciplinary, research emphasis should be laid on the study of Culture Society, Polities, Law, Sociology, History, Geography, Economy and International and Strategic Studies.

Unit-Inputs

The UGC provides the following assistance on 100% basis to the Area Study Centre :

Non-Recurring

(i)	Building upto	Rs. 15.00 lakhs
(ii)	Office equipment and furniture	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
(iii)	Books and journals	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
(iv)	Field work	Rs. 3.50 lakhs (plan period)
(v)	Seminar/Symposia/ Conference	Rs. 3.50 lakhs (5 years)
(vi)	Visiting faculty	Rs. 2.00 lakhs (5 years)
(vii)	Operational expenses and Contingencies	Rs. 2.00 lakhs (5 years)

Recurring

(i)	Four faculty (one Professor as Director of the Centre, one Reader and two Lecturers	As per actuals
(ii)	Upto two scholars on attachment basis for a fixed term of 2 years on honorarium basis @Rs.4,000/-.	As per actuals
(iii)	Diplomats as Ambassadors in Residence salary and allowances to be provided by the Ministry of External Affairs.	Rs. 50,000/- per year per Diplomat

Budget Estimates

3309. SHRI BHIM DAHAL : Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Budget Estimates for 2000-01 and 2001-02 got reduced at the Revised Estimate stage from Rs. 4647.81 crore to Rs. 3937.83 crore to 3937.15 crore and from Rs. 3335.83 crore to Rs. 3127.69 crore respectively and the outlay has been pegged at Rs. 3491.47 crore for 2002-03;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons for showing a declining trend as compared to the projections and actual notice since 1999;

(d) the steps taken to improve the languishing major coal/lignite projects;

(e) whether the projection of Internal and external budget Resources for various subsidiaries have been arrived at without taking into considering the ground realities;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken to ensure that realistic targets are projected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : (a) The Plan outlay of the Department of Coal for 2000-01 and 2001-02 (BE & RE) and for 2002-03 (BE) is shown below:-

Year	BE	RE
2000-01	4647.81 crore	3274.28 crore*
2001-02	3977.15 crore	3127.69 crore
2002-03	3491.47 crore	–

*Plus carry forward of budgetary support of Rs. 61.55 crore of Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

(b) and (c) The main reasons in the reduction of plan outlay of the Department of Coal are as under:-

1999-2000

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

(i) For Mine-I, delay in approval of design and engineering drawing and consequently in supply.

(ii) For TPS-I expansion, delay in supply for main plant package on account of non-finalisation of techno-commercial issues in respect of on-shore and off-shore supplies.

Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

Non-procurement of equipments/machinery and delay in acquisition of forest land.

2000-2001

Coal India Limited

At RE stage, reduction is primarily due to cancellation of Coal Sector Rehabilitation Project (CSRP) loan due to sluggishness of coal sector demand.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

Delayed supply in respect of main plant package in Thermal Power Station-I Expansion Project.

Singareni Collieries Company Limited

Non-procurement of equipment/machinery, delay in acquisition of forest land of Manuguru SB-1, Khairagura OCP and Khairagura Underground, Nargundkar Khani and Koyagudem OCP-I, non-sanctioning of Manuguru OC-IV.

2001-2002

Coal India Limited

Sluggish in demand for coal by the power sector, non-materialisation of projected receipts from the securitisation scheme.

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

Non-inclusion of budgetary support for the Mine-IA Project, non-inclusion of extra-budgetary resources on

account of Central Plan Assistance, less provision for depreciation on account of delay in commissioning of TPS-IA Project.

SCCL

Pre-payment of entire outstanding loans.

2002-03

Coal India Limited

The increased outlay is due to higher anticipated resource generation on account of securitisation of SEB dues.

SCCL

Increase in internal resources on account of reduction in liabilities due to pre-payment of Government of India loans. Increase in provision of the departmental schemes such as EMSC, S&T, regional exploration, etc.

(d) Following steps have been taken to improve the languishing coal/lignite projects:-

(i) Proper analysis of demand and supply scenario is done.

(ii) A firm consumer linkage is set up.

(iii) Availability of land for at least ten years of operation is ensured.

(iv) Sophisticated geological and geophysical exploration techniques adopted.

(v) Suitability of technology for working the projects is considered in depth.

(vi) Financial parameters are given due consideration in the changed scenario.

(e) to (g) No, Sir. The Department of Coal carries out a detailed exercise involving discussions with coal companies, Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission etc. to workout the internal and extra budgetary resources realistically.

The Department of Coal will make concerted efforts that the budget estimates are formulated keeping in view the schedule for pre-project activities i.e. bidding/tendering/ machinery/approval from concerned agencies/financial institution/committees etc. All possible efforts are being made to ensure that funds for a project/scheme are remarked only to that extent to which they can be utilised during the financial year.

Financial Assistance to States

3310. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :

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

(a) the details of urban development schemes and poverty alleviation programme being implemented by the Union Government in the country;

(b) the financial assistance given by the Union Government for Urban Development and Poverty Alleviaion Programme to various States for the Ninth Five Year Plan, as well as to the Eighth Five Year Plan, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) the amount spent by the State Governments under the Schemes during the Ninth Five Year Plan upto November 30, 2002, Year-wise, Scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) the details of achievements under the said schemes year-wise and State-wise;

(e) whether the Union Government have received any projects from various States for the financial assistance during the period;

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

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government thereon;

(h) whether it is a fact that achievements in the field of eradication of poverty in urban areas during the Ninth Five Year Plan are less as compared to the Eigth Five Year Plan;

(i) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(j) the steps taken by the Union Government to remove the hurdles being faced in the eradication of poverty in urban areas during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

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 (j) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amendment in Land Acquisition Act 1894

3311. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to formulated a National policy on the resettlement and rehabilitation of drought affected families;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons thereto;

(d) whether the Government propose to enact amendment in land Acquisition Act, 1894 to deal with the problem of drought affected families;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal with the Government to formulate a National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Drought affected Families.

(d) to (f) There is no proposal to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 to deal with the problem of drought affected families.

Request for Sanction of Watershed Development Projects in Andhra Pradesh

3312. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to sanction 1000 watershed Development Project and release funds for the balance 309 watersheds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In March 1999, 896 watershed projects under Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) were sanctioned to the various programme districts of Andhra Pradesh. However no funds for sanctioned projects were released at that time to any of the State including Andhra Pradesh due to paucity of funds. In 1999-2000, out of these, 587 projects were operationalised by releasing Ist instalment of Central share leaving 309 projects yet to be operationalised. Subsequently, 314 and 166 watershed projects were operationalised in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 respectively taking the tally of sanctioned watershed projects to the State to 1067.

Private Participation in Urban Infrastructure

3313. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are short of Rs. 17,000 crore for the development of urban infrastructure facilities;

(b) whether the Centre, States and local bodies have been able to provide Rs. 5,000 crore for development of the urban infrastructure facilities;

(c) whether the Government have sought wider private participation to meet Rs. 17,0000 crore fund shortage for urban infrastructure development in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken 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) As per the India Infrastructure Report brought out and published in 1996 by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi, the investment required for urban infrastructure (water supply, sanitation and roads) is Rs. 28,036 crore per year on an average during 1996-2006. It assessed availability of funds in 1995 as approximately Rs. 5,000 crore (for water supply and sanitation only).

In order to bridge the resource gap the Government has initiated reforms measures in the development of urban infrastructure, three new tools namely, Urban Reforms Incentive fund, City Challenge Fund and State Pooled Finance Development Scheme have been proposed in the Finance Minister's budget speech of 2002-2003 in order to make cities creditworthy for accessing capital market and also ensuring private sector participation.

The issue of Public-Private Partnership for urban infrastructure development was also discussed at the Conference of Ministers of Urban Development, Local Self Government & Housing of States/Union Territories held at New Delhi on 12.9.2002. However, urban development being a State subject, decision for seeking private participation for urban infrastructure development would lie with the States.

Purchase of DTP Unit

3314. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :
MOHAMMAD ANWARUL HAQUE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate of Printing had purchased a DTP Unit in September, 1995 from M/s. Monotype India Limited;

(b) whether the Press authorities were pressurised by the Director (Ptg.) to recommend and purchase of said System;

(c) whether the officers concerned of Minto Road Press failed to furnish the utilisation capacity to the CAG Investigating team; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken by the Ministry in the said case?

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 DTP Unit was purchased after following the codal formalities of open tender system and with the approval of the competent authority. The Rates of M/s. Monotype India Ltd. were the lowest and the system offered by them was found to meet the technical requirements. A Technical committee (comprising of Senior Officers from Directorate of Printing and Managers of two different Govt. of India Presses) had confirmed suitability of the system. The question of pressurising press authorities, therefore, does not arise.

(c) The information about utilization capacity of the DTP System could not be provided to the Special Investigation Team of Audit since separate production data for this system are not available. In Minto Road Press, the DTP System has been interlinked with the PTS System-6. The Press is entrusted with urgent and time bound Parliamentary jobs and priority is given to quick processing of these jobs. As such both the DTP System and the PTS system are put to work simultaneously. Text is fed and composing is done simultaneously on both systems and final output could be taken on either of the systems. Therefore, it is not possible to maintain record of production data for these two systems separately. The Audit has been apprised about this on 9.8.2001 and no further comments have so far been received.

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

Suspected International Terrorist Groups/Individuals

3315. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether US had, in August, 2002 placed six more Pakistanis in its list of individuals and groups of

international terrorist activities besides including Pak-based militant outfits Jaish-e-Mohammed, Lashkare-Toyeba and Harkat-ul-Mujahideen in the list of designed individuals and outfits, whose property was locked world-wide;

(b) if so, the names of individuals and outfits so far designated by India and which of these are common to both the Indian and the US lists; and

(c) the criteria followed in drawing out such lists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) As per information available, since September 2001, the United States has periodically reviewed its list of Specially Designated Global Terrorists, Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Terrorist Exclusion List. These lists, besides others, also contain the names of some Pakistani nationals and groups, which have been added from time to time by US Government.

(b) The terrorists organizations banned in India under Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA), as well as listed by USA, so far, are as under:-

1. Lashkar-e-Toiba
2. Jaish-e-Mohammad
3. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Jehad Islami
4. Babbar Khalsa International
5. International Sikh Youth Federation
6. Al-Qaeda
7. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

(c) In India the organizations are enlisted as terrorist organizations under provisions of Section 18 of POTA. The specific criterion followed is as per Sub-section (4) of Section 18 of POTA.

Setting up of National Drug Authority

3316. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hathi Commitee long back even before the formulation of the first Drug Policy of 1978 had recommended the setting of the National Drug Authority;

(b) if so, the reasons for not acting upon the recommendations of the Hathi Committee and the measures Government propose to take to expedite the establishment of the Authority;

(c) whether in the absence of the Authority, the objectives of National Drug Policy as well as National Health Policy are meaningless; 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) to (d) The (Hathi) Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry, in its report submitted in April, 1975, had, interalia, recommended the setting up of a National Drug Authority – an autonomous body which would handle all matters conerning the future expansion of the drug industry licensing, imports, exports technological development. Government laid a Statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29.3.1978 containing its decisions on the said recommendations (later known as Drug Policy, 1978) wherein it was concluded that it would not be possible to establish a totally independent authority on the lines suggested by the Committee. However, it was approved to set up a field organisation in the Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers under a Development Commissioner (Drug Industry).

The Government reviewed the Drug Policy, 1978 and restructured it in 1986 by announcing 'Measures for Rationalisation, Quality Control and Growth of Drugs & Pharmaceutical Industry in India' which, inter-alia, envisaged setting up of a machinery to be called the National Drug and Pharmaceuticals Authority to look after the rational use of drugs. The importance of quality control and rational use of drugs was reiterated in the 'Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986', announced in September, 1994 and it was envisaged therein that a National Drug Authority be set up to undertake the regulatory functions performed by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) in addition to assuming many new responsibilities. This, interalia, required major structural changes in the existing regulatory system, where licensing of manufacturers etc.

as well as enforcement of the Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules made thereunder, are primarily done by the state authorities. Efforts are being made to strengthen the existing capacity of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) which would be necessary before undertaking the new responsibilities.

12.11½ hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : I beg to lay on the Table–

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:–

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited, Punalur, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6280/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6281/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, 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 Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Limited, Chennai, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6282/2002]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (11) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:–

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(2) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction 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 6283/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the Flow and Expenditure of Funds in 2002-2003 under various Schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6284/2002]

[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) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:–

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the Coal India Limited (Volumes—I and II), Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.

(2) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited (Volumes—I and II), Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6285/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Annual Report of the National Human Rights Commission, for the year 2000-2001.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6286/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA') : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6287/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6288/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6289/2002]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6290/2002]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6291/2002]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6292/2002]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6293/2002]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6294/2002]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) A copy of Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6295/2002]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6296/2002]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Brain Research Centre, Gurgaon, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6297/2002]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6298/2002]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, for the year 2001-2002

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6299/2002]

(14) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6300/2002]

(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahar, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahar, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6301/2002]

(15) A copy of the Technology Development Board (Terms and Conditions of Service of the Secretary and Employees) Regulations, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F No. TDB/Admn. 1(7) (30)/02-03 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 2002 issued under Section 23 of the Technology Development Board Act, 1995

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6302/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.

(2) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6303/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 781(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 2002 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6304/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Dr. (Smt.) Rita Verma I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Educational Consultants India Limited and the Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the year 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6305/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and

English versions) of the Indian Institute of information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2000-2001 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2000-2001.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6306/2002]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Teacher Education, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6307/2002]

(5) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 2000-2001.

(b) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 2000-2001 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institute of Technology Act, 1961.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 6308/2002]

12.12 hrs.

[English]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

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 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th December, 2002 agreed without any amendment to the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Repeal Bill, 2002 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 2002."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2002 agreed without any amendment to the Offshore Areas Mineral (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2002 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th July, 2002."

12.13 hrs.

[English]

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

Seventy-Sixth to Eighty-third Reports

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following reports of the Standing Committee on Industry:-

(1) 76th Report on the Action Taken on recommendations contained in Committee's 53rd Report on Modernization, Restructuring and Expansion Programmes of NALCO (Department of Mines, Ministry of Coal and Mines);

(2) 77th Report on the Action Taken on recommendations contained in Committee's 67th Report on Organisational, Structure and

Performance Review of Indian Bureau of Mines (Department of Mines, Ministry of Coal and Mines);

(3) 78th Report on the Action Taken on recommendations contained in Committee's 68th Report on Working and Performance Review of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) (Department of Mines, Ministry of Coal and Mines);

(4) 79th Report on the Action Taken on recommendations contained in Committee's 65th Report on Modernisation, Restructuring and Expansion Programmes of Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) (Department of Mines, Ministry of Coal and Mines);

(5) 80th Report on the Action Taken on recommendations contained in Committee's 66th Report on Performance Review of Jawahar Lal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (Department of Mines, Ministry of Coal and Mines);

(6) 81st Report on Sickness in SSI Sector of Cement Industry in Uttar Pradesh (Ministry of Small Scale Industries);

(7) 82nd Report on MoU system in the Strategic Sector PSEs (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises); and

(8) 83rd Report on MoU system in the Allied Sector PSEs (Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises).

12.14 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 27 DATED JULY 16, 2002 RE: COMMUNAL RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY AND GIVING REASONS FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : In the Statement enclosed to the reply containing answer to parts (a) to (h) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 27 answered on 16.7.2002, reply to parts (c) and (d) of the answer pertaining to the casualty figures during the period April to June 2002 was given as under:

"(c) and (d) The Communal riots in Gujarat which started following the Godhra train carnage on 27.2.2002 continued with some sporadic incidents of communal violence during the period in question, that is April-June, 2002. During this period 216 civilians and two police/security personnel were killed, 790 civilians and 211 police/security personnel were injured and the value of the property lost was about Rs. 417.70 crores. Besides, as per available information, during April to June 2002, one major communal riot occurred at Jamner town in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra in which seven persons lost their lives and 42 persons sustained injuries."

In place of the above answer the following may be substituted:-

"(c) and (d) The Communal riots in Gujarat which started following the Godhra train carnage on 27.2.2002 continued with some sporadic incidents of communal violence during the period in question, that is April-June, 2002. During this period 169 civilians and two police/security personnel were killed, 790 civilians and 168 police/security personnel were injured and the value of the property lost was about Rs. 417.70 crores. Besides, as per available information, during April to June, 2002, one major communal riot occurred at Jamner town in Jalgaon district of Maharashtra in which seven persons lost their lives and 42 persons sustained injuries."

The correction has been necessitated due to the revised information having been received subsequently from the State Government of Gujarat.

The error is regretted.

Reasons for Delay

The reply given to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 27 on 16.7.2002 needed some correction on the basis of revised information received from the State Government. The correcting statement and connected papers in this

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[Shri I.D. Swami]

regard were prepared and sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat on 9.8.2002 for inclusion in the List of Business for 13.8.2002 but the same could not be laid on the Table of the House as the House was adjourned *sine die* on 12.8.2002. Hence the delay.

Now, the aforesaid papers are proposed to be laid on the Table of the House during the current Session of the Parliament on 03.12.2002.

12.14½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board

[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) : On behalf of Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of section 4(4)(e) of the National Oilseeds and vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 4(4) (e) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, subject to other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

MOTION RE ; FORTY-FOURTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th December, 2002."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th December, 2002."

The motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS–(GENERAL) 2002-2003*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 2002-2003.

MR. SPEAKER : I want to make an announcement regarding the statement which was to be made by Shri I.D. Swami.

Hon. Members, Shri I.D. Swami, has requested by his letter dated 10th December, 2002, that he does not wish to make the statement listed at serial No.13(2) of today's Order Paper since he has to get more information. I have,

*Also placed in Library. See No. LT 6309A/02.

therefore, acceded to his request. So, he is not making this statement.

Now, the House will take up 'Zero Hour'.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. You can speak one after another.

12.18 hrs.

RE: DISINVESTMENT OF CENTAUR HOTEL

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of our Party, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious matter. The other day, during Question Hour, a question was asked by a distinguished Member of the House from Shiv Sena, Shri Chandrakant Khaire regarding disinvestment proceeds pertaining to Centaur Hotel. At that stage we did demand a comprehensive CBI inquiry. In his reply, the Minister is on record saying that he did only the job of disinvestment but the entire negotiation was done by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. Therefore, he did not own the responsibility.

The story of Centaur Hotel is not a secret story now. In Mumbai, the land cost at the market price – I am not talking about the entire property – is very high. The land cost which has been assessed is not even one-third of the sale proceeds which is available. The Minister admitted that the Batra Group did not agree to the reserve price bid. That is why, it was rejected. Later on, again, they were brought into the picture without any *de novo* exercise of the entire process of the disinvestment. Thereafter, within a sort span of time, it was re-transferred to Sahara Group.

The property of the nation cannot be treated in this manner which in my view is a loot and a plunder. This is not only a scandal but also rocking of the nation. The Joint Committee of Parliament is investigating the entire matter relating to UTI and the stock exchange scam. Its report is expected shortly. This particular deal of Centaur Hotel is not the only one of its type. The cost of the per acre land in Khajuraho – the Member of Parliament from that Constituency, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi is here – is Rs. 2 crore, and 12 acres of land have been disposed of at Rs. 2.5 crore. The land cost in Udaipur is equally high. It was again disposed of very cheaply...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, instead of raising this issue in zero hour, you should hold a discussion on it...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : You are trying to sell the country. Shall we keep quiet on this issue too?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : It is not my contention that all the hotels are earning profit. My contention is that the evaluation of property including the land has not been done properly. If these are disposed of in this fashion and below the market price even, then what conclusion shall we draw? The Parliament is kept in the dark.

The other day, we heard that the Cabinet is divided on the issue of public sector oil companies' disinvestment. Now, we understand that they have come to the conclusion to disinvest these public sector companies in total disregard to the Act of Parliament.

This Act of Parliament, while nationalising companies like Caltex and Burma Shell, made it clear that if any property is further invested anywhere, the entire assets and everything should be disposed of to the Central Government and none else. The Central Government can then form another company where this property should belong. Now Shri Arun Shourie, who is a distinguished Minister of this Government, is interpreting things in his own imaginary way, ignoring the very Act of Parliament, which is an insult to the Parliament.

Therefore, we from the Congress Party demand– of course other Opposition Parties would have their say– that unless and until the Government convinces the Parliament as to how the Act of Parliament can be changed on the sweet will of an individual Minister or a strategic partner and unless the Government comes up with a clear policy to the Parliament and get clarification from the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

Parliament, the Gove.nment is not allowed to encourage this loot and plunder in the name of disinvestment of the public sector oil companies. The issue of Centaur Hotel and other hotels of the public sector, which have already been disposed of, should be brought to the House Committee – or whichever Committee you appoint – which shall look into the matter as to how the plunder took place and who are the beneficiaries of the loot. This is my submission.

If the Government is straightforward, has the capacity and strength to accept this challenge, they should concede to our demand or else we draw our own conclusion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, what do you want to say?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : After getting a Cabinet rank berth, he can reply for the Government; we do not mind it. Probably, he is more articulate than many others.

MR. SPEAKER : He is appreciating you!

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am appreciating him. He is a very old friend of us.

What I have been feeling is that these are very important matters agitating all sections of the House. Members of that side are also very much agitated on this issue. I am told that a very distinguished member of Shiv Sena in the other House is giving a privilege notice. Therefore, this should not be treated as a mere routine matter. On such a matter where the House is agitated, should the House not be taken into confidence? As the Speaker of this great institution, I am appealing to you. Should this matter not be fully discussed in this House at least before such important decisions are taken? These are very valuable assets of the Government of India and the people of India. The people of India are the owners of these properties and assets. They are being sold for a song. Private people are getting the benefits; outsiders are getting the benefit and a new private monopoly is being created in this country in place of the public sector. I would appeal to you that the House should assert itself. We cannot be mere mute spectators when all these things are being done. We come to know of them through newspapers. How can this happen? We oppose this... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : I want to say just one sentence, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you one sentence after Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra completes his submission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : This Act of Parliament which was made during the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, cannot be denied, assaulted, and questioned publicly by Minister Shri Arun Shourie. Any change to the Act of Parliament should be first explained in Parliament.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, no one can go against the Act of Parliament. No one can do any illegal work. On one can do any unconstitutional work and to say that all this is being done is absurd and baseless thing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is his opinion.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been reiterated many a times in regard to this issue that discussion can be held instead of resorting to raising same issue daily, levelling wrong charges and talking of loot...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : If you go on doing like this everyday, should we sit and watch all this? This is loot, an entire loot...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : The Congress party...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Let him complete, please. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : What has been done by Congress? Congress party has made the country grow and they are selling it. Congress Party has contributed a lot to the country and you people are looting it...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : They are selling it daily. They are selling the valuable property of the country...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, all the parties including Congress and Communist were openly invited to choose the subject for discussion. But they did not choose the issue of disinvestment... *(Interruptions)* They did not ask for discussion on it. This wrong thing is being told here...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I want your protection. We gave notices on all the subjects and they are taken up by the BAC. How can he refer to Parties? This is highly objectionable. This is not fair...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, they talked about internal security and many other things but not about disinvestment...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : The matter of internal security as well as disinvestment are concerned with the interest of the country...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amount of loot and wrong deeds in public undertakings that took place during the regime of congress Governments and in West Bengal; never happened in the time of other governments. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all those good institutions of public sector which were set up in the time of Jawahar Lal Nehruji and Mrs. Indira Gandhiji, all those institutions are now being looted now a days...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The matter is very simple. It need not be made complicated. There is no reason to make this matter more complicated. It is a very easy matter. The Opposition desires that the issue of disinvestment should be discussed in detail. They also want that, whenever any disinvestment is done, it should be brought to the House and thereafter, it should be disinvested. That is what Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said. In such matters, the House can sit together, discuss it and take a decision.

In the Business Advisory Committee, priorities of subjects are decided unanimously when all of us are sitting together. The ruling party has no objection for taking up this subject. If the entire Opposition and the ruling party agree that the subject of disinvestment is so important that it should be given priority, I am prepared to take it up immediately. I have absolutely no objection. Let the issue be discussed.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I shall abide by your ruling. But what will happen to the deal of Centaur Hotel which has already been made?

MR. SPEAKER : You may raise that also during the discussion. Now, Dr. Malhotra has got something to say.

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for privatization of electricity in Delhi Rs. 4 crores has been taken as facilitation money.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever allegations you want to level, do it in debate.

(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I am wrong, let this case be referred for a CBI inquiry.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, the Centaur Hotel deal has already been made...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I have accepted this subject for discussion. I shall permit for a discussion on it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, one committee was set up to look into disinvestment that has been abolished by him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please speak during debate and whatever charges you want to level, do on that occasion.

