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Tuesday, December 17, 2002

Agrahayana 26, 1924 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eleventh Session

(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 17, 2002/Agrahayana 26, 1924 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Shripati Mishra.

Shri Shripati Mishra was a Member of the Fourth and Eighth Lok Sabha during 1969-1970 and from 1984 to 1989 representing Sultanpur and Machhlishahar Parliamentary Constituencies of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Mishra was earlier a Member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1962 to 1969 and from 1980 to 1984. He was also a Member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council during 1970. He was a Cabinet Minister in the Uttar Pradesh Government during 1970-71.

He adorned the offices of Deputy-Speaker and Speaker of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1967-68 and from 1980 to 1982 respectively.

Shri Mishra ably served as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh from 1982 to 1984. He also served as Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission during 1976-77.

He was an agriculturist and advocate by profession. He was actively associated with many educational institutions. He served as Secretary, Vishwamitra Boards Union, Banaras Hindu University and Bar Association, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh. He was President, Sanskrit Inter College, Bijathua, Sultanpur and Shri Hanumant Inter College, Surapur, Sultanpur. He was a member of General Council of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi during 1988-89.

A widely travelled person, Shri Mishra was a delegate to the 26th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, Lusaka in Zambia during 1980 and 27th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference, Suva in Fiji during 1981. He also participated in Indian Trade Exhibition, Kuwait in 1983.

Shri Shripati Mishra passed away on 7th December, 2002 at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh at the age of 78 after prolonged illness.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.02 hrs.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)

11.03 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Water and Waste Management

*382. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Research and Training Centre was inaugurated under the aegis of Indo-French Technical and Scientific Cooperation to study water and waste management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which it would help to tackle the problem of water and waste management?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. An Indo-French Unit for Water and Waste Technologies has been set up and inaugurated at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi. This facility shall be used to train field engineers working in Government, industries and the NGOs as well as to train University teachers and facilitate advanced technology transfer in the field of water and waste.

SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an Indo-French Unit for Water and Waste Technology which has been set up at the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi is a welcome step. Since it has been inaugurated recently, so it does not seem fit to me to ask more supplementary questions on the subject. But, with your permission, I would like to put forward two-three points in this regard.

France has developed a good technique. So, I would like that by streamlining the functioning of this unit a comprehensive programme should be chalked out for wasters management and for checking water pollution in the cities through which the rivers like Gomati, Ganga, Brahmaputra and Yamuna flow.

Secondly, this French technique could also be utilised to reduce the devastating effects of the heavy-floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar caused by the rivers originating from Nepal.

The third point relates to ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are allowed to ask only two supplementaries. Third one is not allowed. You can include it while putting another supplementary question.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suggestions given by the hon. Member are good because it is very necessary to keep the pollution of rivers in check and to purify the river water.

As far as this unit is concerned, the above said task does not fall under its jurisdiction because it aims at only imparting training in schools, IITs or the Industrial institutes and that too to demonstrate as to how this modern technology works so as to educate the people about the harmful effects of environmental pollutants called eco-toxics and encourage research work in the field. So, it mainly covers studying and academic exchange. If any technique is deemed fit for use, it would be utilised to check the water pollution and for management and disposal of waste products. We will concentrate on developing reliable technology for this purpose. And if anything concrete emerges following research, we would certainly make use thereof on a large scale. But, for the time being, it emphasises more on educating school-teachers, research-workers and the people appointed on Water and Waste Disposal Boards and promoting research work in treating the industrial effluents. We are limiting this training programme only to this section of people. We would certainly look into it, if there are any such prospects in future. But, we should understand that it is none other than we who will have to make arrangements for checking river water pollution in India and we can do it even without depending much on the French-technology, provided there are sufficient resources.

[English]

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether under the Indo-French technical and scientific cooperation, there is a proposal or whether the proposal is under execution for handing over the River Ganga to the Swiss Deterrent Multinational Company.

Secondly, has this company been given the right of purifying water for the city of Delhi? If that is a fact, I would like to know from the hon. Minister.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: It does not arise from this Question.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: It arises ...*(Interruptions)* The question is to study water and waste management. So, the purification of water comes under this. Is it there or not, I would like to know about it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ambedkar, you have asked a question about a particular company. That question does not arises from this Question. That is what the hon. Minister has said.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Sir, it is a French multinational company.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: Have they gone into an agreement for privatisation of the River Ganga?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: This Question is related only to a Cell constituted in the IIT, Delhi.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: That is why they are doing.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I agree with you. Therefore, you need not reply.

SHRI PRAKASH YASHWANT AMBEDKAR: The Minister is saying that it does not arise from the Question ...*(Interruptions)* It is a question of purification of water. That is what they are going to do. The purified water is going to be sold in Delhi. Is it a fact or not ? That is the issue. It is one and the same question ...*(Interruptions)* I think, the Minister should not hide the fact that they are going to privatise water in this country ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the participation of citizens and students is very important for water and waste management technology being percolated to the grassroots level. Is the Ministry having any proposal to create an awareness and also to educate the students and the citizens at the grassroots level, that is, the *gram* level, and also at the municipal level so that they can preserve water and also use the wastage by converting it into proper energy?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in our educational curriculam, we have made provisions for creating awareness amongst the students on a large scale with regard to pollution and clean environment. Besides, the Ministry of Environment has many such programmes in hand which are being publicised with a view to create awareness amongst the masses; a list thereof can be made available to the hon. Member. We propose to carry our students too far in this field. Under the aegis of the department of education in collaboration with the department of science, the students can go to their respective villages and conduct a survey there including that of the environment to ascertain what steps should be taken there to maintain cleanliness. We are working on all this.

We are taking this effort upto grass root level under the aegis of Ministry of Environment, the details whereof will be supplied to him.

[English]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister regarding water and waste management in bauxite mining activities and in the process of alumina refining throughout the country. In alumina refining, a lot of red earth is created which cannot be utilised and not even a blade of grass grows there.

Similarly, during processing, there is heavy leaching of the earth. That goes into the river. What steps is the Government taking to rectify this problem? It is an Indo-French joint venture. The French people are involved in bauxite mining and alumina refining for making aluminium in the country. In some places of Orissa, NALCO is operating. The other mining companies that are coming do not have any action plan for treating the red earth which is likely to come out at the time of alumina processing.

I would like to have a specific reply from the hon. Minister. What steps is the Government taking in this regard?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: His question also does not arise out of this question. But I would still say that if this problem is referred to my IITs, they will certainly help within the competence of their expertise. There is no harm in it. But no proposal has ever been sent to my IITs.

[Translation]

Curtailed Functions of NCERT by ERC

+

*383. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

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

(a) whether the Economic Reforms Commission has submitted a proposal to curtail certain functions of the National Council for the Educational Research and Training (NCERT);

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the improvement likely to be brought about as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the implementation of the said proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) has, inter alia, made the following recommendations in respect of NCERT;

(i) All academic institutions and autonomous bodies performing academic functions like NCERT should reduce the non-academic staff strength so as to achieve a ratio of 1 : 1.5 to 1 : 2 between academic and non-academic staff within next few years. To achieve this, it suggested that 75% non-academic posts falling vacant in any year should be abolished till the desired ratio is achieved.

(ii) The NCERT should continue to produce textbooks, but it should evolve a system of giving the manuscripts for publication to private publishers and state textbooks agencies on royalty or fees to be determined on the basis of size of publication.

(iii) The 16 field offices of NCERT should be abolished.

(iv) All autonomous institutions with budgetary support of more than 5 crores per annum should be required enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the parent Ministry/ Department.

(c) to (e) As per information furnished by NCERT, it has already closed all its field offices. Regarding ratio of staff strength between academic and non-academic posts, on account of the difference in the categorization of posts, the matter is being re-examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. As regard evolving a system of giving the manuscripts of the NCERT books for publication to the private publishers and State Textbook Agencies on royalty or fees basis, NCERT has informed that its Executive Committee suggested that a separate internal committee should be set up to advise on the policies of production and marketing its books. NCERT has since prepared a draft MOU between NCERT and Ministry of Human Resource Development (NHRD) and the same is in the process of being finalised.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the misuse of funds the budget for the current year also reveals that non-plan-expenditure of rupees three is involved in the worthful expenditure of rupee one. So, to keep a tab on the wasteful expenditure, the Economic Reforms Commission was set up. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the recommendations made in the report of the above said Commission because there were reports of gross misutilisation of funds in the N.C.E.R.T.

Sir, Newspaper reports confirmed that the council was spending about Rs. 16-17 lakh on the maintenance of published books. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what efforts he has made to keep in check such wasteful expenditure in N.C.E.R.T. in compliance of the recommendations made in the report of the Economic-Reforms-Commission.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the Expenditure Reforms Commission made two main recommendations- first it recommended the closure of certain regional offices and it wanted the council to maintain a proportionate balance between the academic and non-academic staff. As per their opinion, the strength of the non-academic staff was comparatively higher. Secondly, it was in favour of handing over the charge of publication of books to any outside agency or in private hands, instead of keeping it with the Council. They were hopeful that this move was bound to result in better availability of books and that too at cheaper cost which would enable the N.C.E.R.T. in reducing its financial burden.

Sir, we examined all these points. As far as their first recommendation is concerned, I would like to say that the Council has already closed down all of its 16 regional offices. There was no problem in that. So long as the second recommendation of the Commission regarding setting right the proportion between the academic and non-academic staff is concerned, we set-up a committee to examine the matter and informed them as to what steps we were taking. The examination report disclosed that the categorisation done by the Expenditure-Reforms-Commission was not proper. When we apprised them of the fact that they put several such people under the category of academic or non-academic staff, who were doing academic work such as film editing or some other work of academic nature. After the categorisation of such posts, the ratio of the academic and non-academic staff has been set right. Now, no such anomaly exists in this regard. Still if, there are any traces of such anomaly we are prepared to remove it. We have no problem in that. Now, the ratio has been set right and we are discussing the matter with finance department.

Sir, as far as the question of entrusting the work of publication of books to an outside agency is concerned, I would like to apprise you about the difficulties involved therein. I have got a book on environment which has been published by a private-publisher. It costs Rs. 89.90 and contains 80 pages. A book published on the same subject by our Council contain 142 pages and is priced at Rs. 30.00 only. Its quality of print is not much different from that of the private publisher. In the same manner, this is the text-book on Maths-published by our Council. It costs Rs. 30 and consists of 244 pages. The quality of the print is also good. On the same subject, the private publisher's book costs Rs. 88 and it has 176 pages. Likewise there are so many books. Like this is the book on science. It costs Rs. 30 and consists of 176 pages and you can see the quality of the print is also good. On the same subject, the private publisher's book is also available which costs Rs. 100 and has 192 pages *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Hon. Minister, Sir, please see the quality of the paper used and the print quality.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Of course, Sir, I am also showing the same thing. The quality of the print of Books which have been published by our Council, is also very fine. I have brought here these books with me only to show the quality of the print to the hon. Members.

Handing over the charge of publishing books to the private publishers would mean that we would not be able to provide books to the children from the poor families at affordable prices. Private publishers would certainly resort to publishing those books, which have the market, but the books whose demand is less, would not be published by these private publishers. For example, the demand of

books of Urdu language is less and they are unlikely to publish these books. We have already tried it and found that books were not available even after 6-8 months elapsed. Although they make sure that the delivery of books reaches on time in cities but they do not try to make them available in small towns and villages on time. After examining all these points, it was decided to set-up a committee of N.C.E.R.T. whose task would be to see as to how efficiently we can market these books, improve their quality and keep in check their prices so that we can meet the demand of the books from every nook and corner of the country.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister stated, a separate interim-committee was constituted after the Economic-Reforms-Commission presented its report. I would like to know as to what is the use of setting-up such interim committee, what would be its jurisdiction and by what time it is likely to submit its report? Moreover, he may please clarify what alternative arrangements he proposes to make for the employees who have been rendered jobless on account of closure of 16 offices under NCERT.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I would not be able to give reply to his question because they wanted us to remove them. The first question he asked me was whether we have implemented the reform recommended by the Expenditure-Reform-Committee? We have implemented that. When retrenchment takes place or the undertakings are closed down, Government provisions are there as to how they are absorbed ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Would not the Government make any alternative arrangements for them.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Alternative arrangements would be made as per the Government provisions wherever necessary. The purpose of setting up the internal-committee is to find out the ways to improve the quality of these books, stimulate the marketing thereof and keep the prices under control because what we want is that good quality books be made available at affordable prices ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: By what time the report of the committee is likely to be submitted?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The report is likely to be presented within a month.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply that it should be mandatory for all autonomous bodies, getting annual budgetary support to the tune of over Rs. Five crore to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with their Parent Ministry Department. I would like to know the number of such institutions which get rupees five crore every year and also the funds provided to them by his Ministry per annum?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to N.C.E.R.T. N.C.E.R.T. is in the process of signing a M.O.U. with our Ministry. On his notice I am ready to provide him additional information also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ajit Panja. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Ajit Panjaji, why did not you ask the question when I called your name?

[English]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Sir, there was some problem in hearing. Can I ask the question now?

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask your question after Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are the birds of same feather ...*(Interruptions)* they are twins ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, some recommendations have been made by the Expenditure Reforms Commission. It has been proposed that NCERT should continue to produce textbooks with some guidelines. The problem is with the textbooks of NCERT. Some confusions and contradictions are very much prevailing up to the grassroot level in different States also, which are being initiated by the State Governments themselves. Where is the point of the dispute still not arising? Why does the Ministry convene a meeting in which the Ministers of the State Governments are not even bothering about it and are walking out from it? Does it anyhow hamper the process of proceeding towards the success of the introduction of NCERT textbooks? What sort of difficulties are you facing actually, which the people are very much interested to know? In

what manner is this idea of the Government going to be penetrated up to the grassroot level throughout the country?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, every state appoints a board to prepare its syllabus and curriculum. The N.C.E.R.T. chalks out frame work and these boards can adopt or reform them as per their will or their requirements. I have said it time and again in the House. There is no problem in that.

We never exert pressure to cause them to adopt our syllabus in toto. Several states adopt it while other refuse to adopt it. The state to which he belongs does not accept it at all. Not only that, they teach such things about which you would be surprised to hear. It is being taught in Std.-VI that Nile river flows from North towards South i.e. from Mediterranean towards the Lake. You see, what type of syllabus they are teaching, what can we do? They are teaching that Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta were one and the same person whereas one was father and the other was his son. They are teaching like that. I cannot help it. We present before them a syllabus prepared with the unanimous opinion of experts. It is upto them, whether they teach that or not ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Who are the experts? Are they recognised as experts by the academic communities? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Rupchand Pal, I can show the book, and that is full of howlers on which the students will laugh.

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: They do not recognise the world renowned historians as experts. I do not know whether the individuals who have prepared the book are history experts or not ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am not talking of editorials. I am talking of the books published by the West Bengal Government ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You are misleading the House.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: No, I am not misleading the House; I am giving proper answer to the House. There is no question of misleading the House. You are teaching that Nile flows from the Mediterranean to the Lake. This is there in the book. You can go and check your book. I am talking from the book. I do not take the help of editorials. I do not take the help of the SAHMAT. I do not take the help of the extraneous circumstances. I talk on facts. I have my books here ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Why do you get irritated? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the Minister complete his reply.

[Translation]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You do not believe in Science ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I can come with the books. Sir, I seek your protection first ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHISHRAM SINGH RAVI: The Govt. are playing with the future of children ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have shown what you are teaching. I will show what you are teaching. Please do not play havoc with the life of the children in West Bengal. Please do not play havoc with them.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You are playing havoc.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: No, I am not playing havoc. You are playing havoc ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[Translation]

Sunil khanji, please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Basu Dev Achariaji, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is giving some information. you can always ask a question to the Minister and the Minister will reply. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Congress had to face this situation in Gujarat because of the propaganda carried out by then there *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is Question Hour. All of you know what the procedure is. I have to conduct the House as per the procedure. Please sit down. I am sorry, you all have to sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him complete his reply. I will request the Minister to complete his reply. Thereafter, Shri Ajit Kumar Panja will raise his question.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is replying and he has right to reply. If you are not satisfy then you can question. I would allow you for that. You can ask the question. This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Congress is likely to face the same fate in Bengal *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have not permitted you to ask your question. I am sorry.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[English]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, all this should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it will be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you not want that the Question Hour should continue? There are several Members who have to raise their questions. You please sit down. This is too much. This is not proper way. Now the hon. Minister will reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the reply to the question come. You can raise the question. But this is not the way. Please sit down. Why do you do like this again and again?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You leave that issue and give the reply.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: How can I leave it? I have informed the House several times.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it on any other day.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: That is right.

MR. SPEAKER: Now you should give a reply to the question.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am doing that I have informed this House several times *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think that there can be a discussion on this subject.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Discussion can be held any time. I have informed the House repeatedly that there is no restriction on any State Government. Every State is free to adopt this curriculam, they can adopt it partly or wholly, it depends upon their requirement. The State Government is free to take decisions. But as far as, the demand of our books is concerned, it has increased rapidly this year in schools. These books are prescribed in C.B.S.E. affiliated schools and other several schools. Besides, our books are also demanded by several State Governments. Therefore, these books are

being supplied and they are being read. As per the feed back being received by us, teachers and students have accepted them. Nevertheless, we have made it clear that any suggestion regarding any mistake etc. would be considered by the N.C.E.R.T.

[English]

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Thank you, Sir.

It appears from the answer given by the hon. Minister that the recommendation was for closing down 16 field offices of the NCERT. From the answer at (c) to (e), we find that already these field offices have already been closed down. These field offices have been doing great work but now it has become centralised. Now, who will manage the activities of these field offices where all these valuable books were being sold? What is the alternative?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have just now seen that ignorance is a misfortune, not a qualification. If in the State of West Bengal, these field offices were closed, where would the children go to get those books at a cheap price and better quality? Mistakes as to where the Nile flows from have to be corrected. These field offices, Mr. Minister, I have personal knowledge, have been doing excellent work. So, would you please state how before accepting the recommendations you say that information has been received that the NCERT has closed them down? Under these circumstances, would the hon. Minister revive these field offices and see that these valuable books are really available in the State of West Bengal where, for some reason or the other, the State Government of West Bengal is not circulating them. Education has no colour: neither red, nor saffron.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked your question, now the hon. Minister will reply.

[English]

You have already asked your question.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Education, like VIBGYOR, has rainbow colours. Kindly bear this in mind and let the children of West Bengal get the benefit.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, arrangements have been made for the sale of the books. Centres have also been opened at many places. The employees are being adjusted in our regional centres and schools according to their posts. The regional centres will operate like field offices. So, the duplication has been stopped to take it up together. It is not like that the work will stop. Arrangement will be made to ensure regular supply of books. Besides, we are making arrangement also to buy and sell books through a private agency which is willing to do so as has been conveyed by several State Governments. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure that we would make the books of required subjects available in West Bengal without any delay.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government of India has decided to close down the Bhubaneshwar Textbooks Printing Press. It is a gifted press and the Government of Germany gifted it. If the textbooks which the NCERT are now getting printed from outside are printed at Bhubaneshwar, then this press can also continue.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider the proposal to print the textbooks at Bhubaneshwar Textbooks printing Press so that the Press is not closed and it is continued.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: At the moment, there is no such proposal before us. But if a proposal comes and if it is economically viable ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is economically viable ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: That is what you are saying. We will get it examined. If they can print the quality books and, at the same time, they can observe the time-schedule, we will certainly examine it. But only after examination, I can give certain commitment. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The hon. Minister is sitting here. He can reply ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: How can you say that another Minister should reply in between?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He is sitting behind the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

National Innovation Foundation

*384. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Innovation Foundation set up recently has become operational;

(b) if so, the number of grass root innovations supported by the Foundation so far;

(c) the corpus of various funds of the Foundation;

(d) whether industrial houses are allowed to associate themselves through contributions to the corpus fund; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard indicating financial assistance provided by them to the Foundation?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NIF provides support to grassroots innovations in many ways namely, through awards, protecting their intellectual property rights, facilitating their participation in exhibitions, supporting product development based on innovations and making them aware about grassroots innovations taking place in the country. 89 awards were given away last year to innovators. 13 patent applications have been filed in India and 5 in USA. 24 innovators have been provided funds for product development based on their innovations. 4000 CDs capturing grassroots innovation in the multimedia format have been distributed to innovators for creating awareness about activities taking place in India.

(c) The total corpus of the Foundation is Rs. 20 crore.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No financial assistance has been provided by them.

[English]

Dr. N. VENKATASWAMY: The very concept of National Innovation Foundation is commendable. It aims at identifying unrecognised and unaided grass roots innovators and rewarding them. It also enables them to bridge linkages with formal science and technology and it also gives financial assistance to convert innovations into enterprises.

Sir, in your reply you have said that 89 awards were given. Thirteen patent applications have been filed in India and five applications have been filed in the United States of America. Twenty-four innovators have been provided funds.

I would like to know the details of the awards given category-wise. The Government is giving awards to farmers, fishermen, fisher-women, and in herbal, drugs, etc. So, all these categories are being given awards. I would like to know the details of the awards given category-wise. Who are the people who have got these awards?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, people of all categories are included in it. Farmers, mechanics working on Leth machines and even illiterate persons are all included. I have with me the list of these awardees. The Government have rewarded those who have worked in the field of agricultural research. Those who have worked to improve the agricultural and irrigation equipments have also been rewarded. The Government have awarded even those who have worked in the field of bamboos. We have also rewarded those who have worked in relay switch, chamber to dry Cardamom or those who have worked to bring improvement in the cultivation to tamarind. Similarly the list of awardees include those who developed dehusker to dehusk the coconut. Likewise, we have awarded those who have developed the device to save power at pumps and those who have manufactured gas kit for mopade and those who have developed the method to charge the mobile by using wind mill. A system has been developed to charge your mobile set even while you are travelling and for that you are not required to reach your house.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think all need not be mentioned.

DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Sir, the Foundation is giving money to convert the innovations into enterprises and that is helping the entrepreneurs. But it seems from the reply that no financial assistance is given by the industries. Will the Government insist upon the industries and entrepreneurs to contribute for these important innovations?

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the industry has not contributed to this fund, but the entrepreneurs are themselves running their industry with the help of industries, moreover, the industries have adopted their reforms. For example I can tell you that one person has developed a method to dehusk the cotton seeds which saves manual labour and time. The Government gave him a financial help of rupees five lakh from which he created fifty lakh rupees. The device

he invented is reaching the villages through industry. Even illiterate persons of grossroot levels have made inventions. One such person invented a pesticide sprinkler. Earlier he used to sprinkle pesticides with one hand while he used to pump it with another hand. For that he had to make double rounds. He thought to improve the system. He made same changes in his shoes and connected the pump with them. Now he was able to sprinkle pesticides with both his hands in one go. Later on an industrialist saw this system and bought it. This is how sometimes the entrepreneurs get the support and that technology is transferred to other countries also. Recently, we have transferred some technology to South Africa but our funds get no financial support from the industrialist.

[English]

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Thank you, Sir. As we all know, R&D is a key to innovation and a key to creating value all around the world. Unfortunately, this is not the case in India. Our storehouses of knowledge, the IITs and Central research and industrial research labs are today suffering for lack of funds. We require a seamless integration of these institutions around the world. What I would like to ask the hon. Minister is about the percentage of GDP that has been spent in the area of R&D in the last three Five-Year Plans and what we are forecasting for the Tenth Five-Year Plan.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has talked about private participation in this innovation fund. The key here is not only to encourage private participation but also to see the results of that private participation. Therefore, what measures do we have in place to quantify the results of that private participation? Thank you.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this question fully does not arise out of the main Question. As regards the allocation to the R&D in the successive Plans, the information is available in the Plan document. But even then, I will supply all this information to the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: To the hon. Member whenever he writes me a latter on whatever specific information that is needed. Our IITs are fully helping the innovators.

Secondly, as regards the Government expenditure on R&D and to the IITs, I can assure this House that I have already said—while discussing the Budget when you have seen it—and I have been saying it that the largest increase for science and technology has happened in these last two years. This year, in the current Budget, the total expenditure increase on science and technology was more than 50 per cent.

I have assured all scientists working in IITs and all research departments and all Universities that if they work, money is no problem for them. I have not received any complaint from any IIT or any institution working under the Government of India about any dearth of money. Not only this—when a particular State felt that they were unable to continue with a high class research laboratory on life sciences, we took over that institute and yesterday we inaugurated one in Bhubaneshwar.

So, money is no problem as long as the scientists perform, and I can assure that so long as I am the Minister here, scientists and those working in R&D in Government institutions will never face any shortage of money.

The percentage of GDP spent on R&D, as far as I remember, is roughly 0.8 per cent and the hon. Prime Minister has announced that in the years to come, it will go up to two per cent.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: The National Innovation Foundation has been created to support the innovations at the grass-root level. The Government has provided certain financial assistance for promoting these kinds of innovations.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether the funds provided for supporting these innovations are enough, how many applications are pending, what are the steps taken by the Government to propagate and promote these kind of activities, and to create awareness in the countrymen.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: What is done is that this programme is propagated amongst the grass-root innovators through various agencies. Applications are invited and they are screened by a high-powered Committee. If I remember, the Committee is chaired by Dr. Mashelkar, and the members are Dr. Anil Gupta, who is the Vice-Chairman, Dr. Vijay Kelkar, Prof. Ramamurthy, Shri E.A.S. Sarma, Shrimati Ila Bhat, Prof. J.L. Saha, Director, IIM, Dr. Paroda, and the Chief Secretary of Gujarat because some of the activities and some of the people are there in this, and the Government of Gujarat has given some funds. Now, this is the Committee which screens the applications. First time, the applications were a little less than a thousand. Now, the applications are nearly 10,000. We expect that the number of applications will go up by threefold or fourfold because now the awareness is large. These applications are screened, and then we find out as to what type of help is required. If they require the help to commercialise it or

to get it patented or they need some seed money or some entrepreneurial help, we classify them and do it.

We give them awards. Eighty-nine awards were given last time. Fifty-four awards are being given today by the hon. President this evening. We examine it case by case. Whatever is found to be commercially exploitable and useful, we do it without any difficulty. The fund today is Rs. 20 crore. The interest is sufficient to meet all these things.

I would like to suggest to the hon. Speaker that if some money from the MPLADS can also be given to these people, that will be very good because that will create economic activity and their economic subsistence because they are grass-root workers.

[Translation]

National Council for Teacher Education

*385. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated by the National Council for Teacher Education to each State particularly the District Teacher Education Councils in Bihar for constructing their own buildings in their respective States;

(b) the names of the States which had fully utilised the said amount;

(c) whether the amount allocated & spent was properly utilised by these States; and

(d) if not, 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) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) does not allocate funds to States for the construction of buildings, nor does it fund any District Teacher Education Councils.

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

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the National Council for Teacher Education does not allocate funds for the construction of buildings. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much money has gone to the share of Bihar out of the amount allocated by the Union Government to states for the purpose of constructing school buildings and the funds actually utilised in terms of percentage.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, this question of the hon. Member does not relate to the main question, yet I can give the information regarding this question. But at the moment I do not have this information with me as to what exactly has been given to the schools. That information I can give in the House later. It's a fact that the Central Government provide funds for the construction of DIET buildings. The Centre provided more than Rs. 14 crore to the Government of Bihar in 1993-94. But the State Government did not give any details about expenditure or utilisation certificate. Earlier there were about 34 DIET schools in Bihar out of which 10 have gone to the State of Jharkhand and 18 out of the remaining schools are reportedly under consideration.

The State Government has started the construction work of seven schools, but accounts have not been given after 1993-94. They wanted funds but refrained from giving the account, that is very common. I wrote to the State Government several times. I wrote one letter in November 2001, whose reply came back in September, 2002. We got the utilisation certificate in November 2002 after several requests made in this regard. The utilisation certificates gives the account of rupees three crore. You can just imagine how can we give them the second instalment. We are trying that the educational institutions are least affected due to the lapse of the State Government. We are bound by the rules. We cannot release the second instalment without obtaining the utilisation certificate and without ensuring that the funds have been property utilised.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister suggests that Bihar Government has not submitted the utilisation certificate. Has the Central Government any monitoring system to watch over the funds allocated to States. I would like to know this especially in relation to Bihar which has not given the utilisation certificate and for want of which schools are not developed timely. I would like to know whether the Central Government propose to devise a system to ensure that the funds allocated to States are properly utilised because any delay provides the scope for misutilisation. I want to know whether or not the Central Government propose to evolve any monitoring system.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: The Central Government have appointed monitoring officer for every state and that is why things are being revealed, otherwise we could not find it. Besides, the Government are making efforts there are several social science institutions and schools through which we can conduct monitoring. We are also taking the help of outer agencies. We assign

them the work to monitor and ask them to report about a particular State. The scheme in this regard is being formulated and we are starting the same as pilot project. If that proves successful, then a permanent monitoring institution would be set up.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The answer to the Question is clear that the National Council for Teachers' Education does not allot funds to States for the construction of buildings nor does it fund any District Teachers' Education Councils. Therefore, there cannot be supplementaries on this.

[Translation]

Procedure for Identifying the Poor People

*386. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any necessity to improve the procedure being followed at present to identify the poor people;

(b) if so, the details of the improvements required for the purpose; and

(c) the number or poor people in the country during the year 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001, census, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Planning Commission defines the criteria for 'Below poverty line' based on the average per capita consumption expenditure which meets specified per capita daily calorie requirements alongwith a minimum of non-food expenditure. The incidence of poverty at National and State levels is estimated by the Planning Commission by applying the consumption expenditure date from the large sample surveys on consumer expenditure conducted periodically by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The actual procedure and methodology adopted for identifying BPL beneficiaries has been reviewed from time to time to take into consideration both economic and non economic parameters so that the real beneficiaries are not left out. Insofar as identification of urban poor is concerned, based on the State-wise data, provided by the Planning Commission on the number of BPL persons, the States/UTs are required to make house to house surveys under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), following both economic and non economic parameters.

(c) Planning Commission have reported that the data relating to estimates of poverty for the years 1951, 1961 and 1971 is not available with them. However, they had made estimates of poverty periodically in the later years and the data is given in the Annexure.