(Interruptions)

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if they wish, a CBI inquiry may be conducted on Delhi electricity privatization issue...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I have received a number of notices from several hon. Members. Shri Naval Kishore Rai is waiting for a long time to speak on his notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : On the issue of disinvestment, I have already given my ruling. So, nothing can be said on that issue now.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Sir, I have an important point to make...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, Shri Yerrannaidu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, he has made an allegation of Rs. 4,000 crore against the Congress Party...*(Interruptions)*

The responsible Chief Whip of the ruling party made an allegation against the Congress Party that it has swindled Rs. 4,000 crore. He will have to substantiate with proof or he has to withdraw the allegation. ...*(Interruptions)* It is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I may request Members of both the sides that allegations which cannot be substantiated need not be made by them.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will go through the records. If there are any objections, which are allegatory in nature, will be removed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be removed from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Khajuraho) : Sir, Dr. Malhotra should either substantiate his allegations or apologies for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balia, U.P) : Sir, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi raised an important question that concerns the whole nation. He was raising the matter of policy. The Government, run by the majority, cannot take a decision to sell away the property of this nation. Even the House has to respond to people's rights and aspirations in doing this thing. If one Minister says that he has every right to sell away the property even without the sanction of Parliament, then Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi is very much entitled to make this allegation or whatever you may say. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : He said that huge amount has been taken in this deal...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

He made all these allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to Chandra Shekharji and let me hear what he is telling.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I know how to help myself.

He has raised a matter of policy. He has said that it should be inquired into or it should be investigated or

discussed in Parliament. Dr. Malhotra has said that in a particular case the Government of Delhi has taken Rs. 4,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Sir, Rs. 4,000 crore were given to the private parties. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Corrupt practices have been adopted in this deal. I have told that they have given four thousand crores rupees to private parties....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : I am not hard of hearing. He said that Rs. 4,000 crore was taken by the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)* I have heard it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : As four thousand crore were given to private parties. For the privatization of electricity Delhi Government gave four thousand crore rupees. Major illegal transaction of money has taken place in this deal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should go into the record. Dr. Malhotra is guilty of changing his statement. Such frivolous statements should not be made in the House in defence of something which is against the interest of the nation. You are selling away the future of the nation and you are guilty of it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yerrannaidu, I have not permitted you. Please sit down. I have already announced as to who will speak next.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Malhotraji, you need not answer every question. Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today hundreds of farmers, labourers are sitting on fast unto death under the leadership of Shri Shashi Shekhar on NH 77 near Katojhapur of Bihar on the occasion of human rights day. Through you, Sir, I would like to attract the attention of the Government on its failure to construct this highway in Bihar, NH 77 and NH 104 are the life lines of northern Bihar. The Government of Bihar was allocated Rs.105 crore last year out of which Rs.45 crore was spent and Rs. 60 crore lapsed. Big bridges are required to be constructed at Basatpur, Vanaspatti, Kataujha and Maksudpur. The people of Charout, Sursan, Githamul Sitamarhi, Sheohar on NH 104 faces hardship for six months period for want of bridge. Every year hundreds of people are drowned. Drowning of the people is related to human rights....*(Interruptions)* Today, hundreds of people are sitting on fast unto death in the leadership of Shri Shashi Shekhar, coordinator of struggle March and Shri Davesh Chandra, MLC...*(Interruptions)* This is an issue of human rights....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Only the statement of Shri Bhan Singh Bhaura will be recorded, nothing also will go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Bhauraji, please speak. Nothing else but your statement will go on record.

[English]

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda) : Sir, today, during the 'Zero Hour', I would like to raise the matter regarding the need to include Mansa District in Punjab under Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the District of Mansa in Punjab is a water scarcity region and it is a well-known fact. But when this district was constituted separating it from the District of Bhatinda, it was not declared a water scarcity district. Though scarcity is more intense in Mansa in comparison to Bhatinda, no Centrally-Sponsored Programme has been initiated for this district.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to take steps so that this district is included in the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission immediately and, for monitoring the progress, a local level monitoring committee be constituted including the public representative.

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*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, people are sitting on fast unto death...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, I have asked the Government to pay attention to this. What else do you want?...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR) : I shall acquaint the hon. Surface Transport Minister with the feelings of hon. Members so that he may taken necessary action in this regard

[English]

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA : Alongwith, I would also like to mention that though the District of Bhatinda has been included in that Programme, the progress is very much unsatisfactory and it needs urgent intervention from the Central Government so that the work under the scheme is improved and it would go on smoothly.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Chandra Bhushan Singhji, kindly make your statement...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH (Farrukhabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, only one train-Kalindi Express-runs between Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh and Old Delhi Railway station.

MR. SPEAKER : You please be seated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : And this service was suspended by the department of railways in the last November. The reason cited for the cancellation of Kalindi Express was withdrawal of force from border to barracks. Through you, Sir, I request the Government that Kalindi express is the only train that runs to Farukhabad. Whenever there is flood in Yamuna, or any other problem arisen, it is always Kalindi express that has been suspended by the department of railways. Kalindi express starts at 11 p.m. and reaches Farrukhabad at 7.30 a.m. and thereafter from Farrukhabad it travels to Shikohabad and back to Farrukhabad daily. Cancellation of Kalindi express has caused serious inconvenience to the local people. All businessmen and other people travel to Mainpuri and Farrukhabad by Kalindi express. These businessmen are facing a lot of problem because no road transport is available there. Only three buses run from Farrukhabad to Delhi. Through you, Sir, I request the Government to issue instruction to resume the services of that train at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter. I have earlier raised this matter on the floor of this House. The hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Chief Minister of Karnataka to release 17 TMC ft. of water to Andhra Pradesh for drinking water purpose. At the same time, he has also requested the Ministry of Water Resources to intervene in this matter.

Sir, there is enough water in Almatti Dam, but there is no canal system. Due to lack of canals, the water is not being utilised by the State of Karnataka. That is why, I appeal to the Government of India that they should intervene in the matter and pressurise the Government of Karnataka to release 17 TMC ft. of water to Andhra Pradesh for drinking water purpose.

Sir, I would also request Shrimati Sonia Gandhi to intervene in this matter. The whole country is one. They have abundant water in almatti Dam, but we are suffering due to lack of drinking water in Andhra Pradesh. If the Government of Karnataka is using the water of Almatti Dam, there is no problem, but they are not using it and as a result of that, low-lying areas are getting submerged. Therefore, I would appeal, through you, to the Government of India to intervene in this matter and convince the Government of Karnataka to release 17 TMC ft. of water to Andhra Pradesh for drinking water purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission in this regard. Instead of raising this issue here, it is better to discuss it with the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This issue is, no doubt, important, but you are all aware of the rules. We are in 'Zero Hour' now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Yerrannaidu has given a notice to raise this issue during 'Zero Hour'. If you want, you can also give a notice and I will permit you to make a submission tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to make a submission on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Janardhana Reddy, you know that this issue has been raised in 'Zero Hour'. If you want to make a submission in this regard, you can do it tomorrow during 'Zero Hour'. Please take your seat.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA (Calcutta, North East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is total failure of the judicial system in West Bengal. About 50,000 advocates are boycotting the courts in West Bengal protesting against excessive increase of court fees. The hike is from 100 per cent to 500 per cent. The court fees are paid by the people. The junior advocates and all the advocates who are members of the Bar Council have passed a resolution to boycott the courts at their own sacrifice of their daily fees. This stalemate is going on for the last one month. There are more than 500 courts in West Bengal, right from the High Court to the lower level. Instead of making a settlement, the party in power is making inciting statements. I do not understand as to what is the authority of the Marxist Party to incite the advocates and talk against the agitation. So, I request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and resolve the stalemate.

Sir, as the stalemate is going on for the last one month, hundreds of cases are pending and bail could not be properly utilised because of the interference of the Government of West Bengal. The stalemate must be settled immediately. Therefore, I request the Government of India to intervene in the matter, through the Ministry of Law and Justice, and resolve the stalemate by bringing the court fees to the normal level.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji whenever I call your name you do not pay attention, but shout in between. I have called your name thrice. It seems these days, you are not attentive in the House.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may kindly permit Shri Janardhana Reddy to make a submission on the drinking water problem in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot permit him in 'Zero Hour' now. I will allow him to raise the issue tomorrow.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, newspapers have reported that things connected with our cultural heritage and panchdravya like milk, ghee, cow urine (Gomutra), cow dung, and Neem and Turmeric etc. are being patented by the multinational companies and American people but the Government has maintained stoic silence on this issue and has not disclosed the action that has been taken by it to protect the things connected with our old cultural heritage? They talk about cow urine, a medicine as declared by charak, and cow, but all this is being patented by the multinationals and the Americans. So, I want to know what action is being taken by the Government in this regard? Further, whether the Government is aware of all this or not? I want to know from the Government as to when and how it will protect these things otherwise our panchdravya; cow urine, neem, turmeric etc. will be got patented by America.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He is associating with you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Your subject is very important. Besides you, three more hon. Members have to raise very important issues. I shall give them an opportunity to speak one by one.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sabarimala is one of the very important pilgrim centres in India. More than five crore pilgrims visit that Temple every year. The facilities for the pilgrims are very very poor. Due to this, a lot difficulties are caused to

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

the people in the Sabarimala Hills, the Pamba and other places.

Time and again, we had requested for providing more forest land to make available more facilities for the pilgrims who are coming from different parts of our country. When I raised the issue in this august House, your predecessor, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, was very kind enough to constitute a Committee of which Shri O. Rajagopal, Shri K. Francis George and myself were Members. We visited the Sabarimala and the nearby places. We have submitted a report to the Government of India as well as the State Government of Kerala. The Government of Kerala had taken certain action for parking and other facilities by earmarking 50 acres of land which were originally in the hands of the Farming Corporation of Kerala.

I request the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests to grant more land so that proper facilities could be provided by the Travancore Devasthanam and the State Government of Kerala.

The Pamba River, which is considered to be a holy river in the southern India, is also contaminated by a large number of pilgrims who come from different parts of our country. We have submitted a proposal for including the Pamba River also under the River Conservation Project.

The Government of India should declare Sabarimala as a national pilgrimage centre and provide enough financial assistance for making this place more viable and spacious just like the Vaishno Devi Shrine in the northern India. Just like that Shrine, Sabarimala is one of the very important pilgrimage centres. It may be declared as a national pilgrimage centre. The people belonging to all communities – Muslims, Christians and Hindus – go to that Temple. So, it is a place of national integration.

Considering all these aspects, it should be declared a national pilgrimage centre and given more facilities for the pilgrims who are visiting this area.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor) : Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise a matter of urgent public importance. Kerala is facing serious financial crisis as the nationalised banks are neglecting various sectors of Kerala. Most of the developmental activities have been stopped due to financial crisis in the State. Sometimes they impose stringent conditions. As a result, the traditional industries like coir, cashew and handloom are also facing serious crisis. The plantation sector is also facing problems. Due to the fall in prices of cash crops, the farmers are struggling for their survival. In these circumstances, the nationalised banks should give financial help to the people in the State of Kerala. But unfortunately the banks have adopted an indifferent attitude. They have closed their eyes since long back.

If we compare the deposits of nationalised banks all over the country, the State of Kerala has the highest deposits in the country. But the credit ratio is very low. These banks receive their deposits from Keralites. But loans amounting to crores of rupees are given outside. This is not tolerable by the people of Kerala.

Recently, the Chief Minister of Kerala strongly criticised the attitude of the nationalised banks. I demand that more loan facilities should be given to the people of Kerala. I also urge upon the Government, through you, to direct the nationalised banks to discuss this matter with the Government of Kerala and provide maximum assistance to the people of Kerala.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, we have been receiving complaints, particularly from the senior citizens of our country, regarding non-supply of medicines, particularly life saving medicines and other essential drugs in the CGHS dispensaries. It is because of non-supply of medicines to the dispensaries.

Sir, an assurance was given on the floor of this House by the hon. Health Minister on 27th of November that this problem would be resolved within a week. Already a week has elapsed since the assurance was given by the Health Minister, but the problem has yet not been resolved. There is a serious situation in the CGHS dispensaries. So, immediate intervention by the Government of India is required and the Ministry of Health should take urgent and immediate action so that the supply of medicines to the CGHS dispensaries is restored forthwith.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the laws made by the Parliament and Legislature are implemented by the administration, but if the administration commits mistake, one has to knock at the door of judiciary. The Supreme Court is the apex court. A person belonging to the Scheduled Tribe whose gotra was 'khare' fled a case in the Supreme Court but it was summarily rejected on the ground that the person belonged to a primitive caste. This is a very serious issue and that was case No. 18655 of year 2000. This sort of treatment was meted out to the person belonging to the Scheduled Tribe. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the hon. Law Minister to pay attention to this, because those who deliver justice to the poor if behave like this then what will happen to the poor?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL (Phulpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the backdrop of the issue raised by Raghuvansh Babu regarding patenting of cow urine through you, I would like to submit to the Government of India that yesterday newspapers reported the patenting of centuries old hand driven wheat flour mill used by women in India. Similarly, turmeric, neem, basmati, jamun and panchdravya like cow urine, ghee, curd and milk of India, old things produced in the country for years and are the property of our country have been patented too by America. I want to know from the Government of India the bottlenecks that are coming in the way of stopping the process of patenting of our traditional things. Further, I would like to request the Government of India to put a check on the patenting of these things and inform the entire House about it.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to serious problems of ex-Servicemen. A large number of ex-Servicemen belonging to Indian ex-Servicemen League are staging a sit-in *dharna* at Jantar Mantar for the last three days. Their demands have not been fulfilled for so many years. The earlier Government also assured them that their demands would be considered but they have not been fulfilled so far. Their demands are early retirement, high compensation, revision of their pension rates, one rank one pension, etc. Their service has been fixed for 33 years but they are in service for 17 years and no Jawan reaches that stage, so the recommendations of the Pay Commission are of no help to them and they cannot get pension. They need more medical facilities for them and for their families, especially after retirement, which they are not getting. They have been demanding these for so many years but they are not getting them. Therefore, they are staging a sit-in *dharna* at Jantar Mantar. They are trying to have an appointment with the hon. Prime Minister and the Defence Minister to apprise them of their grievances for the last several weeks.

But both the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister are not giving appointments to the people who defended our country with so much sacrifices. It is a matter of shame. Our Government should at least give an appointment and give a hearing to what they want to say. But for the last three days, they have been sitting here. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Defence Minister is ready to give an appointment to listen to their demands.

I demand that the Prime Minister should meet them and try to solve their problems.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Khammam) : Sir, there is a very sensitive issue that has to be addressed by this country at large. There is a National Commission on Population of which hon. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is the Chairperson. There is a report that has been gathering dust for the past one year, particularly they have spoken about the State of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has shown some dramatic results in the decline of population. Now, all conventional studies have been addressed to understand why Andhra Pradesh has got a declining population growth as compared to other States such as Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka where we have had reduction in the population and we have been able to understand why it happened. Now, there is some horrifying truth which has come out about the State of Andhra Pradesh. They are using Women Self-Help Finance Groups, the DWCRA Mahila Groups informally to pressurise women to undergo compulsory sterilisation to meet the targets. From 1988, we do not allow the targets to be met anymore. We do not give disincentives anymore. As a result of which, their ration cards have been taken away in Andhra Pradesh if they do not go in for family planning...*(Interruptions)* You can keep denying. It does not mean anything.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : No, that is not correct. I am denying this...*(Interruptions)* Andhra Pradesh is the best State as far as family planning is concerned. These people are coming voluntarily. But what the hon. Member is saying is not true...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It may not be true. You can another notice and say that this is not the truth.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : This is not my story. This is a report...*(Interruptions)* The Prime Minister is the Chairperson.

MR. SPEAKER : You need not reply. You can address the Chair.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Yes, I need not reply him. Not only that, of the 278 health functionaries, 82 per cent felt some couples adopted sterilisation only for incentives. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You have done your duty.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : The hon. Member should appreciate the decline in the population...*(Interruptions)* we are giving special attention.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Sir, we are not talking about China. We are talking about India, where there is democracy.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : We are spending a lot of rupees for family planning control.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : We have to educate people about population control. We should not take away the ration cards and cut out electricity. They are pressurising the women to go there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please go ahead. I am very much attentive.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : This is absolutely true. This is not the fiction written by Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. This is the report that has been published. If they want, I will bring out this report and table it. Then I do not know where they can go and hide

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU : So, you should appreciate the decline in the population.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : So you kill them. That is very nice. You call the women and kill them. That is what you are recommending.

Sir, there are withdrawals of ration cards. discontinuation of supply of rice and other essentials in some villages. I am concerned over this. Of course, we want our population to decline. I am proud to announce that when I was the Health Minister of this country, we had started the decline in our population. But an insensitive treatment to a delicate issue like family planning can reverse our fortune. This is not the way to educate our polity. We must also respect citizens' rights, the woman's reproductive years and leave the choice to her and to her family. We educate the people about what the issues are, but we should not use downright duress to remove the rights of the citizens.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to emphasise on the Government the need to take cognisance of and to act according to the observations and the recommendations of the nine-member Concerned Citizens Tribunal on Gujarat carnage. This Tribunal was headed by the retired Supreme Court Judge, Justice Krishna Iyer. It included several judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court of Mumbai and even an ex-Director-General of Police of Tripura.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, the report has made several recommendations. It has recommended that we must have a genocide law in accordance with the United Nations' Convention on Genocide. This report has recommended that we should have a standing National Crimes Tribunal to deal with large-scale violence. This report has recommended that the Chief Minister of Gujarat be prosecuted for several crimes including the crime of genocide and crime against humanity. Some of his ministerial colleagues have also to be so prosecuted and so tried. This report has clearly and categorically put the entire blame for the genocide in Gujarat on the Chief Minister of Gujarat and has called for his prosecution and his being brought to book.

It is important to know that the report has said that the carnage was planned at six levels, namely, physical destruction of a part of the community; economic destruction; cultural and religious destruction; sexual

violence and rape of a number of women of a particular community; resistance to rehabilitation; and a publicly declared desire to physically and morally destroy the Muslim community of Gujarat, backed by the Chief Minister. The report has clearly said:

> "The Chief Minister connived and facilitated carnages at several places. The Government transferred senior police officers while erring police officers were protected. The Government also made sure that BJP leaders or workers who were named by the victims were not held."

It is necessary that such a respectable report of a tribunal consisting of High Court and Supreme Court Judges and others must be taken cognisance of and strict action taken according to its observations.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for this opportunity.

I would like to bring to the notice of this hon. House, through you, a very important matter. Today is observed as the Human Rights Day. It was decided in 1948 by the UN that this day, the 10th of December, should be observed as Human Rights Day.

On this day, I would like to highlight the point that basic human rights include the right to food and freedom from hunger. Actually, freedom from hunger and malnutrition is defined within the framework of the right to life. Unless a person is alive, there is no relevance of this right to life. So, food security becomes very important.

On this occasion, I would like to bring to the attention of this august House that all over India women organisations are observing this day as the day for right to food security and freedom from hunger. I request the Government of India on this day to see that the Abhijit Sen Committee Report is implemented. One of the most important recommendations of this Committee, appointed by the Government of India, is that the public distribution system should be universal, the targeted system should be abolished and food grains should be given to all people at half the present price because the present price is actually more or less like the market price.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GUDHE (Amravati) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue. Cow is worshipped by the crores of Hindus of this country. Though law banning cow slaughter exists yet thousands of cows are being slaughtered everyday in the country. Thousands of unauthorised slaughter houses are running in the country where cows are slaughtered by deceiving police and administration. Hindu society worships 33 crore Gods and Goddesses and cow is one of them. There is a belief among Hindus that mere Darshan (glance) of the cow is like reaping the benefits of going on a pilgrimage to the four Dhams (pilgrim centres). Through you, I would like to request the Government to make stringent laws to protect cow and its progeny. In this regard, Shiv Sena had organised a march also in front of the House. I request the Government to declare cow as a national animal. Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important issue since it is related to the belief of 80 crore Hindus. The Hon. Minister is present in the House and I expect him to declare cow as a national animal and also to stop cow slaughter completely in future.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.06 hrs.

[English]

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up 'Matters under Rule 377'.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to take suitable steps to check illegal mining and smuggling of Manganese and Iron-ore in Keonjhar District, Orissa

SHRI ANANTA NAYAK (Keonjhar) : Sir, it is a matter of great concern that illegal mining and smuggling of

[Shri Ananta Nayak]

manganese and iron-ore is on the increase in the nearby mining areas of Joda and Barbil in the district of Keonjhar in Orissa. Keonjhar district in Orissa occupies a significant place in the mining map of Asia. The district abounds in high-grade minerals like iron-ore, manganese, bauxite, limestone, graphite etc. Besides providing direct employment to thousands people from all over India, these mines make significant contribution to the State as well as national exchequers. unless the Government of India intervenes in the matter, the State will continue to sustain a huge loss every day.

As such, I would request the Union Minister of Coal and Mines to take all possible steps to check the illegal mining and transporting of these minerals out of Orissa forthwith.

(ii) Need to provide telephone connections in Lohardagga Parliamentary Constituency with WLL System

[Translation]

PROF. DUKHA BHAGAT (Lohardagga) : Sir, there are many blocks in Latihar, Gumla, Palamu and Lohardagga districts under my Parliamentary Constituency, which have not been connected with telephone service so far. Consequently even after 55 years of our independence, citizens of these blocks remain deprived of the benefits of progress made in the field of telecommunication. It has come to my knowledge that through WLL technique even far flung areas can be connected with the telephone service. My parliamentary constituency is a very backward area largely dominated by Adivasis. It is very difficult to do any business without telephone service.

Through this House, I urge upon the Central Government to immediately provide a telephone connection in each of Grampanchayats of my Parliamentary constituency so that the people of this area may be brought into mainstream.

(iii) Need to start work on Jaisalmer-Barmer-Kandla railway line

COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY (Barmer) : Sir, I want to raise a very important issue regarding the development of my parliamentary constituency i.e. Thar district of Western Rajasthan which is a desert area.

Jaisalmer-Barmer-Kandla rail line was proposed to be laid in the Railway budget of 1999 presented by the Railway Minister as this area had a strategic importance being on the Indo-Pak border. This rail line is the life line of this backward and drought affected area of Western Rajasthan. There are adequate number of reserves of Lignite, Granite, Marble, yellow Marble steel grade lime stone, Gypsum, Phosphate, Gas and oil in Barmer and Jailsalmer district. But the pace of production and transportation of these minerals is very slow due to lack of proper transportation arrangement. Laying a new rail line in this will help the army in many ways.

Therefore, I urge that following decisions may be taken. Keeping in view the development of this backward and drought affected area of Western Rajasthan and the security aspects:-

1. The survey work on this railway line as mentioned in the Budget speech of 1999 may be completed immediately.

2. Decision may be taken to include Jailsalmer-Barmer-Kandla port plan in the next year's budget i.e. 2002-2003 and provisions for the funds may be made.

3. The work on this railway line may be started immediately and completed with in the time limit.

(iv) Need to release adequate funds for early completion of Quilon-Virudunagar meter-gauge rail line into broad-gauge

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor) : Sir, the Quilon-Virudunagar meter-gauge rail line has been taken for conversion into broad-gauge. But this conversion is done only in phased manner. Now the Southern Railway has decided to take up the gauge conversion work from Quilon to Punalur also. This section is only 40 kms. But the allocation of fund is very meagre. The total amount of money estimated is Rs. 60 crore. But this year only one crore has been allocated. The Railways have planned to

complete the work by 2006. But is very long time for the completion. The people of this area demand for its early completion. Therefore, I request the Union Government through Hon'ble Speaker to allocate maximum funds for early completion of this project.

(v) Need to clear the proposal of the Government of Maharashtra for upgradation of the Nagpur Airport to the international level

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur) : Sir, only eleven airports out of the 85 are alleged to be profit making and the Government proposes to identify the loss making airports where private participation in their development and upgradation was necessary so as to make them financially viable. The upgradation of the airports is the dire necessity for the proper development of trade, commerce and the tourist industry. Even the airports at the under developed countries have been brought to the international level and they have been a great attraction to the tourists. Since the formulation of proposals for upgradation is a very lengthy process, Government should meanwhile agree to the requests from the State Governments intending to upgrade their airports to the international standards with their own resources. For instance, the State Government of Maharashtra have planned to develop a world class multi modal hub airport at Nagpur to cater for passenger and cargo needs. The techno-economic study done for the airport has come to the definite conclusion that it would be one of the best airports in the country on completion. The State Government intends to develop this airport with the help of the financial and other institutions but the clearance of the Central Government to this prestigious project is pending for a long time.

I would urge upon the Government to agree to the proposal received from the State Government of Maharashtra for the upgradation of the Nagpur airport to the international level.

(vi) Need to abolish ceilings on payment of bonus under Bonus Act

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur) : Sir, in reply to Unstarred Question number 2158 dated 29.7.2002 the Government has admitted that payment of Bonus Act was last amended in 1995 and ceiling of the eligibility was raised to Rs. 3500/- and calculation ceiling was raised to Rs. 2500/- with effect from 1.4.1993. The Government has also admitted that Trade Unions are demanding abolition of all ceiling in Payment of Bonus Act. Although price index has got shot up at present, since 1.4.1993, generally the reply of Government is that the matter is under consideration. I want to know from the Government how long they will take to resolve the issue. I request that the issue should be clinched in consultation with the Trade Unions without any further delay.

(vii) Need to take steps to check decreasing ground water level in Hingoli Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE (Hingoli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the ground water level in my parliamentary constitutency, Hingoli has decreased on account of which the people of this area are facing acute shortage of drinking water. There is a continuos decrease in the level of the ground water due to which the farmers are facing hardship in irrigating their fields and women are facing problems in washing the cloths. If no concrete steps are taken to checked this decreasing level of ground water in this area, there is very possibility of water crisis for which remedial action will have to be initiated just now. It is very essential to desilt the tanks, which are out of use.

Through this House I would like to urge upon the Central Government that effective steps may be taken to check the decrease in the ground water level in my Parliamentary constituency, Hingoli.

(viii) Need to Restart Drilling Operations by Central Underground Water Board in Banda and Chitrakoot Districts in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the sensitive drilling Scheme under Accelerated Investigative Drilling Programme by Central ground Water Board has been going on for the past many years. Under this scheme, 51 Investigative Wells have been dug up in the Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun and Lalitpur districts of Uttar Pradesh and some of them have shown good results too and they have been handed over to the state Government. This has helped sufficiently to solve drinking water and irrigation problems. Banda and Chitrakoot districts often

[Shri Ram Sajivan]

face famine and drought and there arises a serious problem of drinking water and irrigation. Investigative Drilling by Central Ground Water Board was carried out in the districts many years back in the past and results were encouraging. But since past some years this scheme has either been discontinued or postponed and as a result no investigative drilling has been done in recent years. There is a need for immediate investigative drilling (boring) in some of the areas of Chitrakoot and Banda districts i.e. villages – Suraval, Khonya, Bhadedu, Chandi, Dhumai, Naini, Kursiyan etc., and to hand over the successful boring tubewells to the state Government for utilization. Investigative boring is needed here because state Government has completely banned the boring of tubewells in these areas.

(ix) Need to Drop the move of Takeover of Sri Arunachaleswarar Temple in Tamil Nadu by Archaeological Survey of India

[English]

*SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruppattur) : Sir, Thiruvannamalai has got the ancient temple of Sri Arunachaleswarar with the presiding deity dwelling there in the form of '*Agni*',. This historical temple, sung by several religious Saints, has got about 280 festivals throughout the year with all the six *pujas* performed every day. This temple is known for its annual '*Karthigai Deepam*' festival which attracts lakhs of devotees from all over the country. This pilgrim centre attracts lakhs of devotees on every full moon day for the *Girivalam*. This temple which is thronged by devotees full of faith would be rendered into a haunted place full of bats, if this living temple is taken over as an archaeological monument. Already we notice the plight of Thanjavur Big Temple, Gingee Fort, Thiruvannamalai Kanthashramam, etc., which lack maintenance under the Archaeological Department.

Hence, I appeal to the Union Government, on behalf of all the devotees, to give up the proposal to take over Sri Arunachaleswarar temple. Let the temple be with the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Board of Tamil Nadu. The devctees would be happy if the Centre does not go further than merely giving modern technological assistance for the upkeep of this ancient temple.

(x) Need to benefit more people under Annapurna Scheme in Orissa

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Due to inadequate rainfall and long dry spell in the month of June and July, 2002, in Orissa, a drought like situation emerged resulting in extensive crop damage in all the 30 districts. Government of Orissa has declared 283 Blocks as fully affected and the rest 29 Blocks as partly affected by the drought. Though the Orissa Government has sought assistance of Rs. 871.40 crore and 12.19 lakh metric tonnes of rice for taking up drought mitigation measures, only Rs. 90.52 crore has been received towards Central share of Central Relief Fund for the year 2002-03 and one lakh metric tonnes of rice has been provided to the State for taking up labour-intensive work. But there is a need to provide rice to the needy at a cheaper rate.

At present, only 64,800 beneficiaries are being covered under Annapurna Scheme. This is the only scheme through which food security is ensured for the aged distitute people. This overage is extremely low in poor States like Orissa.

I would urge upon the Government to urgently cover another 50,000 more beneficiaries under this scheme in view of the unprecedented drought situation this year.

(xi) Need to start work on project under Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP) in Saharsa, Supaul and Madhepura Districts in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Saharsa) : Sir, Central Government has selected Saharsa, Supaul and Madhepura districts in Bihar state for five years under IDDP scheme to develop this hilly and backward areas devoid of Dairy Development Non operation Flood. Rupees 279-78 lakh has also been allocated for this purpose. No work has been started so far under this projects whereas Rs.64.47 lakh has been made available to the state Government during its first year 2001-02 causing big disappointment to the milk producers of the Saharasa, Supaul and Madhepura districts.

*English translation of speech orginally delivered in Tamil.

The Government, therefore, should take initiative to start the above mentioned project immediately.

14.22 hrs.

[English]

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House shall now take up the legislative business.

Item No. 18 — Shri Jaswant Singh.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :*

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

This Bill was introduced on 30th August, 2001. Thereafter, it was referred to the Departmentally-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs when it was with the Department of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

The Committee has submitted its Report to Parliament on 23rd July. The Committee has suggested certain amendments. Most of them have been accepted. Official amendments to the Bill will be moved.

Sir, I do not want to make a long speech in this regard. The Standing Committee has already considered this issue. In fact, it would be appropriate if the House considers passing of this Bill without discussion because I have another Companies (Amendment) Bill also. But in this regard, if you do want me to say a few words, I can say a few words. But I would request the House to consider this legislation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill on behalf of my party Indian National Congress. This is a long awaited Bill to overcome the complexity and multiplicity to dispose of the grievances of the workers and the management specially in the sick and unmanageable units of India.

Sir, it is our experience, as we represent the House from various parts of the country, and we feel that a time has come now to think for a comprehensive legislation without having any multiple corner to understand the issue, to dispose of the issue and to decide the issue.

This Bill has been dealt with at length by the Departmentally-Related Standing Committee and very comprehensive observations have been made, of which many are constructive. I am glad–though not fully–that substantially the Government and the Minister have conceded them. Yet I feel that there are some areas which should be dealt with today.

Fortunately enough, the Finance Minister is also holding the joint portfolio of Company Affairs with a view of changed circumstances of the global economy, the economy of the country and changed circumstances of our own economy in this region. He has coined the words 'liberal economy'. Unless the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Company Affairs are in one common umbrella, the details of the industrial growth, the understanding of the company management and the problems of the unit cannot be substantially appreciated.

Possibly it is keeping all this in view that the Finance Minister is also holding the charge of Company Affairs. Nevertheless I feel strongly that the Labour Ministry, which is a very important Ministry in this matter, should not be ignored. The manpower, human resource and working class are the essential components of any industrial organisation. Whatever may be industry, whatever may be the company, human resource is one of the basic components.

Unless the objective study of the human resource and its involvement is not taken care of for the development of the country through the companies in productive life, the very objective of this Bill would be frustrated. I do not know how the hon. Finance Minister will find ways and means to attach the Labour Ministry or the Labour Ministry Council

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into the whole apparatus. Why I say so? I say so because some doubts have arisen.

It is about criterion as to who will represent the Tribunal. On page 4 of the Bill, at section 10FD(h), it is written :

> "It is a person having special knowledge of, and experience of not less than fifteen years in the matters relating to labour."

It gives the message as if the interest of the labour class and, working class is taken care of. No. It is not correct. A person having knowledge of labour can be a Deputy-Secretary, Ministry of Labour; he can be a retired Commissioner of the Joint Council of the Labour in respect of States who normally represents the interest of the Government part than the labour.

I would very humbly–time is too late–request the hon. Finance Minister to consider including a person having special knowledge and experience of not less than 15 years in the matters relating to trade union and the labour matters. The use of the word 'trade union' here will give confidence to the working class that in the tribunal there is a representative who can understand their problem and who will take care of them. The moment it says, 'only person in the matters relating to labour', everybody will say that he has a good knowledge of labour whether right or wrong. Interest of labour and experience of trade union are altogether different. Therefore, my humble appeal to the hon. Minister is to consider this aspect first and give it a foolproof character. The tribunal should be adequately represented by either a judicial, technical or a member of the interested group, that is, from the vast area of the working class. Otherwise, this provision could be misinterpreted in various ways.

Supposing, somebody is a practising lawyer of a High Court, dealing with labour matters, one may say that the Chief Justice, while consulting him to nominate 62 people, gave the name of a leading practitioner who is practising law for long. This will not satisfy the working class.

You better consult the trade unions. In the Ministry of Law, there are lists of recognised trade unions which include minor trade unions, trade unions of steel industry, coal industry, and different other industries. You can, at least, take one of them into confidence and put them into the Tribunal. Therefore, this particular Clause requires to be further elaborated to give a compehensive character to the Tribunal.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister since he is holding the charge of the Ministry of Finance on this. I do not want to take a long time in narrating the history, but I would like to give a brief account based on my own experience. I have represented twice a constituency which was once known as Birmingham – City of Howrah. Now, it is a very sick city in terms of industry and other things. How does an industry become sick? We are passing this Bill to know this. As a social worker, I have gone through it in detail and I found five special ingredients. One of them is that the small and medium scale industry unit submits a project. The day it is approved by the bank, from that day itself, they start charging the interest on the loan. We have been arguing this matter CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, small scale industry forum, medium scale industry forum and also with the Finance Minister. There are three stages of a project, namely, the project conceived, the project approved, and the project in operation. The project is conceived and placed before the bank. The bank approves the project. Now, the project can come into operation if the environment clearance has been obtained, electricity connection has taken, land problem is solved, etc. After all this, the unit can start its production. But before the production starts, the interest is charged which that unit cannot cope up after launching its product in the market. Therefore, from day one, it inherits state of sickness. I can cite many such examples.

I would give an example of this in today's liberal economy. This unique example relates to Delhi. The Minister of Finance may look into it. I am not pleading for any company. Please do not misunderstand me. The pressure cooker is a unique thing in India for every household. Many pressure cooker producing units are based in Delhi, NOIDA, and Ghaziabad. Today, Chinese pressure cookers are dumped at half the cost – excluding profit – of indigenous pressure cookers which are produced by these small units. Now, the projects of small scale units which are producing things like pressure cooker, spoons, knives, etc. are approved on their market capacity. But if you allow to dump such things at a lesser

price, how would they survive? I know you will raise the issue of WTO but WTO gave ample power and apportunity also to decide your priority for increasing or for imposing anti-dumping duty. We are friendly with everyone. But I am sorry to say that in future, the Chinese invasion of this country will not be in terms of arms. It would be by way of hitting our domestic market which would kill all prospects of our small and medium scale units.

I had been to Pragati Maidan to see this year's exhibition. There I found that people of Ludhiana, Patiala, Asansol in West Bengal, Nasik, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and other places are very skilled.

They are skilled people who apply the apparatus and spare-parts of the tractors, machine tools and other elements themselves. Here, the basic minimum components are; electricity is the first raw material which is charged either by a private company or by a State Electricity Board at a certain rate; secondly, they have to pay wages and other benefits to the skilled workers. Today a daily agricultural wage earner in West Bengal gets Rs. 60 per day. Naturally, a skilled industrial worker may get a little more than that. Add that component to the cost of production. The third component is the cost of establishment. Taking all these into account, if your cost of production comes to 'A', plus a profit of 10 or 20 per cent, if you find one fine morning that at 50 per cent of your cost things are being dumped into the market in bigger numbers, what kind of protection do you give by the National Company Tribunal to these units? They will have inherent sickness from day one. They cannot cope with this kind of dumping. I am not bringing politics into it. But this is unfortunately the reality of the day. How are you guaranteeing that this would not happen? This is the first symptom of the sickness.

Now I come to the second symptom of sickness. Here I am not in agreement with the so-called management. You decide the slab. Each unit – even if they are in the small scale industry – must have to satisfy before registration or fulfil an obligation that they have in their management a professional insofar as financial matters are concerned who will give a clear direction that this is the project, this is the required manpower that it needs, if it goes beyond this manpower to please A, B or any political party or some local leaders, the company will suffer inherent sickness within a year or two and the liability will be more. Therefore, unless there is professional management in a unit which will give the project direction in terms of financial viability and the project operation, no unit should be registered.

I concede that we have not done this in the past. The country's unemloyment problem was very big. Whether good or bad, people had to be employed and the requests of the local leaders had to be entertained. Otherwise, things would have been worse. I do not blame the management either. Now, through a regulation you can see to it that the project will take off provided conditions A, B, C, and D are complied with. In that case you can show the card and say that your financial documentation says like this, you cannot keep more than one *chowkidar*, more than two clerks in the unskilled category and only in the skilled category you can have some people. Then there is logic to convince others. Without this, you cannot give the management a long rope to plan and design.

Some of the mangements have developed a new practice. There are three or four brothers; one is an Accountant; another has come back either from USA or London with some degree and the management is good. But sometimes that management gives in to local pressure and cannot cope with the required manpower that is needed to the unit, and goes beyond that. From the very next year it starts getting sick. If you study some of the sick industrial units, you will find that this is the second symptom for the sickness.

The third symptom is very important for the Finance Minister to understand. Most of the public sector banks are responsible for this. I charge them, accuse them and hold them responsible for the sickness of the industry today. I get an assurance that on my project papers, I would get a working capital to the tune of X or Y or say Rs. 20 crore. Accordingly, I plan the execution with the first slab of Rs. 4 crore, the second slab of Rs. 6 crore and things like that to expand my market. But, after approving the project your bank people delay the release of the working capital to such an extent that the unit itself gets collapsed. They start borrowing from the market, over-burdening themselves with the interest which they cannot show to the Income Tax authorities. Then they start doing *hera pheri* because they are compelled to sell raw materials in the black market in order to keep the unit surviving. All this hapens because

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

the bank does not comply with its own time table of releasing working capital required by a company.

The third symptom is, the unit turns to be sick. The fourth symptom is, who is against the management and not against the bank. The fifth symptom is about the bank management. I do not like to name more because the original father of malpractices in India is from Bengal. They used to do it. We are now trading jute. Jute is not giving rich dividend. Siphon off whatever is there in the unit, swallow whatever is there in the unit, close the unit and convert or divert this amount to some other business with a false project name and get further money from the bank. The Allahabad Bank, the United Commercial Bank of Calcutta and UBI of Calcutta lead to the horrifying tale of sickness. Now they are at least surviving by your strict monitoring. But it was because of these things. On the same table, they are talking to a man to withdraw money from jute and put it in tea trade. They give advice on how to make jute sick and go to tea business. Then they settle another man who will be getting them tea within two months at a particular price. There is an internal arrangement of these three banks in Calcutta. I studied this matter in depth.

I must congratulate the officials of the Finance Ministry for their strict monitoring, surveillance and recovering the NPAs and for so many other methods. These three banks have come to line at least. So, this is about the management.

I do not know economics as I am a student of political science. Sometimes I am surprised and I fail to understand one point. A company is declared sick and the matter is referred to the BIFR. The company's management could not pay the provident fund, the company could not pay the salary. But the same company management, in a different nomenclature, is operating another company having fund from another bank and giving lectures to CII and FICCI. This is something like playing fraud in the country. If one management played with one bank, how the son or daughter, with another nomenclature or other firm, get the support of other banks in the country to get it again? On the one hand, your NPA is rising, on the other hand, the project is collapsing and or yet another hand, the workers go back home with empty stomach. This is the symptom where the management is playing fraudulently with the banks in connivance or sometimes on their own design and they do it. All these culminate to sickness.

Last but not least is another symptom of sickness and that is, modernisation. I will place two glaring examples of modernisation package before you. The Hoogly Dock and Port Engineers, Calcutta was a prime unit of India to support ship-building. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was our Prime Minister and before that Shrimati Indira Gandhi was our Prime Minister and in between, Shri Morarji Desai was our Prime Minister. A long term proposal was conceived twice by the Ministry and the go-ahead signal was given. But money and order for the long term proposal were not executed for 12 years. That compelled the company to become sick and go for sale. Of course, the new Minister, Shri Goyal is trying to protect that. The papers are with me. I have gone through the papers. Even when I was a Minister, I was surprised as to how it can happen. In the entire Finance Ministry, there should be three desks. This is my suggestion. You may or may not accept it. Desk-I should be for new companies, namely, companies that exist in the country for the last five years. Desk-II should be for companies which are languishing before the court and Desk-III should be for companies which have a revival package. Somebody in your Ministry, In consonance with the Department of Company Affairs, shall monitor the progress of these desks in each State. You have office in each State.

There is no monitoring. You can involve the banks in respective desks who are their bankers. If you adopt this method and mechanism, then, I think, even the National Company Law Tribunal would be a successful one.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another point. This is about the appeal. Now, this Bill, in part 1 (c) mentions about Appellate Tribunal. If I am aggrieved and did not justice. I can go to the Tribunal. But my appeal to you is this. Do not treat companies' revival or sickness or winding up issue like the election petition of political candidates. That has become an unending process. You must find some mechanism that the Tribunal must dispose of a particular case in a particular bench within so many days. There should be time limit that the appeal should be disposed of in so many days. If you cannot ensure that, then I think, justice will

not be done. There are so many adjournments day in and day out. It is because today the lawyer is not ready, and on the other day the Government is not ready. Then, it becomes an unending process. The intention is to escalate the whole thing to an unending process. Is the Government not thinking that time has come to fix accountability on the Tribunal itself, on the lawyer itself and the Appellate Tribunal itself?

I am giving you the example of National Instrument Company, Kolkata which was one of the finest Companies in India which first produced infra-red light for Vaijayanta Tank. When I got elected for the first time in 1971, I had the privilege to represent that area and to become President of that Company's Union for twelve years without any party affiliation. How skilful were they! Now, privatisation has started. They are not getting enough orders. That is different thing. The Ministry and the Cabinet headed by Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, on 18th June last year took a decision to revive this Unit. It was to be informed to the BIFR. Can you believe, Mr. Minister, that the official, the Joint Secretary in-charge of that desk – I do not know whether wilfully or due to ignorance – did not comply with the Cabinet decision and the BIFR was not informed. So, BIFR, after waiting for a few months, had no option but to give wind-up notice. I brought this to the notice of the hon. Minister, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil. I told him, 'Look, how bureaucracy is functioning'. He was surprised. This is how things are being done these days.

If you do not fix accountability on the part of the Department and on the part of the Tribunal, I do not think the object that you have narrated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill will be achieved. We are supporting you on this Bill. I should be grateful if the hon. Minister kindly explains these issues and offer proper clarifications. Please ensure that anti-dumping measures are strictly adhered to. Otherwise, I am worried about what will happen to India, especially in our industrial sector. The whole objective will be in jeopardy.

I seek clarification from the hon. Minister on one count. Kindly see that trade union leaders, who represent the working class, are given representation in the Tribunal in some form or the other. The definition has got a wide scope. You may say that the lawyer who is there in the Tribunal represents the labours' interests; or the retired Deputy Secretary represents the labours' interests or the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Law represents the labours' interests. But they are not the representatives of the interested group. But the trade union leaders represent the interested group. Therefore, give importance to the trade union leaders and directly involve them in the Tribunal.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. As the hon. Minister has already stated, this Bill was referred to the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee made a threadbare discussion on it and made its recommendations. Accordingly, the amendments to the Act have been brought forward. Now, they will be piloted and passed.

This is a very welcome Bill considering the present industrial scenario in the country and the globalisation scenario. By virtue of this Amendment Bill, our country's companies laws and the companies are being revamped; the industrial scenario is being revamped. This is basically a revamping Bill. I would like to call it so because the nomenclature of the Company Law Board is being changed and is being known as the Tribunal by virtue of which they will look into the affairs and activities of the companies in various fields. Therefore, this is a welcome Bill.

With these words, I support it wholeheartedly.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. For that only, I have stood up...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) It has been scrutinised by Standing Committee.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : What committee has done or what it has not done– *[English]* That has not been submitted to me...*(Interruptions)*

I would request the hon. Members to look at the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. It is written there like this.

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

> "This latest development and innovations in Corporate laws required that the Companies Act, 1956 and other related laws concerning winding up of companies should be remodelled in line with the international practices in this field. Government constituted a Committee consisting of experts under the Chairmanship of Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi, retired Supreme Court Judge to examine the law relating to insovency and winding up of companies."

It was not to examine the revival and rehabilitation of sick industries. It was to examine the law relating to insolvency and winding up of companies.

Please look at the Terms of Reference of Justice Eradi Committee to find out if any single word has been used about revival and rehabilitation. I think there is not a single reference about revival. Subsequently, just to convince the gullible and innocent people that it has some relationship about revival and rehabilitation that something was incorporated later on. I am not using the word 'cheating' here. I am rather using the term to make it apparently acceptable to the gullible and the innocent. So, it was incorporated later on. On the basis of whose recommendations, was the Justice Eradi Commettee set up?

The Bill, as it has been prepared, has nothing to do with revival and rehabilitation. Secondly, simultaneously, there is another Bill that was being considered by another Committee, not by this Standing Committee which considered the Company Law (Amendment) Bill. It is the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Repeal Bill. Although it has been referred to a Standing Committee, the Committee has not yet completed its consideration. I am constrained to make a reference to it.

Sir, you are the custodian of this House. The recommendation of that Committee has not yet come. Its recommendation has been taken for granted in this Bill. Can it go like that? One Bill has been referred to a Standing Committee. Another Standing Committee has made certain recommendations which are considered to be the alternative to the Repeal Bill. The Repeal Bill is yet to be considered by the same Standing Committee.

The recommendations of that Standing Committee are being brought to the House. This is a denigration of the rights and authorities of this House. All the Standing Committees are equally powerful and have equal rights. How can the recommendations of one Standing Committee stand superior to the recommendations of another Standing Committee which is yet to complete its consideration? But this is being done here.

Sir, I would like to make a mention of another Bill in this regard. There was a Bill in 1997 which aimed at plugging the loopholes in the BIFR and to strengthen the mechanism. We are all aware as to what has happened to BIFR and how Section 22 of BIFR has been misused by unscrupulous industrialists who make their own units sick and they themselves become rich because no industrialist had ever become sick or poorer in this country, but their industries have become sick. The representatives of the Government have been directly involved in the misuse of Section 22 of BIFR. The Government's representatives, the nominee Directors of the Government have been repeatedly found to be involved in this ugly game.

I can cite one example here. In Dunlop India Limited, 34 per cent of shares are held by the Union Government's financial institutions like LICI, UTI, United Bank of India etc. Dunlop India Limited was a profit-making company. The hon. Finance Minister knows pretty well that the products of only this company, particularly tyres and tubes, have been purchased by the Indian Air Force during the Kargil war. When the hon. Prime Minister requested the Chief Minister of West Bengal at that time to see to it that whatever products are available in the closed Dunlop India Limited are made available to the Defence Forces. The workers who have not been receiving their wages for months together, the starving people, cooperated with the Government by opening the unit and making the products available to the Defence Forces during the Kargil war. The Defence officials, who had been present there, were full of praise for the starving workers for their timely cooperation in supplying those products. But in a meeting held in Mumbai, the nominee Director of LICI was absent and on that day, they referred Dunlop India Limited to BIFR as a sick company which it was not.

Sir, I can mention a number of such instances where the nominee Directors of the financial institutions, the

nominee Directors of certain other governmental agencies collaborated with the company people in misusing Section 22 of BIFR. Of course, Shri Jaswant Singh was not the Finance Minister at that time, but the Government is a continuous body. I would not like to mention as to who was in the Government at that time. How many benches have been constituted of BIFR in the last several years? Has there been a single occasion when all the benches had all the members in the Board to go into the cases? No. During the last two or three years, only a single member was there and for the last several months, not a single member is there. Who is responsible for this? Are the workers resposible for this?

The managements, in collusion with Government's representatives, are declaring profit-making companies as sick companies by misusing Section 22 of BIFR. The Government is failing to provide the necessary infrastructure, the wokrers are suffering, but the Bill for winding up of companies is coming up for consideration here.

15.00 hrs.

To whom will it go? The official liquidator was sometimes someone else. The operating agents may be IDBI or some financial institution. Now, the private liquidators will come. The private liquidators are the same people who had made their own company sick and will now themselves become the liquidators. They will themselves purchase these things. They call it 'corporate reforms'.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : Their children will get jobs in the MNCs.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Corporate governance is one area. Have they ever looked into that? The Department of Company Affairs is a regulator of the companies in the country. It is an appendage. It is a part of the Union Government. Earlier, it was with some other Ministry. Now, after long lasting deliberations, litigation and fight among themselves, it has come to be attached with the Ministry of Finance.