Annexure

Number of Poor (Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	1973-74	1977-78	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	225.69	197.54	164.58	160.43	153.97	119.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.66	3.36	2.82	2.83	3.73	3.98
3.	Assam	81.83	103.38	77.69	75.75	96.36	94.55
4.	Bihar	370.57	401.82	462.05	420.93	493.35	425.64
5.	Goa	4.18	3.88	2.23	2.96	1.91	0.70
6.	Gujarat	138.42	130.88	117.92	122.36	105.19	67.89
7.	Haryana	38.32	35.48	29.60	25.37	43.88	17.34
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.73	13.04	7.41	7.52	15.86	5.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	20.48	21.72	15.60	16.95	20.92	3.46
10.	Karnataka	170.67	168.17	149.81	158.61	156.46	104.40
11.	Kerala	135.52	127.22	106.77	88.48	76.40	41.04
12.	Madhya Pradesh	276.30	302.87	277.97	264.30	298.52	298.54
13.	Maharashtra	287.42	329.91	290.89	296.27	305.22	227.99
14.	Manipur	5.86	7.06	5.65	5.29	6.80	7.19
15.	Meghalaya	5.52	6.79	5.62	5.48	7.38	8.23
16.	Mizoram	1.82	2.31	1.96	1.70	1.94	1.85
17.	Nagaland	2.90	3.74	3.50	3.66	5.05	5.49
18.	Orissa	154.47	176.32	181.31	165.93	160.60	169.09
19.	Punjab	40.49	30.23	28.64	25.17	25.11	14.49
20.	Rajasthan	128.51	116.88	126.83	142.90	128.50	81.83
21.	Sikkim	1.91	1.54	1.35	1.36	1.84	2.05
22.	Tamil Nadu	238.52	255.47	260.07	231.07	202.10	130.48
23.	Tripura	8.54	10.61	8.95	8.84	11.79	13.02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	535.73	504.37	556.74	536.53	604.46	529.89
25.	West Bengal	299.30	310.57	318.69	283.61	254.56	213.49
26.	A&N Islands	0.74	0.91	1.11	1.09	1.06	0.82
27.	Chandigarh	0.84	1.03	1.19	0.84	0.80	0.51
28.	D&N Haveli	0.38	0.49	0.18	0.79	0.77	0.33
29.	Daman & Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.18	0.06
30.	Delhi	22.84	18.61	18.39	10.25	15.51	11.49
31.	Lakshadweep	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.11
32.	Pondicherry	2.74	3.00	3.28	3.05	3.31	2.41
	All India	3213.36	3288.95	3228.97	3070.49	3203.68	2602.50

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to know the procedure adopted to determine the poverty line and how the list of people belonging to BPL (Below poverty line) category is prepared. The reply to my question suggests that there is a need for improvement. I read out some part of the figures provided in the reply. He has given all India data. The number of people living below poverty line during 1973-74 was 32 crore 13 lakh, during 1977-78, it was 32 crore 81 lakh, in 1983 it was 32 crore 28 lakh, in 1987-88 it was 30 crore 70 lakh, in 1993-94 it was 32 crore 3 lakh while in 1999-2000, it was 26 crore. This number has been fluctuating in the different years during the course of the collection of these figures. The figures about Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat and other States reveal that this figure increased by two crore in four years and then it decreased. That clearly suggests that there is a scope for improvement. I would like to request the hon. Minister to modify the procedure to determine the poverty line.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir as the hon. Member has said that there is a scope for modification. We are going to do the same.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one more problem. For example, those who conduct door to door survey see if there is radio T.V. or refrigerator or a cycle or other equipments in the household. The motive is to know whether the person has two hectares of land or he has any item worth more than Rs. 20 thousand. After that they send that list to the Gram Sabha for approval. Gram Sabha is comprised of political people and they take decisions on political considerations. Consequently, those who ought to be included with list are left out and the others find place in the list. People approach the district collector for alterations in the lists. But once the list is finalised by the Gram Sabha people, thereafter neither the Collector nor any other officers can make any changes in it, that is beyond their right. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request the hon. Minister that the system should be modified so that the those who have been unduly exempted are included in the list and those who have been wrongly included are excluded.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR: I agree that there is always a scope for further reforms. It can be done on the lines of electoral rolls. Therefore, I accept the suggestion of the hon. Member.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (c) of his written reply wherein it is stated, "Planning Commission have reported that the data relating to estimates of poverty for the years 1951, 1961 and 1971 is not available with them." It is a great shock to me and, of course, to Parliament that the Planning Commission of India does not have the data collected in 1951, 1961 and 1971. I do not know on what basis the Government's ultimate target in poverty alleviation programme at the macro and micro levels would be assessed. The Minister may kindly furnish reasons as to why data collected during the census is suddenly missing in the Planning Commission.

The Minister simply said, 'We will do *sudhar*'. The fact remains today that the BPL criteria is not being followed in terms of the actual poverty of the people. I share my concern with the distinguished Member in this regard. In many cases the political authorities in *Gram Sabhas* discriminate against certain people and accommodate people of their choice. I detected three such cases in my District Collectorate where the names of wives of school teachers have been added to the BPL list. Will the Minister come out with a very comprehensive policy and mechanism, taking the State Governments into confidence, by which the real BPL people can be detected?

There is a tendency that a few State Governments do not reveal the real figures because of political reasons and show a reduced figure. As a result of this, the truth never comes out. The figure for the whole country is 26 crore. I want to know whether the Ministry will give a categorical direction that all landless peasants and agricultural labourers be compulsorily added to the list of BPL first, and then the other criteria be followed. Unless the landless labourers and agricultural workers are given a categorical mandate by the Union Government, they should have to be taken in the list of BPL. Many of them are deprived of a place in the list. Will the Minister consider it?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Even marginal farmers.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is longer than the reply.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Sir, the Planning Commission estimates are available for the years in which the Planning Commission conducted surveys through the National Sample Survey Organisation. The surveys were conducted only in the years 1972-73, 1977-78, 1983-84 and onwards. They were not conducted in 1951, 1961 and 1971. Therefore, we are not in a position to give the comparable figures of these surveys which were not conducted thirty years back.

12.00 hrs.

Secondly, there is a need for a comprehensive parameter for assessing Below Poverty Line population. It should be frozen, once it is decided, for a period of time. I entirely agree with the hon. Minister ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry I agree with the hon. Member and I also suggest the Planning Commission ...*(Interruptions)* The thing is, you want to be a Minister without elections. It is okay.

Therefore, I would suggest the Planning Commission to come out with such a comprehensive policy for grading Below Poverty Line population.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The system of having Ministers without elections is more prevalent on your side than on our side.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Somaiya, can you be quick in asking a supplementary?

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: In the metropolitan cities like Mumbai, less than one per cent of the population has been identified as BPL. Will the hon. Minister revive it or take up the issue with the Planning Commission to revive the definition of BPL families for metropolitan cities like Mumbai?

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It depends on two things. One is the per capita consumption of food and other is the non-food expenditure. Considering that, there is a national average and some of the metropolitan cities are fortunate to have that average.

[Translation]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Low Cost Kits for HIV and AIDS

*387. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

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

(a) whether the Government have developed low cost kits for the treatment of lethal diseases like HIV and AIDS;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to spread awareness among the public in regard to these low cost kits?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, two cost effective indigenous diagnostic kits namely Naked Eye Visual Agglutination (NEVA) of erythrocytes and Western Immunoblot assay have been developed. Both these diagnostic kits have sensitivity and specificity of more than 99%. The NEVA test can detect HIV-I/II infections in 2-3 minutes and it costs around Rs. 20 per sample. The Western Immunoblot assay confirms the HIV-I/II infections and costs about Rs. 450 per test sample. The identical Western Immunoblot kits cost about Rs. 1200 per test sample. Both of these kits have been launched in the market by Indian Pharmaceuticals Industries, namely M/s Cadila Pharmaceuticals, Ahmedabad and M/s J. Mitra & Company, New Delhi. The Western Immunoblot Kits have been exported to countries like Indonesia & Malaysia while rapid NEVA kit is being exported to Kenya and Nigeria.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been apprised of the availability of these diagnostic kits for use in the sentinel survey for HIV/AIDS by National AIDS Control Organization. The industries also have their own marketing strategy for creating awareness about their products. These kits were formally launched on Technology Day on May 11, 1999 with adequate publicity. The information on these kits is also available on DBT Website.

[English]

Bhopal Gas Tragedy

*388. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survivors and the representatives of the survivors of the Union Carbide Gas tragedy were permitted to go to attend the last Annual General Meeting of Messrs Dow Chemicals alongwith the Green Peace and other supporting organizations;

(b) if so, the details of the minutes of the meetings and the outcome of the related issues discussed therein; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to provide relief and compensation to the Gas-victims by the Dow Chemicals and other concerned?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Government permission is not required to attend Annual General Meetings of private owned companies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the order of Supreme Court, the Union Carbide Corporation paid a sum of US $ 470 million to the Union of India as compensation in full settlement of all civil claims, rights and liabilities related to and arising out of Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster. This amount is earmarked for payment of compensation. In addition, on the directions of the Supreme Court, UCC have also financed a hospital for the gas victims in Bhopal. The hospital has been constructed for the gas victims. For paying compensation, the Central Government has set up 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. According to the available information, 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 to gas victims. Earlier, the Central Government had approved a five year Action Plan for the medical, economic, social and environmental rehabilitation of Bhopal gas victims 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.

Disinvestment of State PSUs

*389. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are co-ordinating with various State Governments regarding the disinvestment of Central and State PSUs;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto;

(c) whether a common strategy has been worked out in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time frame worked out for implementation of the plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) In the cases of disinvestment of Central Public Sector Undertakings, the Government involves the State Governments if there is any specific issue related to them. In so far as State Public Sector Undertakings are concerned, the State Governments formulate and implement disinvestment plans on their own. However, we have forwarded our compilations/manuals/progress reports to the State Governments from time to time, for information.

(c) to (e) Several State Governments have approached the Ministry of Disinvestment for information to formulate the policies and procedures for disinvestment. The Government of Tamil Nadu has recently sent a team of officers to study the disinvestment procedure being followed in the Central Government. The Government of Punjab, Karnataka, Gujarat and Kerala Expenditure Reforms Commission have also expressed their interest in the disinvestment policy and procedure followed by Central Government.

(f) Disinvestment is a continuous process. Targets for sale realisation from disinvestment are determined on an annual basis. In the year 2002-03 against a target of Rs. 12,000 crore, till November, 2002 Rs. 3,335.88 crore had been realised. The cases under consideration which may be completed in the coming years are given in statement enclosed.

Statement

Name of the PSUs where Disinvestment is at different stages of process

I. PSUs in which Disinvestment decision has been taken and disinvestment is in progress.

1. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.
2. National Fertiliser Ltd.
3. Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.
4. Braithwaite & Co.
5. Burn Standard & Co.
6. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Ltd.
7. Engineering Projects India Ltd.
8. Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
9. Hindustan Salts Ltd.
10. Hindustan Cables Ltd.
11. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
12. Instrumentation Control Valves Ltd. Palakkad
13. Madras Fertilisers Ltd.
14. MECON Ltd.
15. Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation
16. National Aluminium Company Ltd.
17. National Instruments Ltd.
18. NEPA Ltd.
19. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.
20. Shipping Corporation of India
21. Tyre Corporation of India
22. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.
23. Engineers India Ltd.
24. Manganese Ore India Ltd.
25. Sponge Iron India Ltd.

26. Bharat Opthalmic Glass Ltd.

27. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota (Mother Unit)

28. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

29. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. at Centaur Hotel Airport, Delhi (including Chefair Delhi)

30. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. at Chefair Mumbai

31. ITDC Hotel Samrat; New Delhi (Lease-cum-management control)

32. ITDC Hotel Jaipur Ashok

33. ITDC Hotel Patliputra Ashok

34. ITDC Hotel Kalinga Ashok

35. ITDC Hotel Jammu Ashok

II. Joint Sector hotel properties of ITDC, where Government is in discussion with State Governments.

36. Hotel Neelchal Ashok; Puri

37. Hotel Lakeview Ashok; Bhopal

38. Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi

39. Hotel Bramputra Ashok; Guwahati

40. Hotel Pondicherry Ashok; Pondicherry

41. Hotel Donyi Polo Ashok, Itanagar

42. Hotel Punjab Ashok, Anandpur Sahib

III. Disinvestment deferred for three months on 7.9.2002

43. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

44. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

IV. Disinvestment process not restarted again after there was no response for earlier sale.

45. Air India

46. India Airlines

V. Open offer of residual shares in the market

47. Maruti Udyog Ltd.

VI. Recommendations received from the Disinvestment Commission

48. Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.

49. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd.

50. Projects & Equipment Corporation Ltd.

51. IRCON International Ltd.

52. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd.

53. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

54. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

[Translation]

Central Universities

*390. SHRI RAJO SINGH:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Central Universities are offering degrees in non-recognised courses and are misusing Grants given by University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether University Grants Commission providing assistance to the Universities has also not taken any cognizance of this fact;

(d) if so, whether 13 Central Universities have misappropriated 27 crore rupees received from the University Grants Commission due to the complacence of the UGC officers; and

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

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

[English]

Changes in Fertilizers Policy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to make changes in the Fertilizers Policy;

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed to be made therein; and

(c) the likely impact of the proposed policy?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) Government is in the process of formulating a new pricing policy for urea units keeping in view the recommendations of Expenditure Reforms Commission for replacing the existing Retention Price Scheme. The proposed new policy will be in the shape of Group Concession Scheme and is proposed to be introduced w.e.f. 1.4.2003. The new policy will aim at greater transparency, uniformity and efficiency in subsidy disbursements to urea units and will induce urea manufacturers to take cost reduction measures on their own and be competitive.

Globally banned Drugs in India

*392. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in *The Hindu*, Delhi edition dated November 21, 2002 under the caption "Banned drugs not fully 'banned' yet";

(b) if so, the reasons behind the delay in banning the manufacture of globally banned drugs in India; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to evolve an effective system to check the entry and regulation of drugs into the Indian market?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Drugs withdrawn in some countries can continue to be used by other countries. The decision rests on various factors such as the diseases pattern in a country, the varying reactions of certain ethnic groups in a given population to the drug and the availability of safer substitutes as well as the cost factor involved in the treatment of a particular disease. There is no system of global banning of drugs. There is an adequate mechanism to review the status of drugs in India as and when any serious adverse event is reported in international journals or WHO newsletters etc. 74 drugs/ drug formulations have so far been prohibited/phased out.

The drug or formulations discontinued in developed countries are assessed in consultation with leading experts in the given specializations. Based on their advice, the matter is placed before the Drug Technical Advisory Board (DTAB), a statutory body which comprises of representatives from the medical profession, the State drug enforcement authorities, experts, institutions, agencies that advise government on technical issues related to the implementation of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

[Translation]

Cost of Production of Urea

*393. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government have made any efforts to reduce the cost involved in the production of urea;

(b) if so, the details of the efforts made during the last three years in this direction;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the cost is increasing due to extravagant expenditure by the concerned officials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (e) Improving the efficiency of urea producing units with the objective of bringing down the cost of production and controlling the subsidy outgo is an ongoing exercise of the Government. Keeping that in mind, policy parameters governing the determination of retention prices of urea units were recently revised for the 7th and 8th pricing periods and which have been notified to urea companies on 4.6.2002. The 7th Pricing Period will cover the period from 1.7.1997 to 31.3.2000, the 8th Pricing Period will cover the period from 1.4.2000 to 31.3.2003 or till the new pricing policy comes into existence, whichever is earlier. While finalising the policy parameters for the 7th and 8th pricing Periods, the parameters pertaining to plant capacity, capacity utilization norm, consumption norms have been updated and revised. Vintage allowance of 5% both in respect of capacity utilization and consumption norms, which was allowed to urea units which have been in operation for 10 years or more, has also been withdrawn in phased manner during the 7th pricing period and completely w.e.f. 1.4.2000. Updation/revision of these norms has contributed towards bringing down the cost of production of urea.

[Translation]

Supply of Inferior Quality of Urea

*394. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many fertilizer companies in the country are manufacturing inferior quality of urea for supplying to the forming sector;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the supply of quality products to the farming sector?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Central Government has not received any complaint recently about manufacture of non-standard urea by any company.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), issued under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act (ECA) prohibits manufacture, import and sale of non-standard, spurious and adulterated fertilizers. The State Governments, who are primarily responsible for implementing the FCO provisions, have been given adequate powers to punish the offenders under clause 31 of FCO as well as prosecution under ECA.

Use of Sea Water for Agricultural purposes

*395 SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demonstration in regard to processes viz. Multi Stage Flash (MSF) and Reverse Osmosis (RO) has been successfully carried out by the Government;

(b) if so, outcome thereof;

(c) the time by which the people will be able to reap benefit from the said processes;

(d) whether any foreign country has been making use of the sea water for agricultural purposes; and

(e) if so, the details of technology adopted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) of Department of Atomic energy has developed two processes, viz. Multi Stage Flash (MSF) and Reverse Osmosis (RO) for desalination of water from the ocean. BARC has set up a demonstration desalination plant at Madras Atomic Power Station, at Kalpakkam, for the conversion of sea water into potable water for drinking purpose and process water requirement of the power station.

The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) of Department of Ocean Development has also proposed to produce fresh water from sea water by using the above two techniques.

Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI), Bhavnagar, have one R&D project or development of sea water membrane. They are trying to develop this technology for the last one year and this technology, once developed may be used for reverse osmosis.

Regarding its portability and use for agriculture purpose, this water will be potable and may be drinking purpose but it may not be cost effective for agriculture;

(d) No Sir.

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

Closure of Copper Mines

*396. SHRI SELVA GANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down many copper mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the reserves of copper in those mines is large and economically viable to extract the copper;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the Government propose to hand-over some of the copper mines to the private sector; and

(f) if not the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) has closed the following mines in the District of East Singhbhum, Jharkhand with the approval of the Government.

Name of the mine	Year of closure
Mosaboni (Including Badia) mine	1997
Pathargora mine	2000
Kendadih mine	2000

Besides the above, operation in Rakha Copper mine at Jharkhand have ceased since June, 2001 after all the employees working at Rakha Copper Project took Voluntary Retirement.

HCL has also sought permission of the Government under Section 25 (o) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for closure of Surda mine along with other establishments at Mosaboni located in the State of Jharkhand and Khetri mine in the State of Rajasthan. These measures are necessary because of the chronic losses in Hindustan Copper Limited and commercial considerations because of high operational cost.

(c) and (d) No, the reserves of copper in the mines closed/proposed for closure are not large. To extract copper from these mines is not economically viable. On the contrary the operation of these mines are contributing to immense losses.

(e) and (f) Disinvestment of Hindustan Copper Limited is included in the disinvestment programme of the Government. The Govt. has decided to disinvest HCL as a whole, including the mines.

[Translation]

Agreement signed by BSF & BDR

*397. KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was signed by India and Bangladesh in regard to B.S.F. and B.D.R. on March 25, 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the sectors of the two countries likely to be benefited as a result of this agreement;

(d) whether joint guidelines of the year 1975 between India and Bangladesh have also been included in the said agreement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (e) No agreement was signed by India and Bangladesh in regard to Border Security Force (BSF) and Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) on March 25, 2002. However, the Joint Record of Discussions of the Border Coordination Conference held during 22-25 March, 2002 at Dhaka was signed by the two Heads of the Border Guarding Forces of India and Bangladesh on 25.3.2002. The discussions, inter alia, encompassed the matters relating to trans-border crimes, infiltration, smuggling activities of North East Indian insurgent groups in Bangladesh, handing/taking over of convicted nationals of either country along with the fresh proposal of coordinated/joint patrolling along the India-Bangladesh border. Since Joint Indo-Bangladesh Guidelines, 1975 is a bilateral agreement between the two countries, the violation/misinterpretation of these guidelines was also discussed in the meeting.

[English]

National Foundation of Communal Harmony

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

(a) the main functions of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony (Sampardayik Sauhard Pratishthan) constituted by Government to look after the children of the victims of communal violence;

(b) the extent to which it has played its role to help the victims of violence in Gujarat; and

(c) the number of such centres opened so far and the number of children being looked after in each centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The main objects of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony are:

(i) To undertake programme for providing assistance to the children of families affected by communal, caste, ethnic and any other form of violence/ clashes which fracture social harmony;

(ii) To undertake programmes for assisting in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of the children, families or other victims of communal, caste ethnic and any other form of violence/ clashes;

(iii) To promote activities for the promotion of communal harmony and national integration; and

(iv) To promote activities, which will highlight and strengthen the bonds of unity and affinity between different religious and other groups in the country.

The Foundation has helped 385 child victims in Gujarat so far by way of general maintenance and education. The scheme is being implemented through the

State Governments. No centres are opened by the Foundation.

Technology Development Board

*399. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technology Development Board is facing problems in getting the repayment of their loans given to the companies for helping them to commercialise the indigenous technologies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name of companies and amount outstanding against them respectively; and

(c) the steps taken by the TDB for early recovery of loans from the defaulter companies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Technology Development Board has signed so far 109 agreements with industrial concerns, etc. for commercialising technologies. The Board has sanctioned financial assistance of Rs. 469 crores against which it has disbursed Rs. 374 crores. The Board's assistance has resulted in manufacture of a number of products in sectors such as medical and health, chemicals and engineering.

As on November 30, 2002, there were 6 companies which have defaulted and the amount outstanding were Rs. 11.22 crores including interest. The list is given below. Appropriate legal proceedings have been initiated.

Sl.No.	Name of the company	Amount outstanding as on 30.11.2002 (Rs. in crores)
1.	Alpha Amins Private Limited, Chennai	2.18
2.	J.K. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi	2.16
3.	Cousik Machinery Manufacturers (P) Limited, Coimbatore	0.46
4.	Usha (India) Limited, Faridabad	2.25
5.	ATV Projects India Limited, Mumbai	3.16
6.	Puskar Chemicals Limited, Mumbai	1.01
	Total	11.22

BPRD Plan for Constables

*400. PROF. UNMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Police Research and Development had developed a five year plan to raise the level of the performance of the constables all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the main feature of the plan;

(c) the manner in which the constables are likely to be selected from the States and the duration of their training;

(d) whether there is a proposal to impart uniform training to constables all over the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) to (e) 'Police', being a State subject as per the Constitution of India, the training courses for the constables are decided by the State Governments keeping in view the local requirements. The State Governments fix duration of such training courses. There is no proposal to prescribe uniform Training to Constables all over the Country. However, BPR&D, in association with the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad have prepared a model syllabus for training of the constables as guidelines.

Task Force on Chemical Industry

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

(a) whether the Report of the Task Force on Chemical Industry is still under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations provisionally accepted by the Government for implementation; and

(c) the time by which these recommendations accepted are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA): (a) to (c) The entire report of the Task Force on the Chemical Industry has been accepted by the Government to serve as a guidance document. Issues relating to infrastructure and the regulatory mechanism are being pursued through inter-action with the concerned agencies/departments of the Government.

Central Schemes for Assam

4183. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have returned a number of schemes estimated to cost around Rs. 1000 crore for proposed development of roads, power and tourism in Assam;

(b) if so, the details of these schemes, indicating their cost and the central aid sought for each scheme; and

(c) the reasons for returning the same?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) In view of large number of schemes received from the State Governments for funding under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) in the North East and Sikkim, the Department requested the State Governments to submit projects, in order of priority, to be extended support under the Central Pool. In response, Government of Assam furnished a list of 200 projects for funding under NLCPR. Many of these proposals did not have Detailed Project Reports (DPR). Keeping in view the requirement of funds for on-going projects, absorption capacity of the State as witnessed in the past years and resource constraints under NCLPR during 2002-03, six projects worth Rs. 138.07 crore were retained for examination in the Department. Other proposals were returned to the State Government. Details are given in the statement enclosed. Besides these, there were some other project proposals which did not figure in the Priority List and hence they were also returned to the State Government.

Statement

Priority No.	Projects out of prioritised list of Government of Assam under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources that were returned to Government of Assam	Estimated Cost
1	2	3
1.	Construction of Multistoried RCC Secretariat Building at Dispur Capital Complex	78.00
1-A	Infrastructure support to Guwahati Municipal Corporation for storm water drainage	3.00
2.	Improvement of Kamakhya Temple Road	5.28
3.	Renovation of 200 kv BTPS Agia-Sarusajai line (Circuit I & II)	25.31
4.	Guwahati-Shillong Road from Ganeshguri to Khanapara	13.97
5.	Basistha Road from Super Market to Basistha Chariali	13.60
6.	Construction of ROB at Athgaon	13.95
7.	Ulubari to Paltanbazar Police Point	2.87
8.	Gar Ali	1.00
9.	Kamarbandha Road	1.00

1	2	3
10.	Lodaigarh Road	1.00
11.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 37/1 Over Doria Channel on NLK Road	3.23
12.	Sarucharai Road	1.00
13.	Khaspur-Rajabari Road	1.00
14.	Ting Alibam Road	1.00
15.	Sapakhati Road	1.00
16.	Sapakhata Road	1.00
17.	Mankata Road	1.00
18.	Namrup Station Feeder Road	1.00
19.	Raidongia-Na-Kachari Road	1.00
20.	Road from Hatigaon Chariali to N.H. 37 via Bhetapara including Construction of RCC Bridge over Channel	1.00
21.	Barpeta to Changa via Pathsala and Bahari	1.00
22.	Barpeta-Baghar-Mandia Road	1.00
23.	Dhumakur-Sarupeta-Guwagasha-Barpeta Road	1.00
24.	Nalbari-Kamarkuchi Road	1.00
25.	Jagra-Mukalmua Road	1.00
26.	Haripur-Senserghat Road	1.00
27.	Tihu-Solmara Road	1.00
28.	Kamalpur-Borka Road	1.00
29.	Rangia-Hajo Road	1.00
30.	Kahilipara Film Studio Road	1.00
31.	Dhubri-Binnacherra Road	1.00
32.	Hojai-Jagyan Road	1.00
33.	Jakuta-Khaigarh Road	1.00
34.	Kabaitary-Abhayapuri Road	1.00
35.	Improvement and widening of Dehangi-Dayangmukh Road	8.51
36.	Improvement of formation of Ashalu Wadrengdisa Road	1.20
37.	Improvement of formation of Mahur-Laisong Road	1.20
38.	Hatikhali-Wajao Road	3.08
39.	Nobdibeila-Narsingwari Road	1.82
40.	Maibong-Semkhor Road	1.50
41.	Maibong-Wadrengdisa Village	1.70

1	2	3
42.	A/E measures against bank erosion of river Brahmaputra at different reaches of North-Guwahati town from Ashwaklanta Hill to Dehingsatra	4.10
43.	Construction of rett. on R/B river Aie at Sastar including A/E measure	5.14
44.	Strengthening and extension of Goalpara town protection from erosion of river Brahmaputra from stone spur No. 2 to its D/S	3.20
45.	R/S to B/dyke from dizmore to Sonarigaon (3rd R/S Ph-1) from 18th km including prosiltation measures R/S to B/dyke from Dizmore to Sonarigaon (3rd R/S Ph-II) from (18th to 23.5 km)	6.32
46.	A/E measures to protect Mestabari, Bilashpur, Ranighat, Salbari, Banugaon, Taktara and Kairigari village from erosion of river Saralbhanga on L/B Pt-I	3.66
47.	Strengthening the B/dyke on L/B from Palashbari town to Gumi from Ch. 19500 m to 21200 m alongwith A/E measures at Ch. 19690 to 20280 m and at Ch. 20490 m to 20590 m)	3.98
48.	A/E measures at Laibeel to protect the Nitai and Panidehing Mouza from the erosion of river Dehing	3.17
49.	Opening of Harijan Channel at Barpeta town	3.10
50.	A/E measures to protect Larkuchi area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (breach closing and protn. Work at 29th km. on R/B of B/dyke from Adabari to Kukarjan	4.21
51.	A/E measures to protect Mestabari, Bilashpur, Ranighat, Salbari, Banugaon, Taktara and Kairigari village from the erosion of river Saralbhanga on R/B Pt-II	3.87
52.	Upgradation of 30 bedded Rural Hospital, Maibong to 100 bedded Sub-divisional Hospital in N.C. Hills	10.31 Retained
53.	Greater Silchar Water Supply Scheme	13.10 Retained
54.	Augmentation of Zoo Road Water Supply Scheme	2.28
55.	Dhubri town water supply scheme	23.44
56.	Creating new Infrastructural Facilities in Cotton College (Ph. II)	17.39
57.	Mongoldoi town water supply scheme	16.76
58.	Pathsala town water supply scheme	5.50
59.	Protn. of Matmara area including Dhakuakhana town from erosion of river Brahmaputra Ph. II (Construction of bull heads and Land spur)	5.42
60.	R/S to T/dyke along L/B of Katakhal from Ratanpur to Mohanpur including A/E measures at Ratanpur	2.37
61.	Protection of Matmara Area including Dhakuakhana town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra Ph-I (Construction of bull head)	5.99
62.	Improvement of Flood embkt. along L/B of river Barak from Uttarkrishnapur to Tarapur Ch. 16780 m to 17250 m and Ch. 19946 m to 222740 m.	3.32

1	2	3
63.	A/E measures of Desang bund L/B from Akhoiphutia to Desangmukh (Protn work at Ch. 48th and 49th km)	3.52
64.	State level sports hostel at Guwahati	5.26
65.	Sibsagar town water supply scheme	29.44
66.	Yubachatra Nivas at Sibsagar, Assam	1.87
67.	Yubachatra Nivas at Tezpur, Assam	1.87
68.	Digboi town water supply scheme	15.74
69.	Grade-IV Staff Quarters (4 storeyed) Building No. 1 & 2 (16 Units each)	0.93
70.	Nagaon-Juria Balikhatia Road	1.00
71.	Darranga FIS	2.65
72.	Guwahati-Garbhanga Road from Paltanbazar to NH 37 at Lakhra	18.96
73.	B. Boruah Road with renovation of ROB near Stadium	0.91
74.	AT Road from Paltanbazar to Jalukbari	12.31
75.	Doichunguri FIS	2.25
76.	Barakhat Borni	1.00
77.	Hem Baruah Road with link Roads	9.85
78.	Pandu Feeder Ghat Road upto Adabari at AT Road	0.71
79.	Assam Engineering College Road	2.75
80.	Yubachatra Nivas at Hailakandi, Assam	1.87
81.	Development of Assam Medical College and Hospital (HOPE)	87.31
82.	Grade-III Staff Quarters (4 storyed) Building No. 1 & 2 (16 Units each)	1.52
83.	Rajabari Road	1.00
84.	Nahar Ali road	1.00
85.	Sepan-Sunpura Road	1.00
86.	Taimur Ali	1.00
87.	Merapani Road	1.00
88.	Kamarbandha Road	1.00
89.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 5/2 Kaliganj-Chandrapur Road	1.43
90.	Construction of RCC Bridge No. 1/2 on Kaliganj Khagail Road	2.04
91.	DRT Road (Ch. 5300 m to 56580 m)	1.00
92.	DRT Road (Ch. 5300 m to 56580 m)	1.00
93.	Doomdooma-Philobari Road	1.00
94.	SBG Road (from Ghilamara to Dhokuakhana)	1.00

1	2	3
95.	Sessapathar bridge Approach to Barhgaon Missinggaon via laholoal	1.00
96.	Construction of RCC Bridge over River Harang Kon Bhangrapar Barbambaazar Road	1.00
97.	Ghahigaon Tentonbari Daflaghat Tinkonia Road	1.00
98.	Construction of RCC Bridge over Dayang at Jamugurihat Dhondashayam Ali	7.30
99.	Gandhipath to 5th of Akahjan Silapathar link Road via Betonipam Pukia	1.00
100.	AT Road	1.00
101.	Construction of Karbi-Langpi Hydro Electric Project	125.79
102.	North Guwahati-Mandakata Road	1.00
103.	Hekra Nandakata Road	1.00
104.	Demow Dihina Road	1.00
105.	Agg Guni Hatipara Road	1.00
106.	Guwahati Med. College to TB Hospital via Rupnagar-Birubari to meet GG Road	5.00
107.	Chakchaka-Langla Road	1.00
108.	Augmentation for existing water supply network of Guwahati City under GMC	18.99
109.	Damra-Dolgoma Road	1.00
110.	Abhirampara Road	1.00
111.	Barbhagia-Mikribhata-Dhing Road	1.00
112.	Goroimari-Garukhuti Road	1.00
113.	Morabari-Barangabari Road	1.00
114.	Jajari-Tuktaki Baranti Road	1.00
115.	Ambagan-Lowkhera Road	1.00
116.	Sirajuli-Barbhagia Road	1.00
117.	Barghat-Khanamukh Road	1.00
118.	Silarkhuti-Dhankhumda Road	1.00
119.	Bhowkamari DTW	0.14
120.	Subha DTW	0.27
121.	Batgaon DTW	0.32
122.	Alukati STW	0.09
123.	Bengtol FIS	1.76
124.	Kuklung FIS	1.33
125.	Modernisation of Rajeswarpur	0.37
126.	Modernisation of LIS from river Sonai	0.61

1	2	3
127.	Extension of Bortangala	0.22
128.	Chewni FIS	0.69
129.	Batiamari FIS	0.23
130.	Singrimari FIS	1.15
131.	Gerua FIS	0.66
132.	Kadabil FIS	0.42
133.	Tengakhat LIS	2.06
134.	Tipling LIS	0.70
135.	Lapetkota STW	0.31
136.	Kohora FIS	0.33
137.	Tiplai Bhakatpara DTW	0.25
138.	Chewraguri FIS	0.43
139.	Bardamal DTW	0.29
140.	Boguan DTW	0.29
141.	Chinabari DTW	0.14
142.	Silai FIS	1.69
143.	Satyapur DTW	0.25
144.	Shrigram DTW	0.16
145.	LIS in Sahabad	0.60
146.	Mubarakpur DTW	0.12
147.	DTW in Ghoramara	0.13
148.	DTW at Singaria	0.11
149.	Kashiguri FIS	1.05
150.	Gopalpur ELIS	0.70
151.	Ahmedpur DTW	0.63
152.	Jubangar DTW	0.41
153.	Laluk DTW	0.80
154.	Kalakhuwa DTW	0.61
155.	Jaysagar DTW	0.20
156.	Dihira FIS	0.25
157.	Bhitha DTW	0.15
158.	Potabari DTW	0.18

1	2	3
159.	Tihu Mouza DTW	0.40
160.	Teok MDTW	0.16
161.	Hatigarh DTW	0.28
162.	Sarudhadrum MDTW	0.76
163.	Telial DTW	0.36
164.	Sonari DTW	0.14
165.	Jankhania DTW	0.27
166.	Kholabandha STW	0.16
167.	Bhabanipur DTW	0.16
168.	Nichanur STW	0.12
169.	Aug Mardia ELIS	0.82
170.	Sundaridiya ELIS	0.89
171.	Kurua LIS	2.24
172.	Kathakuti DTW	0.28
173.	LIS in Nizvernerpur	1.20
174.	LIS in Nagachera	0.70
175.	Impvt. of Maloybari	1.14
176.	Nakuchi DTW	0.22
177.	Mazirgaon DTW	0.14
178.	Gadhmow-Abhaypur DTW	0.24
179.	Satpirjogi DTW	0.40
180.	Champupara DTW	0.15
181.	Athara ELIS	0.50
182.	Dobok-Chandanguri DTW	0.35
183.	Eshadghana DTW	0.33
184.	Morangana ELIS	0.45
185.	Borka Panitema DTW	0.37
186.	Morichapathar DTW	0.76
187.	LIS from Charanbel	0.78
188.	Bhokotgaon DTW	0.17
189.	Laskarpathar DTW	0.33
190.	Lakhopur ELIS	0.33

1	2	3
191.	Pub Barisal DTW	0.35
192.	Brahmingaon Exp. well	0.17
193.	Japisojiya DTW	0.70
194.	Khanamukh DTW	0.29
195.	Morabazar LIS	0.44
196.	Rabigaon DTW	0.24
197.	Padumpukhuri LIS	0.79
198.	Phulbari LIS	0.71
199.	Gopalpur DTW	0.34
200.	Jallongmara-Bekapathar area (1 Pt)	0.17

Employment to Land Losers

4184. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidiary coal-companies of Coal India Limited have been employing the land losers after taking over their lands for coal mines;

(b) if so, the total number of employments offered to land losers since the year 1998, year-wise and subsidiary-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that still so many land losers are yet to get employment despite of fulfilling all conditions for such employments;

(d) the number of land loosers yet to get employment and reasons therefor, subsidiary-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Coal India Limited to provide them employment?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by Coal India Limited, employment is provided to the land losers as per stipulated norms of the Coal Company/State Government.