Why is it so? It should be a fullfledged regulator. It will be transparent. But instead it is selective in the case of favouring some companies who are malfunctioning. Why is there no transparency? There is manipulation. There is fudging in their balance-sheet. Two sets of balance-sheet are there. There is siphoning off of funds from one company to the other. It has happened. I know, so many leters have come to the Department of Company Affairs. Sometimes that Department did not respond. I charge this Government and not this individual Minister. The Government is a continuous body. The Department of Company Affairs had been indulging in such cases of patronage to the most corrupt companies in the country. They had access to the Prime Minister's Office. One eminent bureaucrat had one very important observation to make about the "RH factor" regarding the two big corporate houses. In the PMO, they are determining everything. The small fish are being swallowed up. The small industry is suffering. It is not my observation. Everyone in this House agree to it. To whom will the oil sector go? The people are discussing it. Who will monopolise the information technology or the telecom sector? The people are discussing it: "The monopoly of public sector is very very bad! Private monopoly is very good!" Is this Bill at all going to serve any purpose? No, not at all because the sickness has actually two sets of faces. One is an extraneous one which it cannot control. It has its capacity. The capacity utilisation is not here because there is a recession in demand. We had joined the WTO. As a result of that, the products of cheaper quality are flooding our markets. So, there are extraneous reasons in the case of our small industry, medium industry, steel sector and heavy industries. The technology is changing. The market perception is changing. Following the WTO , our markets are having quality products at a cheaper price. Naturally, what is happening? The industries have become sick. Some are sick because of the economic policy of the Government. Some are made sick by their friends. Some are helped to become sick with the collaboration of their agents. Now, they are deciding to wind them up.

I can refer to any number of instances where the Government nominee acts as a collaborator and where the Department of Company Affairs did not go deep into the accounting standards. Now, they are saying: "We shall have better standards of accounting." But who does not know that the corporate houses in this country do have two or three sets of balance-sheet? One is for the financial institutions. They are looting the money but not paying it back. After these things, they say that a single body will become very beautiful.

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

That the jobs and the responsibilities of BIFR, AAIFR, Company Law Board and High Court will be telescoped into one body. What a beautiful thing! Single is beautiful, but in the case of UTI bifurcation is beautiful, that is, UTI-I and UTI-II. In the case of General Insurance, which is making profit, bifurcation is beautiful because bifurcation will serve the interest of the multinational companies, serve the interest of their friends.

Here, one body could not perform and now they have a Board of 62 members. They could not provide 10 or 15 members, but now they have a 62-member Board for a country like India, belonging to different parts. They have set up a Board of 62 members.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : That is the retirement benefit scheme for the bureaucrats.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Now, many will become one. It is just like a philosophical thing. What is the benfit? I am giving a comparison of timeframe. The timeframe under SICA: Techno-economic viability study of the sick industrial company – two to three months; preparation for implementation of the scheme for rehabilitation with the assisance of operating agencies – one month; draft scheme – three to six months; total – 12 to 22 months; and the total time given is 390 days. I think, 390 days is more than one year, If I am not mistaken. How do they calculate? That also is amazing. It is simple arithmetic. i do not know what this Government proposes to do. I am totally confused. Their own partner is complaining against them that they are beating their own people.

On their own disinvestment process, their own Ministers are coming out that there is corruption and that they do not subscribe to that. It is simple arithmetic and they are calculating this way. I am really amazed. Moreover, whether they are running this Government at all or not, I do not know.

They want to set up a fund, the formation of which will be done by levying cess. What for is this? It is for rehabilitation and revival of assets of the sick industrial companies, a levy at a rate of not less than .005 per cent. They will manage the fund. More than four lakh units have become sick because of their policy. Because of the wrong form of malfunctioning, maladministration, collusion with unscrupulous operators and promoters, daily new companies are becoming sick.

We have stated that let us debate, discuss thoroughly in a transparent manner. Let us find out the reasons for the sickness. Some of them are extraneous because of their wrong policy. WTO requirements demand – recession. Each individual unit should be protected with the right and timely help. We have seen. I can given you two-three examples. Three banks, namely, the Indian Bank, the United Commercial Bank and the United Bank were considered to be the sick banks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Pal, your party is allotted only seven minutes and you have taken more than three times of it.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : I am concluding.

It has been said. What they considered to be sick would have given better results if they were given the right and adequate help. There have been cases of excellent turn around. So, each unit should be considered on its merits.

They should withdraw this Bill. Rather, they should go back and consider the merits of the 1997 Bill. They should wait till the recommendation of the other Standing Committee on the SICA Repeal Bill comes. That recommendation should not be treated in a manner which is being done right now.

I, once again, oppose the Bill. In the interest of the workers of this country and in the interest of the industries of the country, they should not proceed with this sort of a disastrous piece of legislation.

DR. B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Companies (Amendment) Bill is brought as part of the constant effort of the Government to see that we have to improve the conditions of various aspects in view of the various changes in the industrial development and in view of the various economic factors of this country.

The other day we also discussed the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets Bill. That was brought up because of the huge NPAs that the banks and other financial institutions had accumulated. Even at that

time, I also mentioned about the reasons why it happened, the reasons for the sickness of the industry and how this has to be solved. It is not only the affairs of this country but also it happened all over the world, including in the developing countries. That is the reason why, I think, the hon. Finance Minister has come out with this Bill. It is a step forward, but still we have to go a long way. Even the BIFR and the AAIFR are not able to find a solution to this problem that we are having today.

But the creation of the National Law Tribunal as an apex body, which is a step forward, is to see how it should be done in a simplified way and how this has to be solved while keeping in view the various issues of the industrial sickness. But it also requires a lot of expertise in the financial institutions. The lenders should also have the people who can guide properly before they face any drawbacks in a particular project. That will help us. They are the people who should be able to take the initiative. They are the people who will see whether through mergers and collaboration it can be done much faster rather than going to the Tribunal.

15.12 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*]

Of course, whatever type of law we may put in the Tribunal, it will consume a lot of time. It will make a lot of delays in various aspects and the revival of the industry will take a lot of time. However, I feel, we have also made a lot of liberalisation in the various aspects, like, the stock markets are taken over by the SEBI which is a separate organisation. It will reduce the workload of the Company Law Board. So, they would concentrate and see that only development aspects of the industry should be considered more actively. It should give more thrust for simplified methods. It should take initiatives for advancement of all these things.

I know the main purpose is to see that we should not create more idle capacities and unemployment but we should see that maximum utilisation should be done in the best interest of the country's development. Of course, we are all talking of another item, what is called, 'co-operative banks'. Somehow the societies also want to become a part of the companies law system and they want other things also. That is also coming as a general amendment. Various other things are coming. But, in any case, this is a step forward and we definitely support it.

As the other hon. Mmbers also said, there are recommendations. We have to improve the various aspects of the recommendations. But we have to go step by step.

As Shri Rupchand Pal says, globalisation or WTO has something to do with this. But every step has to go further. We are not being isolated in the world, but in this sector, when we have to be on par with the rest of the world, we have to face some problems. In order to resolve this, to suit to our conditions, we have to make some amendments towards positive directions. However, we must do it. Maybe, some flaws are there. It is the constant affair of the Mnistry and the Government to bring it before the Parliament. By more and more amendments, they should see that they should be able to regularise this. The loopholes can be plugged as far as possible in the best interest of the development of this country. I, once again, thank the hon. Finance Minister for bringing up this law. Still we have to go a long way. We have to do a lot more things. I thank you once again.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Madam Chairman, Hon'ble Minister has presented the Company (Amendment) Bill, 2001 in the House. This bill was pending with a committee for consideration and now the committee has made some recommendations in this regard, so the bill has been moved. Next bill to be taken for consideration in the house is – Company (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001. Company Laws are Pandora's box and irregularities and manipulation are going on therein but now all things will be surfaced. Hon'ble Minister has claimed that to avoid irregularities this committee was set up under the chairmanship of a retired judge of Supreme Court Shri Balkrishna Eradi, whatever suggestions and recommendations they have made, this bill has been moved to amend the law accordingly.

Hon'ble member Shri Rupchand Pal has gone through all the papers but there is nothing about revival in those papers. These company-fellows are money animals (very greedy people) who first set up false companies and later on declare them bankrupt and abscond after drawing

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

money from banks. Then it is said that the case has been referred to various institutions like BIFR, AAIFR, SICA etc., but these institutions have done nothing to solve unemployment problem. Many times the question has been raised to close down BIFR because workers are not paid their wages, they are bent upon to face starvation or die. Official liquidator has been appointed and the case has been running for years together. People get fed up with court proceedings. I would like to mention one report which states that there are one lakh 21 thousand cases pending in Supreme Court and 3.4 million i.e. 30 lakh and 40 thousand cases are pending in High Court. *[English]* Pending cases in lower courts have been stagnant at 20 million for the past years, he said the judicial delivery system has to be streamlined by cutting down on procedures. Procedures have to be shortened and processes compressed for delivery of justice in a time frame. *[Translation]* Companies become sick, declare themselves bankrupt and process starts for winding them up. Situation comes to the point where workers are not paid their wages and when the case goes to court, workers become victim of starvation and court case proceedings goes undecided. Matter keeps on pending in the court. Now the Government has claimed that with the recommendations of Eradi Committee, company will be revived. This also has been said it will be in the interests of workers too. "Vish Kumbham Payomukham" – it appears attractive from outside but inside there is poision. Government has claimed that after passing this bill, revival will take place. The present situation is such that instead of reviving the Government companies they are selling them. Daily questions are being raised regarding this but it is being told by the Government that this bill is being introduced in the interest of workers. Whenever Government is apprised of the fact that workers are not getting their payment then it is answered always that the case has been referred to BIFR. There are Sugar Mills under Sugar Mill Corporation and there are some Mills under Centre too in Bihar, now a provision has been made under which centre's rule will apply to both categories of Sugar Mills.

15 Sugar Mills have been lying closed for several years there. People started dying, so they went to court. Court asked the Government and Corporation to pay or face the wind up procedure. This hapened in 1997. Thereafter when no action was taken court warned to initiate contempt of court. Then haphazardly it was written that they have winded up those units and then they forgot. On the other side IDBI and IFCI was taking action to rehabilitate it. Paper work was going on and terms and conditions were being formulated to revive these closed down Mills. Now there are two types of orders. Farmers want that it must be revived and the job of the workers employed therein must continue along with timely payment of their salaries. Both these categories are the worst sufferers. How will it revive once it is winded up. Winding up process usually takes 10-12 years. They have claimed that within this law they will wind it up within two years and all the procedure related to it will be completed. They have appointed 62 members to constitute National Company Law Tribunal. Multinationals are also pressurising them to fasten the process. It is reported that multinationals had pressurised them to go ahead without any delay. FICCI people were overenthusiastic. CII, ASOCHEM all were pressurising them for hurried action. Everyone expressed their great pleasure and you too.

Sir, Now they say that they will provide funds for rehabilitation also. Whatever has been mentioned in Aims and objectives, if it is materialised, it will be matter of great pleasure. But we have apprehension regarding the process, Now the Government companies are being sold out at throw away prices, without any transparency. We are agitating on this issue and those private companies are running into NPA by manipulating all their functioning. They bungle with its money and change the name afterwards if anything untoward happens. They change their names and boards twice or thrice. Company Law is a Pandora's box. They have claimed that they would legislate a law relating to bankruptcy, abolish SICA, BIFR and the procedure & provisions of Sick Industrial Act. They would form a new national company law board comprising of 62 members. They have claimed their process public oriented but we are too apprehensive to believe it. Mr. Eradi gave the report and they accepted it. We want to know the truth from government that why those companies went bankrupt. What were the bunglings and irregularities? Our apprehensions should be resolved but nothing like this is

happening. Those reasons should be clarified, their management should be tightened and activated to perform well but they are not doing it at all. Instead, they open it for sale. As we see in villages once a man becomes poorer he starts selling him holdings, the same procedure is being followed by this government. So we are apprehensive.

Sir, Mr. Minister should tell the House clearly that how he will get rehabilitation done? Every company is involved in bungling, how will you control them? The company which became bankrupt has been referred to BIFR and this process will take two years to complete, now who care for the welfare of workers? If he will not be given wages for two years, how will he survive? Those who belong to salaried class are trapped in trouble if they do not get salary even for one month. They say that they have brought the duration down to two years from the earlier 12-15 years but we are doubtful whether workers will get benefited by this process. The companies that become bankrupt and units that become sick should be thoroughly investigated for reasons behind it.

Proper care must be taken to ascertain reasons and those objectives should be fulfilled for which companies are set up. Today's such a situation has emerged that those objectives remain unfulfilled and money of the country is being looted. Hon'ble Minister must clarify these all things otherwise we will oppose this bill. Mr. Minister must tell about the rehabilitation of workers and about the problem of unemployment too that how he will tackle them. Instead of all these things the situation should be conducive so as to increase employment, enhance production and progress of the country.

Just now Hon'ble Renuka Chowdhary jee told that we are getting cheaper imported goods from China. Once imported goods are cheaper, the small scale industries of the country will die its natural death. How the small scale and medium scale industries of the country will survive? The impored idol of Shri Ganesh with electric lightings from China is available for just Rs. 50 whereas the idol made in this country costs to Rs. 500. If it goes on like this, small scale industry of the country will perish. Mr. Minister must throw some light on these aspects and tell us in clear terms.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Even Bindi of ladies is coming from China.

[English]

Shri Kharabela Swain. You have to be quick because we are running out of time.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore) : Madam, I shall be very brief. Actually, I wanted, as per the appeal of the Finance Minister, this Bill to be passed without any discussion. I rise to support this Bill.

Madam, you have already heard the presentations made by hon. Shri Rupchand Pal and hon. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh. They do not believe in anything. They purely believe in the conspiracy theory every time, and if you go through their speeches, you will not find a single suggestion being given. Everything was suspected. Now, since this Bill has been prepared as per the recommendations of the Eradi Committee and already ratified by the Standing Committee, it may be – as the allegation is made by hon. Shri Rupchand Pal – that in the Terms of Reference of the Eradi Committee, there was no reference with regard to rehabilitation, but I would like to quote from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. Para 3(ii) of the Statement reads :

> "All the parties will be bound by the Tribunal's orders and in case of non-availability of workable proposal for revival or rehabilitation etc., the Tribunal can decide the matter on merits, including introduction of its own scheme."

That means that if the entrepreneur or the owner of a company which is going to be liquidated goes to the new NCLT, he will have to go along with a revival proposal. So, the revival proposal is the most important thing in this Bill. Therefore, it is not correct to say that there is nothing in this Bill with regard to the revival proposal. Everything is there in the Bill. This Bill is specifically for that purpose.

Now, I will just make the final point. You just go through the international practice. You just go through the practice in Australia, Indonesia, Singapore or Japan and you will find that now the jobs of rehabilitation and winding up are combined together. One institution goes for these two

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

things. It should not be compared with the division of UTI. The case of UTI is totally different. The case, which we are just deliberating on, is something very different from that. So, if one organisation looks into rehabilitation as well as winding up, it can do better justice than an organisation like BIFR. So, I fully agree with this Bill. The new NCLT will be a combination of Company Law Board, BIFR, AAIFR and High Court. I also agree that there is no institution which is hundred per cent perfect.

Maybe, there might be some flaws here, which we can find out in future and which we can rectify, but I do not agree with the argument that NCLT will have the same fate as BIFR, which was incapable of solving the problems of the workers.

I fully endorse and I fully support this Bill. Even if there are some flaws here and there, the hon. Finance Minister will look into it in future.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra) : Madam Chairman, on behalf of Shiv Sena I support the Company Affairs Bill brought by the hon'ble Minister. Further discussion on the Bill is not necessary as it was discussed in the standing committee but the Company Affairs Department should keep in mind few things. Though the Central Government has control over any company regardless of its success or failure, still it should have more and more control. Many people set up companies and appoint fake directors. They attract people and later they form another company. The issue of liquidation of companies has been discussed here many times. Liquidated companies face 3-4 problems. Sometimes there is the problem of workers, sometimes there is fighting between brothers or directors, sometimes raw material is not available or their products are not sold out.

Just now Madam Chairman told that even 'Bindi' is also coming from China which is a matter of serious concern. Our companies are being closed due to signing of WTO. There are also many defaulter companies among them. They form 4-5 separate companies. There is a company called Automobile Products of India in my constituency. The Chairman-cum-Managing Director of this company is a high official of FICCI. Our Ministers are going there tomorrow. The product of that company is a monopoly item. Even after having monoply items like clutch and brakes he said that the company is going in losses. Many workers have been rendered jobless. Employees of the company entitled to get 7-8 thousand rupees per month are getting only one thousand rupees. We made several requests to hon'ble Minister in this regard. We had a talk with hon'ble Manohar Joshi also when he was Minister of Industries and though he phoned but nothing happened. Will you wield control over such companies or not? If Automobile Products of India company is making loss then will not the directors of its sister concern be held responsible? This should be controlled by the Department of Company Affairs. The case keeps going on even after being referred to BIFR. There are so many problems in this. They make fake companies and directors while their sister concerns are performing well...*(Interruptions)* Companies are shown to be in loss on papers and they say that they are unable to do anything. This makes workers jobless. They do not withdraw money from their profit making sister concerns but they put in shares of a profitable company at the time of forming another company. Some action should be taken in this regard.

The questions raised by Roopchand Palji and Raghuvansh Babu regarding workers should be considered seriously. The expenses of the companies are so huge that they show loss. A huge expenditure is incurred on the bungalows and parties etc. of officers. They give parties everyday to the officers. Here, I would highly appreciate the hon'ble Minister. We wanted to bring him to a programme of an association of an industry in Marathwara. But he refused saying that the Budget preparations were going on. We have such a wice Minister. He should think about all such things and issue directions to the concerned officers. The directors of the profit making company are the same people who form fake companies and show them to be making loss. They also bring banks to the brink of disaster. Such directors should be checked alongwith their property and other things. These are my suggestions. With this, on behalf of my party, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Madam Chairman, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the views that they have expressed. At the very beginning, I must share with the hon. Members of the House that this piece of legislation that we are considering is after deliberations by the Standing Committee. I will read out two portions from the recommendations of the Standing Committee. All parties are represented in the Standing Committee. The Report is unanimous. Therefore, the voices of dissent that I have heard is a bit disappointing for me it is because the recommendation of the Standing Committee is that the Bill be passed after incorporating the amendments suggested and also those agreed to by the Government. As I said at the introduction stage, we have incorporated some of those amendments. The Committee also recommended that the Government shall give due consideration to the fundamental issues raised during the deliberations in the Committee, as contained. The Government fully considered those issues.

Madam Chairman, let me deal very briefly with the issues raised. Shri Dasmunsi recommended and stressed whether there is a provision for involving the labour. There is no sufficiently clear provision in regard to the trade unions. I think, it is sufficiently clear and at the stage of the rules if any additional clarity is required, that shall be done.

In regard to unfair competition from the Peoples' Republic of China and also dumping of goods – that word has been used by various hon. Members – let me point out that firstly we have anti-dumping provisions. The provisions are fairly active. If you study the trade figures between the Peoples' Republic of China and India, then you will find that actually there is greater export from India to China, than there is import from China. It is entirely possible that some illegal trade is taking place in this regard from across the open borders that we have with our neighbour like Nepal. But that illegal trade is also being curbed. Also, it is because of this, what is termed as unfair competition, that we hope to bring in the Competition Bill next week. If the competition is fair, then we have to find ways and means of reducing the cost of production which, of course, covers a much wider field.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : We do not have a level playing field.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : That is a different debate altogether.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : That is why our industries cannot compete.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : We are going into an arena which is outside the scope of this present legislation. The differential arises from considerably lower labour cost as it obtained in the Peoples' Republic of China. I feel it is a temporary advantage. As the advancement takes place and movement of labour in China – from coastal China or urbanised and industrialised China – takes place, then this differential will diminish, particularly after the WTO. I am confident of that.

If you study the trade figures or the extent of export from India and export from China to India, you would find that there has always consistently, for the last three years, been greater export from India than there has been import from China. But it is a different subject altogether.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad) : I want to seek a clarification.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please do not interrupt the Minister. Let him finish. If you have any questions after that, you can ask.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : On the question of Appellate Tribunal which hon. Dasmunsi has raised, Clause 10, Sub-Clause (6) provides the indicative time limit of six months.

Hon. Shri Rupchand Pal spoke with considerable passion but expected dialectical imprecision. His speech was laced with the usual but somewhat unconvincing sarcasm. Of the issues that he raised about this particular legislation in any sense violating the consideration of the SICA Bill by the Standing Committee on Finance, we have said, that is why in this Bill we have provided that different sections will be brought into effect from different dates. The proviso to Clause 1 of the Bill says that. This is also there in the deliberations of the Standing Committee on Finance and I ought not to really refer to it, all this has been adequately explained to the hon. Member.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

The question of labour interests has been raised by a number of hon. Members. Therefore, I must read out what I had not done at the beginning with a view to saving time especially. "It does not firstly impinge on any of the existing laws relating to labour and it also does not contain any provision to repeal any Section of the labour laws but in fact provides the following."

"I have already explained that to make such person eligible to be appointed as Technical Member of the National Company Law Tribunal....", that is all there. We will consider the matter of trade unions at the time of framing the rules. Labour as a creditor to the extent of dues payable can also make a reference to the Tribunal in the cases relating to revival and rehabilitation – I will come in a moment to that – or winding up of a company, there shall be a three-member Bench and one of those three members shall be connected with labour laws and be conversant with them. The Revival and Rehabilitation Fund will be used for making interim payment of workers' dues pending the total revival, and the Tribunal shall have power to dispose of the assets of a sick company even during the period of inquiry so as to enable payment to workmen whenever considered necessary.

Madam Chairman, I wish to cover this extensively. On the question of labour, Shri Rupchand Pal has also said that this Bill has spent more time on winding up but not on revival. I am sorry that he has come to that interpretation. In fact, let me read this out. "In cases relating to revival, rehabilitation, winding up...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Madam, I would like to seek a clarification from the Minister.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister finish his speech and then you can ask.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I want a clarification in this context. I will have to raise a very important issue. If you permit me, I will ask.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : If the Minister permits you, you can ask.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : The most important thing is 'delay'. We want to prevent delay. I am not considering globalisation; it is not the issue here. Delay is the most important thing in all these matters. BIFR was not working for a long time and decisions were taken after so many years.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Now, please ask the clarification.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I am coming to that. The *quasi judicial* authorities were dealing with all these matters. Now, Mr. Minister, you have given all the powers to the National Tribunal. How would you prevent the delay?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I will come to it in a minute.

In fact, I will explain how there has been a distinct improvement.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : I am talking about delay.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I have uderstood. You are talking about delay. It spells d-e-l-a-y.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : There were *quasi judicial* authorities.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, he has understood your question. He will answer it. Please be patient.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I will explain this in a minute.

Madam, I was on the question of revival and rehabilitation. There is a proposal to establish a Revival and Rehabilitation Fund. Therefore, it is incorrect to say there is no emphasis on revival or rehabilitation.

The revival cess will not be less than 0.005 per cent and not more than 0.1 per cent of the annual turn over of each company which is paying it. The Fund shall be applied by the Tribunal for the purpose of making interim payment of workmen' dues or rehabilitation of the sick industrial companies, or payment of workmen' dues to the workmen or protection of assets or revival or rehabilitation of sick industrial company, which in the opinion of the Tribunal, are unnecessary or expedient for the said purpose. Therefore, I do not wish to dwell much longer on that.

Hon. Member, Shri Rupchand Pal has also spoken about the question of 63 members...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : It has 62 members.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I think the number is 63 but if you say it as 62, I will accept it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Otherwise, it is 63.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : The question is, in an unconvincing sarcasm, Shri Rupchand Pal was asking as to how these 63 members will be appointed. It is quite clear because the Tribunal will be spread over a number of States. It is not as if in one Tribunal there will be 63 Members. We are spreading the Tribunal over a number of States. A number of States are involved because the industrial units are spread over a number of States.

The question of delay is a matter of great concern to all.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : What about NPA?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : NPA is a different kind of delay.

We were queried as to why we are making it as 240 days. These 240 days is an improvement to 12 to 22 months in the existing scheme. So, we are actually moving from a scheme or a provision which has the time lag of about 12 to 22 months – 390 days as against 22 months. Also, in the earlier open-ended provisions in SICA, we had Section 18 (3) (a). Therefore, every care has been taken to actually cut down delay and we will continue to endeavour in the operation of the Bill to further improve and cut down delay as much as possible.

I think I have covered all the issues. I would, therefore, now recommend that this Bill meets the assent of the House.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : With your permission, I have one clarification to seek. When we refer about the trade-sharing between China and India, it is a fact that so far as trade-sharing is concerned, India is on a higher side. Illegal trade practices are going on in the border areas. I would like to know from the Minister what action has been taken by the Government to stop this illegal trade practice.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : This is the last clarification.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : I wanted to draw hon. Minister's and this House's collective thought to the fundamentals of why we have problems in industry. Right from the time we go for a loan, there is corruption in our State Financial Corporations whereby we have to give a percentage of the loan we take, in order to receive loan. After that, even an SSI unit has to go to 13 windows for clearance of licence. Unless you have a single-window clearance as well as time-bar procedures, the industrialist will start with a deficit. At the same time, we get loans at higher percentage of interest than anywhere in international community. Halfway through, our production projections and overheads shift because the State Government decides to impose Rs. 7.50 per unit on power. This is what we are facing in Andhra Pradesh. So, not even in our dreams we can match with our imports. Unless you have a special hedge for SSI and medium industry, in today's open trade policy that we are practising, we can write off India's industrial sector.

When you are approaching the Budget, if you are looking at the Budget proposals as mopping up revenue and you impose excise duty on our industries only with a view to mopping up revenues, then it may as well end up as our nooses.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : They are not interested in small scale sector. They are interested only in multinationals and big companies.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : As far as the first query as to what the Government is doing to curb smuggling over the border, the hon. Member knows that very many actions have already got taken. Smuggling across the border is really an issue which we are faced with in the northeast, more particularly on the border that adjoins Nepal. A number of steps have already been taken, like the limited number of access routes. It is an open border and the scheme is, citizens of those countries do not require passport. As the hon. Member knows, they are even

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

employed here. The citizens of Nepal and Bhutan can join Services in India. They can join any organisation including the Armed Forces, except the Indian Forign Service, for some reasons. So, these are advantages for which we have some accompanied disadvantages.

So far as hon. Member's query is concerned, it really relates to the functioning of the State Financial Corporations. She would appreciate that it will be improper for me to comment on that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : I understand your delicacy in not mentioning Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I am in agreement with her that the bureaucratic tangle that normally confronts an investor is really amongst the most formidable barriers to investment. I totally accept that and this is something that all of us collectively, irrespective of where we sit in the House, should address. It is like a tangle web ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We do not discuss such issues here. They would lead to problem...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : But they are the ones who will run on your panels after retirement.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : As far as the Budgetary matters are concerned, if I would say either way, the very next day all of you will speak about the privilege of the House. So, I better keep quiet.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is :

> "That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 – Amendment of Section 2

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 11, *for* "reserves", *substitute* "reserves after deducting the provisions or expenses as may be prescribed.". (3)

Page 2, line 29, *for* "such financial years" *substitute* "such financial year." (4)

Page 2, line 31, *for* "demand" *substitute* "demand made in writing." (5)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM 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 – Amendment of Section 10E

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 45, *for* "Companies (Amenedment) Act, 2001" *substitute* "Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002". (6)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 – Amendment of Section 10F

Amendments made:

Page 2, line 48, *for* "Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001" *substitute* "Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002". (7)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 – Insertion of new section 10FA Dissolution of company Law Baord

Amendments made:

Page 3, lines 3 and 4, *for* "Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001" *Substitute* "Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002". (8)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 – Insertion of new Parts IB and IC

Amendments made:

Page 4, line 5 *for* "who is, or has been", *substitute* "who has been". (9)

Page 4, lines 15 to 17, *substitute* –

"(c) has held for at least fifteen years a Group 'A' post or an equivalent post under the Central Government or a State Government [including at least three years of service as a Member of the Indian Company Law Service (Legal Branch) in Senior Administrative Grade in that service]; or" (10)

Page 4, *for* lines 18 to 20, *substitute* –

"(d) has held for at least fifteen years a Group 'A' post or an equivalent post under the Central Government (including at least three years of service as a Member of the Indian Legal Service in Grade I of that service)". (11)

Page 4, *for* lines 23 to 25, *substitute* –

"(a) has held for at least fifteen years a Group 'A' post or an equivalent post under the Central Government or a State Government [including at least three years of service as a Member of the Indian Company Law Service (Accounts Branch) in Senior Administrative Grade in that service]; or" (12)

Page 4, line 27 *for*, "under the Central Government"

substitute "under the Central Government or a State Government" (13)

Page 4, line 40, *for*, "fifteen years" *substitute* "twenty years" (14)

Page 5, line 8, *for* "enters upon his office.", *substitute* "enters upon his Office, but shall be eligible for re-appointment:" (15)

Page 5, *after* line 12, *insert*—

"Provided further that the President or other Member may retain his lien with his parent cadre or Ministry or Department, as the case may be, while holding office as such.". (16)

Page 5, *for* lines 13 to 20, *substitute*—

10FF. The Central Government shall designate any Judicial Member or Technical Member as Member Administration who shall exercise such financial and administrative powers as may be vested in him under the rules which may be made by the Central Government: Financial and administrative powers of Member Administration.

"Provide that the member Administration shall have authority to delegate such of his financial and administrative powers as he may think fit to any other officer of the Tribunal subject to the condition that such officer shall, while exercising such delegated powers continue to act under the direction, superintendence and control of the Member Administration.". (17)

Page 5, *for* lines 21 to 26, *substitute*—

10FG. The salary and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the President and other Members of the Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed:". (18) Salary allowances and other terms and conditions of service of President and other members.

Page 6, *omit* lines 12 and 13. (19)

Page 6, line *14, omit* "further" (20)

Page 6, lines 32 and 33, *for* "President or the Member, as the case may be" *substitute* "Member Administration". (21)

Page 7, line 2, *for* "at least ten" *substitute* "one or more". (22)

Page 7, *after* line 6, *insert*—

"Provided that in case a Special Bench Passes an order in respect of a company to be wound up, the winding up proceedings of such company may be conducted by a Bench consisting of a single Member.". (23)

Page 7, *omit* line 18. (24)

Page 7, line 19, *for* "(7)" *substitute* "(6)" (25)

Page 8, lines 33 and 34, *for* "who is, or has been", *substitute* "who has been," (26)

Page 8, *for* lines 35 to 37, *substitute*—

"(3) A Member of the Appellate Tribunal shall be a person of ability, integrity and standing having special knowledge" (27)

Page 8, line 38, for "twenty-years" substitute words "twenty-five years" (28)

Page 9, *omit* lines, 37 to 37. (29)

Page 10, *for* lines 1 to 8, *substitute*—

"10FW (1) The salary and allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and other Members of the Appellate Tribunal shall be such as may be prescribed:". (30)

Page 10, line 9, *for* "(4)" *substitute* "(2). (31)

Page 10, line 16, for "*Finance*" *substitute* "Finance and Company Affairs" (32)

Page 10, line 19, *for* "Law, Justice and Company Affairs" *substitute* "Law and Justice" (33)

Page 10, lines 22 and 23, *for* "Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs" *substitute* "Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs" (34)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 – Substitution of new section for Section 17

Amendments made:

Page 13, *for* lines 3 to 44, *substitute*—

"Special resolution and confirmation by Central Government required for alteration of memorandum.

17. (1) A company may, by special resolution, alter the provisions of its memorandum so as to change the place of its registered office from the State to another, or with respect to the objects of the company so far as may be required to enable it—

(a) to carry on its business more economically or more efficiently; or

(b) to attain its main purpose by new or improved means; or

(c) to enlarge or change the local area of its operations; or

(d) to carry on some business which under existing circumstances may conveniently or advantageously by combined with the business of the company; or

(e) to restrict or abandon any of the objects specified in the memorandum; or

(f) to sell or dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking or of any of the undertaking, of the company; or

(g) to amalgamate with any other company or body of persons.

(2) The alteration of the provisions of memorandum relating to the change of the place of its registered office from one State to another shall not take effect unless it is confirmed by the Central Government on petition.

(3) Before confirming the alteration, the Central Government must be satisfied–

(a) that sufficient notice has been given to every holder of the debentures of the company, and to every other person or class of persons whose interest will, in the opinion of the Central Government, be affected by the alteration; and

(b) that, with respect to every creditor who, in the opinion of the Central Government, is entitled to object to the alteration, and who signifies his objection in the manner directed by the Central Government, either his consent to the alteration has been obtained or his debt or claim has been discharged or has been determined, or has been secured:

Provided that the Central Government may, in the case of any person or class of persons, for special, reasons, dispense with the notice required by clause (a).

(4) The Central Government shall cause notice of the petition for confirmation of the alteration to be served on the Registrar who shall also be given a reasonable opportunity of appearing before the Central Government and state his objections and suggestions, if any, with respect to the confirmation of the alteration.

(5) The Central Government may make an order confirming the alteration on such terms and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, and may make such order as to costs as it thinks proper.

(6) The Central Government shall, in exercising its powers under this section, have regard to the rights and interests of the members of the company and of every class of them, as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors of the company and of every class of them.

(7) The Central Government may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the proceedings in order that an arrangement may be made to the satisfaction of the Central Government for the purchase of the interest of dissentient members; and may give such directions and make such orders as it thinks fit for facilitating, or carrying into effect, any such arrangement:

Provided that no part of the capital of the company may be expended for any such purchase.". (35)

Page 14, *omit* lines 1 and 2 (36)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM 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 – Amendment of Section 18, 19, 43, 49

Amendments made:

Page 14, *for* lines 3 to 4, *substitute*—

8. In sections 18, 19, 43 and 49 of the principal Act, for the words "Company Law Board", wherever they occur, the words "Central Government" shall be substituted.'. (37)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

16.00 hrs.

MADAM 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.

Motion re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 38 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 38 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 8A – Amendment of Sections 55A and 58A

Amendment made:

Page 14, *after* line 4, *insert*—

In sections 55A and 58A of the principal Act, for the words "Company Board", wherever they occur, the word "Tribunal" shall be substituted. (38)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 8A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 8A was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11 – Amendment of Section 79

Amendment made:

Page 14, *for* lines 13 to 16, *substiture*–

(a) for the words "Company Law Board", wherever they occur, the words "Central Government" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-section (2) in clause (ii) in the proviso for the words "unless that Board is of opinion", the words "unless the Central Government is of opinion" shall be substituted;

(c) after sub-section (3) the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

"Provided that in the case of revival and rehabilitation of sick industrial companies under Chapter VIA, the provisions of this section shall have effect as if for the words "Central Government", the word "Tribunal" had been substituted." (39)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM 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.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 - Amendment of sections 100 to 104 and 107

Amendment made:

Page 14, *for* lines 22 and 23, *substitute*–

"13. In sections 100 to 104 and 107 of the principal Act, for the word "Court", wherever it occurs, the word "Tribunal" shall be substituted.". (40)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 – Amendment of Sections 111 and 111A

Amendments made:

Page 14, *for* lines 24 to 26, *substitute*—

"14. In sections 111 and 111A of the principal Act, for the words "Company Law Board", wherever they occur, the word "Tribunal" shall be substituted.". (41)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Motion re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No.42 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No.42 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 14A – Amendment of Section 113

Amendment made:

Page 14, *after* line 26, *insert*–

"14A. In section 113 of the principal Act, for the words "Company Law Board", wherever they occur, the words "Central Government" shall be substituted.". (42)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 14A be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 14A was added to the Bill.

Motion re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No.43 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No.43 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 14B – Amendment of Section 11B

Amendment made:

Page 14, *after* line 26, *insert*—

14 B. In section 117 of the principal Act,–

(a) in sub-section (4), for the words "Company Law Board", wherever they occur, the words "Central Government" shall be substituted;

(b) after sub-section (4), the following proviso shall be inserted namely:

Provided that in the case of revival and rehabilitation of a sick industrial company

Under Part VIA, the provisions of this section shall have effect as if for the words "Central Government", the word "Tribunal" had been substituted.'; (43)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 14B be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 14B was added to the Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Madam, how many times will the rules be amended? There should be an account for this. This is due to illegal and even irregular drafting of the Statute. This is very unfortunate that the rules are always suspended.

SHRI P.H. PANDIAN (Tirunelveli) : In the Drafting Committee, we drafted well.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : They have improved the drafting now.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : You will say like that. I cannot say it. It is really unfortunate. Madam, you are setting a bad precedent. So many times, the rules are suspended.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : And you are setting a bad precedent by disturbing the House all the time.

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No.44 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No.44 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 14C – Amendment of Section 117C

Amendment made:

Page 14, *after* line 26, *insert*–

14C. In section 117C of the principal Act, for the words words "Company Law Board", at both the places where they occur, thw word "Tribunal" shall be substituted. (44)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 14C be added to the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

New clause 14C was added to the Bill.

Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No.45 to

the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No.45 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 14D – Amendment of Section 118

Amendment made:

Page 14, *after* line 26, *insert*–

14D. In section 118 of the principal Act, for the words "Company Law Board", the words "Central Government" shall be substituted.'. (45)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 14D be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New clause 14D was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 – Substitution of new section for section 141. Rectification by Central Government of register of charges

Amendments made:

Page 14, *for* lines 29 to 39, *substitute*–

141. (1) The Central Government, on being satisfied–

(a) that the omission to file with the Registrar the particulars of any charge created by a company or of any charge subject to which any property has been acquired by the company or of any modification of any such charge or of any issue of debentures of a series, or that the omission to register any charge within the time required by this Part of that the omission to give intimation to the Registrar of the payment or satisfaction of a charge, within the time required by this Part, or that the omission or mis-statement of any particular with respect to any such charge, modification or issue of debentures of a series or with respect to any memorandum of satisfaction or other entry made in pursuance of section 138 or section 139, was accidental or due to inadvertence or some other sufficient cause or is not of a nature to prejudice the position of creditors of shareholders of the company; or

(6) that on other grounds, it is just and equitable to grant relief, may on the application of the company or any person interested and on such terms and conditions as it may seem to the Central Government just and expedient, direct that the time for the filing of the particulars or for the registration of the charge or for the giving of intimation of payment or satisfaction shall be extended or, as the case may require, that the omission or mis-statement shall be rectified.

(2) The Central Government may make such order as to the costs of an application under sub-section (1) as it thinks fit.

(3) Where the Central Government extends the time for the registration of a charge, the order shall not prejudice any rights acquired in respect of the property concerned before the charge is actually registered.". (46)

Page 15, *Omit* lines 1 to 13. (47)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 – Amendment of Section 144 and 163

Amendment made:

Page 15, line 15, *for* "Tribunal" *substitute* "Central Government". (48)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM 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 – Substitution of new section For section 167

Amendment made:

Page 15, *for* lines 18 to 28 *substitute*–

'167. (1) if default is made in holding an annual general meeting in accordance with section 166, the Central Government may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the articles of the company, on the application of any member of the company, call, or direct the calling of, a general meeting of the company and give such ancillary or consequential directions as the Central Government thinks expedient in relation to the calling, holding and conducting of the meeting. Power of Central Government to call annual general meeting

Explanation: **The directions that may be given under this**

Sub-section may include a direction that one member of the company present in person or by proxy shall be deemed to constitute a meeting.

(2) A general meeting held in pursuance of sub-section (1) shall, subject to any directions of the Central Government, be deemed to be an annual general meeting of the company:

Provided that in the case of revival and rehabilitation of sick industrial companies under Chapter VIA, the provisions of this section shall have effect as if for the words "Central Government", the word "Tribunal" had been substituted.'. (49)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 – Amendment of Section 168

Amendment made:

Page 15, line 30, *for* "Tribunal" *substitute* "Tribunal or the Central Government, as the case may be". (50)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 – Amendment of Sections 188 and 196

Amendment made:

Page 16, line 10, *for* "Tribunal", *substitute* "Central Government". (51)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 20, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22 – Amendment of Sections 219 and 225

Amendment made:

Page 16, *for* lines 26, and 27 *substitute*–

Amendment of sections 219 and 225.

22. In sections 219 and 225 of the Principal Act, for the words "Company Law Board" wherever they occur, the words "Central Government" shall be substituted. (52)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 53 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 53 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 22A – Amendment of Section 229

Amendment made:

Page 16, *after* line 27, *insert–*

Amendment of section 229

22A. In section 229 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (2), after clause (f), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:-

"(g) Whether the cess payable under section 441A has been paid and if not, the details of amount of cess not so paid." (53)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new Clause 22A, be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 22A, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 54 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 54 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 22B – Amendment of Sections 235 and 236

Amendment made:

Page 16, *aftaer* lines 27, *insert–*

Amendment of sections 235 and 236.

22B. In sections 235 and 236 of the Principal Act, for the words "Company Law Board" wherever they occur, the word "Tribunal" shall be substituted. (54)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 22B, be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 22B, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 55 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 55 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 22C – Amendment of Section 237

Amendment made:

Page 16, *after* line 27, *insert–*

22C. In section 237 of the Principal Act, in clause (b), in the opening portion, for the words "if in the opinion of the Company Law Board", the words "in its opinion or in the Opinion of the Tribunal" shall be sustituted. (55)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 22C, be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 22C, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 56 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 56 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 22D – Amendment of Section 241

Amendment made:

Page 16, *after* line 27, *insert–*

22D. In section 241 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (2), in clause (dd), for the words "Company Law Board", the word "Tribunal" shall be substituted.'. (56)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 22D, be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 22D, was added to the Bill.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.

Clause 24 – Amendment of Sections 247, 250, 251 and 269

Amendment made:

Page 16, *for* lines 30 and 31, *substitute*—

24. In Sections 247, 250, 251 and 269 of the principal Act, for the words "Company Law Board", wherever they occur, the word "Tribunal" shall be substituted.'. (57)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 as amended was added to the Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Madam, there are so many amendments to this Bill.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : There are about 90 amendments.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I think that the Ministry is functioning in a peculiar manner. When the Bill was originally introduced and referred to the Standing Committee, the Ministry very well knew the observations and the recommendations of the Standing Committee. They could have taken only a little time and pain to incorporate all the amendments in the Bill when it came back. ...*(Interruptions)* More than 90 amendments are there. We have never seen it in the past. This is how the Government is functioning. Mr. Minister, either you are not working at all or sitting quiet and only responding to it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : This could have been raised in the beginning itself.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I have nothing personal against the hon. Minister. But I point out that this is how the Government is functioning. If we take one minute more, you accuse us of wasting the time of the House. Is the Ministry or the Minister not aware how to present a comprehensive Bill while bringing forward 90 and odd amendments?

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, they say that the amendments could have been incorporated in a better manner when they came before the House... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Can I explain it? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister reply to what you have said.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : We are in the computerised age. This could have been incorporated in a better way. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : What is the use of having a discussion at this stage?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Mr. Minister, you are making a mockery of the rules.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Madam, through you, I make an appeal to the hon. Minister. Let the Ministry and the Government amend their style of functioning. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The Government may please note the objection that when there are so many amendments, they should be incorporated in an appropriate manner.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Rules are suspended in a casual manner. We have framed the rules. You are suspending the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : These are the amendments that we have accepted in accordance with the desire of the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has desired to make these amendments.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : I agree with you. I salute the hon. Minister for responding to many of the suggestions made by the Standing Committee. It would have been appropriate on the part of the Minister if he had come back to the House incorporating all the amendments in a better way instead of bringing them in this fashion.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The amendments have to be accepted on the floor of the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : I tell you the problem. When this happens in one House, the Rajya Sabha is always benefited. They get all the amendments when the new Bill goes to the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : When you raise a point, you must have the patience to listen to the reply of the Minister.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Madam, this Bill was introduced in the original form in the House. The amendments were suggested by the Standing Committee and those amendments were accepted by the Government. If I have to incorporate those amendments, then first I will have to withdraw the original Bill and introduce a new amended Bill separately.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai) : When there were so much amendments why did you not extend the time, it is difficult for the Minister.

[English]

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : it will come up every time, it will come up in next amendments. It will come up every time and it is unfortunate, but we will have to bear with the system. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN : I am not letting anyone to interrupt the Minister. Let him say what he has to say. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : You are disturbing the House every minute. This cannot go on. Please take your seat.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : I hope the Chief Whip of the major Opposition will appreciate that withdrawing one Bill and then introducing another Bill with amendments, unfortunately, takes little time. But there is no other way. That is why, we have accepted all the amendments suggested by the Standing Committee. If we do not accept the amendments, then the original Bill will be there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : But all the amendments can be put to vote in one go.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : I thought about it, but the rules do not permit putting all the amendments together to the vote of the House. Every Clause has to be amended and the amended Clause has to be passed. This is the – I do not say ritual – system and one has to bear with it. I am very sorry for the inconvenience caused to all the Members.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : That is all right. Anyway, I thank you all for giving me a breather by this discussion. Now we will contiune.

Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 58 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 58 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 24A – Amendment of Section 284

Amendment made:

Page 16, *after* line 31, *insert–*

'24A. In section 284 of the Principal Act, in sub-section (4), in the proviso, for the words "Company Law Board", the words "Central Government" shall be substituted.'. (58)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 24A, be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 24A, was added to the Bill.

Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 59 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 59 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 24B – Amendment of Sections Section 304 and 307

Amendment made:

Page 16, *after* line 31, *insert—*

'24B. In sections 304 and 307 of the Principal Act, for the words "Company Law Board", the words "Central Government or Tribunal, as the case may be" shall be substituted.'. (59)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 24B, be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 24B, was added to the Bill.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Motion Re : Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 60 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its applications to Government amendment No. 60 to the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2001 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 25A – Amendment of Section 349

Amendment made:

Page 16, *after* line 33, *insert—*

'25A. In section 349 of the Principal Act, in sub-sectio (4), after clause (0), the following clause shall be inserte namely:-

"(p) amount paid as cess under section 441A.".'. (60)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That new clause 25A, be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 25A, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 34 were added to the Bill.

Clause 35 – Insertion of new part VIA

Amendments made:

Page 18, lines 17 and 18, *for* "less than fifty per cent.", *substitute* "fifty per cent or less than fifty per cent.".(61)

Page 18, *for* lines 41 to 43, *substitute*—

"causes of such reference or within sixty days of final adoption of accounts. Whichever is earlier.". (62)

Page 19, lines 19, *for* "company" *substitute* "company on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed". (63)

Page 19, lines 21 and 22, *for* "commencement of the inquiry" *substitute* "date of appointment of such director or directors". (64)

Page 22, *omit* lines 26 and 27. (65)

Page 23, line 30 for "two-third creditors" *substitute* "three fourth in value of creditors" (66)

Page 25, line 32, *for* "during the period" *substitute* "during the period of inquiry under section 424B or duirng the period" (67)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 35, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 36 to 42 were added to the Bill.

Clause 43 Insertion of new section 439A

Amendment made:

Page 28, *for* line 5, *substitute*—

'(d) the details of workmen and other employees and any amount outstanding to them.

(e) such other details as the Tribunal may direct.".'. (68)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 43, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 43, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

Clause 45 — Insertion of new section 441A, 441BN, 441C, 441D, 441E and 441F

Amendments made:

Page 28, *after* line 36, *insert*—

"(4) The Central Government may, by rules made in this behalf, specify the manner in which the cess shall be paid under sub-section (2).". (69)

Page 29, *after* line 6, *insert*—

"(e) amount refunded by the company under section 441G.". (70)

Page 29, *after* line 28, *insert*—

"Refund of fund in certain cases. 441G. (1) Where the fund has been applied by the Tribunal for any of the purposes specified in clauses (a) to (d) of section 441D, such amount of fund shall be recovered from the company after its revival or rehabilitation or out of sale proceeds of its assets after

discharging the statutory liabilities and payment of dues to creditors.

(2) the amount referred to in sub-section (1) shall be recovered in the manner as the Tribunal may direct.". (71)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 45, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 45, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 46 to 76 were added to the Bill.

Clause 77 – Amendment of Section 513

Amendment made:

Page 35, *for*, line 27, *substitute*—

77. In section 513 of the principal Act, after sub-section (3), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force a body corporate consisting of such professionals as may be approved by the Central Government from time to time, shall be qualified for appointment as Official Liquidator under section 448".'. (72)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 77, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 77, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 78 to 107 were added to the Bill.

Clause 108 – Substitution of new section for Section 621 A composition of certain offences

Amendment made:

Page 40, *substitute* for lines 1 to 5, —

108. For section 621A of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

621A. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any offence punishable under this Act (whether committed by a company or any officer thereof), not being an offence punishable with imprisonment only, or with imprisonment and also with fine, may, either before or after the institution of any prosecution, be compounded by the Central Government on payment or credit, by the company or the officer, as the case may be, to the Central Government of such sum as that the Government may prescribe: 2 of 1974

Provided that the sum prescribed shall not, in any case, exceed the maximum amount of the fine which may be imposed for the offence so compounded:

Provided further that in prescribing the sum required to be paid or credited for the compounding of an offence under this sub-section, the sum, if any, paid by way of additional fee under sub-section (2) of section 611 shall be taken into account.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to an offence committed by a company or its officer within a period of three years from the date on which a similar offence committed by it or him was compounded under this section.