(b) The total number of employment offered to the land losers subsidiary-wise since 1998-99 to 2001-02 is given below:

Sl. No.	Company	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	ECL	135	279	410	47
2.	BCCL	124	86	81	29
3.	CCL	83	66	67	17
4.	WCL	220	59	112	60
5.	SECL	337	789	246	98
6.	MCL	63	125	256	124
7.	NCL	54	04	16	17
8.	CMPDI	–	–	01	–
	Total	1016	1408	1189	392

(c) No, Sir. As reported by CIL, barring processing time, employment to entitled land losers are not pending.

(d) As reported by CIL, subsidiary-wise, details of pending cases of employment is given below:

BCCL	28
ECL	05
CCL	25
WCL	46
NCL	10
MCL	174

The main reasons for pending of cases, in providing employment to land losers, are:

1. The inability of the claimant to prove the ownership of land.
2. Claim for employment by more than one dependent.
3. Receipt of incomplete application/documents.

(e) Acquisition of land and providing employment is a continuous process and efforts are made to clear the pending cases as soon as all the formalities are completed by the land loser and complete claims are received.

Procurement of Stationery

4185. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether apart from Government of India Stationery office Kolkata, the Government has also authorised Kendriya Bhandar from where the Government offices can make procurement of stationery stores and other items;

(b) if so, the reasons for having different sources of procurement of stationery and other items and the steps taken to have only one Government of India Stationery store;

(c) which articles/items come under 'other items';

(d) whether computers, furniture, air-conditioners, photocopiers, refrigerators, television sets fall within the ambit of stationery items;

(e) if not, the reasons for making purchases of items by the Government offices from the Kendriya Bhandar and NCCF; and

(f) the steps taken to stop their procurement from them and to enforce the provisions of GFRs for these purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (f) Information is being collected from Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (the administrative Ministry dealing with Kendriya Bhandar). Reply would be furnished on receipt of information from them.

Complaints in Police Station

4186. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by the Government against the Officials of Sarita Vihar and Vasant Kunj Police Stations in New Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken on each of the complaints received from individuals/MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) During the last three years Delhi Police received 99 complaints against officials of Sarita Vihar Police Station and 145 complaints against officials of Vasant Kunj Police Station.

(b) The allegations contained in these complaints were inquired into as a result of which the allegations against five police officials were *prima facie* substantiated. Delhi Police have taken or initiated action as per law against these officials.

[Translation]

Child Marriage

4187. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Muslim Personal Board has opposed Government's decision in regard to make registrations of the marriage compulsory;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to effectively control the child marriage in such circumstances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) According to information readily available, no representation in this regard has been received from the Board.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Vikas Nidhi

4188. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount raised in Vikas Nidhis of Kendriya Vidyalayas and J.N.U. since its inception;

(b) the heads of expenditure as also the *modus operandi* therefor; and

(c) details of expenditure made therefore, head-wise and amount-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) is raised and retained at Vidyalaya level. The expenditure and the details thereof are also maintained at Vidyalaya level and are not maintained centrally at Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Hqr.) level.

With the approval of the Executive Committee of the concerned Kendriya Vidyalaya, Expenditure is incurred out of this fund on the various items like Pupils societies, scouts and guide activities, horticulture, maintenance and repair of Vidyalaya building, Annual Day/Sports Day, engaging part-time/contractual watch and ward staff, rent, rates and taxes, furniture, library, laboratory and sports equipment, computers, CBSE examination fees for SC/ ST students and other various students academic and extra co-curricular activities based on the needs and requirements of the respective Kendriya Vidyalayas.

There is no Vikas Nidhi in Jawaharlal Nehru University.

Suggestion of SCOPE on Disinvestment

4189. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether SCOPE opposed the privatisation of profiteering public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they consider that without going in for management transfer, more freedom in management functioning is essential;

(d) whether is it also a fact that the Government want to collect Rs. 15000 crore through privatisation from the industrialists who are to pay their loans of Rs. 11 lakh 16 thousands crore to the Banks and Financial Institutions, which amounts to 74% of the total outstanding NPAs; and

(e) if so, whether an annual recovery of 10%–20% of the outstanding loans would stand more than the sale proceeds of the shares?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Standing Conference of Public Enterprises in a Memorandum on Disinvestment in Public Sector Undertaking prepared in September 2000 indicated that they are broadly in consonance with the frame work of disinvestment except with respect to the disinvestment of navaratna and mini-navaratna enterprises, which the SCOPE felt were globally competitive.

(c) Yes, Sir. This view has been expressed by SCOPE.

(d) The target for disinvestment is fixed on an annual basis. The target for the year 2002-03 is Rs. 12,000 crore. Disinvestment is done only after verifying the eligibility of interested parties in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry on 13th July, 2001.

(e) The recovery of NPAs of the Banks and Financial Institutions is an independent issue and has no relationship with the target for sales realisation through disinvestment.

New Policy for Coal Mines

4190. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated a new policy for coal mines with regard to their closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the coal mines have to give a guarantee to the Government to fund their closure activities of coal mines;

(d) if so, the objective of insisting on such financial guarantees;

(e) the nature of the financial guarantees required from different mines; and

(f) the details of this policy to ensure that the environment is protected?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (f) No new policy has been initiated regarding closure of coal mines. Closing the mining activities in coal mines is an ongoing process. Depending on parameters like exhaustion of coal reserves, economic viability of the coal mines, safety considerations and ability of the coal company to redeploy the workmen in a more viable mine etc., operational decisions are taken by coal companies to close mining activities in some mines and also to open some new mines. When any coal mine is conceived and approved, adequate funding for all activities including environmentally acceptable working and closing of the mining activities are duly factored in at the project formulation stage itself.

Abandonment of Bakulia Colliery of ECL

4191. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bakulia Colliery of ECL are abandoned after boring roles of surface land;

(b) if so, the reasons for investing Rs. 2 crores there;

(c) whether there was an agreement between the land loosers and the management to provide jobs to the land loosers;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in implementing the agreement;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether it is a fact that the land loosers have not paid even compensation by ECL; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Bakulia project has been shelved.

(b) The amount of Rs. 2.03 crore was spent against the project mostly for exploration except Rs. 4.90 lakh for land acquisition.

(c) to (e) In the meeting held with ECL, concerned Panchayat and Land losers on 3.7.91, it was agreed in principle to provide 24 employments against 48.5 acres of land on adhoc basis provided the project starts. Coal from Bakulia project was proposed to be linked to Mejia Thermal Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) and DVC was to accept the coal on cost plus basis. However, the DVC did not agree to pay the above price and the project became non-viable and did not take off. Ultimately, the project has been shelved. Therefore, providing employment without any project coming up despite agreement in principle was difficult for ECL, as expenses are booked under approved project, which includes land compensation and rehabilitation.

(f) and (g) The compensation against land amounting Rs. 4.90 lakh has been deposited with the Government of West Bengal for disbursing payments to the land losers.

[Translation]

Direct Foreign Investment In Housing

4192. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs have given approval for direct foreign investment for housing in urban development sector; and

(b) if so, the names of the companies, banks and institutions which have shown interest and have invested in this sector?

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) Government has permitted Foreign Direct Investment upto 100% for development of integrated townships including housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, city and regional level urban infrastructure facilities such as roads and bridges, mass rapid transit systems and manufacturing of building materials. Development of land and providing allied infrastructure will form an integrated part of township development.

(b) The Central Government (CCEA) has granted permission to M/s feedback Integrated Developers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi for setting up an Integrated Residential Township at Gurgaon, Haryana as per above guidelines.

Name of foreign participants in this project are:

(i) M/s Kontur Bintang Sdn. Bhd. (a company registered in Malaysia); &

(ii) M/s Tan Sri G. Ganalingan (a Malaysian citizen)

M/s Tricolour Investment Ltd. promoted by Emirates Bank Group has also proposed to invest in the project.

[English]

Commercial Use of Buildings

4193. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4766 dated December 19, 2000 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have failed to initiate any action against the 65 buildings being used for commercial purposes and violation of building bye-laws;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the details of the action taken thereon;

(d) whether any further studies have been conducted for violation of building bye-laws and the usages of buildings in South Delhi particularly in the Greater Kailash-I and II on the lines of South Extention in South Delhi to check massive commercialization of these areas;

(e) if so, the findings thereof; and

(f) 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) Action has already been initiated by Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for prosecution against 65 buildings in Greater Kailash-I under Section 347/461 of DMC Act, 1957 for using basement of these properties for commercial purposes in violation of Building Bye-laws.

(d) to (f) MCD has reported that no specific survey has been conducted by it to detect violation of building bye-laws in the said colony. It has further reported that it initiates action as per provision of DMC Act as and when any case of violation is detected. During the current year in 17 cases action as per provision of DMC Act have so far been initiated in Greater Kailash-II. In the case of Greater Kailash-I, apart from initiating prosecution action in 65 cases, action against 22 more cases have been initiated under the DMC Act.

Land Disputes pending in BCCL

4194. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of land disputes pending in Bharat Coking Coal Limited as on November 01, 2002;

(b) the areas involved therein and the estimated quality of coal reserves under this land;

(c) the loss of production per year due to the non-availability of this land;

(d) the total claim of employment and compensation to solve the disputes, facts in details with break up for each dispute; and

(e) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL) there are 28 cases of land disputes pending in Bharat Coking Coal Limited as on November 01, 2002.

(b) The area involved is 870.82 acres and the estimated quantity of coal reserve under the land is 100.06 million tonnes (both coking and non-coking).

(c) The loss of production is 5 (five) million tonnes per year due to non availability of this land.

(d) Employment is offered to the claimants as per the claims received from them and verification thereafter. There are 28 disputes and the number of employment to be offered will depend upon amicable settlement of the disputes. It is, therefore, not possible to make any forecast regarding the outcome of these disputes at this stage. The actual number of land losers will be provided employment after settlement of the disputes.

The break up of the disputes are as under:

(i)	Non-clearance from Forest Department	01
(ii)	Abnormal demand of employment	14
(iii)	Demanding employment for small quantum of land	03
(iv)	Demanding employment for every house to be vacated irrespective of ownership of land	03
(v)	Family dispute amongst co-sharers including cases in civil courts	07
		28

(e) For early disposal of these cases, negotiations as far as practicable are being held with the parties in association with the District Administration and public representatives.

Arrest of Terrorists

4195. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soon after the Gujarat communal violence the Delhi Police picked up terrorists who were planning of attack politicians;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to check the activities of terrorists in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The two terrorists of Lashkar-e-Toiba arrested by Delhi Police on 29th August, 2002 revealed, on interrogation, that they had been motivated to target some important political leaders. Later, the following day, another terrorist was arrested in connection with this case.

(c) The steps taken to check the activities of terrorists in the capital include intensification of beat patrolling; posting of intelligence network; close watch and frequent raids at the suspected hide-outs or criminals and terrorists; checking of persons and baggage particularly in crowded market places, place of entertainment; regular checking of guest houses in certain areas; and intensification of checking at border check posts.

Indian Citizenship

4196. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Government from foreign nationals seeking Indian citizenship during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government have granted citizenship to some people during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of cases rejected and under consideration at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Such details are not centrally maintained as applications for grant of Indian citizenship are required to be submitted to the Collector of the district where the foreign national is ordinarily resident.

(b) to (d) During 2000-2002 the Central Government granted Indian citizenship to 5057 persons, and rejected 222 applications. In 2474 cases, acceptance has been conveyed. A citizenship certificate will be issued in these cases after the person renounces his/her foreign citizenship.

Attack on Minorities

4197. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Minorities has asked for evidence on attack on minorities in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether the said information has been supplied to NCM;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Commission has taken any further steps to obtain some evidence in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details therefor and steps taken or being taken by NCM in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Minorities in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 9(4) (a) & (c) of the NCM Act, 1992 issued summons on 1.4.2002 to the Chief Secretary and Additional Chief Secretary of the Government of Gujarat to appear before the Commission on 6.4.2002. The following information was also called for:

(i) Number of persons killed;

(ii) Number of persons arrested under various charges;

(iii) Steps taken by the Government to prevent further escalation of violence in the State; and

(iv) The amount of compensation paid to persons there (i) killed during riots (ii) injured during riots (iii) loss of property during riots.

The information was furnished by the Government of Gujarat during the hearing on 6th April, 2002.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Norms for Lodging FIR

4198. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down by the Delhi Police to lodge F.I.R.;

(b) whether the Delhi Police, particularly the South-West District Police strictly follow these norms;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of such instances brought to the notice of the Government during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The provision relating to registration of FIR in respect of cognizable offences is contained in 154 Cr. PC which a police officer is bound to follow.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. However, there are stray cases in which the prescribed procedure was not followed by the police official concerned. During the last one year, 39 such cases came to the notice of Delhi Police, but none of these cases pertained to the South-West District.

[English]

Shortage of IPS Officers

4199. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of that State of Kerala has been facing shortage of IPS Officers;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Kerala has requested for the allotment of more IPS Officers in the State; and

(c) the details of criteria for allotment of IPS Officers in respective States?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) IPS cadre of a State consists of directly recruited and promotee officers. The total number of directly recruited officers in a State Cadre is decided by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government. The number of promoted officer is worked out on the basis of prescribed percentage. The annual vacancies to be filled up are also decided in consultation with the State Government.

Polytechnic Colleges

4200. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polytechnic colleges of various States particularly of Tamil Nadu that have applied for affiliation from the AICTE;

(b) the number of colleges whose requests have been accorded;

(c) the reasons for rejecting the requests of remaining colleges;

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to open the regional office of AICTE at Chennai keeping in view the large number of colleges from Southern India who have to rush to New Delhi Office frequently for several administrative purposes;

(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 (c) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has decentralised granting approval for diploma level institutions by entrusting the respective State Governments the responsibility for calling applications and carrying out all other procedures for processing of applications. The final letter of approval is, however, issued by AICTE as required by the AICTE Act. The number of Diploma level institutions in Engineering approved by the AICTE upto the academic year 2002-03 is enclosed. The details of institutions applied for approval are not maintained centrally.

(d) to (f) The Regional Office of the AICTE has already been functioning at Chennai to cater to the technical institutions in the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Diploma level institutions in Engineering approved by AICTE upto the academic year 2002-03
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	10
5.	Bihar	13
6.	Chandigarh	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	10
8.	Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Delhi	18
10.	Goa	7
11.	Gujarat	36
12.	Haryana	21
13.	Himachal Pradesh	7
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	14
15.	Jharkhand	16
16.	Karnataka	199
17.	Kerala	42
18.	Madhya Pradesh	44
19.	Maharashtra	171
20.	Manipur	3
21.	Meghalaya	3
22.	Mizoram	3
23.	Nagaland	3
24.	Orissa	28
25.	Pondicherry	5
26.	Punjab	38
27.	Rajasthan	25
28.	Sikkim	2
29.	Tamil Nadu	213
30.	Tripura	1
31.	Uttaranchal	19
32.	Uttar Pradesh	93
33.	West Bengal	43
	Total	1195

Govt. of India Textbook Press, Chandigarh

4201. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India Textbook Press, Chandigarh has won several awards in the past;

(b) if so, whether this Press has not been included in the latest modernisation programme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a proposal to close or transfer the same to the Local Administration; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and implications 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) to (e) The matter regarding closure/transfer/ modernization of various Govt. of India Presses had been under consideration of the Government since long. The Government has now inter-alia decided to transfer the 3 Govt. of India Text Book Presses including that at Chandigarh to the respective State Governments. In case the State Governments do not agree to take over these Presses, the same would be closed. In that event, most of the employees would be adjusted in other Presses and the remaining would be dealt with as per existing rules/instructions on the subject.

Development of New Capitals by Newly Established States

4202. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly established States have decided to develop new Capitals for the States;

(b) if so, whether the respective State Governments have finalised the development plants for their new Capitals and submitted to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount estimated to be involved in the development of new Capitals and the period over which the work is to be completed;

(e) whether the Union Government have examined the development plans and accorded the necessary approval; and

(f) if not, the reasons for 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 (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Requirement of Fertilizers and Insecticides

4203. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fertilizers and insecticides in tonnes, required by Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, State-wise; and

(b) the quantum of fertilizers and insecticides in tonnes, made available to these States for the last Rabi and Kharif crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating the quantum of major fertilizers and insecticides required and supplied to Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand for Rabi 2001-02 and Kharif 2002 seasons is enclosed.

Statement

Quantity of Fertilisers and Insecticides required and supplied to Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand during Rabi 2001-02 and Kharif 2002

Season	Fertiliser/Insecticide	Unit	Orissa		Chhattisgarh		Jharkhand	
			Assessed Demand	Supply	Assessed Demand	Supply	Assessed Demand	Supply
Rabi 2001-02	Urea	'000 Mts	140.00*	139.32**	75.00	126.99	40.00	62.27
	Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP)	'000 Mts	50.00	44.69	18.00	40.97	15.00	47.49
	Muriate of Potash (MOP)	'000 Mts	43.00	32.82	10.00	17.78	13.00	1.20
	Insecticides	MTs in Technical Grade	435	537	NA	NA	130	11
Kharif 2002	Urea	'000 Mts	250.00***	256.84	300.00	296.29#	100.00	109.47
	Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DPAP)	'000 Mts	75.00	58.58	75.00	71.25	60.00	73.35
	Muriate of Potash (MOP)	'000 Mts	60.00	33.27	30.00	30.35	5.00	2.34
	Insecticides	MTs in Technical Grade	666	666 (Estimated)	NA	NA	100.00	15 (Estimated)

* After Surrendered of 20,000 MTs Urea by State Government.
** Excluding stock of Rs. 5,100 MTs held by State institutional agencies as on 1.10.2001.
*** After Surrendered of 80,000 MTs Urea by State Government.
\# Excluding stock of Rs. 13,600 MTs held by State institutional agencies as on 1.4.2002.
NA: Note available
Note: DAP and MOP are decontrolled and their availability depends on market forces of demand and supply.

Government Accommodation to Government Employees

4204. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of availability of Government accommodation to Government Employees particularly in Delhi; and

(b) the percentage of Government accommodation not occupied by the allottees and is on rent at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Allotment of Government accommodation is made to the Government servants for their benafide use. Whenever they violate the conditions of allotment, appropriate action is taken against them as per Allotment Rules. Surprise checks of the quarters suo motu as also on the basis of complaints received is a continuous process. In 2566 cases subletting has been reported during the years 2001 and 2002 (till 30.11.2002).

Statement

The availability of General Pool Residential Accommodation (Type-wise) in Delhi as on 31.12.2001 is as under:

Type	No. of Units
I	16488
II	23204
III	16235
IV	5073
IV (Special)	484
V-A	1417
V-B	473
VI-A	485
VI-B	138
VII	88
VIII	105

Disinvestment Procedure

4205. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure adopted for disinvestment of PSUs in the country is different from the procedure being followed in other countries particularly in the developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to speed up the disinvestment process?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Government's policy on disinvestment has evolved over a decade in response to the changing economic scenario and the emergent need to put national assets to optimal use and to unleash the productive potential inherent in public sector enterprises. Though the Government takes into consideration policies and practices prevalent in other countries, the disinvestment policy is determined specifically to suit the requirement of the country. The policy and procedures are regularly fine-tuned to better realise the stated objectives.

(c) The Government has progressively standardized the procedure and documents concerned with disinvestment with a view to minimize the time taken for implementation. However, the procedure provides for an extensive and multi-layered Inter-Ministerial consultation and decision making, which though necessary, may sometimes increase the time taken.

[Translation]

Promotion Opportunity in CPF

4206. SHRI RAM MURTI SINGH VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are equal opportunities of promotion and postings for the departmental officers and the officers on deputation in the Central Police Forces; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The officers on deputation in Central Para Military Forces do not have an automatic claim on promotion in the Force. They are considered for promotion if a vacancy is available and they are otherwise eligible for promotion within their respective service cadres. The departmental officers get promotion as per relevant Recruitment Rules. Postings are Normally done as per the requirements of the job and suitability of the officer.

[English]

Redesigning/Modification of the Fly-Over under Construction

4207. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the original plan of fly-over presently under construction on Ring Road at Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi has been redesigned/modified during construction;

(b) if so, the reasons for such redesigning/ modification; and

(c) its implications as to cost of construction and its effect on the smooth flow of expected volume of traffic in future?

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 PWD, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has informed that the original scheme of Grade separator scheme presently under construction at Dhaula Khan Intersection, New Delhi was modified before the start of the work and not during construction.

(b) There were two major problems of environmental clearance and availability of defence land. The scheme was modified to find suitable configuration to avoid the portions of project falling in a Ridge Area and Defence land.

(c) Due to modification in the scheme, the overall cost of construction has reduced from Rs. 87.53 crores to approximately Rs. 75 crores. The modified concept does not compromise on traffic needs.

Indian Council of Road Research

4208. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in the Indian Council of Road Research for approval of security number plates from various firms as per the new guidelines;

(b) the number of firms issued the approved letters so far;

(c) whether Indian Council of Road Research has issued the model of the new security number plate description for the public interest;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Eight applicants have formally approached Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), (and not Indian Council of Road Research), a constituent unit of CSIR in the matter. CRPI has been notified by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MORTH), as an agency to issue certificates to manufacturers of High Security License Plates.

(b) Out of these eight firms, the three, which fulfilled the stipulated conditions, have been granted certificates.

(c) to (e) No separate description of the model number plate has been issued by CRRI. The manufacturers are supposed to follow the Gazette Notification and subsequent modifications issued from time to time by MORTH and fulfil formalities to obtain certificates from CRRI. Further, these license plates are to be issued by the State Transport Authority to the vehicle owners.

Task Force on Women and Children

4209. DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

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

(a) whether the Government have set up a Task Force on Women and Children headed by the Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received the recommendations of the Task Force;

(c) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Task Force was set up in August, 2000.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Task Force has reviewed 22 laws (list in the enclosed statement) and recommended amendments therein or other administrative measures for their better implementation.

(d) The recommendations have been referred to the concerned nodal Ministries/Departments for appropriate follow up action.

Statement

List of 22 Laws Reviewed by the Task Force on Women and Children

Laws Reviewed by Sub-Group I of the Task Force (Chaired by Smt. Nirmala Buch)

1. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
2. Factories Act, 1948
3. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
4. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
5. The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923
6. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
7. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
8. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
9. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
10. The Cinematograph Act, 1952 and related laws
11. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
12. The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979
13. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
14. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
15. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

Law reviewed by Sub-Group II (Chaired by Shri T.N. Chaturvedi, M.P.)

1. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
2. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
3. Family Courts Act, 1984
4. Relevant provisions of Indian Penal Code, 1860
5. Relevant provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
6. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
7. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

[Translation]

The Temple of the Ganges "Gangotri"

4210. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India in its recent report has expressed serious concern over the existence of famous temple of the Ganges "Gangotri" situated in Uttarkashi District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the step being taken by the Government to maintain the existence of "Gangotri"

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) No, the Geological Survey of India (GSI) has not submitted any secret report on the famous temple of the Ganges "Gangotri" situated in Uttarkashi District. However, GSI has assessed a recent threat to Gangotri Temple Complex due to avalanches during June 2002.

During the month of March 2002, it was reported that avalanche had hit the holy shrine of Gangotri involving some damages to the temple complex on the request of Uttaranchal Government. GSI studied this issue including slope stability in Gangotri area and suggested remedial measures. It was resulted in avalanche activity along Bhairaon Jhap Nala that caused some damages to peripheral buildings. However, Gangotri temple proper remained unscathed.

Construction of control structures like check dams and diversion structures in the middle and lower part of run out zone of Bhairon Jhap Nala is being suggested by GSI. The wire crates erected along the *nala* in the middle part need to be relocated to widen the nala course, especially in the middle to lower reaches. Other suggested measures include afforestation tying of the heaps of boulders with wire mesh and providing steel fencing.

[English]

Powers of the Development Commissioner

4211. SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:
SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Commissioner, Daman in Union Territory of Daman, Diu & DNH appointed vide notification No. 6.3.01 Gen. 102 dated April 18, 2002 have not been given any powers;

(b) if so, the reasons for diluting the powers enjoyed by the Development Commissioner earlier;

(c) the details of the posts in other UTs. in respect of which powers have been diluted;

(d) the steps taken by the Government to restore the powers enjoyed by the Development Commissioner earlier;

(e) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Administrator of Daman and Diu for the purchase of operational vehicles; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon alongwith the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The present incumbent of the post of Development Commissioner under Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration exercises the same powers in regard to the departments assigned to him as were exercised by his predecessors. There also has not been any change in this regard in other Union Territories where the post Development Commissioner exists.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. However, the proposal relates to purchase of vehicles for use in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Union Territory Administration has been asked to furnish some additional information to enable the Government to decide the matter in its correct perspective.

Creation of Posts

4212. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the UT of Daman and Diu for the creation of posts in Education Department;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the present status thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The proposal has been examined in consultation with Internal Finance Division of the Ministry. Some additional information/clarification is required from the Union Territory to take a final decision in the matter.

World Bank Assistance to Orissa

4213. DR. V. SAROJA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has refused to provide further assistance to Orissa for its rehabilitation of super cyclone victims on the ground of misutilisation of funds provided for the purpose by the World Bank;

(b) whether the World Bank had detected misappropriation of its grant to State after its monitoring team made field visits; and

(c) if so, the steps propose to be taken by the Government to deal with the situation?

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

(c) Does no arise.

Disinvestment of NALCO

4214. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:
SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa is likely to be benefited as a result of disinvestment of National Aluminium company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider the decision to provide NALCO in view of opposition from some quarters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVSTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Disinvestment of NALCO is likely to benefit the economy of Orissa through higher levels of efficiency and product development, with spill over benefit for the services sector and ancillary industry. Higher levels of value addition will also increase the tax revenue of the Government of Orissa.

(c) and (d) Government has decided to disinvest 10% equity in the domestic market, 20% equity in the international market (ADR issue) and 29.15% equity to a strategic partner bringing down Government held equity to 26%, after reserving 2% equity for NALCO employees. There is no change in this decision.

[Translation]

Curtailment of Power of Governor by M.P. Government

4215. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have decided to limit the powers of the Governor in case of Universities;

(b) if so, the policy of the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether it will lead to increase in the political interference in Universities;

(d) whether the State Government have taken this step with the concurrence of the Union Government;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if not, the views of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) According to the information furnished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the State Assembly has approved a Bill to this effect in 1999. However, this Bill has not yet got the assent of the Governor.

(b) The Central Government is of the view that the State Governments should not enact any legislation, which seeks to reduce the role of Chancellors *vis-a-vis* State Universities. The powers of the Chancellor to guide the Vice-Chancellors and the University system, in general, should be maintained and further strengthened, wherever necessary.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Machines Out of Order in NCL

4216. SHRI RAM RATI BIND:
SHRI SAIDUZZAMA:
DR. BALIRAM:

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

(a) whether most of the machines like Dumpers, Dozers, Shovells etc. of the Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh under Jayant Project are lying out of order in workshops for five months or more due to which loss of crore of rupees is being suffered everyday;

(b) if so, whether workshop supervisors level officials like M, Es after stealing the costly parts of these machines have sold them;

(c) if so, the duration for which the machines are lying idle in the workshops and their components worth crore of rupees have been removed;

(d) the time by which the machines are likely to be started after getting transferred the workshop supervisor and getting the matter investigated; and

(e) the amount of overtime allowance paid to the employees of Jayant Project of NCL working on Singrauli drag line machines and the operators of dozers, cranes etc. between April 1, 2001 to October 31, 2002?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) It is not true that most of the machines like dumper, dozer, crane, shovel etc. of Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli, M.P under Jayant project are lying out of order in workshops for five months or more, due to which loss of crores of rupees is suffered everyday.

(b) It is not true.

(c) and (d) Details of the machines lying under break down in the workshop for five months or more is given as under:

Sl. No.	Description of the machines	On roll	Machines under breakdown for more than 5 months	Date of Breakdown	Expected date of re-commission remarks	
1.	Dragline	4	Nil	Nil		
2.	Shovel	14	1	26.08.2001		15.01.2003
3.	Dumper	90	4	06.06.2002	D-6894	-30.12-2002
				01.02.2002	D-5640	-15.12.2002
				10.04.2002	D-6216	-25.12.2002
				10.06.2002	D-6440	-10.01.2002
4.	Dozer	31	1	03.05.2002	T-1766	-20.12.2002
5.	Drill	21	1	14.02.2001	RD-127	-Proposed for survey off
6.	Crane	10	1	17.04.2001	MC-13	-18.12.2002
7.	Motor grader	8	2	03.03.2001	G-157	-Proposed for survey off.
				11.12.1991	G-158	-25.03.2003

It is not correct that component worth crore of rupees have been removed from the break-down machines.