Explanation – for the purposes of this section, any second or subsequent offence committed after the expiry of a period of three years from the date on which the offence was previously compounded, shall be deemed to be a first offence.

(3) (a) Every application for the compounding of an offence shall be made to the Registrar who shall forward the same, together with his comments thereon to the Central Government.

(b) Where any offence is compounded under this section, whether before or after the institution of any prosecution, an intimation thereof shall be given by the company to the Registrar within seven days from the date on which the offence is so compounded.

(c) Where any offence is compounded before the institution of any prosecution, no prosecution shall be instituted in relation to such offence, either by the Registrar or by any shareholder of the company or by any person authorised by the Central Government against the offender in relation to whom the offence is so compounded.

(d) Where the composition of any offence is made after the institution of any prosecution, such composition shall be brought by the Registrar in writing, to the notice of the Court in which the prosecution is pending and on such notice of the composition of the offence being given, the company or its officer in relation to whom the offence is so comounded shall be discharged.

(4) The Central Government while dealing with a proposal for the compounding of an offence for a default in compliance with any provision of this Act which requires a company or its officer to file or register with, or deliver or send to, the Registrar any return, account or other document, may, direct, by order, if it or he thinks fit to do so, any officer or other employee of the company to file or register with, or on payment of the fee, and the addtional fee, required to be paid under section 611, such return, account or other document within such time as may be specified in the order.

(5) Any officer or other employee of the company who fails to comply with any order made by the Central Government under sub-section (4) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine not exceeding (fifty thousand rupees) or with both.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973—

(a) any offence which is punishable under this Act with imprisonment or with fine, or with both, shall be compoundable with the permission of the Court, in accordance with the procedure laid down in that Act for compounding of offences; 2 of 1974

(b) any offence which is punishable under this Act with imprisonment only or with imprisonment and also with fine shall not be compoundable.

(7) No offence specified in this section shall be compounded except under and in accordance with the provisions of this section.". (73)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 108, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 108, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 109 to 117 were added to the Bill.

Clause 118 – Substitution of new section for section 643 power of central Government to make rules relating to Winding up

Amendments made:

page 41, *for* lines 23 to 43, *substitute*—

118. For section 643 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:-

643. (I) The Central Government shall, make rules consistent with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, providing for all matters relating to the winding up of companies, which by this Act, are to be prescribed, and may make rules providing for all such matters, as may be prescribed. 5 of 1908

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rule may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) as to the mode of proceedings to be held for winding up a company by the Tribunal;

(ii) for the voluntary winding up of companies, whether by members or by creditors;

(iii) for the holding of meetings of creditors and members in connection with proceedings under section 391;

(iv) for giving effect to the provisions of this Act as to the reduction of the capital;

(v) generally for all applications to be made to the Tribunal under the provisions of this Act;

(vi) the holding and conducting of meetings to ascertain the wishes of creditors and contributories;

(vii) the settling of lists of contributories and the rectifying of the register of members where required, and collecting and applying the assets;

(viii) the payment, delivery, conveyance, surrender or transfer of money, property, books or papers to the liquidator;

(ix) the making of calls; and

(x) the fixing of a time within which debts and claims shall be proved.

(3) All rules made by the Supreme Court on the matters referred to in this section as it stood immediately before the commencement of the Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002, and in force at such commencement, shall continue to be in force, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, till such time the rules are made by the Central Government and any reference to the High Court in relation to winding up of a company in such rules shall be construed as a reference to the Tribunal.".'. (74)

Page 42, *omit* lines 1 to 8. (75)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 118, as amended. Stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 118, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 119 – Insertion of new section 647A

Amendments made:

Page 42, *for* line 13, *for* "Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001", *substitute* Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002". (76)

Page 42, *for* line 21, *for* "Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001", *substitute* Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002". (77)

Page 42, line 24, *for* "Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001", *substitute* Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002". (78)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That clause 119, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 119, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 120 to 122 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 – short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, *for* line 3, *for* "Companies (Amendment) Act, 2001", *substitute* Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2002". (2)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM 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-second Year" *substitute* "Fifty-third Year". (1)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That 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.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.34 hrs.

COMPANIES (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Now, the House shall take up Item No.19 of the Agenda.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH) : I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

I would request the House to grant its approval without discussion as it has gone through the entire process in the Standing Committee...*(Interruptions)* I hear the voices of disapproval.

Madam, this Bill was introduced in August 2001. Thereafter, it was referred to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs because the Companies Department was with the Committee on Home Affairs. The Committee presented its report. A few changes have been suggested and they have been accepted. The official amendments of the Companies (Second Amendment) Bill will be moved at the time of enactment.

I would not take the time of the House. There is no doubt that the hon. Membes know all the aspects. The proposed legislation, when passed, will provide primary producers, a kind of organisation, that is, the producer company, to produce and market the products in a modern and professional manner on par with other companies. Therefore, it will enhance their efficiency and competitiveness while operating in today's globalised market. I would request the House to approve the proposed legislation. It will contribute to the betterment of primary institutions.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Though the Minister tried to explain, I rise to give a very cautious support to this Bill. In a very smooth and very orderly manner, the Bill is brought up for consideration. But there are a few signs which are worrying me, possibly haunting many others.

Madam, the very object of the Bill, as has been stated by the hon. Minister in the text of the Bill, is to offer a statutory and regulatory framework that creates the potential for producer-owned enterprise to compete with other enterprise on a competitive footing. We know these are very organised technical words used these days in the name of liberalisation and liberal economy.

In this Bill, there was a fear earlier among the co-operatives that this Bill will compel or otherwise step by step shall proceed in such a manner that the co-operative will become ultimately a company and it cannot function as a co-operative under the Act. Similar was the apprehension expressed by our very senior colleague from West Bengal. He is a devoted person in the co-operative movement.

16.37 hrs.

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya *in the Chair]*

Shri Mahboob Zahedi will contribute when he rises to speak. But only one provision has been made by which there is a permanent guarantee that the fear will not vanish. Temporarily you can get rid of this fear. The temporary guarantee is to provide an oportunity to co-operative institutions to voluntarily transform themselves into new form of producer companies. Voluntarily means, if a co-operative unit and many other units together assemble and voluntarily decide, they can do so. But you know the co-operative scams these days.

The co-operative dream was dreamt by a lot of philanthropists including Mahatma Gandhi at one point of time. It is co-operative movement that gave strength to our rural economy for a number of years. But in recent times one after another co-operative scam, the biggest of which is the Madhavpura Co-operative Scam of Gujarat, shakened the faith in the entire system in terms of accountability, security and safety of the investors and the unit-holders in the co-operatives. One of the successful co-operative movements was led by Dr. Kurian at one point of time at Anand. It provided the new name, 'Amul' and other things. Even at that point of time, there was a lot of criticism for monopolising certain things against the interest of the small milk producers.

While I support this Bill, I will urge upon the Minister to explain us two things. The Unilever Group was, once upon a time, famous to produce Vanaspati. Is it that, under the garb of this Act, the multinational companies who want to come to India as a manufacturing unit shall also ultimately take hold of the producer units, the sick co-operatives and the co-operatives which cannot now yield results? They form the unit and take over all the infrastructure that has been built by the co-operatives. One fine day, they will repatriate their profits and amounts back home and keep the whole trade siphoned off and empty.

That fear is there.

I talked to many friends in the co-operative movement from Maharashtra and Gujarat in our party. They feel that in this field in the name of producing units if the so-called multinationals come in and after the repatriation of the required profits that they are likely to make, if they leave the whole thing high and dry, the whole system of rural economy would again collapse. Therefore, while replying, the hon. Minister must assure us that this danger is not there.

The earlier Minister of Finance once assured us in this House that there would not be any entry of foreign investment and foreign companies into retail trade in India. Now, for the last three weeks, the fear is mounting and retail traders are meeting almost all the Opposition MPs that again a plan is being made to pave the road for them to invest or come into retail trade. This means, the retail trade is also left to their mercy. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara) : Sir, may I add just one small point here?

They had said, 'No', here in this House but the Tenth Plan document has the clause for FDI entry into retail trade. They are bringing in through the backdoor. The Tenth Plan document speaks about FDI entry into retail trade.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated:

> "Liberalization of the economy is in the process of changing the terms of trade between rural and urban, labour and industry, finance and commerce."

Please do not provide us this technical jugglery but explain in reality what it means.

In the name of producing units, across acres of land in India, they are now successfully bringing in oilseed units not through co-operatives, which was one of the major targets of our country but through multinationals. If in the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

name of producing units, two or three co-operatives try to venture and somehow become sick, some multinational would come in, enter the field of oilseed economy, repatriate the profits they derive from the oil wealth and eventually say that they are not interested any more just like the British once came and finished off our paddy fields and took over the indigo plantations and after getting their profits said enough is enough. So, this kind of a thing might come through the introduction of this Bill. We would like to know how the Government would take Parliament into confidence to dispel this apprehension and say that there are adequate protections. I support this Bill but with the caution that the hon. Minister would have to explain this matter so that it comes on record in this House, so that, if something like that happens in future, we can seek the protection from the Government.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH BADNORE (Bhilwara) : Sir, I stand to support this Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001.

The hon. Member Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi very rightly said that the co-operative movement was a dream of our founding fathers and leaders but the co-operative movement has had a chequered history. Some States have done very well in the co-operative movement. He also quoted something about the Madhepura Co-operative Bank but we should leave the banking sector of the co-operatives aside and start with why the co-operative movement was really introduced in this country. Why was that a dream? Basically, it was started with the view that the producer, the farmer or the agriculturist should avoid the middleman and should be able to market his produce on his own. That was how it was started.

In the times that have changed in a decade and a half, when the economic paradigm has really shifted, here he is talking about the MNCs and has talked about the globalisation. The economy has really opened up. The phase that he is talking about is the very reason that this Bill is being introduced. What I am trying to say is that the scepticism shown by some people that the MNCs will come and take over everything is not true. Actually this is the cooperative movement and it did need more of a breathing space so that they can become a company and really fight against the MNCs' take-over and the onslaught of the MNCs would not really take place if these cooperatives can become producer companies. This is not the only reason; but they have made all safeguards which have also been kept in this very novel a Bill which will really uplift the rural sector, the farming community, the agriculturists as a whole.

Let me also come to the point that even in the foreign land, all countries have had some sort of such legislation which has been there for some time. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this august House that the user enterprises are registered and operate under the same laws as governed companies and their unique ownership features are recognised. In Denmark, cooperatives operate under Corporation Law with no specific modifications. In Switzerland, cooperatives are legally considered one form of business organisation along with corporations, proprietorship, limited partnership etc. Zimbabwe has a Cooperative Companies Act as part of its Company Law. In the United States too cooperatives are chartered under the Companies Law of their respective States with special provisions that reflect their cooperative principles.

Basically, regarding this producer company, one can really make a producer company or a cooperative which wants to voluntarily become a producer company can also do so. But there is no mandatory provision in this Bill that all cooperatives, as the hon. Member was mentioning, will become or will have to become a producer company. That is also there.

This Bill also is very novel in the sense that it does not have the problems that a company can have. A Company can be taken over. In this Bill they have said that only a producer can be a member and not every-body can, with the power of their money, take over a producer company. That safeguard has also been kept into place.

Let me come to some of the provisions of this Bill. Firstly, the primary producers can come together and register as a producer company as in Section 581[c]. Secondly, such producer companies will be treated equally

with both private and public companies in India with the safeguard, that to be members of the producer company, a person has necessarily to be primary producer, as I have already mentioned. Thirdly, the members of mutual assistance are retained, the membership is voluntary, decision-making is democratic with each member having only one vote.

Now, you may be getting a lot of money; but one person will have just one vote unlike in the company where a take-over can take place. That is also there.

Fourthly, this law is an enabling law rather than prescriptive. In other words, the law does not compel any co-operative to become a company, but the co-operatives can convert themselves into companies.

Sir, this Bill is also a very important piece of legislation. Specially, let me mention about my own area. We have a *mahila* dairy in my area and that *mahila* dairy has been so educative that the women from my area are managing the whole dairy themselves. They have educated themselves because they are managing the whole affairs, but that dairy is facing a problem. I will just give you this example. I told them why they did not have something milk-plus, something that would be able to sell better than milk. Instead of collecting the milk and selling it as milk, why did they not have a unit of ice cream? There are problems in the co-operatives because they cannot get money from outside and they have a lot of restrictions. If it becomes a producer company, it will be able to get some sort of financiers and banking, and they will be able to attract some sort of foreign collaborations. Otherwise, co-operatives will become dying co-operatives and that is why, I feel that this Bill is a very important piece of legislation. I thank hon. Minister that he has been able to bring this Bill in record time.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. I would like to mention here very briefly three or four points due to which I am opposing this Bill.

Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill has already been quoted. I would also like to quote from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Last two lines of first paragraph of the Statement reads:

> "In the present competitive scenario, if co-operative enterprises are to continue to serve rural producers, they require an alternative to the institutional form presently available under law."

I am repeating this word 'alternative'. I would like to say that without strengthening the present co-operative system of our country, they are going to convert the co-operative system into company system.

First, what is the claim of the situation so far as the co-operative movement of our country is concerned? It is to provide more funds, more capital to the co-operative system, to provide an up-to-date legislation, to provide confidence to the rural poor on behalf of the Government and to provide funds to cleanse their balances as was done in the case of commercial banks. Without doing this, we are going to convert the co-operatives into companies. I doubt that the intention behind it is not good.

Now, I come to my second point. I would like to read out again from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Para 3(iii) reads:

> "to provide an opportunity to co-operative institutions to voluntarily transform themselves into the new form of producer companies."

I say again that they are using the word 'voluntarily'. I suppose that in time to come, it will be forced on them. Then, the word used in this line is 'opportunity'. What opportunity are they giving? It is to transform a co-operative into a producer company. It is nothing.

Its intention is to convert the cooperatives into a company and then to hand it over to multinationals and others. A situation will arise when everybody will try their best to convert the cooperatives into a company. For this reason, I am raising objection to this Bill, which is placed here by the Minister of Finance and Company Affairs.

The second point that I wish to mention here is that the cooperative movement in our country has a specific objective, which is to provide service to the people. It is not a profit-making institution, but is a service-oriented institution. People's participation in the cooperative movement is one of the major objectives. Our leaders, the Father of our Nation, and the First Prime Minister, Pandit

[Shri Moinul Hassan]

Jawaharlal Nehru, have expressed similar views like this. I firmly believe that this legislation will dismantle the cooperative sector of our country.

Another point is that people do a lot of talking, so far as the cooperative system is concerned. No doubt, there are some lacunae in the cooperative system and in the cooperative movement of our country. We have discussed it in the House during the debate on the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Bill. However, I would like to say that the performance of the cooperatives throughout the country is not a negligible one. The cooperatives have an important share in our national income. There are lakhs of cooperative institutions at the primary, *taluk*, district and State levels, and specifically in the rural areas. Who provides credit to the farmers? It is not the commercial banks, but it is the cooperative institutions which provide credit to the farmers. The nationalised commercial banks utterly failed to serve the nation in this regard.

Therefore, first, these cooperatives will be turned into producer companies and, tomorrow, all the cooperative institutions will be converted into companies to be handed over to those who do not have any interest in our nation. Instead of helping the cooperatives financially and administratively, through this legislation, the Government of India is trying to dismantle this cooperative sector. I would like to say that it shows the anti-people attitude of the Government. For this reason, I raise my objection to the passage of this Bill in this august House. I firmly believe that this legislation will not help our country.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support this Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001 because the idea of this Bill is not to crush the cooperative movement, as mentioned by the Communist Members, but it is to save the spirit of cooperation by this piece of legislation. It is to save the spirit of cooperation that producer companies are being formed and they are being given the cooperative status, a company status, so that they can access the market. For example, today, you pick up any cooperative society in the country. Please do not take Anand as an example because Anand is an exemplary cooperative in Gujarat. The cooperative movement in Gujarat and Maharashtra has been successful, but in other parts of the country, most of the cooperatives are a failure. That is why, a task force was set up. This Government has always tried to strengthen the cooperative sector. For example, the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 was modified and passed in the last Session. What does that envisage? It envisages that the cooperatives may be made autonomous, professionalism should be introduced, and the other problems concerning the cooperative societies are to be done away with.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, a model Co-operative Societies Act was brought in based on the recommendations of the Chowdhury Brahm Prakash Committee. The law was meant to give a genuine character to the co-operatives and to facilitate building of an integrated co-operative structure with federal organisations at various levels to make it more responsive and accountable to their members. But this could not be done. Therefore, if the status of a producer company is not given to the co-operatives, then they would not be able to act as co-operatives and would not be in a position to market their products in the changed global economic scenario, particularly after the WTO has come into force.

Sir, you take the case of any co-operative in the country. Most of the co-operatives in the country are rural based, like it may be poultry, or dairy, or agriculture or rural credit. These co-operatives are not running well. There was a dual control on the co-operatives Though co-operative is a State Subject under the Constitution to be governed by respective State Co-operative Acts, yet the regulatory powers of the banks have not been demarcated thereby leading to problems like the Madhepura Scam in which case the regulations of the Reserve Bank of India did not come within its ambit and the guidelines were not applied resulting in that massive Ketan Parikh Scam. So, these co-operatives have really been misutilised. Therefore, the Brahm Prakash Committee wanted to give more autonomy to this sector and make it more professional in its approach and improve the quality of its human resources.

The Task Force on Human Resource Development had reported that most of the co-operative banks are

lagging behind in crucial areas like recruitment, placement, training, career progression, managerial acumen etc. There have been *ad hoc* appointments and over-staffing was a prominent phenomenon. So, the co-operative sector was in complete disarray. The co-operative sector had become a place for political postings thereby leading to too much of politicisation and corruption in this sector and was virtually on the verge of extinct.

Sir, our Government is trying to revive the spirit of co-operation that was there in the co-operative sector. The spirit of co-operation has to be revived and that can only be achieved by according them the status of producer companies and by allowing them to access share markets and bringing them within the ambit of the guidelines of the Reserve of India. It is only then the co-operatives would be able to invite professionals in order to make the management efficient and only then will there be an improvement in the rural economy and also the spirit of co-operation would stand to thrive.

It is with this objective that the Companies Second (Amendment) Bill has been brought forward. I thank the hon. Minister and also the Government for having shown so much of interest in the well-being of the down-trodden people who have formed societies like Vegetable Growers' Society, Fish Farming Society etc. There are thousands and millions of such societies throughout the country. It is in order to safeguard their interest, to safeguard their economy, this Companies Second (Amendment) Bill has been brought forward and I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for having piloted the Bill.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill but I would like to give one or two suggestions to the hon. Minister.

In our part of the country, not like in Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh, the cooperative movement has become very weak in the course of time, mainly because of the inept handling of the cooperative movement by the management, defalcation and other things. During the time of the previous Finance Minister, there was a Committee to look into those problems and see how some of them can get revitalised with financial help. I gave the names of two particular cooperatives to the then hon. Minister but nothing has happened. Subsequent to that, I saw some cooperatives in other States being made viable by giving financial help. They are going to change the cooperatives now into companies. I do not know what will be the fate of those companies! The Bill does not say anything about that. There should be some deadline given to the respective Governments if you go by the cooperatives. Some of them going to the company provisions is good. I think it will protect them. The shareholders will also be protected. The purpose it very good.

Something has to be thought of in regard to the sick cooperatives which need to be revitalised. In that respect I urge upon the Minister, he is not here now, to kindly look into it. I am a member of the Consultative Committee on Finance. I did raise this subject and some movement was there. When Shri Geete was the Minister of State for Finance, he called us and discussed. After that, the issue has died down. While supporting the Bill, this is the only item I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to. I hope he will take appropriate action on this.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore) : Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion.

I rise to oppose this Bill, as hon. Member Shri Moinul Hassan did earlier. The object of this Bill is to convert cooperatives into companies. This is the main point of my objection.

Yesterday, in this august House, the hon. Minister of Agriculture spoke in favour of cooperatives. He stressed upon their need. He said that in the present scenario there is no alternative to strengthening the cooperative movement and the cooperatives. It is amazing to see that today we are discussing a Bill which proposes to convert the cooperative sector into corporate sector and cooperatives into companies. This is the point of my objection. I, therefore, oppose this Bill. I hope the Minister will think over it and review it.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their views.

Very broadly, the objections focussed on the question that the Bill in some sense is a device to destroy the cooperatives. In fact it could not be farther from the intention here, both implicit and explicit.

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

Sir, I wish to explicitly state that it is not so. I am explaining why it is not so. Firstly, this has met with the unanimous approval of the Standing Committee. In that Standing Committee, the hon. Members from CPM are also fully represented. There has not been any dissent.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : We are not denying that we are represented there. But there also, we raised objections.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I do not wish to enter into a disputation. That is the viewpoint here.

Sir, a question was raised that the cooperatives are being converted through some device. Firstly, let us understand clearly that the entire cooperative movement has to find a great deal of sustenance and strength from the State Government, without which, the Central Government, by itself, cannot sustain the cooperative movement.

I do not wish to dwell on the deficiencies or the difficulties. Let me specifically point out that the conversion of a cooperative to a company is purely voluntary, entirely voluntary. There is no compulsion. Also, if after conversion, it wants to reconvert to being a cooperative, there is a specific provision for that. Actually, this legislation has been requested for and supported by the cooperative movement also. The best example is, of course, the NDDB which vigorously supported in the Standing Committee.

The hon. Member, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi had raised an issue where he said that he wanted an assurance on that. He expressed the apprehension that this would open up the possibilities by multinational corporations to take over a cooperative or the assets of a cooperative. This is not possible because the shares of such a producer company cannot be publicly traded. Secondly, there can be only producer who is the primary producer. He can be a Member. Companies cannot be shareholders. Thirdly, the principle is very clear of vote, which says that one shareholder, has one vote only, irrespective of how many shares he actually holds.

This Bill, Sir, helps primary producers to organise their business in an alternative form, the cooperative producer companies and thereby exit or rather restrictive regime of Registrar of companies. Actually, it is our conviction that it helps the cooperative movement. It does not hinder it.

Sir, I may read out that under the proposed Bill, conversion of a cooperative to producer company is purely voluntary. No existing cooperative can be forced to become a producer company, and conversion of a cooperative to a producer company is possible only if two-thirds of the Members of an eligible cooperative so resolve. Secondly, a producer company may reconvert itself into a cooperative society. Under the proposed legislation, Members equity may not be publicly traded but can only be transferred with the approval of the producer company's Board of Directors to another Member only if he fully meets the conditions for membership as specified in the Articles of Association. This was the substantive point.

There was a point raised by Shri Prabodh Panda that the Bill was agreed in the meeting of previous Finance Minister and Agriculture Minister. I am really not privy to that. But the Government is acting entirely correctly.

Hon. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev suggested that the sick companies could be considered for conversion into cooperatives. This is not disallowed. There is no bar to this. It is possible, unless they come under the ambit of SICA as it exist on the day or until SICA is repealed. So, though there is no bar to it, I cannot blanketly suggest that it will be possible to convert every sick company into a corporate.

I think I have covered all the points. As I have said at the time of moving for consideration of the Bill, I would again recommend strongly for the consideration of the House that the proposed legislation, when it now receives the consent of the House, will provide a new kind of organisation which will enhance efficiency and competitiveness in today's world. I do, therefore, request the House to approve the proposed legislation. I have no

doubt in my mind that it will contribute to the betterment of the primary producers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 – Insertion of new part IX A

Amendments made:

Page 9, line 30,-

for "All the directors"

substitute "Notwithstanding anything contained in section 581-O, all the directors." (3)

Page 10, *after* line 28, *insert*,-

"Provided that in the case of inter-State Co-operative Society incorporated as a Producer Company, such Company may have more than fifteen directors for a period of one year from the date of its incorporation as a Producer Company." (4)

Page 10, *after* line 34, *insert*,-

"Provided that in the case of an inter-State Co-operative Society which has been registered as a producer company under sub-section (4) of section 581 J in which at least five directors [including the directors continuing in office under sub-section (1) of Section 581 N] hold office as such on the date of registration of such company, the provisions of this sub-section shall have effect as if for the words "ninety days", the words "three hundred and sixty-five days" had been substituted." (5)

Page 16, line 27 ,-

for "general meeting"

substitute "annual general meeting". (6)

Page 19, line 8,-

for "and co-operative or scheduled bank,"

substitute "or co-operative or scheduled bank or in such other mode as may be prescribed." (7)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

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 1 – Short title and commencement

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3,-

for "Companies (Second Amendment) Act, 2001,
Substitute "Companies (Amendment) Act, 2002," (2)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

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-second Year".
Substitute "Fifty third Year." (1)

(Shri Jaswant Singh)

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.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : 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.

17.19 hrs.

SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION AND FIXED PLATFORMS ON CONTINENTAL SHELF BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI VED PRAKASH GOYAL) : I beg to move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the International Maritime Organisation Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I will make a few points for your consideration. The proposed legislation is based on the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Convention on Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988 and International Maritime Organisation Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, which are further based on the Charter of the United Nations, concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of friendly relations and cooperation among States.

The Convention and the Protocol were adopted in the backdrop of deep concern of the international community after the world wide escalation of terrorism in all forms, which endanger people at large and it often takes a heavy toll of human lives even in large groups. A lot of property is also lost and the society gets divided. It was considered that the unlawful acts also jeopardies the safety of life and property at sea, affect the maritime services adversely, and undermine the public confidence in the safety of maritime navigation.

If States of the world are adequately equipped with legislative power to deal with such situations, definitely, the cause of global peace and security would be strengthened. The proposed enactment therefore, has been considered necessary so as to enable the Government to implement the provisions of the said Convention and Protocol. Also, in the changed scenario of marine safety at the global level, it is essential to have a legislation so as to ensure safer navigation in the whole of India including the limit of the territorial waters that is 12 nautical miles from the nearest economic zone that is 200 nautical miles from the nearest point of appropriate base line or any other maritime zone of India within the meaning of Section 2 of the Territorial Waters – I am not going into the technical details – Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976.

The unlawful acts or offences punishable under the proposed Act have been dealt with in Chapter II, Section 3 of the draft Bill. To illustrate, some of the unlawful acts referred to in the Section are: acts of violence against a person on board a fixed platform or a ship, destruction of or damaging a fixed platform or a ship, seizure of a ship or a fixed platform, placing a device or a substance which is likely to destroy a fixed platform or a ship, – the fixed platforms become very important now because of our oil exploration activity–destroying or damaging maritime navigational facilities or communicating false information etc.

As of now there is no law to address these unlawful acts. The Bill is divided into three Chapters and 14 Sections. I shall briefly touch on the Sections. In fact, I will

not read them. I would only say them in one line which has been given in the contents. Sections I and 2 are the Title and the Definition. Section 3 talks of the offences against persons, ships, fixed platforms, cargo of a ship, and navigational facilities to which legislation shall be applicable and it indicates penalties thereto.

So, penalties also have been indicated. Section 4 empowers the Central Government to confer powers of investigation. The next Section empowers the respective State Government to specify, in consultation with the Chief Justice of their High Court, a Court of Session to be designated which should be headed by the designated courts. The next Section specifies the offences – you cannot generalise them; you have to specify them – that can be tried by the designated courts. The next Section provides that the provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 shall apply to the proceedings of a designated court. The next Section contains provisions for bail while Section 9 has the provision for extradition. Nowadays for culprits around the world extradition has assumed very great importance. The Section empowers the Central Government to notify to the contracting parties the convention. The next Section confers to the Central Government powers to create certain ships to be registered in conventional States. The next Section says now the previous sanction of the Central Government would be necessary for prosecution under this Act. Without the sanction of the Central Government, you cannot prosecute anybody. The next Section provides presumptions as to offences while Section 14 provides protection for action taken in good time.

At the end, I would like to say that with the enactment of the proposed legislation, India will not only be at par with many advanced maritime countries but also will enjoy a pre-eminent position. Also, the Government machinery will be better equipped to deal with the unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and ensure speedy and efficient trial of such cases. The need is increasing and therefore the law is very essential.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the International Maritime Organisation Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon'ble Home Minister was to make a statement with regard to the incident happened with Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. I urge you to inform us as to when the statement of Home Minister would be made because after half an hour the House would be adjourned ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will convey your feelings to the hon'ble Speaker.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that hon'ble Minister for state in the Ministry of Home Affairs is sitting here. At least, he should inform us that at what time hon'ble Home Minister will make his statement...*(Interruptions)*

You Please let us know about the time...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : Hon'ble Minister will come and make the statement after the Bill is passed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Akhilesh Singhji, hon'ble Minister will immediately come and make his statement after the Bill, on which we are holding a discussion, is passed. Whatever you have said.

(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, direction was given by the Chair...*(Interruptions)* Hon'ble Home Minister should make the statement before the House is adjourned...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me complete.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad) : We are just reminding you what the Deputy Prime Minister had said in the morning.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I was present in the House at that time.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, after half an hour the House is going to be adjourned. Hon'ble Home Minister should come and make a statement *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am conveying your feelings to the hon'ble Speaker.

(Interruptions)

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble Home Minister is not present in the House *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) : He will be coming and making the statement.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara) : Sir, I rise to support the Bill which has been introduced by the hon. Minister for Shipping, Shri Ved Prakash Goyal.

The escalation of violence is a great concern to humanity as a whole. In recent times, different forms of terrorism is on the increase and a war is already waged against terrorism by all countries. The whole world is joining in this endeavour. This piece of legislation is to enact a law to prevent terrorism at sea. In the changing situation in the globe, marine global safety is very important. And such a legislation is necessary to ensure safer navigation in the whole of India including the limits of territorial waters, the continental shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone or any other maritime zone. This law is to prevent acts of terrorism at sea that threaten the security of passengers, the crew and the safety of the ships.

Sir, as rightly pointed out by hon. Minister, this Bill has been drafted on the lines of Anti hijacking Act, 1982 and Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation Act of 1982. The provisions of the draft has also been modified to suit the requirements of Maritime Organisation conventions. So, to fulfil the international obligations, this Bill has been brought to this august House. The proposed enactment has been considered necessary to enable the Government for implementing the IMO Convention and Protocol. Definitely, by passing this kind of a law, India will join the select list of advanced countries which have acceded to the Convention and have enacted necessary legislation. After passing this law, India will definitely get that kind of a recognition and Government of India will also get enough teeth to check this kind of unlawful incidents in our sea.

Sir, in recent years, we have seen a steady rise in the number of serious incidents of piracy and armed robbery in the ships. Marine safety is a matter of serious concern the world over. In 1997, there had been 229 attacks and 51 deaths have taken place due to this. Definitely, this poses increasing danger to the world shipping and international trade. Definite statistics are not available because when these incidents are taking place in the sea, some of them are not reported properly. Due to non-reporting of such incidents, clear statistics is not available. But there is a clear increase in the attacks since 1994. There had been 110 incidents in the South East and Far-East which we find when we go through the statistics. There has been 22 incidents in South America, 31 incidents in the Indian Ocean, 29 incidents in West Africa, eight in East Africa and six in the Mediterranean Sea. Indonesia is the area where we can see that more and more of this kind of incidents are taking place. This is termed as a high risk area and majority of attacks occurred in international waters while more often ships are in anchor or in the berth.

Four main types of attacks are taking place. One is armed robbery or otherwise targeted for money or for equipment of ships, etc. and second one is permanent hijacking of ships. This could be seen more in the Far-East

region and the third one is the hijacking of ships for steel and cargo.

Fourth is possible State involvement in hijacking. Among these four, the last two types of incidents, that is hijacking the ship for steel and cargo and possible State involvement, are increasing. These two types of incidents are taking place the world over. The cooperation among the States is crucial for tackling the piracy effectively. Proper investigation is necessary. People who are involved in these kinds of activities should be booked and brought before the law. They should be punished properly. Then only we can reduce these kinds cf incidents. Even after enacting these kinds of laws, we have seen in our experience that such kinds of incidents are increasing. No doubt, this is a welcome step. This is going to enhance India's prestige in the international community and it will give more strength to our international trade and our navigational activities. At the same time, it should be implemented properly. Otherwise, these increasing terrorist activities the world over will affect the navigational activities more seriously. If we look at the statistics, in fact, through these navigational activities, the international trade should have gone up. But because of terrorist activities and escalation in the field of navigational piracy, the international trade is affected very adversely. So, in order to promote international trade through our navigational activities, I think, that this law has to be enforced properly and it has to be enforced fairly.

Administration of this Act, on the judiciary part, such as setting up of designated courts to try offences under this Act, will be done by the respective State Governments with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the respective High Courts. It should be properly monitored by the Centre also. Of course, we are living in an age where we are giving more powers to the States and other organs of the State. But this has to be monitored properly. We have seen that even after the Constitutional Amendment regarding *Panchayati Raj,* there are States which have not implemented the *Panchayati Raj* system even now. Mere passing of legislation is not going to help us. Proper implementation of legislation is the most important aspect of this.

I would like to inform the hon. Minister, through you, Mr Chairman, Sir, that if he implements it properly, our international trade will increase and our navigational activities will increase. India has got enough potential in this area. We have got vast sea shore and we have got shipping industry. Of course, now, it has deteriorated.

The hon. Minister, stated on the other day that special attention has been given to this sector. A separate Ministry has been set up. More and more financial support will be given to this sector. They are all tall promises. I take them in a right sense. I wish him success in his endeavours. It is a fact that this sector has been neglected. But in the coming days, it has got enough scope. There is tremendous potential. India can develop through these activities like anything. The Central Government has shown more interest in this sector. I welcome the steps taken by the hon. Minister.

The other day he promised us that Vallapadam Container is going to be started. Yesterday, I think, the senior officers had visited the Vallapadam Container Terminal area. The Government of Kerala is very pleased about that. We the Members of Parliament from Kerala are happy with the efforts of the hon. Minister. I think by taking concrete steps and by constant endeavours of the Ministry, I think, these activities can be improved and piracy can be checked. Proper navigational activities can be ensured.

I once again welcome this piece of legislation and congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought this Bill before this august House.

SHRI ANANDI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the Bill albeit grudgingly because we have a plethora of legislations relating to shipping and navigation. Right in 1872 the Bombay Port Act was framed. After that, we have made a lot of enactments regarding shipping and navigation.

Whenever we attend a Convention or go to an international sphere, we come back and start another legislation. Recently, we have passed the Maritime Shipping (Amendment) Act which takes into consideration the Protocol which we signed in Rome in 1992. The Protocol that was signed in 1988 is being followed by the Maritime Safety Bill etc. What I want to say is that it would have been proper if a Shipping and Navigation Act, taking

[Shri Anandi Sahu]

into consideration all the aspects of shipping navigation, the damage and other aspects could have been enacted.

I would invite your attention to the Indian Penal Code where there are a number or provisions regarding damage to buoys, nagivational marks and all other things. You would kindly appreciate that if anybody takes by force a portion of land or some property of Government of India also, it amounts to waging of a war under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code. Now, we are taking into consideration only those provisions. This is nothing new. The only thing is that we are enacting a provision whereby we ensure that we ratify a Protocol which we signed. I have my own reservations on these things.

You would kindly appreciate that a few years back, we had started an enactment of the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act of 1976. The hon. Minister was speaking about the continental shelf and all those things. Would it not have been possible to include all these things in this Act itself by way of an amendment to that Act itself instead of bringing another enactment? I would say that there is a Latin Proverb *Summum Jus, Summa Injuria* It says that if there are too many legislations, they will cause too much of injury to persons. A person would not know when his pocket would be picked by way of fines. A person would not know when his house would be confiscated because of a plethora of legislations. A person would not know when his liberty will be jeopardised by way of so many legislations. So, what I want to say is that it is a good piece of legislation which has been brought forward. But it could have been dovetailed into the other legislations which we have in force.

So far as the maritime safety is concerned, it is a fact that nowadays, abductions, terrorist activities and many other factors are taking place either in the continental shelf or in the territorial waters or even in the high seas. So, it requires a lot of vigilance on the part of the Government of that area. You would appreciate that our coastal-line in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is about 150 km. from Indonesia. As you know, Indonesia has been infiltrated by the Al Qaeda people or other terrorists.

Shri Ramesh Chennithala was mentioning about the Malacca Straits in South East Asia where 110 cases have taken place. Many of them have taken place in the Malacca Straits. In the Malacca Straits, they have formed a Union of Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia to combat terrorism, abduction and gunrunning. I would suggest that the Government of India also should enter into an agreement with those three countries so that we do not have any difficulty in the Bay of Bengal. Bangladesh has become almost a terrorist State.

A lot of persons belonging to *Al Qaida* are getting into that country and creating trouble. Of course, the activities of LTTE are going down now and so, we are not having any difficulties on that side. But the Bay of Bengal will be a problem area for us in the coming 10 or 20 years. So, when we enact this kind of a law, we have to take into consideration many other factors and see that we have a proper enactment and proper enforcement of the enactment to prevent any type of damage to our properties, to our ships, vessels and all other sea crafts.

Sir, I have got one doubt. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Clause 4 of this Bill where this Bill is likely to give power to the Coast Guards for investigation, arrest and prosecution. I would beg to differ on this matter. Now, Section 4 of the Coast Guards Act indicates that it is an Armed Force of the Union. An Armed Force of the Union is not supposed to investigate cases and prosecute unless they pertain to court martial or matters relating to the discipline of the force. Here, under Clause 4 of this Bill, it is proposed to confer powers of investigation on the Coast Guards and other Central Government officers. I would suggest that investigation is a tricky affair and it requires professionalism. While enacting the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981, the Government had given certain powers to the Coast Guards so far as the safety of the coastal area is concerned because Section 4 of the Coast Guards Act provides for safety and protection of artificial islands etc. So, in the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act itself, the Government had given powers to the Coast Guards to seize properties, to arrest persons, but hand them over to the State itself so that investigation could be done by the police of the area concerned which has been going

on in a proper manner. So, I would suggest that there should be a second thinking in giving powers to the Coast Guards.

Sir, there is a flaw in this Bill and that flaw is that there is no rule making power under this Bill. This is a new area we are getting into. So, if there is a necessity to amend certain provisions of this Act and if there is no rule making power, the Government will have to come before Parliament every now and then. So, there must be a provision for rule making power in this Bill itself.

The Government has given power to the designated Court where there is no committal proceeding. Here, in this Bill, deterrent is there, bail restrictions are there, punishments are quite high and many other aspects have been taken into consideration. For speedy trial, the Government has made a Designated Court where there is no committal proceeding. When there is no committal proceeding, I do not think it is proper for complaint cases going to the Designated Court and securing a deterrent punishment.

Therefore, I would request that all these aspects should be taken into consideration so as to ensure that, at a later stage, we do not get a nullifying effect in a court of law.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. My support is limited to certain aspects of the Bill. As pointed out earlier, if this is an attempt to prevent terrorism committed in the high seas, I think, this statute would not be of much help. We have our own bitter experience. We enacted the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) and ultimately it led to the detention of our friend and colleague Shri Vaiko, who is languishing in Velore Central Jail.

This was how we implemented that Act. That is there.

Here also, we are speaking about terrorism being committed in the high seas. If that be the case, this Bill will not be of much help. What is the reason? Now, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Section 12:

> "No prosecution for an offence under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Central Government."

So, if anybody is to be arrested and produced before a Magistrate, he must seek sanction of the Central Government. Only with the previous sanction, the officer could arrest a person because prosecution commences from the movement he is arrested and a complaint is lodged before the designated court. The prosecution commences from that date onwards. How can a Coast Guard officer, having the status of a gazetted officer's rank, arrest a person and take action?

If you want to prevent terrorism in the proper sense, you give power to the officer concerned. He must not seek the previous sanction of the Central Government. As per Section 12, he will have to seek the sanction. It will take some time. When an act of terrorism is committed in the high seas, action will have to be taken immediately. If that be the case, he will have to seek the previous sanction of the Central Government with its headquarters at New Delhi. The offence is committed far away, that is, near Mumbai Port, Cochin Port or Kolkata Port. The person taking action will have to take sanction from the authorities located at New Delhi. How could it be prevented? How can a prompt action be taken? How can he be taken into custody without getting the sanction?

If no previous sanction is there, the entire prosecution will be thrown out by the court. It is a condition preceded. When the case comes up before the court, the court will look into the matter whether the prosecution has been launched with the previous sanction of the Government. Due to the promptness of the officer, if he has arrested and produced him, then allow him this power 'without previous sanction'. The moment that matter is raised by the defence lawyer, the entire proceedings will be thrown out by the court for want of previous sanction. Is this the way that you are going to prevent terrorism committed in the high seas?

I simply ask you: "How can you prevent terrorism committed by seeking previous sanction of the Central Government?" So, you do one thing. You empower the person. If you want to prevent acts of terrorism in the high ses, you must be doubly cautious while giving more powers to the person who is to do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Secondly, this Act is partly connected with our extradition proceedings.

[Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan]

We all have very bitter experience in extradition proceedings. The Malaysian Court threw out our application for extradition of Quattrochchi in the case. So, our extradition proceedings always fail.

In the UAE, we are failing because our proceedings are lacking in bonafides. That is what they say. The Malaysian Court also found that the Indian authorities have not produced enough evidence to extradite a person. So, this Act is also connected with extradition. There is a reference to the Extradition Act of 1962. It is because we do not substantiate our cases, we fail in many attempts of extradition. This Act also is closely connected with extradition proceedings. You have to take abundant caution. It is also a matter of extradition proceedings. The Act will not be of much help to the Government.

Moreover, the Court having powers of a Session's Judge is definitely a designated court. In the appointment of a Session's Judge, the State Government is empowered. That is the provision in the Code of Civil Procedure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, what can I do? When I speak, you always intervene. So, I am stopping.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am saying: Please conclude.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, I am saying that I will conclude after pointing out all these legal lacunae in the Bill.

I would suggest that unless and until we take abundant caution in extradition proceedings, we would not succeed in our attempt. Our main attempt is to prevent terrorism being committed in the high seas.

Moreover, in the main provision there are certain difficulties. As you know, Section 8 deals with the main provision and it reads....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please cooperate and conclude now.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, I find it very difficult because the interference comes in the way of my ideas straightway. So, I humbly request you not to disturb me for some more time so that I can conclude my speech quickly.

There are limitations endorsed on the main application and for that purpose we are following the principles embodied in the Criminal Procedure Code.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Radhakrishnan, the hon. Home Minister is going to make his statement and we have to pass the Bill before that. So, please cooperate. I am requesting you.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, I accept your request and conclude by saying that this Bill will create difficulties in the future until and unless we make some amendments in this. I would also suggest that when a Bill is introduced, it would be better if the rules also are submitted along with the Bill because the rules come after a long time and we do not get the time to look into the rules.

I would like to request the Government that whenever a Bill is drafted, the rules should also be drafted along with it and submitted along with the Bill so that there will be clear discussion on the pros and cons that occur in the future may be prevented. In that case it will be very welcome.

17.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

With these observations, I support the Bill and I again request the Government to make necessary amendments so that we all agree in preventing terrorism, specially, committed in the high seas. Moreover, law on territorial jurisdiction of India should be prefect, precise and it should be final. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (Sangrur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the time to speak on this very important Bill.

Article 51 of the Constitution clearly lays down the policies that the State Government has to follow vis-a-vis international law. According to the international law, this legislation has been drafted by the United Nations, which the hon. Minister of Shipping has diligently followed. But there are certain doubts in my mind about this legislation as regards the security to maritime and merchant shipping.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is six o'clock, hon'ble Home Minister was to make the statement and it is the most important thing... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He will not take much time his speech will be finished shortly. After that hon'ble Minister will reply and thereafter hon'ble Home Minister will make a statement.

[English]

SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN : This Bill does not lay down how the State will provide security to any merchant shipping company, which requires any security by the security guards or by the Naval Coastal Guards and the Navy.

18.00 hrs.

I want to know whether the Indian Navy or the Coastal Guards will give escorts in the difficult passages through the Malacca Strait where there is sea piracy and in the other valuable shipping lanes where our shipping interests are being carried out.

We have talked about terrorism, but my question is this. Will the Coastal Guard give security on board to the merchant ships, which ask for it, or will they be unarmed? There is no provision in this Bill to provide for naval security, coast guard security and on board security.

Then I wish to state that since this Government is looking into article 51 of the Constitution which lays down certain obligations on the State to recognise international treaties, I must point out the following treaties/conventions:

(1) 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

(2) 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

(3) 1954 Convention relating to Status of Stateless persons.

(4) 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(5) 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

(6) 1966 Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

(7) 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.

It is because there are still 30,000 Sikh Stateless refugees in Kashmir since 1947.

(8) 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Anti Ballistic Missile System.

(9) 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

If this Convention had been followed, neither the Harminder Saheb, the Golden Temple would not have been reduced to rubble nor the Babri Masjid in 1992.

(10) 1984 Convention against Torture and other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

(11) 1984 Safeguard and guaranteeing protection of the Rights of those facing the death penalty.

(12) 1995 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

(13) 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

(14) 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction (the Ottawa Convention on the abolition of landmines), and

(15) 2001 Rome Statute, by virtue of which the International Criminal Court has been set up at The Hague.

[Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann]

I think if these international treaties are also enacted by the Indian Government, the Indian State will become more humane. It will become a modern liberal democracy and a secular society.

The Minister of Shipping is passing this Bill. Punjab is a land-locked State. We have no school for maritime training. So we ask that in the State of Punjab a maritime school for training of our children for merchant shipping should also be set up.

SHRI VED PRAKASH GOYAL : Sir, I will be grateful to the highly knowledgeable colleagues who have made their points on this Bill.

As you have seen, it is a very important Bill to bring us in line with the requirements of security, as the whole world has realised in the face of today's terrorism.

Some points have been made about terrorism by Shri Chennithala. I have also said in the beginning that it is also a very great concern of India, in fact more than of any other country in the world. Certain incidents have been reported by him in South-East Asia. We are very conscious and are very happy that we are very far from that condition. We are nowhere near Indonesia and countries like that in this matter. We are far better in terms of naval security. Similarly, on incidents of hijacking and co-operation with other countries, we have very active co-operation with Malaysia, Singapore and even Indonesia. We are regularly in touch with them on whatever is happening. We exchange views and information with them.

There is a request to enforce the law properly. It is obviously the intention when we come in line with the international Convention that we intend to follow it in every detail. That is why the setting up of designated courts at the State level has been provided so that justice is not delayed.

Incidentally, he has also mentioned about Vallarpadam, which has been mentioned by every hon. Member who has talked on maritime safety. I am happy that he has appreciated the activities of the present Government. I would like to add here that the IMO and other regional bodies are monitoring terrorism. India is an active participant in these bodies for a long time. So, we have always remained a part of this monitoring mechanism.

Shri Anadi Sahu, while supporting the Bill has grudgingly mentioned certain other facts relating to ports. In addition to that, he takes us a step further and says that although a law is in place, it would not have been adequate just to amend it. That is why – and to give importance and teeth to the law – this legislation is being proposed. He has mentioned about Bangladesh, Malaysia, etc., who are going through terrorism.

The powers of the Coast Guard are specified in that they are not left loose. As you know the legislation for maritime shipping is very comprehensive on that subject. A Committee is studying the re-writing of the MS Act, which was mentioned by one of the hon. gentlemen here. It is a very old, 1972 Act. A lot of provisions of that Act have become redundant and many new changes are coming in. This Committee's Report is expected in about six months' time.

Shri Anadi Sahu has made certain observations again about Indonesia etc., which I have also mentioned earlier. The powers given to the Coast Guard are enough. We cannot add or subtract anything at this stage.

It is well known that investigation is a specialised function. That is why the investigation and more than that the prosecution is to be done only by the designated court. So, no action can be taken, which the designated court cannot take up but certain actions have to be taken immediately, especially in case of terrorism. Therefore, certain powers are given to them, which they can exercise, but they have to produce them in the designated courts. As I said, instant action is necessary, as you would appreciate.

The rules are always made afterwards as the conditions arise and they are generally not a part of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJO SINGH (Begusarai) : We are ready to pass the Bill, why are you making such a long speech.

SHRI VED PRAKASH GOEL : I do not anything new to be added to it. Man Sahib has quoted a number of old

instances and he has shown the list. But these are not concerned to it. But the suggestion is acceptable that training institutes should be set up at than places in north India where there is no sea. We are settingup institutes everywhere including Punjab. We are settingup a number of institutes.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, it seems that they are very anxious to pass this important Bill.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VED PRAKASH GOEL : There is nothing lift than could be added to it.

[English]

The learned friends have said many things. I propose to the hon. Members that the Bill be passed. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to give effect to the International Maritime Organisation Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEKAER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VED PRAKASH GOYAL : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.12 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Constitution of a Committee to Inquire into Alleged Police Excesses on Peaceful Demonstration of Farmers held on 9.12.2002

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, as you are aware, today when the issue of assault on Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, M.P. on 9th December, 2002 in New Delhi was raised in the House, it was the unanimous demand of the House that a Committee be constituted by the Speaker to inquire into the incident.

Accordingly, I have since constituted a Committee consisting of following 15 Members to inquire into the incident of Assault on Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, M.P. on 9th December, 2002:-

1. Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra
2. Shri Kirti Jha Azad
3. Shri Anadi Sahu
4. Shri Kharabela Swain
5. Shri Kirit Somaiya
6. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi
7. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury
8. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi
9. Shri Hannan Mollah

10. Shri B. Venkateshwarlu

11. Shri Ramji Lal Suman

12. Shri Shivaji Mane

13. Shri Ram Sajivan

14. Shri S.S. Palanimanickam

15. Shri Raghunath Jha

I have appointed Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra as the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall submit its Report to the House before the end of the current Session.