Question of transfer of workshop supervisors and getting the matter investigated does not arise, in view of reply given to part (b) of the above question.

(e) There is no dragline machine named "Singrauli" in Jayant project of NCL. However, there is one dragline named "Saraswati" which was rehabilitated in 2002 at Jayant project of NCL. The amount of overtime allowance paid to the employees who worked on Saraswati dragline machine between 1st April 2001 to 31st October 2002 is Rs. 9,92,820.45.

Earthquakes In Jabalpur

4217. SHRIMATI JAYASHREE BANERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering to give directions to Madhya Pradesh Government for using the money amounting to crores of rupees collected as earthquake surcharge following earthquake in Jabalpur as crores of rupees of earthquake surcharge are lying unutilized with the State Government; and

(b) whether the Union Government are considering any special package for the rapid development of Mahakaushal region of Madhya Pradesh which has been a neglected region owing to which there has been a constant demand for the separate Mahakaushal State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that they had imposed a surcharge on commercial tax to meet the extra expenditure incurred on providing relief to the earthquake victims of the State. The question of using the amount for Jabalpur exclusively does not arise.

(b) Sir, there is no such proposal with this Ministry.

Trading of Chemical in Residential Areas of Delhi

4218. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some people in various residential areas of Delhi are engaged in the trading of a resin like chemical which is more harmful to human beings than the pollution created by the factories;

(b) if so, the names of the areas where such trading is going on;

(c) whether the Government propose to shift them also from the residential areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that trading of chemicals is going on in Tilak Bazar, Khari Baoli, Sadar Bazar and Fatehpur areas. The LG, Delhi has constituted a Committee to identify and shift the non-pharmaceutical based chemical trading under the Chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner, Delhi. The Committee further constituted survey teams under the supervision of Sub-Divisional Magistrates and officials from Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Fire Services. The survey in respect of the units has been completed.

DDA has reported that they have developed an area of 25 hectares approximately to shift about 1100 chemical traders from Old Delhi (Tilak Bazar) to Integrated Freight Complex (IFC), Narela. The roads and other infrastructural services have already been laid at site and the plots have been demarcated.

NGOs under Watershed Development Programmes

4219. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs recognised for the watershed projects during the last three years, State-wise especially in Maharashtra;

(b) the number of NGOs proposed to be recognized for these projects this year, State-wise;

(c) whether the watershed programmes undertaken by the NGOs in various parts of the country are steeped in corruption, in the absence of physical audits;

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

(e) whether the grants for watershed development programmes given by the Union Government to NGOs have been siphoned off;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any physical verification of proper use of grants have been undertaken by the Government so far; and

(h) if not, the steps taken by the Government to check the role of NGOs who are siphoning off funds?

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

[English]

Fertilizers Industry

4220. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is true that for the first time fertilizer manufacturers companies are certainly made accountable for their efficiency;

(b) if so, the details of the innovative measures undertaken by the Union Government to boost efficiency in fertilizer industry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the subsidy being given by the Government under Retention Pricing Scheme to the fertilizer industry is becoming a burden to the Government and it is giving a way to cover the industry's inefficiency rather than reducing the prices for the farmer;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken or taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (e) Improving the efficiency of fertilizer companies is on-going exercise of the Government for keeping the subsidy burden under control. Keeping that in mind, policy parameters governing the determination of retention prices of urea units were recently revised for the 7th and 8th pricing periods. The 7th Pricing Period covers the period from 1.7.1997 to 31.3.2000 and the 8th Pricing Period will cover the period from 1.4.2000 to 31.3.2003 or till new pricing policy comes into existence, whichever is earlier. Government is also in the process of formulating a new pricing policy for urea units keeping in view the recommendations of the Expenditure Reforms Commission for replacing the existing Retention Price Scheme. The proposed new pricing policy will aim at greater transparency, efficiency and uniformity in subsidy disbursement to urea units and will also induce them to take cost reduction measures on their own to be competitive.

Open Cast Mines of NECL

4221. SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the duration for which the existing open cast mines of the North Eastern Coalfields are going to last;

(b) whether the Coal India Limited has any proposal for starting other open cast project at new sites in the event of the existing O.C.Ps. of North Eastern Coalfields being saturated; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Existing opencast mines of North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), namely, Tirap OC mine and Tikak OC mine are going to last for 2 to 3 years and 10 to 12 years respectively.

(b) and (c) Six sites within leasehold and three sites outside the leasehold of NEC have been identified for opencast mining. However, only those sites which are economically viable, will be taken up for exploitation.

Moreover, Project Report for Lekhapani opencast is under preparation at Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI). Exploration to study geology of a block named "Jagun block" has also been approved.

[Translation]

Increase in Coal Deposits

4222. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal deposits have increased in all the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited in comparison to last year;

(b) if so, the quantum of monthly increase in coal deposits in comparison to production; and

(c) the policy/reasons responsible therefor and the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) National Coal Inventory is assessed by Geological Survey of India (GSI) each year in January. Reserve of coal has increased in all the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited (CIL) in comparison to last year except in Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL).

(b) and (c) Coal reserve is assessed by GSI annually and hence monthly increase in reserve is not available. As per assessment of GSI, coal deposit upon a depth of 1200 metres from surface in CIL has increased by 12.959 billion tonnes as on 1.1.2002 in comparison of 1.1.2001. Coal production in CIL has also increased by 11.52 million tonnes in 2001-02 over the production of 2000-01. Production increase has been achieved in all the subsidiaries except BCCL & NEC.

Subsidiary-wise details of coal reserves and coal production during last two years are as under:

(In billion tonnes)

Subsidiary	Total reserves as on 1-1-2002	Total reserves as on 1-1-2001	Increase
ECL	40.870	40.079	0.791
BCCL	19.430	19.430	-
CCL	36.782	35.584	1.198
WCL	10.921	10.050	0.871
SECL	39.420	37.264	2.156
NCL	12.120	10.639	1.481
MCL	58.012	51.571	6.441
NEC	0.910	0.890	0.221
Total CIL	218.465	205.507	12.959

Coal Production

(In million tonnes)

Subsidiary	2001-02	2000-01	Increase
ECL	28.55	28.03	0.52
BCCL	25.26	25.97	(–)0.71
CCL	33.81	31.75	2.06
WCL	37.01	35.20	1.81
SECL	64.12	60.33	3.79
NCL	42.46	41.40	1.06
MCL	47.81	44.80	3.01
NEC	0.64	0.66	(–)0.02
Total CIL	279.66	268.14	11.52

The major reasons of less production in BCCL in 2001-02 as compared to previous year are acute fund crunch, delay in clearance of land and rehabilitation.

Production in NEC has been less in 2001-02 mainly due to mines becoming extensive and older coupled with adverse geo-mining condition and limited market of NEC coal.

Steps have been taken for increasing the production during the X plan mainly by introduction of suitable mechanization and opening of new projects.

Reservation of Technical Education

4223. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give reservation to people of the rural areas in technical institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time by which the Government are going to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines notified by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for admission to engineering programmes, the central institutes are governed by the reservation policies of the Government of India and the reservation in the State institutes is left to the respective States/UTs as per the policy of the concerned State Government/ UT Administration. There is no specific reservation for people of the rural areas in centrally funded technical institutes.

Attack on Bhabha Atomic Research Centre

4224. SHRI BHAL CHANDRA YADAV:
KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conspiracy to attack on Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, had been unearthed;

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

(c) the number of terrorists arrested in this case;

(d) the country and the outfit to which these terrorists belong;

(e) whether legal action is being taken against them; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (f) Available reports revealed planning of a terrorist attack on the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC). Consequently, the security arrangements at the BARC have been strengthened.

[English]

Disinvestment Policy

4225. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has lowered the share of public sector from 75% (in 1985) to 30% (in 1999) through restructuring of existing units in State sector via low cost loans and subsidies and consolidating linkages, followed by sell off, mergers of shut downs; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to present a re-cast disinvestment framework before the next Budget?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) As per the information furnished by the Minister of External Affairs, the position is as follows:

(i) The overall value of State Owned and State Holding industrial enterprises in China has dropped to 23% during the period 1991-2000 to account for only 42% of the country's total industrial value. (Source: Xinhua News)

(ii) In 2000, there were 1,62,885 enterprises with an annual sales income of over 5 million RMB, in China. Of these 53,489 were State Owned and State Holding Enterprises.

(iii) In the year 2001, there were 1,71,256 enterprises in total of which 46,767 were State Owned and State Holding Enterprises. (Source: China Statistical Year Book-2002)

(iv) China has undertaken various measures to restructure existing State Owned Enterprises that include shutdowns, mergers, downsizing, corporatisation, debt equity swap etc.

(b) The Government's policy on disinvestment has evolved over a decade in response to the changing economic scenario and the emergent need to put national assets to optimal use and to unleash the productive potential inherent in public sector enterprises. Though the Government takes into consideration policies and practices prevalent in other countries, the disinvestment policy is determined specifically to suit the requirement of the country. The policy and procedures are regularly fine-tuned to better realise the stated objectives.

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities in NALCO

4226. SHRIMATI HEMA GAMANG: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of local persons of Orissa working in NALCO;

(b) the number of persons out of these who could not be able to get employment even after giving their land so far; and

(c) the efforts being taken by the Government to provide employment to affected families of the State?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (c) As on 30.10.2002, a total of 1856 local persons affected by the acquisition of land have been employed in NALCO.

[English]

Construction of Residential Complex in V.P. House

4227. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken to built a residential complex in V.P. House for the short stay of Ex-Members of Parliament on their visit to the capital;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the amount spent thereon so far alongwith its allocation?

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) Sanction has been issued for construction of 22 numbers of additional suites at V.P. House for utilising them as guest accommodation by Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and General Pool. The Construction will start immediately on receipt of clearances from various concerned authorities and is likely to be completed within 21 months after start.

(d) No money has been spent on the work so far.

[Translation]

Sangam Gyapan and NCERT

4228. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA:
SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

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

(a) whether it is mandatory under the rules of Sangam Gyapan and N.C.E.R.T. to convene an Annual General Meeting every year;

(b) if so, the reasons for not organizing such an annual general meeting of the Council during the year 2001; and

(c) the present status of meetings of executive committee for the year 2002?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) There is no specific provision under the Memorandum of Association and Rules of NCERT mandatorily requiring to convene an Annual General Meeting of NCERT every year.

(c) A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council was held on 30.10.2002.

[English]

Development of Metro Cities

4229. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to develop some metro cities including Bangalore to make them of the international standard with the help of some foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total plan outlay for the purpose of development of these cities; and

(d) the Central assistance to be released for the development of these cities?

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) At present under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Insfrastructural Development in Mega Cities, five Mega cities viz. Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai are provided funds for infrastructural development by the Central and State Government in the ratio of 25:25 and the balance is met from institutional finance.

At present Rs. 1050.00 crore have been earmarked for the Scheme during the 10th Plan.

There has been a proposal to extend the scheme to cover all million plus cities, except Delhi, as per 2001 census.

Zoology Syllabus in Delhi University

4230. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Delhi University Zoology syllabus has not been changed during the 27 years;

(b) if so, whether one of the papers in the BSc. Zoology course consists of capturing 100 butterflies and insects by each student for a 5 mark slot in violation of the Wildlife Protection Act; and

(c) if so, the regulatory and remedial measures being put into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi the syllabus for post-graduate courses in Zoology has been revised from time to time. However, revision of the syllabus for under-graduate courses is still in the process.

(b) and (c) Under the present syllabus the Zoology students at the undergraduate level are expected to submit 100 specimens of different animals including ants, termites, earthworm, rats and butterflies, etc., but submission of such specimens is not contemplated in the proposed revised syllabus.

[Translation]

Proposals for Drinking Water

4231. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some state Governments especially the Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any proposal to tackle the drinking water problem in most of the districts of the States which are affected by scant rainfall;

(b) if so, the details thereof state-wise and the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the Central financial assistance likely to be provided for potable water to the affected people before the ensuing scorching summer, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Due to lack of monsoon, 16 States are reported to be drought-affected. These are: Andhra Pradesh (22 districts), Rajasthan (32 districts), Uttar Pradesh (70 districts), Haryana (19 districts), Punjab (17 districts), Himachal Pradesh (12 districts), Gujarat, Karnataka (24 districts), Madhya Pradesh (31 districts), Chhattisgarh (16 districts), Tamil Nadu (19 districts), Maharashtra (33 districts), Uttaranchal (13 districts), Jharkhand (22 districts), Orissa (30 districts) and West Bengal (2 districts). In the States, 362 districts have been affected by drought due to failure of monsoon. State Governments have issued notification for 259 districts in 10 States as drought-affected this year. The requirements of fund may by the affected States for meeting the rural drinking water scarcity situation comes to Rs. 1160.28 crore as per details given below:

Sl. No.	State	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	254.73
2.	Chhattisgarh	73.75
3.	Haryana	164.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	27.12
5.	Punjab	39.52
6.	Rajasthan	205.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	148.03
8.	Madhya Pradesh	132.06
9.	Karnataka	21.37
10.	Orissa	38.20
11.	Uttar Pradesh	41.50
12.	Jharkhand	15.00

On receipt of requests from States, Ministry of Agriculture constituted an Inter Ministerial Central Team which visited the affected states and submitted its report. The reports of Central Teams were scrutinized by an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) chaired by Secretary, Agriculture which made specific recommendations of release of funds either from Calamity Relief Fund/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (CRF/NCCF) or other funds.

As far as Department of Drinking Water Supply is concerned, IMG has recommended for release of funds from the 5% of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) set apart for natural calamity and

emergent conditions to Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 367.08 lakh), Himachal Pradesh (Rs. 590 lakhs), Orissa (Rs. 311.25 lakh) and Karnataka (Rs. 157.68 lakh). The funds as recommended by IMG has already been released by Ministry of Rural Development.

[English]

Adverse Effects of the 7th and 8th Pricing Periods

4232. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to undertake study to assess the viability of urea manufacturing units in view of the apprehensions expressed regarding the adverse/spill-over effects of the 7th and 8th pricing periods, prior to implementing the same;

(b) if so, the details of the composition of the study group and the terms of reference to the study group;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of India would consult the State Governments prior to arriving at a decision to implement the pricing periods;

(e) if so, the time by which the meetings are going to take place; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (c) The Government does not expect any adverse impact on the viability of urea manufacturing units on account of implementation of policy parameters for 7th and 8th Pricing Periods alone as Government continues to provide 12% post tax return on networth to these units.

(d) to (f) Parameters for 7th and 8th pricing periods were decided with the approval of the competent authority on 16.5.2002 and were notified to the urea companies on 4.6.2002. The 7th pricing period covers the period from 1.7.1997 to 31.3.2002 and the 8th pricing period will cover the period from 1.4.2000 to 31.8.2003 or till new pricing policy comes into existence, whichever is earlier. Based on approved parameters for 7th and 8th pricing periods, retention prices of all 32 urea units have already been notified.

Allotment of Plot to a Private Blood Bank

4233. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has allotted a number of plots to a blood bank near Batra Hospital using the name of Rotary whereas all the members of this society are private individuals and Rotary International is not a member of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether even after allotment of plot, allotment of land have been again made by DDA without the Government recommendations;

(d) if so, the details of original and additional land allotments made to this blood bank with dates, rates of allotment and the date of application for each allotment;

(e) whether additional allotments were made at Government rates but later, changed to highly concessional rates without recommendation for the concessional allotment by the Health Ministry;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether DDA office buildings were overnight demolished to allot land to this blood bank;

(h) if so, whether any enquiry is proposed to find justification of additional allotments of land to Private Blood Bank and demolition of DDA buildings; and

(i) 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) to (i) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cities taken up under City Challenge Fund in Karnataka

4234. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cities of Karnataka taken up under the City Challenge Fund (Urban Reforms Incentive Fund) during 2002-2003;

(b) whether there is any proposal from the Government of Karnataka that spending should also be allowed in cities with a population of more than 5 lakh; and

(c) if so, the action, if any, 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) The City Challenge Fund has not yet been finalized and approved by Government.

The Urban Reforms Incentive Fund (URIF) envisages grant of incentives to State Governments for carrying out State level urban reforms viz. rationalization of Stamp duty, repeal of Urban Land Ceiling & Regulation Act, reform of rent control laws, reform of property tax, computerization of registration, levy of reasonable user charges by urban local bodies and introduction of double entry system of accounting in urban local bodies. The URIF does not envisage city level project financing.

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

GSI In Bhutan

4235. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to wind up the GSI's Bhutan unit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this unit has a working strength of 153. out of which 76 regular (locally recruited) and 77 are contingent workers;

(d) whether the term "Local Recruits" is a misnomer since the recruitments were mostly made through the Employment Exchange, Jalpaiguri;

(e) whether locally recruited Regular workmen were given a pay scale on the basis of Bhutan scheme but all the payments are being made from the Consolidated Funds of India;

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

(g) whether the Government propose to consider to transfer the regular staff to the main stream of GSI on repatriation basis and regularisation of the contingent workers?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Bhutan Unit of Geological Survey of India (GSI) was established in 1961 under aid to Bhutan from the Budget of Ministry of External Affairs. The Unit was established at the instance of the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGOB) to advise and assist the RGOB in geological investigation; to undertake a geo-environmental appraisal for prevention of environmental degradation; natural hazards mitigation; to assist RGOB by imparting training to Bhutanese officials; and in setting up the Department of Geology of Bhutan Government. As the Government of Bhutan have now indicated their capability and sufficiency, it has therefore been decided by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India to wind up Bhutan Unit of GSI in a phased manner by 31st December, 2002.

(c) to (g) The Geological Survey of India (GSI) *inter alia* had deployed 153 workers, of which 76 were initially engaged as casual workers. These casual workers were regularized later as per RGOB Rule, with the condition that their service would stand terminated as soon as the Bhutan Scheme of GSI came to an end. Barring two Compounders none of these 76 persons was recruited through Jalpaiguri Employment Exchange. In line with Royal Government of Bhutan Rules, Government of India has sanctioned a special terminal benefit package to these 76 persons. As regards 77 casual workers, Government has decided to shit them to GSI offices in India as contingent workers subject to availability to work.

[Translation]

Computer Education

4236. SHRI V.S. MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

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

(a) the arrangement made by the Government to impart computer education in the rural, backward and minorities areas;

(b) whether the youths of such areas are not able to find jobs for want of computer education;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the efforts made by the Government to impart computer education at the block level;

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

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (f) A revised scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) has been launched to promote computer literacy in schools. Financial assistance is provided to State/Union Territories subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per school by Union Government. Besides, Kendriya Vidayala Sangthan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidayala Sangthan (NVS) would convert one school per State/UT into a SMART School. CLASS scheme has been launched to impart computer education to Government and Government aided schools only. This scheme is not job oriented. State-wise details of number of schools covered is given in the enclosed statement I.

University Grant Commission has been assisting colleges for procuring computers with the objective to create awareness among students about use of the computers. 3919 colleges have been provided assistance for computer facilities. State-wise details of number of colleges is given in the Statement II.

Statement I

State-Wise number of Schools assisted for Computer Facilities.

State/UT	No. of Schools
1	2
Maharashtra	180
Tripura	50
Chhattisgarh	100
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14
Haryana	100
West Bengal	300
Punjab	200
Andhra Pradesh	500
Tamilnadu	200
Manipur	50
Goa	50
Uttar Pradesh	300
Himachal Pradesh	100
Mizoram	40
Sikkim	29
Madhya Pradesh	390
Gujarat	300
Meghalaya	59
Karnataka	150
NVS	
KVS	
Total	3112

Statement II

State-wise Number of Colleges assisted for Computer Facilities.

State/UT	No. of Colleges Assisted First Time
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	317
Arunachal Pradesh	3
Assam	121
Bihar/Jharkhand	195
Delhi	62
Goa	9
Gujarat/Daman/Diu	241
Haryana	129
Himachal Pradesh	37
Jammu & Kashmir	28
Karnataka	325
Kerala	171
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	321
Maharashtra	503
Manipur	41
Meghalaya/Mizoram/Nagaland	17

1	2
Orissa	208
Pondicherry	8
Punjab/Chandigarh	206
Rajasthan	141
Tamil Nadu	211
Tripura	8
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	305
West Bengal	312
Total	3919

[English]

Recruitment of Associate Professors in JN University

4237. SHRI SHRINIWAS PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the leading news papers that persons who do not fulfil the minimum qualification/experience prescribed by the U.G.C. were appointed as Associate Professors in the Centre for Bio-Technology of Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that such candidates did not apply for the post when posts were advertised;

(c) if so, whether there has been great unrest among the teachers of J.N.U. on account of the same; and

(d) the reasons for which those Teachers who did not fulfil the minimum qualifications, and did not apply in response to the advertisement were appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) authorities, the applications received in response to the advertisement for the post of Associate Professor were scrutinized and short-listed by the Centre for Bio-Technology, as per the minimum eligibility criteria prescribed by the UGC. All the short-listed candidates were called for interview before the Selection Committee constituted in terms of the Statutes of the University. No person was appointed as Associate Professor in the Centre for Bio-Technology who did not fulfil the minimum qualifications/experience.

(c) and (d) As per the information furnished by the University, there is no unrest among the teachers of the University. The JNU authorities have assured that they strictly adhere to the norms including qualifications as well as experience laid down by the UGC for appointment of teaching posts.

[Translation]

Removal of Post of Linguistic Commissioner

4238. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the posts of Linguistic Commissioner created in 1856 to give suggestions for the protection of adivasi dialects of various States were abolished;

(b) the details of the proposed effort for the protection of these dialects; and

(c) the number of dialects of *munda* tribe in Chhattisgarh out of which the number of dialects being spoken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) As per the information received from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the post of the Special Officer for Linguistics Minorities, formally designated as the Commissioner for Linguistics Minorities in India, came into being on 30th July, 1957 and is still very much in existence. The protection of adivasi dialects is not part of the duties of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

(b) As part of the preservation and development of Adivasi dialects, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, (Mysore) a subordinate organization of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, has so far worked on 43 tribal languages, including Mundari, and published 76 books on topics such as grammer, phonetics, lexicon (dictionary), folktales, teaching material etc. Besides, various universities and other educational institutes will have their own programmes.

(c) As per the information provided by the Registrar General, India, as per the Census 1991, there are 8 languages belonging to the Munda branch of the Austro-Asiatic family, each of which has more than 10,000 speakers at the all India level.

[English]

Child Welfare Project

4239. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been invited to a news-item with the caption "official apathy hits child welfare project" which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' on the 3rd September, 2002;

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

(c) the reasons for which the new vehicles have not been provided to programme incharge for conducting the field inspection every day; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government to ensure regular field inspections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, sir. The news-item speaks about Integrated Child Development Programme run under the aegis of United Nations Development Project. There is no such programme under the aegis of UNDP.

However, the Department of Women & Child Development is implementing through State Governments/ UT Administrations, a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, which aims at holistic development of children below 6 years and pregnant & lactating mothers by providing a package of services which include supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, nutrition and health education and non-formal education.

The reports received from States do not indicate that the implementation of this Scheme has been affected due to official apathy.

(c) and (d) The news-item in question refers to non-availability of vehicles to programme in-charge in Delhi. No proposal has been received from Delhi Government for new vehicles in replacement of scrapped vehicles, under the ICDS Scheme.

Non-Allocation of sufficient funds under Poverty Alleviation Programmes

4240. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is as fact that due to non-allocation of the sufficient funds, poverty alleviation programmes are getting adversely affected;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide sufficient funds to alleviate poverty from Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details of the funds allocated to the State during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The budgetary provisions made by the Ministry of Finance under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), a centrally sponsored urban poverty alleviation scheme are allocated to the States/UTs on the basis of incidence of urban poverty as communicated by the Planning Commission from time to time for implementation of the scheme. These allocations has not affected the SJSRY adversely, since the States/UTs are having unspent funds from the old UPA Programmes. Details of funds allocated and released to the Gujarat State under SJSRY, during the last three years is placed in the statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Release
1999-2000	882.58	340.62
2000-2001	818.01	697.47
2001-2002	818.01	166.67
2002-2003	366.69	1717.07* (Upto 30.11.2002)

*This includes funds amounting to Rs. 15 crores released to the Gujarat State during the current financial year for the benefit of riot affected people.

Sports in School Curriculum

4241. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to introduce "sports" as a subject in school curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sports that are proposed to be covered under the school curriculum; 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) As per National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE) 2000 of NCERT Health and Physical Education should be an integral part of school curriculum. This would include games and Sports, Yoga, NCC, Scouting and Guiding, etc. However, there is no separate subject as "sport" in the National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCFSE) 2000. The new Curriculum Framework is to be implemented from the academic year 2002-2003.

Computer Education in Andaman and Nicobar

4242. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of school under the Education Department of Andaman and Nicobar Administration is going to introduce Computer Education during the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and during remaining part of the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether all the Senior Secondary Schools will be covered under the Computer Education Programme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the name of the left out Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Department of Secondary & Higher Education has launched a revised Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) in 2001-2002 to promote computer literacy in schools in the country. Under the revised CLASS scheme, financial assistance is being provided to States/Union Territories on the basis of Computer Education Plans (CEPs) submitted by the States/UT's. Besides, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) would convert one school per State/UT into a SMART school. A grant of not more than Rs. 25 lakhs would be given per SMART school.

UT Administration of Andaman & Nicobar has so far not submitted their Computer Education Plan (CEP). However, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti have identified KV No. 2, Port Blair and JNV, Middle Andaman for converting it into a SMART school.

[Translation]

Criteria for Overseas Visits

4243. SHRI AKHILESH YADAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any criterion or procedure for the foreign visits of Ministers, Ministers of State, Secretaries and top officials;

(b) it so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have ensured the compliance of the laid down procedure in letter and spirit; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to the Ministers and officers making foreign visits in violation of the laid down procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Government of India have issued instructions/guidelines regarding foreign travel of Ministers, Ministers of State, Secretaries and top officials on official duty.

(c) and (d) While all proposals relating to the visits abroad of the Union Ministers require prior approval of the Prime Minister, such proposals in respect of the officers of the Government of India of the rank of Secretary/additional Secretary are carefully considered by the Screening Committee of Secretaries subject to the aforesaid instructions/guidelines and only those visits which are inescapable are permitted with the approval of the concerned Minister.

[English]

Poverty Alleviation Programme

4244. SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have stipulated any time limit for the poverty alleviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce some new schemes aimed at poverty alleviation more effectively during the Tenth Plan period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) As per the estimates of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) the poverty ratio for 1999-2000 is 27.09% in rural areas and 26.10% for the country as a whole. In the draft approach paper to the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07), reduction in poverty ratio by 5 percentage points by 2007 and by 15 percentage points by 2012 has been targeted. The Ministry is implementing two major programmes of poverty alleviation in rural areas of all the States/UTs except Delhi and Chandigarh. These are Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) for creation of wage employment and Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) for self employment for families living below the poverty line.

(d) and (e) The Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) are being continued in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Disinvestment of PSUs

4245. SHRI AMBAREESHA:
COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment have cleared the proposals of some PSUs recently particularly Shipping Corporation of India, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have invited bids for privatising these PSUs;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the financial position of each of the said PSUs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) In December, 2001, Government had decided to disinvest 51% of its equity out of 80.12% in Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) through strategic sale and in the event of the Strategic Partner being a Joint Venture/Consortium, the foreign equity holding, if any, shall not exceed 25%. In February, 2002, Government had decided 'in principle' to disinvest in BPCL/HPCL through strategic sale with the modalities to be worked out through consultations between the different ministries concerned on which several options are available. Government has decided on 6.12.2002 to disinvest Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) through strategic sale and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) through sale of shares to the public. The Government has also decided to allot in both the cases, a specific percentage of shares to the employees of the two companies at a concessional price.

(c) and (d) In respect of SCI, Expression of Interests have been invited. Bids are yet to be invited. In respect of HPCL & BPCL. Government have not issued advertisement inviting Expression of Interests.

(e) The financial position of SCI, HPCL & BPCL during the last three years, as per Public Enterprises Survey 2000-2001, are given below:

Name of PSU: SCI

(Rs./Crore)

Particulars	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1. Sales & other income	2625.07	2656.07	3169.20
2. Profit after Tax	201.33	161.61	382.56
3. Net worth	1764.37	1885.50	2187.48

Name of PSU: BPCL

(Rs./Crore)

Particulars	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1. Sales & other income	21779.89	33532.89	46232.41
2. Profit after Tax	706.02	701.64	820.12
3. Net worth	3021.81	3494.68	4079.39

Name of PSU: HPCL

(Rs./Crore)

Particulars	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1. Sales & other income	24190.31	33958.95	49031.08
2. Profit after Tax	901.26	1057.41	1088.01
3. Net worth	5030.99	5769.98	6485.42

[Translation]

Extension to IPS Officers

4246. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IPS officers who have been given extension in service during the last three years;

(b) the number of officers who had requested for such extension and the number of officers given extension without any request;

(c) the details of guidelines followed in this regard;

(d) the details of places of posting of the officers who applications have been accepted and of those whose applications have been rejected during the last three years State-wise; and

(e) the number of officers at present working after being given extension in service and the amount being incurred thereupon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) One, IPS officer was given extension in service as per Hon'ble Court's order. Another officer is on extended service by virtue of fixed tenure for the incumbent of the post irrespective of his date of superannuation.

(b) One officer made a request for extension in service. Five other proposals were also received. These were not agreed to. Only two officers were given extension as stated in (a) above.

(c) As per the amendment to Rule 16 of AIS (DCRB) Rules, carried out on 7.12.1998, no extension in service shall be granted beyond the age of sixty years.

(d) No request for extension was accepted.

Statewise details of the officers in whose cases extension was rejected during the last 3 years are:

1.	West Bengal	1
2.	Sikkim	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	1
4.	Jharkhand	1
5.	Uttaranchal	1
6.	Haryana	1

(e) One officer is on extended service and amount being incurred upon him is his monthly emoluments.

[English]

Amendment in Domestic Violence Bill

4247. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women has requested the Government for bringing amendments in the Domestic Violence Bill for including a provision to restrain an accused husband from forcing sexual cohabitation and to ensure rights to matrimonial home for the wife;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) National Commission for Women (NCW) had organised a consultative meeting on 14.8.2002, which recommended that protection Order of the Magistrate may, inter-alia, contain a direction that matrimonial home be given to the wife for her separate living.

As the Protection from Domestic Violence Bill, 2002 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8th March, 2002, the Parliamentary procedures will determine the further course of action on various suggestions, including those from NCW.

Proposal from Bihar to Sanction Tubewells in Naxal Hit Areas

4248. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government has submitted a proposal for clearance/sanction to provide 15965 Tubewell for drinking water in Naxal affected districts/areas in the State dated 18.10.2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the status of the proposal at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (c) As per information received from Government of Bihar, Public Health Engineering Department of Government of Bihar sent a proposal on 3rd August, 2000 to the Home Department of Government of Bihar for a special project for the supply of drinking water in the left extremist affected areas for onward transmission to Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Subsequently, on the advice of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Bihar sent a revised proposal confining the scheme to Bihar only in the context of reorganisation. Ministry of Home Affairs has subsequently forwarded the proposal to Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Amendment in Panchayati Raj Act

4249. SHRI KISHAN LAL DILER: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Panchayati Raj Act to check the horse trading of elected members and corruption in the election process and to ensure direct representation of the people in these institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) The Panchayati Raj Acts are State legislations. There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Union Government.

[English]

Continuing Pension to N.V.S. Staff

4250. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any possibility of continuing pension to the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti staff who earlier held a pensionable job and are presently continuing with the N.V.S.;

(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) to (c) Yes, Sir. In the context of the efforts of the Government of India to contain the fiscal liabilities within the desired limits, it has been found difficult to introduce the pension scheme on Govt. of India pattern for the employees of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. As per suggestions of Ministry of Finance, NVS has to formulate an annuity Scheme through LIC, based on the Voluntary Contribution from the employees without any liability on the Government of India. There is no proposal to consider extending pension to the employees of NVS including those who were holding pensionable jobs before joining NVS.

Enhancement of Fund for Adult Education

4251. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have enhanced the allocation of funds for adult education to every State; and

(b) if so, the funds allocated to State Governments during the year 2002-2003, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Budget allocation for Schemes of Adult Education under National Literacy Mission has been enhanced from Rs. 200 crores in 2001-2002 to Rs. 233 crores in 2002-2003. Funds for Adult education are released scheme-wise to implementing agencies such as Zilla Saksharata Samities, State Literacy Mission Authorities, Jan Shikshan Sansthans, Non-Governmental Organizations, etc.

State-wise and Scheme-wise releases during 2002-2003 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Scheme-wise Releases to States: 2002-2003 as on 13.12.2002

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	Literacy Campaigns & OR	Continuing Education	Support to NGOs	Jan Shikshan Sansthan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	701.48	56.00	145.22	902.70
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	171.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	171.00
3.	Assam	20.00	0.00	10.00	17.05	47.05
4.	Bihar	687.21	0.00	63.23	22.00	772.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	10.00	0.00	14.78	24.78
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.02	17.02
7.	Gujarat	0.00	1720.35	10.00	69.26	1799.61
8.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	12.80	12.00	24.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	37.24	.8.00	45.24
11.	Jharkhand	201.54	12.50	0.00	25.89	239.93
12.	Karnataka	0.00	1810.79	20.00	79.90	1910.69
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	32.92	61.08	94.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.99	3475.79	51.43	96.61	3687.82
15.	Maharashtra	10.00	10.00	25.00	103.14	148.14
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	59.40	0.00	7.00	66.40
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Orissa	237.45	0.00	11.84	81.65	330.94
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	10.00	17.24	27.24
22.	Rajasthan	15.00	2328.30	40.00	100.69	2483.99
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	530.70	50.72	68.17	649.59
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	247.97	2262.28	862.18	238.04	3610.47
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	32.00	7.00	39.00
28.	West Bengal	50.00	0.00	15.00	58.54	123.54
29.	Chandigarh	0.00	91.40		18.99	110.39
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	63.57	15.93	79.50
31.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	1704.16	13012.99	1423.93	1285.20	17426.28

[Translation]

Map on Quake, Flood and Landslide

4252. DR. ASHOK PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to prepare a map of earth quake, flood and landslide prone areas of the country so that precautionary measures could be taken to tackle any possible calamity;

(b) whether the said map is proposed to be made available to all the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (c) The Bureau of Indian Standards have published a revised seismic zoning map and the Geological Survey of India and Department of Space have prepared a landslide hazard map of the country. The Ministry of Urban Development have published a Vulnerabilities Atlas of India. The Atlas provides State and Union Territory-wise information regarding vulnerability status due to natural hazards with respect to earthquakes, floods and cyclones. In addition, the Geological Survey of India have also published the Seismotectonic Atlas of India. These Atlases/ maps have been circulated and are available with the States and concerned Departments/Organizations.

Drinking Water Schemes in Madhya Pradesh

4253. SHRI RAMANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rural drinking water schemes for which the Union Government provided grants to Madhya Pradesh in 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether the Union Government had released a sum of Rs. 80 lakh during the said period for the "Majhaganwa Sanyukt Jal Pradaya Yojana" to solve the drinking water crisis of 23 villages of Satna district in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, whether the water supply system put in place under the said scheme is on the verge of collapse;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (e) As per the information received from Government of Madhya Pradesh, Government of India, Ministry of Works and Housing had released Rs. 290.00 lakhs and Rs. 353.15 lakh in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively under Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme for execution of approved schemes as per the guidelines pertaining to the programme. Scheme-wise grants was not released. However, a Group Piped Water Supply Scheme covering 23 villages/tolas estimated to cost Rs. 50.00 lakh was technically approved by Government of India on dated 28.4.1978 for implementation under Centrally Sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme. The said scheme was completed in the year 1981 and water supply through public stand posts was started.

After completion the scheme was handed over to concerned Gram panchayats for operation and maintenance in the year 1995. However, due to inability of the Gram panchayats to run the scheme, only 6 tolas of village Pindra are getting water from the said scheme. The remaining villages and tolas included in the scheme have hand pumps for water supply. To assist the Gram Panchayats in the operation and maintenance of the scheme, maintenance grant has been made available by the State Government on fixed norms. As the Gram Panchayats responsible for operation of the said scheme failed to operate the scheme, hand pumps were provided as alternative sources. A proposal amounting to Rs. 38.80 lakh has been prepared by State Government to carry out repair and re-commissioning of the portion of the scheme in disuse and is presently under technical scrutiny in the State Government.

[English]

Traffic Interjections

4254. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether time devices, showing actual period of waitage and passing synchronised with the traffic signals have been set up, at most of the traffic interjections of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the expenditure incurred on each such time device;

(c) the criteria adopted for the setting up of such time devices;

(d) the purpose for which such time devices have been set up;

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to educate the road users to switch off the engine of the vehicle at such traffic interjections in order to minimise the pollution level caused by the idle running engines of the motor vehicles;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the remaining traffic interjections of Delhi are proposed to be provided with such time devices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Such devices have been installed at some of the major intersections. Delhi Police did not incur any expenditure on installation of these devices as these were set up on sponsorship basis.

(d) The time devices are expected to minimise air and noise pollution as the motorists can switch off their engines till the light turns green; and reduce the tendency to jump red lights with consequent reduction in the number of accidents at the intersections.

(e) and (f) Delhi Traffic Police conducts regular training programmes to impart training to professional drivers, drivers of government departments, motorists and other road users. Similarly, the Road Safety Cell organises film shows on road safety and displays mobile exhibition vans to the road users of Delhi.

(g) The time devices are envisaged to be installed at all the major traffic intersections in a phased manner subject to the availability of funds.

[Translation]

Diamond Mines

4255. SHRI BRIJLAL KHABRI:
SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO:
SHRIMATI JAS KAUR MEENA:

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

(a) whether various kinds of diamonds are found in abundance in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the diamond mines already in existence, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas in which diamond mines are located, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the steps taken for the proper exploitation of those diamond mines?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) The Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), the organisation which records national mineral inventory of mineral resources in India has informed that only gem and industrial varieties of diamond is mined in small quantities from Maghagawan mines of National Mineral Development Corporation in Panna District of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) to (e) The Geological Survey of India (GSI) has been carrying out exploration work to locate workable diamond deposits since 1950. IBM has informed that GSI, Mines and Geology Departments of Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited and National Mineral Development Corporation were engaged in the exploration of diamond during 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02. The State/ districts where exploration were carried out are furnished below:

State	District
Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Mehboobnagar, Krihna, Khammam, Kurnool, Nalgonda
Karnataka	Gulbarga, Raichur, Tumkur, Chitradurga
Orissa	In Ong and Tel basins of Bargarh, Bolangir and Sonpur, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Jharsuguda
Chhattisgarh	Raipur, Raigarh, Bastar, Surguja
Maharashtra	Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
Jharkhand	Sindega, Ranchi, Gumla and Latehar

[English]

Development of AIIMS by HUDCO

4256. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO has prepared a Master Plan for the development of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS);

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the target date set for the implementation and completion of the Master 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) Yes, Sir. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) has appointed Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) as an Urban Design Consultant for the preparation of Development Plan-2025 for their Campus. The Development Plan report has already been prepared and submitted to AIIMS.

(b) The salient features of the Report are as follows:

* Re-densification of all the three campuses, keeping in view the enhanced FAR of 150 and increased ground coverage of 35%.
* Increase in staff quarters from 968 to 2390 and hostel beds from 1425 to 4529.
* Approximately, 46% of the total area is to be left as open space.
* Ample provision has been made for community facilities in all the three campuses.
* Various land uses have been grouped in different landuse Zones, such as Institutional Zone, Hostel Zone, Residential Zone, Services and Utilities Zone etc.
* A multi-facilities Conference and Seminar Complex and a fully equipped Guest House of Approximately 40 beds accommodation.
* Approximately 4000 sq. meter of ground coverage has been left for any additional future requirement.

(c) Implementation will depend on due clearances and availability of funds.

Chrome Ore Mines in Orissa

4257. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total recoverable reserves of chrome ore in Orissa, location-wise;

(b) the amount of concession granted to the private as well as public sector companies who have been given mining lease of chrome ore in that State; and

(c) the manner in which the State Governments or the people are benefited from these chrome ore mines?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) As per information obtained from the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) a subordinate office under Department of Mines, recoverable reserves of chrome or district-wise in Orissa as on 1.4.2002 are as under:

Unit in '000 tonnes

District Name	Total
Balasore	2.6
Cuttack	43047.38
Dhenkanal	659.79
Jajpur	45477.48
Keonjhar	4843.92

(b) As per information available with IBM, as on 31.3.2001, 11 mining leases were in existence in public sector and 12 in private sector in Orissa in respect of chrome ore.

(c) The State Government receive revenue in terms of royalty on chromite produced in the State. As per information available with IBM, State Government of Orissa have received an amount of Rs. 40 crores and Rs. 32 crores as royalty on chromite during the years 2000-01 and 2001-2002 respectively. Besides, chromite mining also provides direct employment to the local people. As per information available with IBM chromite mining provided average daily employment to 6122 persons in 2000-2001 and 5883 persons in 2001-2002 respectively.

[Translation]

Swajal Scheme

4258. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:
SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to stop the states from operating the drinking water schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to launch a new drinking water scheme 'Swajal';

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented in all the villages of the country;

(e) whether guidelines in regard to funding, operation and monitoring of this 'Swajal' scheme have been prepared; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (f) To supplement the existing water supply scheme and to scale up reforms in the country with the community participation, the Government of India has now decided to open up the initiatives in the rural drinking water supply sector throughout the country by the programme called as Swajaldhara. Swajaldhara scheme is to be launched on 25th December, 2002. It will be implemented immediately after the sanctioning of the projects. Details of the scheme and guidelines is enclosed as statement.

Statement

No.W-11037/51/2002-TM.III
Government of India
Ministry of Rural Development
Department of Drinking water Supply
(Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission)

8th/9th Floors, Paryavaran Bhavan, CGO Complex
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003
Tel: 011-4361043; Fax: 4364133
E-mail: jslm@water.nic.in

Dated, the 16th November 2002

To

The Secretary
in-charge of Rural Drinking Water Supply
All States/Union Territories.

Subject: *Implementation of Participatory and Community-led Swajaldhara Rural Drinking Water Projects*

I am directed to state that Government of India has been emphasizing the need for taking up community

based rural water supply programmes, and has now decided to open up the reform initiatives in the rural drinking water supply sector throughout the country. This Programme, which will be called *Swajaldhara*, will have the following key elements: (i) demand-driven and community participation approach; (ii) panchayats/ communities to plan, implement, operate, maintain and manage all drinking water schemes; (iii) partial capital cost sharing by the communities upfront in cash; (iv) full ownership of drinking water assets with Gram Panchayats; and (v) full Operation and Maintenance (O&M) by the users/Panchayats. Gram Panchayats and Blocks adopting the reforms principles will be eligible for Swajaldhara projects.

2. Accordingly, States can implement Swajaldhara in Blocks/Gram Panchayats/Beneficiary Groups following all the fundamental reforms principles. This need not be taken up in the entire district at the initial stage, but may be extended subsequently. The Beneficiary Group (BG) should be a registered society and would submit proposal through Gram Panchayat or Block Panchayat as the case may be. The Swajaldhara projects will be sanctioned by the Department of Drinking Water Supply, if the proposals are found to have (a) the commitment of the concerned District Implementing Agency and the State Government for compliance of reform principles; (b) 10% of the estimated capital cost of the Schemes (5% in case of SC and ST per 2001 Census) is paid by the community, in cash, as their contribution to the Implementing Agency.

3. The cost of the Project, excluding community contribution, will be fully met by Government of India. State Government/State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM) will engage the existing agency undertaking rural drinking water supply programmes and will be termed as the District Implementing Agencies (DIAs) for these Projects. For the implementation of the projects, the sanctioned funds will be released in two equal installments to the District Implementing Agency (DIA) which will be responsible to release the same to concerned Block Panchayats/Gram Panchayats/Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC)/BG, and also for proper management of funds. Where the period of implementation of Swajaldhara project is more than one year, number of installments for the release of funds will be decided by the NSSC at the time of sanction. DIA would also be responsible for (a) the formulation, implementation and management of the project; (b) receipt and management of Central funds for the project; (c) selection of agencies for project implementation by Block/Gram Panchayats/ VWSC/BG; and (d) sanctioning of the schemes and entering into bipartite/trpartite agreement between BG/ Gram Panchayat/VWSC/Block Panchayat.

4. Providing water supply facilities in school and Not Covered, Partially Covered and water scarcity habitations and revival of traditional water sources to ensure drinking water sustainability can also be implemented under Swajaldhara. The Swajaldhara Projects can be implemented at the village/habitation/hamlet/levels. They will apply to Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Devolvement, Government of India through District Implemented Agency and State Government in the enclosed form (Enclosure–I) Block/Gram Panchayat/VWSC/ BG if so desire may send an advance copy of the Application to Department of Drinking Water Supply. However, District implementing Agency will send its views within 15 days to the State Government which shall examine the proposal and transmit their recommendation or otherwise (with specific reasons) to Department of Drinking Water Supply within 15 days of the receipt. The National Scheme Sanctioning Committee will consider within 15 days of the receipt, these proposals for sanction.

5. Block Panchayat / Gram Panchayat / VWSC / BG will be responsible for

* Execution of the sanctioned schemes;
* place the progress of scheme implementation in each Gram Sabha meeting;
* ensure community participation in scheme activities;
* arrange community contribution to words capital cost, in cash;
* Open and manage bank accounts for management of project funds;
* Procure construction materials/goods and select contractions for construction activities;
* Supervise construction activities;
* Commission and takeover completed water supply works; and
* Collect funds, and manage O & M of water supply works.

6. After the completion of the scheme, the same shall be commissioned and take over for operation and maintenance by the Gram Panchayat/VWSC BG in a Gram Sabha meeting. In case of implementation of schemes by any Government agency, no percentage/ Departmental/administrative/overhead charges will be admissible.

7. Under Swajaldhara, one time operation and maintenance (O & M) grant would be released to BG/ GP/VWSC/BP within 6 months of take over of the

schemes by them. Thins start up grant is not in lieu of community contribution for O & M but to maintain as O&M revolving fund and will be sanctioned by NSSC on case to case basis. The O & M grant will be considered for release only after assessing the operation and maintenance of the scheme.

8. In case BG/GP/VWSC/BP desires the DIA to operate and maintain the scheme, community contribution for the O&M along with the O&M grant shall be remitted to DIA.

9. Block/Gram Panchayat/VWSC/BG will submit Progress Report to DIA which will summit the same to Department of Drinking Water Supply within 10 days of the succeeding months; Progress Report form is at Enclosure-II. Release of second installment will be made after utilization of 60% of the Project and Beneficiary funds is reported along with Chartered Accountant audited accounts for expenditure incurred. Monitoring of the Swajaldhara projects, training and other arrangements, may be taken up as is being presently done.

This will come into force with immediate effect.

Yours faithfully,

(Ramesh Chandra Panda)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Enc. as above.

D.O.No. W-11037/51/2002-TM.III Date: 9th December, 2002

Dear Colleagues

In continuation of my earlier D.O. Letter, I am indeed grateful for the interest and enthusiasm shown towards the launch of Swajaldhara Programme. I would like to take this opportunity to clarify certain issues, which have been raised by some of our colleagues:

(i) The date of 10th December, 2002 for receiving the proposals indicated in my letter was for enabling the Ministry to process the proposals for ensuring that necessary sanctions are issued well in advance at least in some cases, for the executing bodies to take up actual works in their respective areas on the 25th December. 2002.

(ii) *Swajaldhara* Proposals received after 10th December, 2002 would also be processed on 'first come first service' basis as and when received from the State Governments.

(iii) As mentioned in my letter, over 3 lakh rural schools in the country do not have potable water facility. Under Swajaldhara, such facility needs to be provided on priority by encouraging 10% contribution from Parent Teachers' Associations (PTAs), Panchayats and communities. It is only where the complete 10% contribution in such schools is not materialising, it was suggested that contribution from your MPLAD Programme fund could also be used. This relaxation is for drinking water supply schemes to be provided to the rural schools only and not for other drinking water supply schemes admissible under Swajaldhara where we would like the communities to participate entirely through their contribution.

(iv) 10% contribution from the beneficiaries is a pre-condition for consideration of the proposal. You are requested to kindly motivate local committees and their institutions to send proposals as per guidelines sent to you earlier.

With regards,

Yours Sincerely.

(Shanta Kumar)

To

All Ministers of Government of India, and All MPs

Enclosure—I

Application Form Swajaldhara Project
Beneficiary Group/Gram Panchayat/Block Panchayat

1. Applicant for Swajaldhara Project _____
   with address and Pin code _____
   State _____
   Pin. _____
   | | | | | | |
2. Name of Block _____
3. Name of District. _____
4. Detail of Habitation/Village/GP/Block for which scheme is proposed _____

   (a) Population as per census 2001

   M ☐ F ☐ Total ☐

   SC ☐ ST ☐ Other ☐ Percent of SC & ST to total population. ☐

(b) Existing water supply source(s) _____

(c) Existing of water supply level per capita: ____ lpcd

(d) Proposed water supply water level per capita : _____ lped

5. Proposed Water Supply Scheme.

(a) Scheme location (Habitation/Village/GP)

(b) Estimated Capital cost of the Scheme Rs. ☐

(c) Scheme Description. _____

_____

A copy of estimate to be attached duly scrutinized and recommended by Executive Engineer of Panchayati Raj/PHED/ZP.

(d) Community Contribution:

(i) No. of Contributors. ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

(ii) Community Contribution deposited. Rs. ☐☐☐☐

(e) Banking details where community contribution is deposited. SB A/c No.:

☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Bank Name _____

Branch Address & Code : ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

6. Certified that the people of habitation/village GP/ Block of _____ District have understood the principles of Swajaldhara Project and resolved to undertake the above mentioned water supply scheme with the active participation of community and have contributed Rs._____ towards community contribution for the capital cost of the scheme. We undertake the responsibility of operation and maintenance of the water supply schemes. Resolution of the GP/BP recommending the proposal is enclosed.

Signature with date

Beneficiary Group Chairman/Gram Panchayat Sarpanch/ Block Panchayat Chairman

Countersigned and recommended

Signature with date and seal
District Implementing Agency

Recommended and forwarded

(Signature with date)

Secretary to Government.

_____ Department

Government of _____

Swajaldhara Project—Progress Report

Report for the month ☐☐ Project Sanction No.

☐☐☐☐☐

Date: ☐☐☐

1. Name of Gram/Block Panchayat with address and Pin code. _____

State _____

_____

2. Physical status of the Scheme:

1. Brief of the scheme: _____

2. Physical Progress : _____

3. Expected date of completion: _____

3. Financial Status:

(a) Sanctioned cost: Rs. _____

(b) Expenditure incurred. Rs. _____

(c) Scheme Funding:

(i) Community Contribution: Rs. _____

(ii) Government of India share : Rs. _____

(iii) Government of India share Release as on date

	Date	Amount
Ist Instalment:	☐☐☐	Rs. ☐☐☐☐
2nd Instalment	☐☐☐	Rs. ☐☐☐☐
(iv) Grant for O & M from Government of India	☐☐☐	Rs. ☐☐☐☐

Total (iii + iv) Rs. ☐☐☐☐ P. ☐☐

(Signature with date)

Beneficiary Group Chairman/Gram Sarpanch/Block Panchayat Chairman

Countersigned

(Signature with date and seal)
District Implementing Agency

To:

Department of Drinking Water Supply,
Ministry of Rural Development,
Government of India,
8th & 9th Floor, Paryavarn Bhavan,
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,
New Delhi – 110003.

Enclosures:

1. Estimates indicating scheme description and approved capital cost and operation & maintenance cost.
2. Resolution of Gram/Block Panchayat recommending the proposal.

[English]

Migration in Coastal Orissa

4259. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been draw to the news-item captioned "Migration continues in the coastal Orissa" appeared in the Pioneer dated 24.11.2002;

(b) If so, the facts of the matter reported therein and the reactions of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the main cause of migration is hunger and poverty;

(d) whether the central schemes meant for rural development such as food for work and other rojgar schemes have not been properly implemented in the State;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the persons responsible for the same with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and the Special Component of the SGRY are in operation in all the districts of Orissa to provide additional wage employment as well as food security and also to prevent migration of the rural poor. The State Government of Orissa has reported that migration is not due to hunger or lack of food security. However, some people continue to migrate to the neighbouring urban areas and States for relatively better remuneration and opportunities of employment.

(d) to (f) Some complaints have been received in the Ministry as well as some press reports appeared in newspapers regarding misutilization of funds and foodgrains under the Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and foodgrains under the Food for Work Programme (FFWP). These complaints were referred to the State Government for taking up appropriate and remedial action.

Additional Rooms of Type III Flats on the Roof of Type-IV Government Flats

4260. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Government colonies where allottees of type-III flats have been allotted additional rooms and Barsati on the roof of type –IV flats;

(b) the year when the said practice of allotting additional room and Barsati to allotees of type–III flats on the roof of type-IV flat was started;

(c) the rationale behind providing additional room to the allotees of type III flats on the roof of distant and totally unattached type IV flats;

(d) the complete details with regard to including the original and revised layouts of such type-IV flats on the roof of which additional rooms of type-III flats have been built;

(e) whether the Government propose to remove the additional room of type-III flats from the roof of type IV flats in view of the inconvenience caused to the allotees of type-IV flats due to this unique and unjust arrangement;

(f) if so, the time by which the additional rooms of type III flats are likely to be removed; and

(g) 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 (g) For the purpose of recovery of rent for the servants Quarters, attached to the converted chummeries in the Lodhi Colony, a decision was taken that in the case of four converted chummeries at Lodhi Colony, which have been classified as Type-IV residences and where the servant quarters are so placed that the staircase passes through them to the terrace, one servant quarter each is treated as attached to such chummeries i.e. to converted chummeries No., D-I/A-2, D-I/A-4, D-I/A-6 and D-I/A-8. In the case of two rooms D-I converted chummeries on the first floor which have been classified as type-III residences, the servant quarters on terrace are deemed as attached one each to the nearest chummery, The chummeries and the servant quarters are treated as one unit reckoning the living area of the servant quarters on the same basis as applicable to the main residence.

At present no proposal is under consideration to remove the additional rooms of Type-III flats from the roofs of Type-IV flats keeping in view the design of the existing structure.

[Translation]

Correspondence University of Delhi

4261. SHRI UTTAMRAO DHIKALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the violent demonstration made by the students in the School of Correspondence and Continuing Education, University of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to redress their grievances?

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 of Delhi, the students in the School of Correspondence and Continuing Education held demonstration on 13th November, 2002 against the limited hours of public dealings in the School during the period of strike call given by the Delhi University and College Karamcharies Union.

The School of Correspondence and Continuing Education has since taken remedial measures to redress the grievances of the students by accepting the ferms till 5.00 P.M. on a working day.

Rural Centres

4262. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals for setting up of rural centers during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of proposal cleared so far, State-wise, location-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated/released/utilized to the States for the purpose, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The details of the proposals received for setting up of Rural Building Centres, proposals approved, funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years and the current year, State wise and location wise are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Proposal received	Proposal approved	District-wise location of the approved proposals	Funds sanctioned (Rs. Lacs)	Funds released (Rs. Lacs)	Funds utilised (Rs. Lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Andhra Pradesh	31	6		88.00	35.20	24.00
1.				Rangareddy			
2.				Prakasam			
3.				West Godavari			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.				Anantapur			
5.				Cuddapah			
6.				Nellore			
	Arunachal Pradesh	1					
	Assam	5	2		30.00	6.00	6.00
7.				Hailakandi			
8.				Nalbari			
	Bihar	5	3		45.00	26.00	21.00
9.				Siwan			
10.				Madhubani			
11.				Gaya			
	Chhatisgarh	1					
	Goa	1	1		15.00	00.00	00.00
12.				Panaji			
	Gujarat	20	18		265.72	55.00	26.00
13.				Narmada			
14.				Gandhinagar			
15.				Ahmedabad			
16.				Kutch		v	
17.				Kutch			
18				Surendarnagar			
19				Kutch			
20.				Rajkot			
21.				Kutch			
22.				Rajkot			
23.				Kutch			
24.				Surendarnagar			
25.				Kutch			
26.				Banaskantha			
27.				Jamnagar			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.				Kutch			
29.				Patan			
30.				Kutch			
	Haryana	10	3		40.50	4.20	00.00
31.				Gurgaon			
32.				Rohtak			
33.				Jhajjar			
	Himachal Pradesh	6	4		55.10	16.04	15.86
34.				Mandi			
35.				Bilaspur			
36.				Hamirpur			
37.				Kangra			
	Jammu & Kashmir	3	2		30.00	6.00	3.00
38.				Udhampur			
39.				Ladakh			
	Jharkhand	1	1		15.00	00.00	00.00
40				Hazaribagh			
	Karnataka	20	6		90.00	27.00	12.00
41.				Bangalore			
42.				Mandya			
43.				Shimoga			
44.				Uttar Kannda			
45.				Mysore			
46.				Dharward			
	Kerela	2	1		15.00	00.00	00.00
47.				Trissur			
	Madhya Pradesh	10	4		59.00	29.20	15.70
48.				Bhopal			
49.				Jhabua			
50.				Vidisha			
51.				Shivpuri			
	Maharashtra	12	2		28.45	00.00	00.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52.				Nasik			
53.				Pune			
	Manipur	8	1		15.00	00.00	00.00
54.				Thoubal			
	Mizoram	2	—				
	Nagaland	9	2		30.00	00.00	00.00
55.				Mokokchung			
56.				Tuensang			
	Orissa	23	10		150.00	36.00	00.00
57.				Khurda			
58.				Khurda			
59.				Kendrapara			
60.				Kendrapara			
61.				Cuttack			
62.				Jagatsinghpur			
63.				Sundergarh			
64.				Puri			
65.				Angul			
66.				Dhenkanal			
	Rajasthan	6	1		15.00	12.00	12.00
67.				Jaipur			
	Tamil Nadu	6	3		45	12.00	12.00
68.				Kancheepuram			
69.				Thiruvallur			
70.				Kanyakumari			
	Tripura	1					
	Uttar Pradesh	25	5		75.00	00.00	00.00
71.				Hardoi			
72.				Jhansi			
73.				Ghaziabad			
74.				Gautambudh Nagar			
75.				Bareilly			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Uttaranchal	10	1		15.00	00.00	00.00
76.				Pauri Garhwal			
	West Bengal	8	1		15.00	00.00	00.00
77.				Nadia			
	Total	226	77		1136.77	264.64	147.56

Corruption in providing Employment

4263. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the families of the land owners of whose land has been acquired for the E.C.L. Rajmahal Project are on the verge of starvation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints about the officers involved in corruption in providing employment to the unemployed youth and the rehabilitation of families displaced by the E.C.L Rajmahal Project; and

(d) if so, the stern action being taken by the Government against the corrupt officials?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL), there is no such report received by them.

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

(c) The Department of Coal has not received any such complaint.

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

Foreign Equity Capital in Coal Mining sector

4264. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to allow 100 percent foreign equity capital in the coal mining sector;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring an amendment in the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 so as to relax the licencing process in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Government are likely to allow foreign equity capital in the coal mining sector?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) After the amendment to the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973, in the year 1993, Indian Companies engaged in the generation of power, production of Iron & Steel washing of Coal obtained from a mine and such other end use as the Central Government may, by notification specify are allowed to carry on coal mining operation in India in any form, for their own captive consumption. Production of Moment was added in this category in 1996. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed in the power sector, Iron & Steel Sector and Cement sector to the extent of 100%, 74% & 74% respectively. It is through this route that FDI can come into the coal-mining sector. In addition, 100% FDI in the equity of an India company or in the equity of an Indian subsidiary of a Foreign company for setting up of Coal Processing Plants in India is allowed subject to the conditions that such companies (i) shall not do coal mining, and (ii) shall not sell the processed coal from their Local Processing plants in the open market and (iii) shall supply the processed coal to the respective parties sending raw coal to such Coal Processing Plants for processing.

[English]

Investment by HUDCO in defaulting Companies

4265. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) has kept on investing in the companies with deplorable financial conditions has also indulged in irregularities in providing loans and selling land;

(b) if so, the names of the companies in which Housing and Urban Development corporation has made an investment of more than one crore rupees between January 1, 1996 and October 31, 2002;

(c) the names of the companies/institutions which are given a loan of more than one crore rupees; and

(d) the name of the companies/institutions which have been sold the land worth more then one crore rupees?

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

(b) and (c) Details of the Companies, in which HUDCO made investment of more then Rupees one crore during January 1, 1996, to October 31,2002 is given into the Statement I enclosed. The name of the Companies/ Institutions where HUDCO has sanctioned Loan of more then one crore rupees, during the above period, is given in the statement II enclosed.

(d) HUDCO, being a financial company only, does not sell lands, so question does not arise.

Statement I

Details of investment made by HUDCO, between January 1, 1996 and October 31, 2002.