Now the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs will make a statement.

18.14 hrs.

STATEMENT BY DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

Issue of Assault on Shri Devendra, Prasad Yadav, M.P.

[Translation]

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Devendra Prasad Yadavji was narrating his experiences of the yesterday incident when I entered the House in the morning today. But the portion, which I heard gave me a feeling of shock and agony and on that very basis, I expressed sorrow on behalf of the Government. Action should be taken on the 2-3 demands made in this regard that some of the persons have been arrested and three persons were arrested from their residence in the morning and later on one of the members came here and told that five more persons have been arrested now itself when the discussion is being held here. Displeasure has been expressed over this incident from all sections of the Parliament and as well as from two former Prime Ministers and that such incident has happened in the national capital when the farmers had come for a peaceful demonstration. So, action should been taken in this regard.

I expressed my sorrow on behalf of the Government and ordered for the immediate release of eight people reported to have been arrested. In this regard, I can tell you that no formal arrests have been made, they were taken for some interrogations and after taking their statement they were released.

You had asked me to take action and suspend those officers responsible for this incident and I had assured you that I would probe into the matter and make inquiries before I suspend them and by evening I would apprise the House of the same.

Sir, I would like to tell you that I obtained detailed information from the three Chief Officers viz. hon. Lieutenant Governor, Commissioner of Police and the Home Secretary. They told me that the officers present on the spot would be interrogated. On the basis of the information obtained from these officers I do not deem it fit to take prima-facie action against anyone.

Sir, I would like to request you to direct the committee to submit an interim report on the matter within one or two days on the basis of which I can take any action. I feel it would not be just to suspend somebody only on the basis of information received by me...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it means that the Home Minister has prime-Facic Justified the assault by the police on Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav. How it can be possible?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it means that whatever police has done, was right ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat) : Sir, he is justifying the action...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister complete his statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : According to the statement of the Minister *pitai* of Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav is justified *prima facie...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let the Minister complete his statement. Please take your seat.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to add anything to it. I have made very brief statement. Even without having any idea, I expressed sorrow on behalf of the Government since I have seen that he has got injuries. Had he given me names as to who had ordered or assaulted the people, I would have got them interrogated as well but he did not disclose their names. But it would be unbecoming on my part to pin point some officer or take action against him on the basis of little information whatsoever I have received in this regard. It is not possible for me. However, the committee may submit its interim report...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker Sir, it means that the police action was right...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Prima Facie he has not found such thing then what does it mean?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it means that Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav might have done such an act for which police had to assault him and as such police assault has been justified?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Raghunathji, please take your seat first I allow Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav to speak first of all, I allow Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat Mr. Yadav is speaking, kindly listen to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Yadavji I allow you to express your views but the Home Minister has said that if the committee, which has been constituted to day only feels that this is an important matter and prompt action should be taken in this regard, they can convene a meeting tomorrow and give a decision that action should be taken against so and so officer. He can ask the committee in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am repeating, what the Minister has said. He has said that *[English]* in one day the committee can meet, discuss and fix up Prima-Facie responsibilities against an officer so that action against the particular officer can be taken.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the only meaning of statement of the Home Minister is that the police has done right thing...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : The Home Minister is unable to fix up that responsibility!...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : Forty-two hours after the specific incident, the Deputy Prime Minister has failed to fix up responsibility.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this incident occurred yesterday, the 9th December at 12.50 hrs. at Jantar Mantar on Sansad Marg. I have great regards for the hon'ble Minister. First of all, I express my gratitude towards him for condemning this incident on behalf of the Government during the first hour of the proceedings of the House....*(Interruptions)* I think the information furnished by the Police to the hon'ble Home Minister is not only baseless but it is concocted also. My information may please be recorded in the House. I am ready to produce evidence for what I would say in the House. I have with me a personal video cassette of this incident. The video cassette recorded by police has been shown to the hon'ble Home Minister. I submit that cassette has been inserted in the machine. The cassette shows everything that took place there. I was aware of what they were doing. Three persons were apprehended from my residence. I would like to place the facts before the House as the hon'ble Home Minister has categorically spoken about it. Three persons were apprehended in the morning at 8.40 hrs. They were told that as the former Minister Hind Kesariji is injured he wants to see them and he is waiting for them. Police fabricated this story and put them behind

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

bars. Later on when I went there, I was informed that 5 more persons have been apprehended. Actually police had apprehended 6 persons, but set one person free as he looked innocent. They felt that the boy is only 23 years of age and looked innocent, so they set him free. Police felt that a person who was a farmer and look like a leader might have political links also, so he should be put behind bars. Police asked him to sign the report that he had broken the glass of the car or pelted stones on police. He was told by the police that if he signed the paper given by them, and asked for apology he would be set free, otherwise he would be locked up in Tihar Jail. Among these persons, Shri Dev Narayan Guru Mehta, Jogi Lal Chaupal and Kusum Lal Mandal were sincere persons. Since 1974 they have been working devotedly. They said that when 500 people are dying every year in the country due to floods or drought, and they have come to Delhi with this problem only, it does not matter, whether they are sent to Tihar Jail or any other jail but they will not sign the paper. And they did not sign the paper. They were kept in police station without food and water. They were set free only on the orders issued by you. I came to know about all this when I went there.

I don't want to say anything to hon'ble Home Minister. He has said that there is no need to take immediate action the matter in view of the prima facie evidence or the information furnished by the police...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I want to repeat it once again. I was told that there is a demand for the suspension of the officer found guilty in this case. I had mentioned that whatever enquiries I had made, it was not possible for me to assume any officer guilty on the basis of that enquiry...*(Interruptions)* Had there been no police excesses, the Government would not have apologised. Police excesses were there, but I could not reach a decision as to which officer was responsible for that. That is why, I urged you to request the Committee to immediately give an interim report, then only some action can be taken ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Three points namely the cause of occurrence, time of occurrence and the place of occurrence of an event are the basic principles under Cr.P.C. which are to be considered. I would humbly like to ask the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether the place of occurrence was not Jantar Mantar, was the time of occurrence not 12.50? The lathi charge, water cannon shedding of tear gas, air fires were taking place at the same time and everything is captured in the cassette and can be seen, I do not want to say anything. On all three the points prima facie, hon. Minister of Home Affairs of the Government of India has rightly said that he has yet to reach the conclusion. I would like to ask as to how much time you need to reach the conclusion. The matter would not be investigated by you but by the person held accused by me. Did you ask it from Shri Manoj Lal, DCP of New Delhi? The statement I made in the House that you asked Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav, who was injured state, due to water cannon charge, to appeal on mike to keep restraint, else the situation could go worst. When the mob turned violent, police initially threw stones which hit a woman whose name I did mention earlier. When the people saw MLA and our workers smeared in blood then only people might have been furious but no stone was thrown. Stones were kept in the corner with the police, I myself saw it with my own eyes. This should also be probed as to how these stones came there since there is clear and wide road on Jantar Mantar. They pelted the same stones which were used by the police. The mob turned violent, when they saw that people were in large number there then I was asked to speak on police mike. Was DCP, Shri Manoj Lal was asked that how far Devendra Prasad Yadav walked for restoration of peace while his leg was injured and hand suffered fracture, despite that he rendered assistance or not? Even in such a condition I have not left any stone unturned to avoid violence. Thereafter Shri Devegowda reached there. he himself has seen that sight. Former Prime Minister of India, hon'ble Member, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad, hon'ble Member Raghunath Jhaji and Rajo Singhji are eye-witness to that. All the eyewitnesses are present in the House. As such, what is the need of further enquiry. The demonstration of formers was peaceful. Now I have nothing to say. Now you take a decision. You have decided to constitute a Committee but I would like to submit a point of information. There was a case regarding the question of privilege pertaining to Shri Kaushik in December 1970. In that case Mr. Speaker had given a clear-cut ruling:-

[English]

"The House, in a sense, functions as the High Court of Parliament. It is, therefore, profoundly important that particularly on such occasions we should be judicious and should maintain solemnity, dignity and authority of the House. I need hardly emphasise that Sarvasree K. Padmanabhan, IPS and Shri M.P. Chaubey, the police officer who assaulted the hon. Member of Parliament, are being examined at the Bar of the House."

[Translation]

IPS Manoj Lal should be called here at the bar of the House for evidence. This is a precedent of 1970 ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You please sit down. Do you want a serious discussion to take place or not? How can it be so, if you keep on standing for speaking.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL) : I have to make a brief personal statement after the statement of hon'ble Dy. Prime Minister. When this matter was raised in the House in the morning, while mentioning my name hon'ble member Shri Ramjilal Suman had said that he had given an information in writing to the Minister in-charge of Prime Minister's office to the effect that a delegation of farmers wanted to meet in this regard. I would only like to mention that I was not given any such information and did not receive any such notice ...*(Interruptions)* one minute, please...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.) : You are associated with hon'ble Prime Minister, you must be having information in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : What do you say? You did not get information about the delegation... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You will definitely get a chance to speak. Please take your seat. Ramji Lal Sumanji, you will definitely get a chance to speak when I allow you.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : It is false statement. The entire House has heard Devendra Yadavji... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Devendraji, let me conclude first...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Vijay Goelji, please conclude.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : You are a Minister having portfolio of PMO and you are not aware of such a large demonstration taking place in the capital of the country?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : To have information is one thing...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : It is your duty to inform the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has told you that he had no information.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Rarely do I rise up to speak. Let me conclude. I also have a right to make my point. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as Akhileshji is concerned ...*(Interruptions)* let me conclude...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please let him complete his statement.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : We also have been lathi charged and lived in jails during emergency. You should not think that we are occupying seats here without deserving them. Let me conclude my speech...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He did not point at you. Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is merely referring to the submission made by Ramji Lal Sumanji. Ramji Lal Sumanji, please speak only when I give you a chance. I am first going to give you a chance to speak.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Let me make my point. You are not allowing anyone to put one's views. As we have also been beaten many a times, we can well understand your pain. But that does not mean that you can interrupt us by shouting while we are speaking...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You should, atleast, listen to me. Take your seat please.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have full sympathy with him but I would only like to say that Ramji Lal Sumanji told directly that he got my signatures for receiving the information and that he had submitted it to me. As far as Akhileshji says that I should have information it is right, but it is wrong to say here that they had given it to me in writing and had asked for time. This allegation is also wrong that I did not facilitate the meeting of the delegation with Prime Minister. I think that our Prime Minister is the first Prime Minister who attend everyone and has met maximum number of people. I, therefore, request you not to level allegation like this. We have sympathy with you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please speak when I give you a chance. Have your seat.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this issue was also raised by Raghunath Jhaji yesterday and even today a discussion took place on it. Hon'ble Home Minister also replied to it. A statement had to be made regarding further action after obtaining an information from hon'ble Deputy Prime Minister. In that statement it was felt from the investigations done so far that there was no need to take any action immediately...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I never said like that what I am saying is that I am not in a position to issue a suspension order by treating a particular officer guilty on the basis of the information collected or inquiry made so far. That is why I had said that I was ready to take action if the inquiry committee could submit its interim report immediately. At the same time I am not saying that no one is guilty.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are confronted with two questions. Shri Vijay Goelji has raised a new question just now. Devendraji is saying that we had gave it to them in writing.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : He say that it was hand written but Ramji Lal Suman says something else...*(Interruptions)* He says that it was typed...*(Interruptions)* it was signed by me...*(Interruptions)* He says that it was handwritten and you say that it was typed...*(Interruptions)* the same is written inside...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the third question confronting us is that Devendraji has said that he had given it in the hands of Vijay Goelji on the other hand Shri Vijay Goel has said that he did not receive any paper. These three questions are before us. We would like to submit to the hon'ble Home Minister that according to him, police took him to police station to record his statement. Is it a procedure? Is there any such order mentioned in Cr.P.C. or IPC that a person should be brought to the police station for recording his statement. If the police had to take statement then it could have taken at the same place where the person was found. Now a person who is a witness is put behind the bars and then it is said that he was taken to the police station for recording his statement. Hon'ble Home Minister police officers are misleading you. Why do you believe them so much and why do you not believe your own colleagues? Why do you not believe the former hon'ble Prime Minister of India Deve Gowda, who had visited the incident site? This police officer of no worth says that nothing went wrong. You are well aware of what is happening in the Electronic Media today. Electronic Media showed the coverage excluding the lathi charge scene and you have believed it. Here is the cassette and it has not been prepared by us. We had given it to hon'ble Speaker. Unfortunately he could not watch it because it needed the bigger machine and it was not available. One can clearly see lathi charge in it. History is not made everyday. Doctor's report indicate bone fracture. Does a bone get fractured by mere water canon? At that time blood was oozing out of one's nose or other's eyes. Both the hands of his bodyguard who is Delhi Police personnel are plastered.

I would like to ask only one thing whether doctor gave wrong report under the influence of Devendraj.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Police officer was present there.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : If wrong report was given, then whether the Home Minister will tell the House and get that doctor put behind bars? If the doctor has given

correct report that he has got injury, he has bled, got his bone fractured, then what action will he take? After this too you say that it could not be searched out. At the time of this incident there must be some one on duty as incharge. Police never resort to lathicharge without an order. You are searching the weakest man – the policeman for making your victim of suspension due to this incident. Who is that Manoj Lal who gave orders, even in felling down condition, through mike. You say that it cannot be ascertained and no prima facie evidence can be taken granted only on the basis of the statement given by Devendraji. There is no prime facie evidence even he has the visible injury marks. It does not become prima facie case because Mr. Deve Gowda said so. There is no prima facie because Raghuvanshji said so. From where will you bring prima facie? If Devendraji could have died, you as a Deputy Prime Minister could have arranged condolence and after condolence meeting the proceedings of the House could have been adjourned. Mr. Home Minister please make history. Same kind of incidence took place once with an honourable member. This is the medical report. He was K.M. Kaushik, who hailed from Chandrapura in your state.

He was summoned in this same House and stripped of his IPS badges. He was dismissed, not suspended. Today Mr. Deputy Prime Minister sees no reason to suspend.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request to you that you are the guardian of Members of Parliament and you are the guardian of the country too. I shall make one request again to the Mr. Deputy Prime Minister to suspend that Manoj Lal, who was in charge there, who gave orders to resort to Lathi charge, who ordered to resort to such action despite the felling down condition of Mr. Devendra Yadav, this is my request and the request of the whole House...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, though you Sir, that don't take me my wit's end but if you don't honour the sentiments of Members of Parliament, if you don't honour our sentiments, then I am saying despite being the Member of Government, I shall boycott the House for full day tomorrow. I tell you that this is our sentiment and I hope that Mr. Home Minister will honour the sentiments of the House and will announce his suspension.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way Mr. Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs responded in this House in the morning, it appeared that a meaningful statement will be given in the evening but we were much disappointed with his statement which he made in the House after gathering information in between. Mr. Vijay Goel wants to run the House for technical reasons. He is Minister of state in Prime Minister's office. He has been assigned the job of co-ordination liasoning. It is important whether information was given by Ramji Lal Suman or Devendra Yadav. Whoever came from Bihar and Western Uttar Pradesh, their problems were known to you. You were already having a representation of Mr. Devendra Yadav, who was leading them...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : It was given by hand...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : It was given by hand. Please don't drag this matter into technical reasons. It is move important that you should have born your responsibilities being the Minister of state in Prime Ministers' office...*(Interruptions)* It is not important that from whom you received the information? Whether it was Ramji Lal Suman or Devendra Yadav. A demonstration was going to take place at Jantar-Mantar. Farmers were worried about their problems and wanted their permanent solution. You were already acquainted with the fact. You should have mediated in the matter; talked to the Prime Minister to solve their problem at your own level. But you did not do so and logged behind on that aspect.

I would like to submit that the essence of the discussion held so far is that the Minister of Home Affairs called upon the Police Commissioner, Home Secretary and Lt. Governor and on the basis of information received, he gave statement in the House. Here it is to be decided that which statement is true, that is of Mr. Devendra Yadav or of those elite officers who had provided the information. This is the only matter to be decided. Mr. Devendra Yadav has been telling in this House his own grievances since morning. This is the question of dignity and honour of this House. I would like to remind Mr. Vijay Goel that today you people are in power. You had been in opposition too. We have worked together in the movement of Jai Prakashji. If wrong traditions are formed it will be very difficult for the

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

politicians to have practical politics. This is the main and basic question. Today you are sitting on treasury benches, tomorrow you may have to shift this side and if you will be treated in the same way then you will realise the situation. I have to say that as Prabhunath Singhji had told. Mr. Devendra Yadav is mentioning the name of Manoj Lal repeatedly and understand that unless you take the stern action to pressurize that officer psychologically, so that no such type of incident may re-occur, nothing will work out. It is necessary for you to take stern action.

I make a request to you to set up a time frame for the committee, which has been constituted, to submit its report within five, seven or ten days. The attitude of the Minister of Home Affairs and the attitude of the Government towards farmers can not be said to be justified at any cost. We need your protection. We need your help. If you will not protect the honour and dignity of Members of parliament who else will? I have to make this submission only... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL : Sir, I am on point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Under which rule?

SHRI DHARM RAJ SINGH PATEL : You please listen Mr. Vijay Kumar Goel has just said in the House – It has been recorded in the proceedings of the House – I have not got any letter from Mr. Devendra Yadav But just now he has accepted that he received the letter. I want an explanation, if he has not received the letter as he told earlier, then why has he misguided this House?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't exaggerate this matter, the second one is more important.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Sir, yesterday in zero House Mr. Raghunath Jha and myself raised one issue in this House that farmers are demonstrating about flood and drought. When we reached there we witnessed that all the demonstrators have got injuries on their back and legs and they were lying there wounded. Water canning and tear gases were also resorted to. Thousands of people were gathered there. After returning from there Mr. Raghunath Jha and myself raised the issue in the House in our speech. But today even after 24 hours the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs is not aware of the happening. He has not bothered so far to enquire or seek any information. This all has happened within Delhi which is the capital of India, it occurred in the centre of Delhi-Jantar Mantar and Mr. Minister of Home Affairs is not aware of the incident even after 24 hours. It appeared so from his statement. Besides this he told at the same time that he received a slip indicating that there was no lathicharge at all. Such type of false, stultifying and confusing statement is not expected from a Home Minister. People are admitted to hospitals. Dozens of people are injured. Hon'ble Member's hand is fractured. Shri Hind Keshari Yadavji is unconscious. If false statement is being given in the House, if officers are being sheltered, it is just intolerable. Whatever statement he has given today, it is after consulting those elite officers, it is their version of statement. Discussion is going on in the House and such responsible people and ex-Prime Minister are giving statement, are telling truth, they are not being trusted upon and he is repeating the statement of those officers. It is their version of that statement. We hand over the letter to Minister in person. send it by post. or through messenger but do not insist for receiving signature. Hon'ble Member has told that he gave it in his hand...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : If he is Hon'ble Member, I too am a Hon'ble Member. You listen to me also. *(Interruptions)*. So for Mr. Ramji Lal Suman was saying that he has given me the letter. Now it is being told that not he but Mr. Devendra Yadav has given...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : Please show proceedings ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : In the proceedings it is like this, we gave one hand written information to the Minister of

state in the hon'ble Prime Minister's office to give some time to see the delegation of farmers coming from Bihar for the permanent solution to flood and drought. The number of men in the delegation will be the number as desired by you. I have handed it over to Hon'ble Vijay Goel and got the receiving signature dated 3....." Please show me my signature...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : What does this all mean?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : This means that you are making mountain of a mole. We are sitting quietly. You said that you gave the letter, if I agree to that also...*(Interruptions)* I am not agreed to your agenda...*(Interruptions)* We have been lathicharged for 50 years. You might have been lathicharged today. We have been suffering for 50 years. I have given only this clarification that it was not brought to my notice. I have to say no more.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing before the House. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member has said very seriously that he has given it to Mr. Vijay Goel and he is denying it ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now please conclude.

DR. RAGHUNANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the statements of Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of state, this House is coming to the conclusion that dignity of this House and member is at stake in this regime. We do not have faith in this Government but do have faith in the chair.

We pray you to protect the dignity of the Member of this House. Country is not safe in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs of this Government, if we have such Home Minister and Minister of the state in the Prime Minister's officer. Sir, so I request you once again to protect the dignity of this House and its members. This is the only request to you.

[English]

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA (Kanakpura) : Sir, with your kind permission I would like to add a little more to what Shri Prabhunath Singh has said. He tried to convince the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and this House also about taking action against the officers concerned. There is nothing more to add.

Hon. Deputy Prime Minister has enquired about the incident with the Lt. Governor who was not there; the Police Commissioner who was not there; and the Home Secretary, who also was not there. Sir, you also functioned in various capacities as the Chief Minister of a State and as a Central Minister too. You know how the police machinery try to cover up their misdeeds.

My question is this. Why was a person who was staying in the house of the hon. Member taken to the police custody, was slapped and was made to sign a statement which is ultimately to cover up their high-handedness and atrocity that has been committed against the peaceful agitators? If I was not there, I would not have pleaded for the suspension of any officer. Members of Parliament are not above the law. If we have done anything wrong, we must accept our mistake and the law has to be enforced on us also like on any other person who commits such acts of crime.

If the hon. Member Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav was not there at the spot, things would have been uncontrollable, I must honestly tell you. I may tell the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that he tried his best with folded hands because the mob was so furious against the high-handedness of the policemen that he was crying. I was a witness. I do not want to add anything like whether the hon. Member belongs to the Ruling ally or to the Opposition. We should not look at this issue on the lines of political alliances. It is a matter concerning the dignity

[Shri H.D. Deve Gowda]

of the Members of the House. If we have committed any such mistake, let the law be enforced on us.

These three high dignitaries with whom you have tried to enquire the matter were not present there. But they have tried to cover up the misdeeds and the high-handedness of the police officers who are involved in this. I was a witness. Otherwise, I would not have raised this issue. Nor am I trying to add fuel to the fire. This is not my concern. We do not want that this Government face destability.

I only request you not to protect those officers. How can the Committee which has been constituted by the hon. Speaker with the consensus of the House come to a fair conclusion if the Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, after his preliminary inquiry, discloses that he was not able to conclude any wrongdoing on the part of the officers concerned?

Can this Committee call the Home Secretary? Can this Committee call the Police Commissioner? Or can the Committee call me to give evidence before the Committee? When I have given evidence here, is it not sufficient for the Deputy Prime Minister? I am an eye witness. If the evidence of people who were not there on the spot is going to be taken by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister as gospel truth, then what for are we here? Why should we raise this issue on the floor of the House? For God's sake, please do not try to protect the officers. We have all suffered in jail under your leadership. Let me honestly confess this point. This is the dignity and honour of the House as also of the hon. Member. I was an eye witness. I do not want to be provocated from any quarter. I am honestly telling you that he tried his best to control the mob with all his suffering. You must compliment him for that. Blood was oozing out. I had seen it with my own eyes. What more do you want? If you want me to go before the Committee to give evidence, I will not go. Why should I go there? I have taken oath under the Constitution before entering the House, and if my words are not going to be believed, then whose words are you going to believe? Do you want to believe the words of the Lt. Governor who was not there? Do you want to believe the words of the Police Commissioner who was not there? Do you want to believe the words of the Home Secretary who was not there?

Sir, you are an elderly person and the Deputy Prime Minister. Please do not protect any officer, whatever may be his rank and status. Do not try to protect any officer. Save the honour of this august House and the honour of the Members of this House. I appeal to you not to spare the officers. Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, we have discussed this issue for an hour now. Even when the House started, we discussed it for a very long time.

I would like to make one thing clear. The honour and respect of the hon. Member will definitely be safeguarded and his interest will be looked into. The Committee is appointed and a request has been made that a specific time should be fixed for the submission of the Report of the Committee. I would like to announce that the Committee must submit its Report to the House in the next fifteen days or before the end of the Session.

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH : Sir, this report must be submitted during this week only.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : In the meantime, the Committee can give an Interim Report. The hon. Home Minister has already said that if the Interim Report comes within the next 24 hours, he is prepared to take action on the Interim Report. It is, therefore, necessary that the Committee starts working immediately, submit the Report immediately and if they can fix up the responsibility for suspension of a particular officer, the hon. Home Minister will immediately take action.

With this, I would like to mention to the House that I understand the responsibility of a Speaker and it is the responsibility of the Speaker to take this matter very

seriously. The best procedure would have been referring the matter to the Privileges Committee. An illustration was quoted by Shri D.P. Yadav of Shri Kaushik which I have gone through. The decision of the Privileges Committee would have been more effective. But since the Committee has been appointed now, I would request the Committee to meet immediately and take action in the matter.

In the meantime, if the Home Minister wants to say something more, I have no objection. Otherwise, the House stands adjourned to meet against tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.59

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 11, 2002/ Agrahayana 20, 1924 (Saka).

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