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Date of Investment/Allotment	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	Tamil Nadu Infrastructure Development Corporation (TIDCO)	31.07.2000	10
2.	Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Limited (KREDL)	0.1.01.2000	194.02
3.	Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (TIDC)	05.10.2002	175
4.	Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB)	31.10.2002	250
	Total		629.02

Statement II

List of Agencies where HUDCO has sanctioned Loan of Rs. 1.00 crores or more from 01.01.1996 to 31.10.2002

(Rs. in Crores)

State Name	Agency name	Loan Amount
1	2	3
A & N Islands	Andaman & Nicobar State Coop Bank Ltd.	6.08
	Sum	6.08
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Expressway Ltd. (AEL)	50.00
	M/S Alpha Energy Systems Ltd.	31.70
	AP Co-op HSG. Society Federation Ltd.	1.58
	AP Housing Board	82.55
	AP Ind. Infrastructure Corporation Ltd.	145.00
	AP State Police Housing corporation	151.68
	AP State Housing Corporation Ltd.	1172.59

1	2	3
	M/s. Chakkilam Construction Pvt. LTD.	4.49
	AP Health and Medical HSG & ING Development Corp.	54.07
	Health & Medical HSG. & ING. Corpn.	23.20
	Hyderabad Water supply & Sewerage Board	188.24
	M/s Jyoti Bio Energy Ltd.	2.83
	M/s Jeypore Sugar Company Ltd.	18.95
	M/s Konaseema EPS Oakwell Power Ltd.	85.00
	M/s Livewell Home Finance Ltd.	2.28
	M/s Lepakshi Power Projects Ltd.	8.00
	Guntur Municipal Corporation	25.00
	Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	6.60
	Vijaywada Municipality	26.64
	Vishakhapatnam Municipality	3.89
	Maniraja Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	2.60
	My Home Constructions Ltd.	2.82
	M/S Saptasikhara Resorts Ltd.	2.50
	National Academy of Construction	24.08
	National Institute of Fashion Technology	6.50
	Public Health Engg. Dept.	72.04
	Rajamhundry Expressway Ltd.	50.00
	Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh	125.50
	Shilparamam Arts, Crafts & Cultural Socy.	7.00
	M/s Saumya Medicare International Ltd.	13.50
	Smt. Padmavathi Mahila Abyudaya Sangam	1.17
	M/s Sri Venkateshwara Pipes (P) Ltd.	1.70
	AP Urban Development & HSG Corporation	192.40
	AP Urban Fin. & Infrastructure Dev. Corpn.	452.28
	Sum	3038.18

1	2	3
Assam	Assam State Coop Hsg Society	49.02
	Assam State Housing Board	18.48
	Assam Urban Water Supply & Sewerage Board	9.55
	Gauhati Metropolitan Dev. Authority	96.96
	Jorhat Development Authority	1.75
	Nagaon Development Authority	2.28
	Silchar Dev Authority	1.78
	Tinsukhia Dev Auth	1.49
	Finance Deptt. Govt. of Assam	100.00
	Jorhat Municipal Board	1.45
	Numaligarh Refinery Limited	62.37
	Sum	345.13
Bihar	Bihar Housing Board	15.19
	Bihar Rajya Jal Parishad	2.50
	Bihar Rajya Pul Nigam Ltd.	17.19
	Bihar State Hsg Coop Federation	39.96
	Patna Municipal Corporation	2.92
	Manaviya Vibhava Vikas Nyas	1.50
	Patna Regional Development Authority	20.14
	Sum	99.40
Chhattisgarh	Municipal Corp, Korba	10.69
	Municipal Corporation, Raipur	19.59
	Municipal Corporation, Rajnandgaon	11.06
	MP Housing Board	44.27
	MP Police Hsg. Welfare Corporation	9.78
	Special Area Dev. Auth., Korba	2.82
	State Urban Development Agency	26.21
	Sum	124.42

1	2	3
Delhi	Ansal Housing & Construction Ltd.	6.66
	Balaji Medical & Diagnostic Research Cent	20.32
	Human Care Medical Charity Trust	1.03
	Indian Renewable Energy Dev. Agency Ltd.	50.00
	Ministry of Urban Rev. & Poverty Alleviation	2.00
	National Capital Region Planning Board	100.00
	Udyog Sheel Mahila Sehkari Samiti Ltd.	6.00
	Sum	186.01
Goa	Essar Builders	3.30
	Mapusa Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	7.53
	Public Works Department	56.65
	PWD, Govt. of Goa	44.84
	Sum	112.32
Gujarat	Ahmedabad Urban Dev Auth	3.12
	M/s Creative Infocity Ltd.	30.00
	CR Patil Estate	7.25
	CR Patil Sankul	10.00
	M/s Gujarat Adani Port Limited	50.00
	Gujarat Housing Board	52.21
	Gujarat Positra Port Infrastructure Ltd.	300.00
	Gujarat Rural Housing Board	20.08
	Gujarat State Drinking Water Infra. Comp	155.00
	Gujarat State Electricity Board	250.00
	Gujarat State Police Housing Corporation	10.69
	Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation	153.35
	Gujarat Water Supply Sewerage Board	478.00
	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	175.27
	Bhavnagar Municipal Corporation	1.44
	Gujarat Municipal Corporation	86.01

1	2	3
	Jamnagar Municipal Corporation	30.27
	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	81.38
	Surat Municipal Corporation	50.16
	Vadodara Municipal Corporation	7.68
	M/s Manish Entertainment Pvt. Ltd.	1.00
	Mahila Sewa Sahakari Bank Ltd.	2.88
	Narmada Water Resources & Water Supply	360.00
	Pipavav Railway Corporation Limited	65.00
	Road & Building Department	165.78
	Shivganga Builders Pvt. Ltd.	2.95
	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam	58.75
	Surat Urban Development Authority	4.77
	Vadodara Urban Development Authority	3.93
	Sum	2616.95
Haryana	Housing Board Haryana	36.62
	Haryana Police Housing Corporation	31.24
	Haryana Slum Clearance Board	49.72
	Haryana State Electricity Board	6.51
	Haryana State Road & Bridges Dev. Co-op	478.51
	Meenakshi Foundation	1.90
	Nidhi Intercontinental Hotels Ltd.	2.48
	M/S Priya Clay Products Pvt. Ltd.	2.00
	PWD, B&R, Haryana	150.53
	TCI Infrastructure Fin. Ltd.	4.00
	Sum	763.50
Himachal Pradesh	HP Housing Board	293.93
	Public Works Department H.P.	5.90
	Sum	299.83

1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir	Housing & Urban Development Deptt.	20.00
	Industries & Commerce Deptt.	8.00
	Jammu Dev Authority	3.98
	J&K Co-operative Hsg. Corpn. Ltd.	47.57
	JK State Fed of Coop House Bldg Soc	14.51
	J&K Housing Board	2.87
	J&K Projects Construction Corpn. Ltd.	2.30
	J&K Power Development Corporation Ltd.	100.00
	Urban Development Agency of Kashmir	2.74
	Sum	201.97
Jharkhand	Bihar Housing Board	5.79
	Bihar State Hsg Coop Federation	2.57
	Mecon Limited	7.50
	Ranchi Reg Dev. Auth.	1.00
	Sum	16.86
Karnataka	Bangalore Dev Auth	210.07
	M/s Bagmane Developers Pvt. Ltd.	15.00
	Bangalore Mahanagara Palika	10.00
	Bellary Urban Development Authority	6.00
	Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha	25.00
	Bangalore Water Supply & Sewearge Board	146.63
	M/s Continental Builders and Developers	11.80
	The Central Excise House Bldg Co-Op Socy	4.75
	M/s Davangere Sugar Company Ltd.	57.10
	M/s Expert Resorts & Layouts Pvt. Ltd.	15.00
	M/s GM Amusement & Leisure Park Ltd.	4.00
	HMS Education Society	6.00
	M/s Islamic Academy of Education	20.00
	KN Backward Classes Dept. Bldg. Dep. Con. So	27.27

1	2	3
	Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Ltd.	400.86
	Karnataka Electricity Board	150.00
	Karnataka Fisheries Dev. Corporation Ltd.	25.00
	Karnataka Housing Board	835.04
	Karnataka Jain Association	2.00
	Karnataka Land Army Corporation Limited	160.00
	Karnataka Slum Clearance Board	213.11
	K. Raheja Development Corporation	29.00
	Karnataka Road Development Corpn. Ltd.	380.00
	Karnataka Renew. Eng. Dev. Ltd.	194.02
	Karnataka Residential Ed. Inst. Society	76.30
	Karnataka State Agricultural Mktg. Board	12.12
	M/s Karnataka State Inds. Inve. & Dev. Corp	162.00
	Karnataka State Police Housing Corpn.	146.87
	Karnataka Urban Water Sup. & Drainage BRD	584.93
	Bangalore City Corporation	111.39
	Mangalore City Corporation	3.22
	Mangalore Urban Development Authority	6.40
	M/s Millenia Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	40.50
	Mysore Sugar Co Ltd.	58.51
	Mysore Urban Development Authority	29.74
	M/s Vishwanath Sugars Ltd.	26.60
	M/s Nagson & Company	6.65
	M/s Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises	150.00
	M/s National Education Foundation	9.36
	Nagarjuna Education Society	1.25
	M/s Perk-Inn Inter. Hotels, Clubs & Resort	17.00
	Revenue Department, Govt. of Karnataka	100.00

1	2	3
	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corpn. Ltd.	405.23
	Ryatar Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit	12.20
	M/s Subramanya Const. & Dev. Company Ltd.	52.00
	Shree Doodhganga Krishna Sahkari	38.92
	Suresh Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	9.00
	M/s Srinivasa Industrial Complex	4.30
	Shri Jayadeva Institute of Cardiology	32.00
	Shyam Raiu & Company	61.00
	Telecom Empl Coop Hsg Soc. Ltd., Mangalore	1.12
	M/s Virwani Builders	9.16
	M/s Venkateshwara Power Projects Ltd.	2.31
	Vaswani Properties Private Limited	1.30
	Sum	5119.03
Kerala	A2Z Builders Pvt. Ltd.	5.34
	Ajit Associated Pvt. Ltd.	1.53
	ABM Builders Private Limited	1.00
	M/s Baby Memorial Hospital Calicut	5.50
	Bharat Sevak Samaj	2.00
	Cochin International Airport Ltd.	45.23
	Centre for Science & Tech. for Rural Dev.	10.75
	Central Travancore Specialists Hospital	7.94
	Kollam Development Authority	2.07
	District Panchayat, Alapuzha	52.50
	District Panchayat, Ernakulam	33.60
	Hicon Builders Pvt. Ltd.	3.91
	The Irinjalakuda Co-OP Hospital Ltd.	4.66
	Kerala Police Hsg. Corporation	39.59
	Kerala State backward Classes Dev. Corp.	6.31

1	2	3
Kerala	The Kerala State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	90.00
	KL ST Coop Hosp Comp & Cent. for Adv.	46.50
	Kerala ST Coop HSG Fed Ltd	278.33
	Kerala ST Dev Corporation for SC/ST	3.50
	Kerala State Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2.55
	Kerala State Housing Board	1268.61
	Kerala State Road Transport Corporation	100.00
	Kerala Urban Dev Fin Corporation Ltd	63.06
	Kerala Water Authority	188.28
	Corporation of Cochin	3.55
	Corporation of Kozhikode	7.40
	Pathanamthitta Municipality	3.70
	Mambaram Cooperative Hospital Socy. Ltd.	2.50
	Mather Projects and Constructions	1.50
	M/s Southern Investments	4.22
	Kollam District Panchayat	192.50
	Roads & Bridges Dev. Corpn. of Kerala Ltd.	59.15
	Society for Integrated Development Action	9.08
	Skyline Peevees Properties Pvt. Ltd.	2.28
	Tellicherry Co-Op. Hospital Society Ltd.	7.50
	The Great India Health Cate Management	15.82
	Vandanmedu Development Society	3.84
	Western India Services & Estates Ltd.	6.75
	Young Men's Christian Association	2.52
	Sum	2585.06
Madhya Pradesh	M/S Brilliant Estates Ltd.	1.45
	Bhopal Development Authority	1.07
	Dewas Development Authority (DVP)	20.47

1	2	3
	Directorate of Urban Administration	7.12
	Directorate of Urban Admin. & Dev. Deptt.	19.82
	Institute of Technology & Management	1.61
	Jabalpur Dev Auth	6.12
	Kalani Industries Limited	1.88
	Municipal Corporation, Bhopal	77.51
	Municipal Corporation, Dewas	20.88
	Municipal Council, Guna	11.48
	Indore Municipal Corporation	28.74
	Municipal Corporation, Jabalpur	9.67
	Municipal Corporation, Khandwa	1.10
	Municipal Corporation, Ratlam	3.24
	Municipal Corporation, Sagar	35.66
	MP Housing Board	225.67
	MP Police HSG Welfare Corporation	38.01
	M.P. Public Works Department	93.83
	MP Rajya Sahakari Bank	4.10
	MP State Coop Housing Federation Ltd.	11.97
	National Law Institute University	13.00
	Sum	634.40
Maharashtra	City Industrial Dev Corporation	528.24
	The Cloth Markets & Shops Board	5.42
	District Central Coop Bank Ltd., Dhule	4.99
	M/S Enkay Homes Ltd.	3.00
	Enbee Infst. Ltd. SPU NO of NB Group	11.70
	M/s Janacim Electronics (India) Pvt. Ltd.	11.16
	M/s Kabra Builders & Developers Pvt. Ltd.	4.00

1	2	3
	Amravati Municipal Corporation	82.03
	Bhusawal Municipal Council	26.83
	Jalagaon Municipal Council	159.53
	Mumbai Municipal Corporation	21.32
	Shripur Warwade Municipal Council	6.25
	Solapur Municipal Corporation	12.59
	Model Education Society	1.96
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev Auth	16.77
	Maharashtra Jeevan Prac	862.24
	Maharashtra Police Housing Welfare Corpn.	35.53
	Maharashtra State Road Dev. Corporation	250.00
	Maharashtra Water Supply Sewerage Board	207.11
	Nagpur Improvement Trust	7.66
	Public Charity Education Foundation	4.20
	PWD, Govt. of Maharashtra	491.07
	Sukhda Co-Operative Housing Society Ltd.	12.20
	Society for Promotion of A.R. Centre	1.54
	The Shirpur People's Co-Op Bank Ltd.	3.46
	Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.	110.66
	M/s Tapi Irrigation Development Corpn.	175.00
	M/s Vishvaraj Housing Co. Pvt. Ltd.	7.27
	Vaidyanath Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	2.54
	Maharashtra Indus. & Sakhar Karkhana Ltd.	16.48
	Sum	3082.75
Manipur	Manipur State ST&S Caste Dev. Corpn. Bank	1.00
	Planning and Development Authority	112.98
	Sum	113.98
Meghalaya	M/s ERM Langdoh Real Estate	7.34
	U.A. Deptt Govt. of Meghalaya	50.00

1	2	3
	Shillong Municipal Board	2.71
	Tura Municipal Board	2.14
	Meghalaya Minerals Development Corp.	2.33
	Sum	64.52
Mizoram	Chakma Autonomous District Council	1.50
	Directorate of Local Adm. Govt of Mizoram	5.00
	Lai Autonomous District Council	2.50
	Local Administrative Dept., Govt. of MZ	11.64
	Chakma Autonomous District Council	3.00
	Lai Autonomous District Council	2.00
	Mara Autonomous District Council	2.30
	Sum	27.94
Nagaland	Civil Administrative Works Division	2.00
	Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs	24.78
	General Admn. Home Dept., Govt. of Nagaland	8.72
	Govt. of Nagaland, Works & HSG Deptt	14.89
	Industries & Commerce Department	6.00
	Public Health Engineering Dept. Nagaland	21.64
	Public Works Department (Housing)	25.27
	Works & HSG Dept. Govt. of Nagaland	57.54
	Sum	160.84
Orissa	Bhubaneswar Development Authority	64.05
	Berhampur Development Authority	2.05
	Cuttack Dev Authority	26.15
	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	3.00
	Neelachal Ispat Nigam Ltd.	1.50

1	2	3
	Orissa Rural HSG. & Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	568.33
	Orissa State Housing Board	12.00
	Orissa Water Supply & Sewerage Board	26.60
	The Shivani Educational & Charitable Tru	2.00
	Sum	705.68
Pondicherry	Pondicherry Housing Board	5.43
	Sum	5.43
Punjab	Amritsar Improvement Trust	39.75
	Jallandhar Improvement Trust	11.30
	Municipality Corporation Amritsar	25.39
	Municipality Ludhiana	105.37
	Municipal Corporation, Moga	7.87
	Municipal Corporation, Sangrur	1.49
	Municipal Corporation, Sunam	1.08
	Punjab Police Housing Corp	25.43
	Punjab Road & Bridge Development Board	50.00
	Punjab Urban Planning & Dev. Authority	100.00
	Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage Board	131.58
	State Urban Development Agency	20.00
	Sum	519.26
Rajasthan	Jaipur Development Authority	44.89
	Jodhpur Municipal Corporation	5.38
	Municipal Council Pali	2.25
	Nagar Nigam Jaipur	18.81
	Nagar Palika, Hanumangarh	4.19
	Public Health Engineering Deptt. Govt. of Rajasthan	380.00
	Rajasthan Housing Board	106.01
	Rajasthan Rajaya Bunkar Sahkari Sangh Ltd	3.80

1	2	3
	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam	100.00
	Rajasthan State Bridge & Const. Corpn. Ltd.	268.07
	Rajasthan State Electricity Board	200.00
	Rajasthan Water Supply & Sewerage Corpn.	74.02
	M/s TCI Infrastructure Fin. Ltd., Jaipur	5.57
	Urban Imp. Trust, Ajmer	4.45
	Urban Imp Trust, Bhilwada	2.70
	Urban Improvement Trust, Bharatpur	1.02
	Urban Imp Trust, Jodhpur	10.52
	Urban Imp Trust, Kota	23.68
	Urban Imp Trust, Sriganganagar	6.77
	Urban Imp Trust, Udaipur	1.00
	Zila Parishad, Nagaur	1.38
	Zila Parishad, Udaipur	1.16
	Sum	1265.67
Sikkim	Sikkim Hsg Development Board	5.82
	Sum	5.82
Tamil Nadu	Arihant Foundation & Housing Ltd.	30.76
	M/s Alacrity Housing Ltd.	7.50
	Coimbatore Corporation	10.00
	Corporation of Chennai	69.42
	Chennai Metropolitan Dev Auth.	299.64
	Chennai Metropolitan Water Supp & SE BD	34.49
	Dugar Finance India Ltd.	3.50
	East Coast Consultants & Inf. Pvt. Ltd.	9.00
	Economic Development Corporation Ltd.	27.22
	Govt. of Tamil Nadu Fin. (Resources) Dept.	100.00

1	2	3
	Highways Departments, Govt. of Tamil Nadu	227.04
	KKR Builders	2.00
	Kgeyes Residency Private Limited	1.44
	L&T Transportation Infrastructure Ltd.	15.00
	Lotus Hospitals and Research Centre Ltd.	8.28
	Municipal Administration & Water Supply	165.81
	Salem City Municipal Corporation	6.50
	Marg Construction Ltd.	16.75
	Model Projects Limited	2.63
	M/S Mangal Tirth Estate Ltd.	25.00
	Printer Hsg. & Industrial Enterprises Ltd.	7.00
	PWD	224.71
	Rural Development Department, GOTN	204.95
	Rajalakshmi Educational Trust	6.50
	M/s Ramani Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	3.00
	Rathnavel Subramaniam Educational, Trust	14.00
	Sh. S. Kuppusamy Memorial Educational Trust	8.00
	TN Adi Dravidar Housing Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	41.40
	TN Cooperative Hsg Federation Ltd.	780.98
	Tamilnadu Housing Board	367.69
	TN Handloom Weavers Coop Society Ltd.	15.08
	Tamil Nadu Medical Service Corpn. Ltd.	110.86
	Tamil Nadu Police Hsg Corporation Ltd.	312.71
	Tamil Nadu Rural Housing Corpn.	149.95
	TN Rural Hsg & Infrastructure Dev. Corpn.	103.29
	Tamilnadu Slum Clearance Board	104.06
	Tamil Nadu State Construction Corpn. Ltd.	212.14
	Tamilnadu Water Supply & Drainage Board	838.24
	TN Urban Fin & Infrastructure Dev. Corpn	11.21
	Sum	4577.74

1	2	3
Tripura	Kumarghat Nagar Panchayat	1.05
	Dharmanagar Nagar Panchayat	1.00
	Udaipur Nagar Panchayat	1.11
	Public Works Deptt., Govt. of Tripura	73.00
	Sum	77.06
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Development Authority	1.41
	Barelly Dev. Authority	2.00
	Bhadohi Inds Dev. Authority	2.00
	Central Govt. Emp Welfare Hsg. Organisation	30.00
	Dewas Sugars Ltd.	3.65
	Ayodhya Faizabad Development Authority	5.40
	Gaursons India Pvt. Limited	2.23
	Greater Noida Industrial Devel. Authority	120.31
	Gorakhpur Dev. Authority	12.27
	Graduate School of Business & Administr.	12.16
	Harsha Associates Pvt. Ltd.	2.90
	Officers Sahkari Awas Samiti Limited	2.80
	Kanpur Development Auth.	95.68
	Lucknow Development Auth.	107.50
	Moradabad Development Authority	24.71
	Maharaji Education Trust, Madras	10.00
	Mathura Vrindavan Dev. Auth.	7.23
	Nagar Nigam Aligarm	17.53
	Ocean Apartments (P) Ltd.	1.00
	Polyplex Corporation Ltd.	13.50
	Shramik Bharti	1.40
	Self Employed Women's Association	1.55
	Steel Strips & Tubes Ltd.	15.00

1	2	3
	State Urban Development Agency, U.P.	309.94
	UP Housing and Development Board	46.93
	UP Sahakari Awas Sangh Ltd., Lucknow	95.00
	UP State Road Transport Corporation	102.20
	Unnao Shuklagani Development Authority	1.01
	Sum	1047.31
Uttaranchal	Department of Rural Development	2.40
	Haridwar Development Authority	6.80
	Mussorie Deharadun Dev. Auth.	12.88
	Nagar Palika Parishad Haldwani Kathgodam	1.82
	State Urban Development Agency	7.50
	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna in Slum Area	4.59
	Sum	35.39
West Bengal	Bengal Peerless Hsg. Dev. Company Ltd.	2.17
	Bengal Shrachi Housing Development Ltd.	5.00
	Calcutta Metropoliton Dev. Authority	4.99
	Deptt. of Relief, Govt. of WB	34.99
	East India Health Care Pvt. Ltd.	2.00
	Eastern India Inst. of Medi. Sci. & Res. Hos.	6.12
	Govt. of West Bengal	599.79
	Haldia Development Authority	6.80
	Haldia Riverside Estates Ltd.	86.99
	Real Value Projects Pvt. Ltd.	3.00
	Bidhannagar Municipality	2.84
	Calcutta Municipal Corporation	14.76
	Mass Educational Society	1.47
	National Building Const. Corpn.	1.20

1	2	3
	WB National University of Juridical Sci.	20.00
	Steadfast Commercial Co. Ltd.	4.00
	West Bengal Surface Transport Corpn. Ltd.	3.95
	State Urban Development Agency, W.B.	29.14
	Tarun Sangha	1.14
	WB Coop Agricultural & Rural Dev. Bank Ltd.	22.00
	West Bengal Film Development Corpn. Ltd.	4.28
	WB HSG Board	124.16
	West Bengal Inf. Dev. Fin. Corpn. Ltd.	371.76
	WB Infrastructure Dev. Finance Corpn. Ltd.	705.51
	West Bengal Power Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	3.92
	WB Transport Infrast. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	3.45
	Sum	2065.73
Grand Total		29904.26

[Translation]

Conference of Vice-chancellors and Educationist in Mumbai

4266. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of Vice-Chancellors and educationists of various universities of the country was held in Mumbai;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the decision taken therein; and

(d) the time by which and the manner in which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Association of Indian Universities (AIU) organised its annual meeting on 23-25 November 2002 at SNDT Women' University, Mumbai. About 160 heads of University level institutions, eminent educationist and educational planners participated in the conference. The issues for discussion in the conference were University Autonomy, Access & Equity, Science Education in the country, Quality of Higher Education, etc. A national seminar on 'Quality Assurance in Higher Education' was also organised.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the conference have not yet been finalised by AIU.

[English]

Deposits of Nickel

4267. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified potential of nickel deposits in the country;

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

(c) whether any project is in the offing for mining nickel in the State of Orissa; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Occurrences/ prospects of nickel have been reported in the states of Orissa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Manipur and Nagaland. In Orissa the nickel resources are found in Cuttack, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Jajpur districts.

The State-wise conditional resources of nickel ore in the country as on 1.4.2000 as available with Indian Bureau of Mines are as follows:

(reserves in million tonnes)

State	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
Orissa	51.54	71.68	51.26	174.48
Jharkhand	—	2	7	9
Karnataka	—	—	0.23	0.23
Nagaland	—	—	5	5
Total	51.54	73.68	63.49	188.71

Orissa state with a resource of 174.48 m.t. of nickel ore accounts for 72% of the total resource in the country

(c) No, Sir, There is no project in the offing for Mining Nickel in Orissa.

(d) Question does not arise.

Disinvestment of Rajasthan PSUs

4268. COL. (RETD). SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request form Government of Rajasthan for not disinvesting Hindustan Zinc Ltd. and Hindustan Copper Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government have gone into the causes of resentment to Central proposal to disinvest these two profit making PSUs;

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

(e) whether the Government are considering the aspects of large scale unemployment, non-existence of employment opportunities and severe drought in the State, while disinvesting the said PSUs; and

(f) if so, details thereof and justification for the disinvestment of PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The Chief Minister of Rajasthan had written to the Prime Minister on 27.8.2001 proposing that the disinvestment process in Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL) and Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) may be withheld for the time being as it will affect the employees of these companies and the general employment situation in the state.

(c) to (f) The Chief Minister was informed by the Minister of Disinvestment by a letter on 5.10.2001 that the decision for disinvestment in HZL and HCL had been taken in accordance with the declared policy of the Government to bring down the Government held equity in all non-strategic public sector undertaking to 26% or lower on case by case basis. He was also informed that the Government is committed to protect of the interests of the workers and that this will be ensured through the transition agreements to be signed at the time of disinvestment. The disinvestment process in HZL has been completed and that of HCL is in Progress. HCL has been incurring losses for the last several years. The Minister of Disinvestment, in his suo-motu statement in the Lok Sabha on 9.12.2002, has stated "In order to provide complete visibility to the Government's continued commitment of utilization of disinvestment proceeds for social and infrastructure sectors, the Government would set up a Disinvestment Proceeds Fund. This fund will be used for financing fresh employment opportunities and investment, and for retirement of public debt".

[Translation]

Lock up in Delhi Police

4269. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no lock up in 38 Police Stations in the National Capital Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which lock-ups are likely to be constructed in these police stations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There are at present 50 Police Stations in Delhi without any lock-up facility of their own. This requirement is at present met with by using the facilities available in adjacent Police Stations.

(b) The Main reason because of which the lock-up facilities do not exist in these 50 Police Stations in that they are they are located in rented buildings or temporary structures.

(c) Delhi Police have a regular Plan Scheme for construction of Permanent buildings for police Stations which is being implemented in a phased manner depending upon availability of funds.

[English]

Royalty on Coal and Lignite

4270. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of royalty given to coal and lignite separately as of now; and

(b) the amount of royalty due to be given to Tamil Nadu as on date?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Royalty rates on coal and lignite have been fixed on tonnage basis and not on percentage basis. The royalty rate on lignite was last revised on 15.3.2001 to Rs. 50 per tonne. The royalty rates on coal were last revised on 16.8.2002, which are as under:

(Rs. Per tonne)

Coal Group	Rates of royalty as on 16.8.2002
1	2
Group-I Coals	
(a) Coking Coal	
Steel Grade–I	250./00
Steel Grade-II	
Washery Grade–I	
(b) Hand Picked coal produced in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland.	
Group-II Coals	
(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade-II	
Coking Coal Washery Grade-III	
(b) Semi-coking Gr. I	
Semi-coking Gr.- II	165.00
(c) Non-Coking Gr. Coal Grade A	
Non-Coking Coal Grade B	
(d) Ungraded Run of mine coal produced in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam Meghalaya and Nagaland.	

1	2
Group-III coals	
(a) Coking Coal Washery Grade-IV	115.00
(b) Non-Coking Grade C	
Group-IV coals	
(a) Non-Coking Coal Grade D	85.00
(b) Non-Coking Coal Grade E	
Group-V Coals	
(a) Non-Coking Coal Grade F	65.00
(b) Non-Coking Coal Grade G	
Group–VI Coals	
Coal produced in the State of Andhra Pradesh	90.00

The revised rates are not applicable to the State of West Bengal.

(b) As on date there are no dues to be given to Government of Tamil Nadu towards royalty on lignite. In March, 2001 Neyveli Lignite Corporation made an advance royalty Payment of Rs. 250 crores to the Government of Tamil Nadu as a special dispensation. The advance payment is to be adjusted in the next three years.

Foreign Students Enrolled in Indian Universities

4271. SHRI T. GOVINDAN:
SHRI RATAN LAL KATARIA:

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

(a) the number of foreign students enrolled in various Indian universities during the last three years;

(b) the number of Indian students enrolled in various universities of the various countries during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the enrolment of the foreign students in the Indian universities is less then enrolment of the Indian students in the foreign universities;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to attract the foreign students in Indian universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) As per information available with Association of Indian Universities the number of foreign students enrolled in various universities is 5323 in 1998-99, 6988 in 1999-2000 and 7791 in 2000-2001.

(b) According to the available date, 6918 students went abroad for higher studies during the year 1998-99. According to another report, 66,836 Indian students were enrolled in Colleges and Universities of the United States of America for higher studies, during 2001-2002.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The increase in the number of enrolment of Indian students in universities has taken place in the wake of economic and financial reforms set in motion by the Government since 1991, which has led to an increase in the mobility of students across national boundaries. Besides, the increasing presence of foreign educational institutions in India has also contributed to the rising trend.

(e) In order to attract more foreign students to Indian universities, University Grants Commission has allowed 15% supernumerary seats in all institutions for foreign/ NRI students. In addition, Government has also set up a Committee on Promotion of Indian Education Abroad (COPIE) which will generate ideas and identify programmes and areas for promotion of Indian Education

abroad and chalk out strategy for implementing the same. The United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI) has also been asked to suggest a strategy for attracting foreign students to India.

Senior and Higher Secondary Schools

4272. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the number of Senior Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools in the Country:

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

(c) whether any Education policy has been made specially for North Eastern States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (e) No separate Education Policy has been made specially for the North-Eastern Region. However, the National Policy on Education 1986 had laid special emphasis on the provision of suitable incentives to all educationally backward sections of society, in the rural areas and that hill and desert districts, remote and inaccessible areas and islands would be provided adequate institutional infrastructure. Several initiative have been made from time to time for the educational development of the North Eastern Region. These initiatives are:

(i) In pursuance of the "new initiatives for the North Eastern Region" announced in October 1996 a non-lapsable central pool of resources has been created. This pool is being administered by an inter-ministerial committee of Department of Development of North Eastern Region headed by Secretary, Department of Development of North Eastern Region.

(ii) In the education sector proposals worth Rs. 387.29 crores have been approved so far.

(iii) The Department of Secondary & Higher Education has tried to ensure that 10% of the Plan allocation is spent on Northeastern Region. This target has been achieved in 1999-2000 as well as 2000-2001.

[Translation]

Renaming of Railway Stations/City

4273. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal from the Governments of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh regarding change of name of Kolhapur Railway Station as 'Chhatrapati Shahu Railway Station' and Mhow City to Dr. Ambedkar Nagar respectively;

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

(c) the time by which the proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI) (a) to (c) A proposal has received from the Government of Maharashtra regarding change of name of Kolhapur Railway Station as 'Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj Terminus'. The State Government has been asked to examine the proposal keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Government of India regarding renaming of villages, towns, railway stations, etc. and to ensure that the proposal satisfies the prescribed criteria.

Another proposal received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh regarding change of name of Mhow City as 'Dr. Ambedkar Nagar' has not been agreed to by the Government of India as it does not satisfy the prescribed criteria.

[English]

Infiltration/Terrorists Activities in J&K

4274. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an upsurge in infiltration and other Pak backed - terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir in August-September 2002 on the eve of the recent elections to Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly;

(b) if so, the details of the cases of infiltration and terrorist activities that come to notice during the period;

(c) the details of the precautionary measure taken to prevent disruption during the election process;

(d) whether the foreign observers permitted during J&K elections accepted that Pak backed terrorism has increased during the period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There had been an increase in the infiltration and other terrorist related activities in Jammu and Kashmir during August-September 2002. As per the information provided by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, during the period of electioneering in the State (i.e. from August 01 to Oct. 08, 2002) 1010 incidents of terrorist violence took place against the monthly average of about 310 incidences during the calendar year 2002 (till 30 November). While it is difficult to assess the exact figures of infiltration, available estimations by agencies concerned about infiltration indicate an upswing during this period. Pak-ISI backed terrorist outfits in their attempts at executing their mentor's game plan of disrupting the J&K State Assembly Election had shown a collous disregard for peoples' yearning for peace and normalcy through terrorist acts and threats to deter people from exercising their democratic rights freely and fearlessly.

(c) Government on its part remained determined to provide appropriate support to the Election Commission to help it to ensure a free, fair, peaceful and credible election to the State Assembly. Accordingly, the State Government was advised to make elaborate security arrangements, to ensure smooth and violence free conduct of elections, and to take steps to inter-alia to provide security cover to leaders and workers of various political parties commensurate with the thereat perception in each case, to address the security concerns of the common people to enable them to gather and interact freely, to undertake sustained and focused demonstrative anti terrorism operations against the terrorist and other hardcore pro-Pak fundamentalists & to blunt their capabilities of disruption the election process. The polling booths were adequately covered with prior deployment of security force and sufficient security cover was provided to election rallies/meetings.

Besides above measures, despite constraints and demands for CPMFs from elsewhere in the country, large numbers of additional CMPFs were also made available to assist in the smooth, peaceful and fare conduct for held Assembly elections.

(d) and (e) About thirty Delhi-based diplomats, as a part of their normal diplomatic functioning, visited, Jammu and Kashmir during the assembly elections in the State. Any reports/impressions given by the diplomats would have been to their respective government, which is again a part of the normal diplomatic functioning.

Members of the international community, including United States, European Union, Japan and Russia condemned the terrorist violence during the elections in the State.

The Government has consistently taken up through diplomatic initiatives as well as voiced concern at various international fora about threats to democratic and civil society emerging from Pak State sponsored cross-border terrorism in J&K.

Making Universities Globally Competitive

4275. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to make our universities be able to compete globally;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the foreign universities have changed the complexion of India education;

(d) if so, the areas where such a change has occurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) With the economic and financial reforms set in motion by the Government since 1991, the student mobility across national boundaries has increased phenomenally and there is need to be globally competitive. The Government has, therefore, for promotion of Indian education abroad, constituted a Committee for Promotion of Indian Education Abroad, which would, inter alia, generate ideas and identify programmes and areas for promotion of Indian education abroad and chalk out strategies for implementing the same.

The foreign educational institutions that have started establishing their presence in India offer courses of studies mostly relating to management, medical, information technology and hospitality services.

Economic Condition of Rural India

4276. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:

Will the Minister RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that despite a number of Centrally Sponsored Rural Development Schemes and even after spending crore of Rupees, the economic condition living standard of the rural People remained unchanged;

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

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government have also reviewed the implementation and method of utilisation of funds meant for these Centrally sponsored schemes;

(e) if so, whether any shortcomings have been found;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL): (a) As per the estimates of the Planning Commission, the poverty ratio in rural areas has declined from 37.27% in 1993-94 to 27.09% in 1999-2000.

(b) & (c) Questions do not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) The mid term appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan, conducted by the Planning Commission, suggested that the projections on reduction of proportion and number people Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the Ninth Plan have not been realised in the first two years of the Plan period. Benefits accruing to non-eligible beneficiaries in some cases, delay in completion of the projects, inadequate involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation process and certain cases of non compliance of guidelines of the Programmes, have also been notice

(g) The Ministry of Rural Development has been impressing upon the States and Union Territories to implement the Rural Development Schemes more effectively and also in accordance with the programme guidelines. In order to improve the implementation of the Schemes and to ensure better delivery of benefits to the poor, a four-pronged strategy consisting of (i) Creation of awareness about the Schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) People's partnership and (iv) accountability-Social audit through Gram Sabhas has been evolved.

Digitization of Restricted Maps Through APSRC

4277. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to issue the required clearances to out source the digitization of restricted maps through APSRC and to get the work done in the due Survey of India premises under security arrangements; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the steps 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 request from Government of Andhra Pradesh was received by Survey of India in May, 2000 for clearance for out sourcing the digitization of restricted topographical maps for Hazard Mitigation Studies under the World Bank aided Andhra Pradesh Hazard Mitigation and Emergency Cyclone Recovery Project. The project was to be undertaken by Andhra Pradesh State Remote sensing Applications Centre (APSRAC), Hyderabad. The matter was deliberated upon by Survey of India with the APSRAC to sort out the issues related to contents, projections, data format, product, accuracy of Data, media, time frame, cost etc. Survey of India has assigned the digitization task to its Digital Mapping Centre, Hyderabad and the security clearance from Ministry of Defense for supply of digital data of restricted topographical maps has also been obtained. The work undertaken by Survey of India has been successfully completed.

Introduction of Engineers Bill

4278. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for the introduction of 'Engineers Bill' in Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any need for licensing engineering activities because of WTO requirement also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) No, Sir, The areas covered in engineering profession are very vast warranting wider consultation with various agencies and segments of the society to arrive at a consensus before taking any final decision on regulating the profession.

[Translation]

Avoidable expenditure due to negligence of CCL

4279. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the avoidable expenditure of Rs. 65.35 lakh had to be made in the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) due to the failure of the company in timely submission of application for increase in Contract Demand (CD) which has been mentioned in para (3) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Report, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the said case was referred by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in April 2002 and its reply was awaited till October, 2002;

(c) is so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINSTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) The Union Government had received an audit para from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) office in April, 2001 on "Avoidable Expenditure of Rs. 65.35 lakh for delay in revision of Contract Demand (CD) for electricity in CCL". The Action Taken report (ATN) of the Department of Coal was sent to Audit in June, 2001. Meanwhile the draft audit para was included in the report of C&AG for the year 2001—Union Govt. (Commercial)—No. 2 & 3 of 2001. Once again ATN of the Department of Coal was sent to the Audit for its vetting remarks in December, 2001. On the receipt of the vetting remarks of C&AG office, the Department has finally sent the ATN duly incorporating the vetting remarks of Audit to the Committee on Public Undertakings (COPU), Lok Sabha Sectt. In July, 2002 for their information and consideration. A copy of the ATN sent to COPU is enclosed.

Statement

Department of Coal

Action Taken Note (ATN) on Central Coalfields Limited

Para No. 15.2.3 of 2001–Avoidable expenditure of Rs. 65.35 lakhs in CCL.

Audit Observation

The Bokaro-Kargali (B&K) Area of the company had a contract demand (CD) of 20 MVA of electricity from Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) since June, 1989, with a provision for revision of CD by giving a 12 months notice. In case the actual demand recorded was more than the CD, the company was liable to pay electricity charges at penal rates for the demand in excess of the CD. The actual demand recorded had crossed the CD limited 6 times over the period of 44 months from January 1990 to August 1993 and exceeded the CD limit repeatedly from September, 1993 and the Company had to pay electricity charges at penal rates in 8 months out of 12 months following September 1993. The Management failed to initiate any corrective action and continued to pay electricity charges at penal rates for the demand in excess of CD till February 1998, when at the instance of Audit, the Company approached DVC for upward revision of CD with effect from April 1998. The enhanced limit of CD was made effective from June, 1999. The incidence of penalty stopped since then. Had the Company taken action for enhancing CD in October 1993 they could have saved penal charges paid from October 1994 to May, 1999 amounting to Rs. 65.35 lakh.

The Management stated (May, 1999), inter alia, that inspite the persistent follow up, the DVC authority expressed their inability to enhance the CD due to line constraints. However, with the help of the re-distribution of load, the penalty was avoided since January, 1999. The reply is not tenable as the Management and applied for enhancement of CD only in February, 1998 that too after it had been pointed out by Audit and the line constraints surfaced in 1998. It is also not a fact that penalty was not paid from January 1999 as the company paid electricity charges at penal rates even in March, April and May, 1999.

Thus, the lackadaisical approach of the Management towards the assessment of demand for electricity and delay in service notice for enhancement of CD led to the avoidable expenditure of Rs. 65.35 lakh.

The matter was referred to the Ministry in April 2000; their reply was awaited (October, 2000).

Reply of Department/CCL

Avoidable expenditure of Rs. 65.35 lakhs in CCL. Work of the construction of new line for re-distribution of load and sub-station could be completed by May, 1999 and since the completion of the activity, no penalty on exceeding the contract demand has been levied. The DVC was requested for increasing the contract demand commensurating with out requirement in the year 1992 itself. The position is again elaborated herein below.

CCL/CIL had been pursuing DVC to make arrangements for taking care of the anticipated load growth in its B & K area since, Jan, 92. DVC was being requested in almost all the co-ordination meetings between CCL/CIL with DVC to make two separate feeders at Kargali by way of constructing one no. bay at DVC's BTPS sub-stn. & drawing a separate 33 KV OH Line between the sub-stn & drawing a separate 33 KV OH Line between the Sub stn. & Loc 15 for enabling it to draw more power.

These issues were also discussed at the meetings taken by Chairman, CIL with DVC. Moreover, CCL also requested DVC to draw a 33 KV OH Line to another Location (Karo) of B & K area so that anticipated increase of load of 4 MVA could be catered to by way of re-organisation of load by CCL.

Although the line to Karo was completed by DVC and started operation during April, 1996 but penal demand charges could not be totally eliminated because the line capacity of DVC to Kargali was inadequate to meet the total power requirement of CCL at this receiving point.

However, DVC intimated only April, 1998 that CCL's request for enhancement of CD cannot be agreed because of line constraints.

The above mentioned duplications of OH line and bay at DVC BTPS sub stn. were completed by DVC during April/May 1999 and CCL's request for enhancement of CD to 22 MVA at Kargali point of supply was agreed by DVC subsequently and payment of penal demand charging stopped since then.

As such, it may kindly be appreciated that CCL was all alongwith pursuing with DVC for enhancement of CD and therefore, CCL should not be held responsible for the delay in completion of the work by DVC.

DVC has already been requested to refund/adjust penal demand charges made during the period October 1994 to May, 1999 in respect of Kargali point of supply.

In fact, DVC should not have imposed any penalty as request for enhancement was made in time and accordingly, we have also taken up for waival/adjustment of this penalty amount and there was no default on the part of CCL in taking timely action for enhancing the contract demand. It is not a fact as stated in the audit para that Management has applied for enhancing the contract demand only February, 1998. This will be evident also from the earlier minutes of the meeting held with DVC authorities as also from the correspondence with them in this regard.

It may kindly be further appreciated that the disputed energy bills were required to be paid to DVC under protest without which the power supply could have been discontinued. As such, CCL had no other option except to make the payment of such bills under protest and take up with DVC for refund/adjustment which is exactly being done by CCL.

It is further informed that the said disputed amount has been withheld from the gross energy bill of DVC for the month of January, 2001 in line with GM(E&M), CCL instruction.

Vetting Remarks of Audit

No Comments, however no final settlement regarding adjustment regularisation of the penal demand charges had been made till date.

[English]

Submission of Report by Nitin Gadkari Committee

4280. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI:

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

(a) whether the Nitin Gadkari Committee has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of the Nitin Gadkari Committee that the construction which was traditionally done by the CPWD for all Government departments be gradually privatised and outsourced;

(d) If so, the details of these recommendations and its implications; and

(e) the details of these recommendations not accepted alongwith 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. The Nitin Gadkari Committee has submitted its interim report.

(b) to (d) The interim report has made recommendations for liberalization of the rules which make it mandatory for all Government Departments to exclusively utilize CPWD for their construction works. Although the interim report has been accepted in principle, its details are yet to be finalized.

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

Financial Power of N.C.W.

4281. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a chunk of financial powers of the National Commission for Women being enjoyed by the Commission have been taken over by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider this issue in the interest of smooth functioning of the NCW; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) No, Sir. The Chairperson, National Commission for Women (NCW) had requested for delegation of financial powers to the Commission as has been done with the other Commissions. Accordingly, the Government have delegated powers on the same parameters by which financial powers have been delegated to National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Backward Classes and National Commission for Minorities.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

University Grants Commission

4282. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) have stressed the need to give priority to the research work and asked the Universities to support research at individual, group and department levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that UGC have advocated for higher magnitude of funding in an organised manner for research work during the Tenth Plan, and

(d) if so, the allocation of funds made during the Ninth Plan and proposed allocation of funds during the Tenth Plan period for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), research has been a prime concern of the UGC. The commission has been implementing a number of schemes aimed at strengthening research in universities and colleges. The UGC has been providing assistance to universities/colleges and individual teachers for research under its different schemes which, inter alia, include:

1. Teaching and Research in Inter-disciplinary areas.
2. Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure in Science & Technology (ASIST).
3. Special Assistance Programme (SAP) in Humanities, Social Sciences, Arts, Law and Engineering & Technology.
4. Research Projects to teachers.
5. Advanced Centres for Science Education & Research.
6. Research Awards
7. Research Fellowships
8. Research Workshop, Seminars.

As per UGC, during the X Plan period, the inter-disciplinary research in all the fields would be given priority. The focus would be on promoting cross research in allied field and to think of "ideas that would work".

Construction Work of IGIPESS

4283. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1140 on November 26, 2002 and state:

(a) whether any construction work of Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Science has been started despite 17.5 acres land given in the year 1996;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to start and complete?

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 Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that the construction of the boundary walls of Indira Gandhi Institute of Physical Education and Sports Science (IGIPESS) is in progress, and the Public Works Department, GNCTD has been requested for finalisation of the estimates for complete construction work.

The Delhi Development Authority has reported that as per the existing policy, in case of institutional allotment to Government Departments and autonomous bodies where the building is to be constructed with Government funds a period of 7 years is allowed for the construction of building without levy of composition fee.

Opening of Office of Chief Engineer, CPWD in Orissa

4284. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government plans to open an office of the Chief Engineer, CPWD in Orissa as has been done in the State of Bihar at Patna with a view to speedy implementation of projects that are languishing in the below poverty State of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

(c) The deployment of officers in an area is done on the basis of available workload. The proposal is to be considered only as and when the workload in that area so warrants.

Uniform National Pay Structure

4285. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Department of Education sent a questionnaire to all State Governments seeking their opinions about the desirability of uniform national pay structure, conditions of service and staffing pattern;

(b) if so, the number of State Governments which have sent their reply alongwith the details of their response;

(c) whether any decision on this issue has been taken by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The Department of Secondary and Higher Education have not sent such a questionnaire to the State Governments.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Financial Assistance for Education

4286. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the educational Grid under the Government of Kerala is awaiting financial assistance from Government of India after submitting detailed project report with outlay of 57.85 crores for the establishment of Academic resource centre and arranging programmes for empowerment of teachers and students through IT facilitation; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Kerala has requested for according status of a national pilot on Education Grid. At present there is no scheme under which this request can be considered.

Diesel Consumed for Running Heavy Machines in NCL

4287. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and cost of diesel consumed monthly for running the heavy machines in the Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Singrauli (Madhya Pradesh) during the period between June, 2000 to November 30, 2002;

(b) whether the Government are aware that diesel worth lakhs of rupees is being pilferaged every month;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to conduct an enquiry in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The quantity and cost of diesel consumed monthly for running the Heavy Machineries in Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), Singrauli during the period between June 2000 and November 2002 is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) It is not a fact that diesel worth lakhs of rupees is being pilfered every month in NCL.

(c) to (f) Do not arise in view of reply given to part (b) of the above question.

Statement

The details of Quantity of Diesel Consumed in HEMM of NCL and its Cost during the period between June, 2000 to November, 2002

Month	Quantity consumed in HEMM (in litres)	Cost of diesel (in Rs.)
1	2	3
June, 2000	7228498	96296045.61
July, 2000	7198910	96856602.45
August, 2000	7984286	107197897.51
September, 2000	7203309	96056935.27
October, 2000	8110459	122407779.77
November, 2000	8000371	123841004.16
December, 2000	8813694	134434755.65
January, 2001	8673196	134511705.51
February, 2001	8109539	124947748.90
March, 2001	8596623	138316821.41
April, 2001	7184810	110001724.71
May, 2001	6850696	106825712.09
June, 2001	7323890	114551611.12
July, 2001	6605747	101653653.39
August, 2001	7588408	119541406.36
September, 2001	7728958	123007484.67
October, 2001	8059898	126297873.02

1	2	3
November, 2001	8346990	130489272.69
December, 2001	8243089	131260131.28
January, 2002	9201230	139804269.17
February, 2002	8309899	131803903.87
March, 2002	9369123	147227945.84
April, 2002	7218930	108717817.79
May, 2002	6967654	108825574.19
June, 2002	7316399	122635205.98
July, 2002	8055339	134685759.34
August, 2002	7668406	128625501.73
September, 2002	6940832	117701684.78
October, 2002	8059924	140580927.57
November, 2002	8137401	141766235.51

Central Public Schools under KVS

4288. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Schools functioning under Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have sought proposals from State Governments to start Central Public Schools in each district yet to be started; and

(c) if so, the response of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) There are no Central Public Schools under KVS.

(b) Do not arise.

Drinking Water Schemes

4289. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received requests from the State Governments to provide drinking water in the new habitations which have come up after completion of the survey;

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

(c) whether the State Government have submitted any proposal to the Union Government for making alternative arrangements for the supply of drinking water in those habitations in which drinking water has already been provided completely but the sources of water have proved to be inadequate in the present situation;

(d) the time by which those proposals are likely to be cleared and funds provided therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide cent per cent funding to those State Governments which are not in a position to contribute their share to the water supply schemes;

(f) if so the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government propose to extend the relaxation being given in implementation of the Accelerated Water Supply Scheme in the drought hit areas as well;

(h) if so the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA):

(a) to (h) 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 programme 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. Thus, under ARWSP scheme-wise allocation of funds is not done by the Government of India. Funds are allocated to the States on the basis of following inter-state allocation criteria:

	Weightage for	Percentage (%)
1.	Rural population	40
2.	States under DDP, DPAP, HADP & special category hill States in terms of rural areas	35
3.	NC/PC villages (at 2:1 ratio between NC and PC)	15
4.	Quality affected villages (40:40:15:5)*	10
	Total	100

*Keeping in view the differential impact of chemicals such as Fluoride, Arsenic, Brackishness and Iron on human health, higher weightage have been given to Fluoride (40%) and arsenic (40%) affected habitations which have serious health problems when compared to Brackishness (15%) and Iron (5%) while arriving at quality parameters.

ARWSP funding to State Governments is done on a 50:50 matching basis. The Desert Development Project Area component of ARWSP is released on 100% grants basis by Central Government. There is no provision under ARWSP to release 100% grants to those States which are not in a position to contribute their share to the water supply scheme.

As per National Agenda of Governance of the Government of India all the remaining Not Covered and Partially Covered habitations in the country are to be covered with drinking water facility by April, 2004. The slipped Fully Covered and Partially Covered habitations to lower categories identified before April 2004, will be covered in the last 3 years of 10th Plan Period (2004-05 to 2006-07).

During the State Minister's Conference on Rural Water Supply held on 19-20 October, 2001 and on 5th December, 2002, the question whether a fresh survey should be carried out to assess the present status of coverage of habitations was discussed. States were in favour of a re-survey of all habitations in all their respective States and Union territories for making a realistic assessment of the situation.

During the review of implementation of rural water supply and sanitation programme, a few State Governments informed that they have completed the survey to assess the present status of rural habitations. While some other State Governments informed that the survey would be taken up shortly. It was explained to the State Governments that the Government of India is finalising the guidelines for conducting the survey to ascertain the status of rural habitations and the same will be supplied to them. The State Governments which have completed the survey were explained that Government of India would not take into consideration these revised figures since this information would be got checked and validated through an independent evaluator to be selected shortly by Government of India.

Recently Government of India have approved the relaxations in the rural water supply norms in the following manner:

(a) The norms may be relaxed to provide for 55 liters per capita per day with a source within 0.5 km in the plains and 50 metres 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.

(b) In case of schemes in quality affected villages or in multi-village schemes where the capital cost is very high, the schemes could be executed

and implemented by the Government Departments/Agencies/Board, and water is supplied to individual villages at the periphery of each village. For drinking water distribution within the village, the beneficiaries would share a part of the capital cost (which should not be less than 10%) and shoulder full responsibilities for subsequent Operation and Maintenance of the village water distribution network, while Government Department/Board/Agency may also charge water rates to the Panchayats/Village communities for bulk supply of water for drinking purpose. Such water charges and the village Operation & Maintenance cost would be fully met by the users/beneficiaries.

These relaxations are applicable to all the States irrespective of whether the State is facing drought or not subject to the conditions mentioned above.

[Translation]

Violation of Human Rights

4290. SHRI SURESH PASI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of violations of human rights registered in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the State where largest number of cases have been registered;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating upon any scheme to check the increasing number of violations of human rights; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) As reported by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the requisite information is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) The largest number of cases have been registered from the State of Uttar Pradesh during the years 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and in the current year.

(c) and (d) The Government is already sensitizing State Policy forces and security forces through training programmes to prevent human rights violations.

Statement

State-wise details of complaints of alleged Violations of Human Rights Registered for the years from 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and 1.4.2002 to 30.11.2002

S.No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of cases registered		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003 (Upto November)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1003	927	517
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	33	21
3.	Assam	196	189	125
4.	Bihar	4273	4149	2766
5.	Chhattisgarh	310	360	261
6.	Goa	65	65	32
7.	Gujarat	757	1210	516
8.	Haryana	2577	2523	1835
9.	Himachal Pradesh	121	160	82
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	295	284	131

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	1208	1649	998
12.	Karnataka	766	703	411
13.	Kerala	450	222	157
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2909	2304	1543
15.	Maharashtra	2532	2195	1454
16.	Manipur	33	44	26
17.	Meghalaya	6	19	21
18.	Mizoram	10	12	4
19.	Nagaland	8	14	12
20.	Orissa	964	861	613
21.	Punjab	1011	1017	751
22.	Rajasthan	2606	2583	1781
23.	Sikkim	16	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1557	1146	915
25.	Tripura	43	30	35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	40445	39588	28037
27.	West Bengal	830	804	541
28.	A&N Islands	16	10	7
29.	Chandigarh	76	68	52
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6	8	6
31.	Daman & Diu	5	2	2
32.	Delhi	4085	3849	2824
33.	Lakshadweep	4	2	2
34.	Pondicherry	42	47	19
35.	Uttaranchal	2263	1960	1240
36.	Foreigners	39	44	39
	Total	71559	69084	47780

Recruitment in CISF

4291. SHRI CHHATTRAPAL SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of constables vacant in the Central Industrial Security Force;

(b) the time by which the recruitment process for these posts is likely to be filled;

(c) whether complaints of corruption were received in regard to recruitment procedure for constables in the past; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The number of vacant posts of Constables in Central Industrial Security Force was approximately 3100 as on 30th September, 2002.

(b) It is planned to fill these vacancies by 2003.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The recruitments in which prima facie evidences of irregularities and favoritism were found, were cancelled. Departmental action has been initiated against officers involved.

[English]

Pending Projects of Assam

4292. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Union Government's commitment for accelerated development of the North East, no project from Assam, the biggest state of the region for 2001-2002, had been approved by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of the projects from Assam pending with the Union Government on April, 2001 and those submitted by the Government of Assam during the year 2001-02;

(c) whether Assam comprises a population of 3 crore against other North-Eastern States with an average of less than 30 lacs;

(d) if so, the reasons for non-clearance of the projects in Assam; and

(e) the time by which the pending projects are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. The following projects/schemes were approved by this Ministry during 2001-2002:

(i) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns' (IDSMT) 3 new towns were covered and Central assistance amounting to Rs. 258.30 lakhs was released to Assam. However, no proposals for ongoing towns were submitted by the State Government of Assam during the year 2001-02.

(ii) Under the 'Central Urban Infrastructure Support Scheme' (CUISS), Central assistance amounting to Rs. 8.00 lakhs was released to 4 towns of Assam for preparation of Projects Reports.

(iii) This Ministry had approved two projects viz; 'Construction of 3-storey RCC buildings for urban poor' (180) units at Borsojai, Guwahati at a Project cost of Rs. 8.21 crores and 'Housing for safai karamcharis' at Guwahati at a cost of Rs. 7.46 crores.

(iv) 'Construction of central block at house federation complex, urban areas' at a project cost of Rs. 652.41 lakhs by HUDCO.

(v) 'Construction of Workshed cum housing scheme for handicraft art, Nalbari' at a project cost of Rs. 21.48 lakhs by HUDCO.

(vi) 'Construction of International Centre for Trade Fair, Guwahati' at a Project cost of Rs. 1709.79 lakhs by HUDCO.

(b) As on April, 2001 no projects were pending with this Ministry. However, during 2001-02, the following projects were submitted by the Government of Assam to HUDCO, which are still in the pipeline for being sanctioned:

(i) 'Commercial Complex' at Guwahati;

(ii) 'Construction of apartments at Christian Basti Guwahati';

(iii) 'House Federation Centre at Guwahati'; and

(iv) 'Construction of housing complex at Sewali Path Haitgaon'.

(c) As per the provisional population figures of 2001 Census furnished by the Office of the Registrar General of India, Assam has population of 26,638,407 while all other North Eastern States have an average of less than 30 lakhs of population except Tripura which has a population of 3,191,168. This clearly establishes the fact that as per the population figures, Assam is the largest State in the North Eastern Region.

(d) Not applicable, as the projects mentioned in reply to part (b) of the Question are in the pipeline for being sanctioned.

(e) This Ministry is giving special thrust for Clearing of projects/schemes in the entire North Eastern Region.

Slashing of Safety Budget by WCL

4293. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Coalfields Limited has slashed its safety budget recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all the recommendations made by the mines safety and various inquiry commissions have been implemented by WCL in its coal mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The safety budget of Western Coalfields Limited has not been slashed. Approved budget (both capital and revenue) in respect of safety and rescue of WCL for the year 2002-2003 and 2001-2002 are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Safety		Rescue	
	2002-03	2001-02	2002-03	2001-02
Capital	425.70	226.90	298.58	123.10
Revenue	6000.00	4000.00	320.00	201.07

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

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The recommendations made by mines safety and various inquiry commission has been implemented by WCL in their coal mines. Details are given in Statements I and II.

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

Statement I

Implementation Status of the Recommendations of Ninth Conference on Safety In Mines held on 2nd and 3rd Feb. 2000

Report of Committee "A"

Recommendations	Implementation status of the mines of WCL
1	2
1.0 Review of the status of implementation of the recommendations of Eight Conference on Safety In Mines	
1.0 Preventing Mine Disasters from Inundation	
2.0 Preventing Mine Disasters from Fire and Effective Emergency Response	
The following recommendations from 8th Conference are carried over:	
1.1 (1) Necessary facilities for monitoring the environmental parameters in respect of Methane and Carbon Monoxide should be provided in mines.	Tele-monitoring provided in 3 mines (New Majri-3, DRC and Ballarpur 3 & 4 pits) are in operation.

1	2
(2) Facilities of continuous type monitoring should be installed within one year in all such other mines having active underground fire.	Order for 1 No. for Rajur R.O. has been placed by CIL. Facilities for monitoring environment parameters — Reqd. — Provided Continuous monitoring equipt- — Nil — 24* Methanometer- — 360 — 490 CO Detector- — 83 — 94 Flame Safety lamps- — 1113 — 1548 *24 Multi Gas Detectors (BM22) have been provided for monitoring CH4, O2 and CO. These instruments monitor, record and store the parameters over 24 hours and can be downloaded to PC. They also flash audio visual warning on reaching danger limit, as per the settings.
(3) Indigenous manufacturers should be encouraged to manufacture necessary equipments.	For encouraging indigenous manufacture of continuous monitoring equipment steps to be taken at CIL level.
1.2 In mines where long or arduous travel is involved, arrangement for transport of men should be made.	The Mine identified is Tandsi. This is included in the mass production, technology and collaboration.
1.3 In respect of small mechanised mines which are operating in non-coal sector, it may not be feasible for a small organisation to create a special deptt. on Occupational Health Services. For such small mines, it is suggested that an Assn. of small mines operators creates common facilities and infrastructure for occupational health services. Simultaneously with creation of facilities for occupational health services, it is also necessary to improve quality of life of employees working in mining industry by provision of well planned housing colonies provided with all modern facilities such as good drinking water, good sanitation, drainage and recreational facility.	Not applicable.
1.4.1 Suitable type of steel/metal supports should be introduced in all the development districts in coal mines within 2 years.	In development districts, roof bolting/stitching is being done except in Rajur incline (minor seam, due to water percolation from holes). No. of development districts — 72 No. of dev. districts where roof bolting introduced. — 71*
1.4.2 Wherever practicable, roof bolting as a method of support in coal mines should be used. Its performance should be monitored regularly. A few conventional timber props may be used as indicator props.	No. of development districts — 72 No. of dev. districts where roof bolting introduced — 71* * Due to water percolation from holes in Rajur Minor seam, bolting is not practical.

1	2
1.4.4 Development of a portable instrument for detecting the hidden slips in the roof of coal mines should be taken up on priority by R&D organisations.	No such suitable instrument is developed till now. NIRM has developed one such instrument, which is not found suitable. Should be taken up centrally with R&D Organisations.
1.5 All front-line supervisory officials like Sirdars/Mates/ Overmen/Foremen/Surveyors/Electrical/Mech Supervisors/Chargemen/Foremen as well as persons supervising other surface operations should be imparted structured training in safety management for atleast 2 weeks once in every five years covering about 20% strength every year.	

	Mining	E&M	Excv
Supr. on roll	2613	660	171
Trained in 1996-97	346	57	17
Trained in 1997-98	300	45	06
Trained in 1998-99	266	58	04
Trained in 1999-00	731	75	14
Trained in 2000-01	597	120	57
Trained in 2001-02	400	103	53
Trained in 02-03 (upto Sept.)	147	69	13

1.6 The recommendations of DGMS (Tech) Circular No. 18 of 1975 shall be implemented forthwith.	Circular regarding protection of workers against noise and vibration has been implemented. Ear muffs are being provided to the workmen where noise level is exceeding 90 dB. Noise surveys are being arranged on technical lines.

	U/G	O/C
Total No. of mines	48	33
Mines noise monitored	48	33
No. of ear protectors reqd.		1,280
Provided (in 2000-01)		1,314
		7,656

1.7 Audiometry should be introduced, as a part of mandatory medical examination, for persons seeking employment in mines and for persons engaged in operations/areas where noise level exceeds 90 dB(A).	No. of persons employed since 1994 (fig. till October 2002)
	No. of persons actually examined by audiometry upto Oct. 2002 (from 1998) 3,082
	No. of mines where noise level exceeded 90 dBA 10
	No. of persons working in such areas examined by audiometry 325
1.8.1 The portion of surface haul road in mine premises where there is heavy traffic of men and m/cs should have a separate lane properly fenced off from the haul road for pedestrians & 2 wheelers.	Two wheelers are not allowed in opencast mines. Provision of separate road, fenced off from haul road are yet to be made for pedestrians.

1		2	
	Trucks and other heavy vehicles, not belonging to management should not be allowed in the mine premises without a valid pass issued by the competent authority of the mine.	No. of Mines where gate passes for contractors vehicles required	81
		No. of mines where it is implemented	81
		No. of mines where licence of drivers required to be checked at check gate	81
		No. of mines where it is implemented	81
	Before the pass is issued the mine engineer should check road-worthiness of such vehicles.	Checking of road worthiness of contractors' vehicles is being done from the RTO papers/documents	
	In order to check entry of unauthorised vehicles in mine premises, each mine should establish properly manned check gate (s) at the entrance (s) where record of entry and exist of each such vehicle should be maintained.	Implemented.	
	At the check gate the licence of the drivers should also be checked for eliminating possibility of unlicenced persons driving the vehicles.	Implemented.	
1.9	For persons engaged in surface operations and in particular, the contractors workers, who incidentally are often inexperienced and least informed about job-safety matters, need closer and more competent supervision. To minimise accidents due to surface operations, it would be ensured that:		
	All persons engaged at any work within the mine premises through the contractors have received relevant training and other job related briefings and that the drivers of vehicles belonging to the contractors entering the mine premises have additionally been explained the salient provisions of "traffic rules".	No. of Mines where persons are engaged on work through contractors	76
		No. of mines where such persons recd. training and job related briefings	76
		Trained in 1999-00	
		Trained in 2000-01	
		Trained in 2001-02	2567
		Trained in 2002-03 (upto Sept)	2426
			2592
			1262
	Each mining company should draw up appropriate training schedules and modalities in this regard and implement the same.	Implemented.	
	In case of smaller mines, such arrangement may be made by association of mine operators.	Not applicable.	

1	2
2.0 Preventing Mine Disasters from Inundation	
2.1 Each mine shall be critically examined for its proneness to inundation and assessment regarding danger of inundation and precaution to be taken should be reviewed and updated yearly preferably before the onset of monsoon. This should be deliberated in Pit Safety Committee of the mine and information disseminated as widely as possible.	Each mine has been critically examined for proneness to inundation and assessment regarding danger of inundation and precautions to be taken. The same are being reviewed every year. Monsoon audit is done for each mine with time bound identified action programme before rainy season. The monsoon preparedness activities are deliberated in the Pit Safety Committee meetings of the mines.
2.2 Suitable infrastructure at area level may be provided for drilling advance boreholes to detect presence of waterlogged workings in advance.	20 Nos. Burnside Boring Machines have been provided in 10 Areas.
2.3 Embankments provided against river and jore to guard against inundation should be designed properly keeping in view the engineering parameters. The details of such construction should be properly shown in the underground plan and water danger plan.	Old existing embankments are being strengthened and are being made 20-30 m wide at the top. Pitching is also being carried out wherever necessary. The details are also being shown on the mine plans. Recommendation for construction of new embankment based on engineering parameters, shall be considered in future.
2.4 Surface excavation or disturbance in or near major sources of water, which are connected or are likely to be connected to below ground workings should be filled up completely.	All such cases have been examined and feasibility of reclamation of old opencast working is being ascertained.
2.5 Detailed precautions against inundation may be laid down where workings exist beneath or in the vicinity of river and major water bodies. This may include framing and implementing standing order for safe withdrawal of persons, including system of information both manually and automatic, effective communication system and system of safe and timely withdrawal of persons to safety.	Implemented.
2.6 Mechanism may be developed for warning mines about impending heavy rains similar to warning of impending cyclone issued in coastal areas for taking necessary action. Also co-ordination with governed agencies/departments about opening of sluice gates in dams/barrages in the rivers on the upstream side should be examined.	1. System of communication for giving warning for heavy rains is existing from Regional Meteorological Centre, Nagpur through control rooms set up in each Area and WCL Hqrs. 2. Communication is established with dam authorities on upstream of major rivers for obtaining warning regarding release of water.
2.7 Winding system serving as sole means of ingress and egress should be made constantly available even in adverse weather conditions, failure of steam or electricity or any other reasons.	Captive diesel generator sets have been provided in the mines having pits with electrical winders as means of exist. In case of steam winders, precautions such as keeping the boilers under proper shed providing the measures as stipulated have been taken.
2.8 Effective communication may be established within the mine and between the mines for safe withdrawal of persons. Necessary standing orders in this regard need to be framed and enforced.	Telephonic communication system in addition to signalling has been provided having independent source of power through battery back up.
2.9 Recommendations of 6th Conference on Safety in Mines to evolve suitable cadre structure for mine surveyors and upgradation of their skill by availing facilities at various institutions, appointment of qualified surveyors and providing infrastructure including computerised printing facility at area level to oversee survey work of the mine etc. may be implemented.	Cadre scheme has been implemented. Infrastructure including computerised facility at Area level to oversee survey work of mine etc. is being considered in phased manner.

1	2
2.10. R&D efforts should be continued to develop a system for construction of water proof chamber as last refuge below ground in case of inundation.	One such chamber has been tried at DRC mine of Chandrapur Area. Further R&D effort is required and should be taken up centrally by CIL.
3.0 Pereventing Mine Disasters from Fire and Effective Emergency Response	
3.1 Considering the risk of fire, all coal mine companies shall rank its coal mines on a uniform scale according to its risk from fire on scientific basis. Guidelines may be framed by DGMS and circulated to all mining companies.	Guidelines from DGMS are awaited.
3.2 Recognising the urgent need for making the emergency plan responsive, speedy and effective each mine shall review the existing emergency plan, at a higher level keeping in view the risk from fire.	Existing emergency plans at all mines are being constantly reviewed and mock rehearsals conducted periodically. A special drive is conducted every year to make the emergency organisation more responsive. speedy and effective. **Emergency Simulation Exercise:** An exercise was conducted at one mine of WCL, viz. Silewara to assess the effectiveness of Emergency response organisation by Australian mine experts in collaboration of DGMS during the month of July 2001. The report on the same was prepared and submitted. Simulation exercises were carried out in 2 more mines and the report of the same has been prepared.
3.3 A tripartite committee may be formed to study the feasibility of establishing rescue rooms in coal mines having high risk of fire and employing more than 350 persons ordinarily employed in a shift below ground.	Should be taken up centrally by CIL level.
3.4 A tripartite committee may be formed to study the feasibility of storing oxygen type self rescuer at strategic places below ground in coal mines with risk of fire in such scale so as to cater to the needs of persons who can be affected in an emergency.	A demonstration of oxygen type self rescuer was arranged at WCL Hq. A tripartite committee is being formed to study the feasibility of the above.
3.5 Each mining company shall formulate and implement structured training programme for development of awareness and increasing effectiveness of emergency response in case of fire amongst work persons, officials and management.	Periodic mock rehearsals are conducted in mines for gauging response and increasing awareness. Based on the shortcomings steps are taken for improvement. Simulated emergence response system was conducted and the effectiveness thereof was studied by an expert team from Australia under the aegis of DGMS in 2 mines of WCL.
3.6 Through sustained and meaningful R&D activities, mining companies and research institution shall help in creating a better understanding of the complex geo-mining situations leading to the occurrence of fire, which in turn will help in formulating guidelines to combat the problem of fire in effective manner. Early detection of heating effect of reversal and control of fire, other associated aspects may be studied.	Efforts are being made for ranking of each colliery according to their proneness to fire. Once this exercise is completed, guidelines will be formulated and issued to the collieries for effectively combating fire. This is proposed to be done in association with scientific agencies.
Other agenda: Use of non-incendive coated light metal alloy support may be examined.	Centralised R&D efforts are required.

Report of Committee "B"

Rec. No.	Recommendations	Implementation Status of the mines of WCL
1	2	3
	1.0 Risk Management as a Tool for Development of Appropriate Health and Safety Management Systems	
1.1	Every mining Company should identify one or more mines and should undertake a formal risk assessment process aimed at reducing the likelihood and impact of mishaps of all kinds in mines. Subsequently, risk assessment process should be extended to other mines.	This new approach requires training. Action has been initiated for imparting necessary training to field operators for unit wise exercise. A team has been engaged for risk assessment plan in 3 mines (Telwasa o/c, NMC-3 u/g and Kawadi o/c). They have submitted the report.
1.2	Risk assessment process should aim at effective management of risk by identifying.	
	(i) which risks are most in need of reduction, and the options for achieving that risks reduction.	This new approach required training. Action has been initiated for imparting necessary training to field operators for unit wise exercise.
	(ii) which risks need careful ongoing management, and the nature of the ongoing attention.	Same as above.
1.3	The risk assessment exercise should follow an appropriate process.	Same as above.
1.4	Risk management plans shall be prepared on the basis of risk assessment and implemented in the identified mines.	Same as above.
	2.0 Quality Control for Improving Safety	
2.1	Each mining Company and the manufacturer/supplier shall satisfy themselves that the product has valid approval where applicable and conform to relevant standards where available at the time of supply.	Safety items having valid DGMS approval and conforming to BIS standards are only procured.
2.2	Each large mining Company may set up quality control cell or strengthen where the same exist, identify critical items which require testing for quality assurance at the time of procurement and during use and arrange testing of the same. Testing facilities may be set up wherever feasible.	Third party inspection by outside agencies is being done for ensuring quality of identified items. Predespatch inspections and testing are also being done by these agencies. Testing facilities of institutions such as VRCE and other establishments are being utilised at present. In-house testing facilities are not yet available.
2.3	Any defect or failure of approved items or those having BIS certification may be promptly brought to the notice of the appropriate authority for further action.	No such case has come to the notice.

1	2	3
	3.0 Communication System between DGMS Offices and Mine Management at Site	
3.1	Recognising existence of large variety of communication systems in mines, a comprehensive review of the existing communication systems at all mines in all mining companies should be undertaken and a consolidated status report prepared for working out a realistic and effective system of communication.	This has been complied with.
3.2	In organised mining sector, an effective internal and external system of communication besides P&T means shall be established both ways between the mines and Rescue Rooms/Stations, hospitals and DGMS offices.	Effective internal and external system of communication system exists in all the mines.
3.3	Each mining Company in the organised sector shall formulate and implement a comprehensive communication protocol clearly assigning duties and responsibilities of persons at various levels.	This has been implemented to deal emergencies.
3.4	In unorganised mining sector, effective communication system shall be established in the following manner:—	Not applicable.
	(i) In large mines effective wireless communication-within the mine including attendance rooms and managers' office and residence, and	Not applicable.
	Steps shall be taken to strengthen communication-system within DGMS offices and amongst DGMS offices and mine sites besides other concerned agencies.	Not applicable.
3.5	Steps shall be taken to strengthen communication-system within DGMS offices and amongst DGMS offices and mine sites besides other concerned agencies.	Action to be taken by DGMS. Effective communication between mine and the DGMS office is existing.

Report of Committee "C"

Rec. No.	Recommendations	Implementation Status of the mines of WCL
1	2	3
(I)	**Safety in Oil Mines—**	
	A. Blow Out and Fire Hazards	Not Applicable to Coal Mines/WCL
	B. Precautions against Blow Out	
	C. Precautions against Fire	
(II)	**Occupational Health Surveillance in Mining Industry**	

1	2	3	
1.	Occupational Health Services as recommended by 7th Conference wherever not yet established shall be established within a period of 1 year.	Established.	
2.	Each mining company operating mechanised mines shall computerise all records of medical and environmental surveillance.	Implemented.	
3.	Every PME Centre shall be provided with the facility for chest radiographs, lung function tests, arrangement for classification of chest radiographs and also wherever required facilities for audiometry.	No. of medical examination centres No. of centres with X-Ray machines No. of centres with lung testing facility No. of centres with audio-metry	10 10 3 2
4.	All chest radiographs of initial and periodical medical examinations shall be classified for detection, diagnosis and documentation of pneumoconiosis in accordance with ILO classification for pneumoconiosis.	Implemented.	
5.	The PME Medical Officer in every PME centre shall be trained in occupational health and use of ILO classification for pneumoconiosis.	No. of Areas No. of medical officers engaged in PME No. of medical officers trained in use of ILO classification of radiographs for pneumoconiosis.	10 10 17
6.	Each Mining Company operating mechanised mines shall set up an Occupational Diseases Board consisting of one Occupational Health Physician, one Radiologist and one General Physician.	Implemented.	
7.	Occupational Diseases Board shall formulate guidelines for referral re-evaluation, classification of cases of pneumoconiosis and necessary actions at work place as well as rehabilitation of affected persons.	Implemented.	
III.	**Increasing Effectiveness of Workers Participation in Safety Management**		
1.	All mechanised mines and mines using heavy earth moving machinery for exploitation of minerals, where 100 or more number of workers are employed, should appoint Workmen's Inspectors.	Directives issued and under implementation.	
2.	In large mines sectional/departmental safety committees under the main safety committee may be constituted for specific area of operation.	Process has been initiated for implementation.	
3.	The tenure of the Safety Committee shall normally be for a period of two years.	Implemented.	
4.	Arrangements shall be made to train the trainers of the Safety Committee members.	Arrangements are being made.	

1	2	3
5.	One of the agenda items in the periodic meetings of the Board of Mining Companies shall be "Safety Performance Appraisal" of the Company.	This is in vogue since long.

Statement II

Implementation status of the Recommendations of New Kenda Court of Enquiry

No.	Recommendations	Implementation Status
1	2	3
8.3	There was no Telephone connecting the haulage system end with the pit bottom and entrance to the mine. If such communication was in operation and could be used within sometime after the occurrence, a good number of lives could have been saved. Provision for such telephone is made under Reg. 87(4)(b) of the Coal Mines Regulations. The penalty for non-compliance of this Regulation is not adequate. This is our view that the punishment for non-compliance of this provision be met with severe penalty. Abbreviation CDS = Central Dispatch System ACM = Auto cum Manual LHS = Loud Hailer System	All the 49 U/G mines of WCl has been provided with telecommunication system connecting U/G with surface as per recommendations.
8.4	At the time of emergency the responsibility must be fixed on the senior-most officer available in the mine. He himself will decide whether it is possible to stop or reverse the fan. Provision should be made to make provision of third door compulsory. Non compliance should also be met with severe punishment.	Mine specific emergency plans have been prepared fixing responsibility to senior most officer in all the mines. In fiery and Gassy mines of WCL, steps have been taken to provide third door between main intake and return airway. Workshop on Disaster Prevention Management was conducted by WCL in association with MGMI in Sept. 1997.
8.5	Improved version of Self-Rescuer with the provision for supply of oxygen for a period of about an hour is now available. The question of introduction of such an instrument in place of Self-Rescuer should also be considered by the appropriate authorities after studying all the pros and cons in this regard. We have also referred to the evidence of a Scientist attached to the CMRI, Dhanbad. His opinion with respect to the Self-Rescuer that they are not	At present filter self rescuer are being used by the workers going under ground in the mines of WCL.

Area	UG mines	Status of tele-communication
Ch'pur	6	6(2 CDS, 3 ACM, 1 LHS)
B'pur	2	2(1 CDS, 1 ACM)
Majri	1	1(1 CDS)
W-North	2	2(2 CDS)
Nagpur	8	8(2 CDS, 6 ACM)
Umrer	2	2(2 ACM)
Kanhan	8	8(2 CDS, 5 ACM)
P'khera	8	8(5 CDS, 3 ACM)
Pench	12	12(3 CDS, 8 ACM, 1 LHS)

1	2	3
	effective in smoky atmosphere need to be examined by the competent Scientists. If it is so, suitable self rescuers, which can be used in such smoky atmosphere be made available, be also considered.	
8.6	No well marked and clear escape routes were provided in the mine. Workers were not acquainted with the existence of such escape routes. It should be mandatory that every workman inside the mine must be acquainted with the escape routes. Maintenance of the escape routes should be strictly adhered to. There must be also marking/signs to indicate the existence of such escape routes.	{ Escape routes are provided in u/g mines. { Escape routes are marked along the side of the gallery in u/g mines. { Periodic mock rehearsals are conducted for acquainting the workers with the escape routes. { Mine officials directed for proper maintenance of escape routes with prominent marking.
8.7	Personnel from the Rescue Station arrived late. The rescue operations started very late. This particular mine has 10/15 trained rescue workmen. But they could not be put to any service because of lack of supply of rescue instruments. The loophole in rescue is apparent since even in such a big mine rescue apparatus was not made available. Rescue rules be suitable amended to make it obligatory to keep rescue apparatus in a mine which employs 350 or more number of persons underground in one shift.	{ The Mines Rescue Station at Nagpur, three RRTs at Pathakera, Parasia and Tadali are suitably equipped for rescue operations. { Three Additional Rescue Rooms (RRs) has started functioning at Sasti, Damua and Majri with proper equipments and manpower. { Now all the mines of WCL are within 30 Kms radius of either MRS, RRTs or RRs and can be reached within a short time in case of emergency.
8.10	From our observation above we have seen that the authority and status of the Directorate General of Mines Safety has considerably that about 75% of the mineral industry has already been nationalised. The ownership of the mines and the authority controlling the mines safety organisation have become identical. The ownership having been vested in the Central Government has caused such decline of the authority of the Directorate General of Mines Safety. It is also apparent that the functioning of the Directorate General of Mines Safety has been or would be much difficult, if this conflicting interest is managed by the same authority. Accordingly, we have observed that the DGMS may only nominally be attached to a suitable Ministry of the Government of India, but it should be autonomous in its functioning. How to achieve this measure is to be considered by the Central Govt.	No comments.
8.11	For effectively fighting the fire, role of the controlling authority, emergency response mechanism and method of fighting fire, need to be clearly defined. A comprehensive regulation in this regard to be made after consideration of all these relevant factors. In this connection, the provision for ventilation should also be further considered.	{ Effective fire control emergency organisations have been formed in the mines { Environ. Monitoring equipments provided in all the mines and the status is as under: Facilities — Reqd. — Provided *Cont. monitoring eqpt. — 3(NMC-3, Ballarpur 3&4 pits & DRC)

1	2	3
		*one more is under installation at Rajur Incl.
		*Methanometer 360 490
		*CO detector 83 94
		*Flame Safety Lamps 1113 1468
		*Multi Gas Detector — 14
		*O2 Monitors — 3
8.12	Even for developing the Government should create an authority and frame rules regulating granting of permissions for such development.	In WCL, new U/G mines are developed as per the plans prepared by CMPDIL. Annual Action Plans of working of each and every underground mine is scrutinised by a committee involving ISO to have proper development.
8.13	Efficient officers and cadres should be appointed in organisation of this nature. Age limit should also be determined looking at the jobs they are required to do, other facilities including training should also be adequately provided for.	Suitably qualified and experienced executives are posted at MRS, RRTs and RRs of WCL.
8.14	There should be separate Director for production and for safety in each coal producing company.	At present, Safety Deptt. is headed by a Chief General Manager, who reports to Director (Tech)/Op.
8.15	It is suggested that special R&D activities be initiated in this field encompassing all the aspects of underground fire of Indian coal mines.	CMPDI & CMRI should be involved for conducting studies with respect to fires in underground coal mines.
8.16	There is an immediate need for development of awareness among workers, supervisors and management officials for identifying hazards due to fire in underground coal mines. The Central Government may take appropriate action to meet this objective through intensified programme of education and training. Training of the mine is very poor. Present arrangement has failed to yield desired results.	In addition to training under Mine Vocational Rules, special training classes are also conducted for improvement in technical skills and upgradation of knowledge amongst workers, frontline supervisors and management officials. Status of statutory training is given below:
		Refersher 9364 10922 5629
		Special 1453 1444 1058
		Contr. Workers 2343 2592 1262
		*(Fig. upto Sept. 02)
8.17	Penalty for commission or omissions of the provisions of Coal Mines Regulations is inadequate in the sense that no distinct classification between the graver and lighter violations has been made. The legislation should be made either by way of amending the regulation or a separate enactment declaring some commission or omissions in working mines as grave offence and providing for stricter punishment.	Present provisions sufficient

Comments on the Observation and Recommendations of Court of Enquiry on Gaslit and Mine Disaster occurred on 26 and 27 Sept. 1995

Observation	Status
1	2
4. Before the onset of monsoon, mines situated by the side of the river or other water bodies/sources should be inspected by DGMS alongwith the mine management. DGMS may issue instructions accordingly.	All mines are inspected during special monsoon audit before rainy season every year and time bound corrective action taken accordingly. For monitoring purpose, monsoon control rooms are established at WCL Hq. and Areas. Liaison is maintained with Meteorological Department, Nagpur and upstream dam authorities for fore-warning during monsoon.
5. The feasibility of reclamation of opencast workings including the disused ones, near river and major source of water, particularly those having connection to below ground workings either directly or through subsidence cracks and fissures may be examined to prevent inundation in such mines.	All such cases have been identified and feasibility of reclamation of old opencast workings is being explored.
6. Detailed precautionary measures against danger of inundation should be laid down while working beneath or in the vicinity of rivers and major surface water bodies particularly during rainy season. This may include framing and implementing standing orders for safe withdrawal of persons, provision of float alarm as a means of warning in case of rise in water level in the river in addition to river guards and an effective and specific communication system which can function even independent of electricity and work in adverse condition.	1. Float alarms with battery back up for emergency are commissioned during monsoon period in all mines, situated near river and nallahs. 2. Effective communication system is established for withdrawal of persons. 3. Emergency organisation plans in all mines have been made and implemented and mock rehearsals conducted periodically.
7. Need for fore-warning the mines about possible impending heavy rain, similar to the warning of impending cyclone issued in coastal areas may perhaps go a long way in ensuring safety of mine workers from inundation. The feasibility of linking the coalfields to the local meteorological observatories for timely dissemination of information may be examined.	1. Close liaison is established with Regional Meteorological Centre, Nagpur, and upstream dam authorities for giving fore-warning through control rooms set up in each Area and WCL Hq. 2. Communication is established with dam authorities on upstream of major rivers for obtaining information regarding release of water during monsoon.
8. The possibility of stoppage of winders due to non-availability of motive force, be it steam or electricity, particularly in adverse weather conditions continue to exist in the mine. Therefore, the mines which have pits as the only means of exit may require captive generators in working condition to run the winders in case of emergency. In case of steam boilers, basic precautionary measures like keeping the boilers under proper shed, providing sufficient insulation around the boilers and the pipelines as well as attending the boilers constantly particularly in adverse weather need to be religiously followed.	Captive diesel generator sets have been provided in the mines having pits as the only means of exit. In case of steam winders, precautions such as keeping the boilers under proper shed providing the measures as stipulated have been taken.

1	2
9. The need for an effective communication system over and above the signalling system between surface and below ground which shall remain in operation even with failure of electricity and also be rugged enough to remain operative in adverse condition has been felt strongly. Suitable system may be developed, if not already available and used in below ground mines.	Telephonic communication system in addition to signalling has been provided having independent source of power through battery back up.
10. Intermine barrier is an effective means to prevent transference of danger from one mine to another. In mines where the barriers have become ineffective due to interconnections or otherwise, the same may be restored early, even artificially, by constructing suitable dams, explosion proof stoppings and other methods.	Dams have been provided in such inter-connections and are constantly checked and monitored.
11. All disused pits, potholes and surface subsidence existing in the vicinity of river or surface source of water and where there is danger of inundation present, shall be sealed by reinforced concrete seals or other suitable or effective means.	Abandoned pits and inclines are sealed with concrete. Surface subsidence cracks are earth filled.
1. **Sanctity of Mine Boundary**—A mine boundary shall be such as to contain hazards caused due to mishap in a neighbouring mine with the help of suitable vertical barrier along the boundary in all seams being worked. In case where such barriers do not exist, neighbouring mines will have to be isolated and protected with construction of suitable protective measures along the boundary in all seam workings keeping in view the nature of the hazards. There should be no horizontal transfer of properly between two mines.	Complied with.
2. **Embankment**—Construction of embankment is an engineering activity meant to provide protective measures against hazard of inundation from surface water. Current practice of embankment construction is limited to geometric dimensions only. There is no guidelines regarding foundation design, the materials of construction, nature of slope facing and procedure of construction. There is an urgent need for modification and framing guidelines concerning the above parameters for embankment construction.	Foundation–Embankments are constructed by overburden material on existing ground profile after cleaning sand if any. Compaction is done by movement of tippers, dozer, etc. Side slope—Natural angle of repose of construction material.
3. In the Jharia Coalfield with a high concentration of coal seams being worked in the neighbourhood and under the river channel, the later are found perched at higher level compared to post mining depressed. Surface topography of the immediate neighbourhood. In case of breech of embankments constructed to provide preventive measures against inundation, the river course finds its way to the adjacent depressed land thereby providing a large source of water supply	In the mines of WCL, this condition does not exist at present.

1	2
adding to the magnitude of the problem. Such topographic changes in the surface profile need to be prevented and/or remedied by suitable corrective action.	
4. **Highest Known Flood Level (HFL)**—The height of a protective embankment is related to the HFL. The HFL on the other hand is related to the amount of water flow in the river channel during a particular year. This however, presupposes the cross section of the river channel remaining undisturbed. In reality this gets disturbed due to mining activity as well as considerable amount of sitting. Thus, it would be necessary to adjust the HFL according to the changed river channel cross section.	Studies have been made in this regard by agencies having necessary expertise. But adjustments have not been made in HFL or embankment height.
5. **Abandoned Pits**—All pits proposed to be abandoned as well as all abandoned pits are to be properly secured at the collar level against hazards of inundation by surface water.	Complied.

Action Taken Report on Recommendation of the High Power Committee on Parascole(W) Colliery Accident

Reference to the report	Recommendation	Status of implementation
1	2	3
Point (a) of suggested steps in para 2, pg 14.	All project activities shall be regularly monitored at different levels including at the R&D cell/CMPDI levels.	Noted for implementation.
Point (b) of suggested steps in para 2, pg 14.	The implementing group of such R&D shall be selected and posted by the R&D Cell at Hq. and no transfer of the member(s) of the implementing group shall be effected unless endorsed through R&D Cell/CMPDI.	-do-
Point (c) of suggested steps in para 2, pg 14.	As R&D projects will be outside the scope of normal and commonly practised operations of coal producing units those should be under a project manager who will himself be under the control of the Mine Manager.	-do-
Point (d) of suggested steps in para 2, pg 14.	Feasibility of implementation of R&D and specially unconventional projects shall be done by CMPDI/separate R&D cell at Company Hq.	-do-
Point (e) of suggested steps in para 2, pg 14.	All funds required for R&D and/or special projects shall be under the control of the General Manager of the respective area and operated by him.	-do-

1	2	3
Paraphrased from point No. 1 of Recommendation on pg. 14	While adopting any new method data generated by different observations should be analysed and the method discussed at regular intervals to arrive at a logical conclusion in a certain time frame.	Being implemented.
Point No. 1 of Recommendation on pg. 15.	If for any technical reason some fund is required, it should be made available before the system is adopted and if the fund is not available due to whatever may be the reason the conductance of the system should not be started or should be kept suspended.	Noted for implementation.
From point No. 3 of recommendation on pg. 15.	In mines where air blast is likely to occur, a number of air ways to be kept open for smooth passage of air with reasonable velocity.	Implemented.
Point No. 4 of recommendation on pg. 15	A system, however good it may appear, cannot be operated unless the persons responsible for operation pay necessary attention to it. In this instance, the Manager, Agent, Addl. GM (Ex-Agent for 10 years), deemed Agent and the General Manager of the Area had not thought it necessary to examine the system from time to time. They have, therefore, to answer, to answer for his failure.	Not applicable to WCL.

Action Taken Report on the Recommendations of High Powered Committee on Accident at Kawadi Opencast Mine, WCL on 24.6.2000

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Status
1	2	3
8.3 (i)	The conditions specified by the Directors of Mines Safety in relation to width and height of benches should be strictly followed. This would give a higher factor of safety to take care of uncertainties.	All mines have been directed to comply with the conditions specified by DMS regarding width and height of the benches.
(ii)	If any change has to be done, it must be supported with scientific analysis on slope stability and necessary permission should be obtained from the competent authority.	This is obtained, wherever any changes are proposed.
(iii)	Slope in the direction of gradient of rocks is more risky due to gravity helping the slope failures. Therefore, benches in the in-crop side need extra precautions. Such slopes, particularly in weaker formation must always be analysed.	Mines have been directed to ensure compliance.
(iv)	Existence of fire in the underground galleries contributes in the weakening of overlying strata and reduction in factor of safety. Therefore, a higher factor of safety should be planned in such cases, e.g. by increasing the width of bench.	Noted. Mines having such conditions are advised to follow the guidelines.

1	2	3
(v)	Wherever benches are formed near a fault a detailed examination should be conducted and it should be ensured that likely sliding mass is removed or is stabilized properly.	This is being followed.
(vi)	In the instant case of Kawadi OC, rain water did not have much impact on stability, due to the shape of the barrier. In other cases, it can create significant pore pressure and in association with tension cracks, can cause instability. Every effort should be made to ensure that water is drained away from slope.	Garland drains are planned and provided to drain away the rain water from slopes and benches.
(vii)	Growth of plants in specific cases may help in stabilizing the soft rocks.	This is being practised in dead dumps and inoperative soil heaps.
(viii)	A system should be created in each opencast mine to draw cross-sections of all the sides every month. These cross sections will be signed by Surveyor, Manager, Agent and countersigned by Chief General Manager of the Area.	All mines have been advised for implementation.
(ix)	A measurement system already introduced by CIL should be enforced to ensure cross checking of overburden removal at all the mines. The Committee recommends that modern technology using laser profiling system/computer processed videography/high resolution satellite imagery should be used for survey and section preparation etc. These technologies are already established and data collection is almost free from human errors.	This is being practised as per CIL guidelines. "Total Stations" have been provided in 7 Areas having large opencast mines for improvement in speed and accuracy of surveying.
(x)	The enquiry also revealed that the conditions stipulated by DGMS as applicable to final operations were not clear to many concerned officials. It is generally noticed that there is a deterioration in the managerial and technical skills. Management needs to revamp its policies leading to improvement in managerial and technical skills and quality of supervision.	Steps are being initiated to bring awareness in concerned officials.
(xi)	The institution of Pit Safety Committee and workmen inspectors should be strengthened and also made accountable.	The institutions of PSC and Workmen's Inspectors are functioning as per the statute provided in Rule 29 of Mines Rules.
(xii)	Colliery Manager's authority and role be enhanced commensurate with the responsibility entrusted to him.	Action to be taken at CIL for uniform implementation in all subsidiaries.

AICTE

4294. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council of Technical Education gets pledged Fixed Deposit Receipts of Rs. 50,00,000 for Engineering Colleges and Rs. 25,00,000 for M.C.A. courses, in the name of A.I.C.T.E.;

(b) if so, whether the Government/A.I.C.T.E. have come to know that some of the Engineering Colleges at Ghaziabad and under Districts of Gautam Budh Nagar & Bulandshahar started during 2001-02 have enchased the F.D. Rs. surreptitiously, without the knowledge of A.I.C.T.E.;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir. All India Council for Technical Education get pledged joint Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs) in the name of AICTE and the Society/Trust of the concerned institute of Rs. 50.00 lakh in respect of Degree Engineering Colleges and Rs. 20.00 lakh for institutions for MBA/MCA Programme.

(b) to (d) As per the information furnished by AICTE, all the original joint of FDRs are kept under the custody of its Regional Officers in the bank lockers. Hence, the question of encashing FDRs without the knowledge of AICTE does not arise.

Creation of Special Purpose Vehicle for Mines

4295. SHRI A. BRAHAMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have created a Special Purpose Vehicle for mines to deposit a part of their profits;

(b) if so, the details of the formation of this special financial organisation;

(c) whether this Special Purpose Vehicle has been formed;

(d) if so, the details of its operation as on date; and

(e) the other steps the Government propose to take to ensure that coal mines reserve a part of their profits for the environmental clean-ups, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration for creating a Special Purpose Vehicle for mines including coal mines to deposit a part of their profits.

(e) There is no proposal under consideration in the Department of Coal to ensure that coal mines reserve a part of their profits for environmental clean-ups etc. However, environmental issues in respect of coal mines are taken up at the time of formulation of project and expenditure are accordingly planned and incurred.

Genetically Engineered Mustard

4296. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the genetically engineered mustard being considered for induction in India by the Government contains genes of tobacco which has harmful effects on the consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a step;

(c) whether any detailed study has been made to find out the engineered food/agriculture varieties;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government can not augment local mustard production rather than going for genetically engineered imported varieties;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) 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) and (b) The genetically engineered mustard, which is under consideration for release by the Government of India, does not contain any genes from tobacco. It contains *barnase, barstar* and *bar genes,* which were isolated from the common soil microorganisms.

(c) and (d) Studies on food safety and agronomic advantage of transgenic mustard were conducted in detail. The feed and food safety studies conducted on transgenic mustard covered; irritation to mucous membrane in rabbits, neurotoxicity study in hen, dermal sensitization study in guinea pigs, primary skin irritation tests in rabbits, 90 days oral toxicity study in rabbits and goats. Results

of these studies showed that the transgenic mustard is non-toxic and non-allergenic. In limited field trials, the transgenic mustard hybrids had shown 15-20% yield advantage over national and regional checks.

(e) to (g) It has been noted that mustard seed production in the last several years has plateaued; thus there is need to inject new science into this. Introduction of genetically engineered varieties for enhancement of mustard production is one of the important options for increasing the seed production. The transgenic mustard developed in India is by transferring the genes through breeding methods into local varieties using precision tools of biotechnology.

Convention Centre in Mumbai

4297. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a convention centre in Mumbai at Bandra-Kurla complex is being considered by HUDCO;

(b) if so, whether the MMRDA has given such proposal;

(c) if so, the details of the proposal;

(d) the response of his Ministry and HUDCO thereon;

(e) whether it will be a joint venture with MMRDA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. No proposal has been received in HUDCO from MMRDA for setting up a Convention Centre in Mumbai at Bandra-Kurla Complex.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

North Eastern Coalfields Limited

4298. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North-Eastern Coalfields at Dibrugarh (Assam) are not running well due to the management policy;

(b) if so, the area office of North-Eastern Coalfields Limited at Assam which is 240 km. from Dibrugarh;

(c) whether the marketing system of NECL in one of the defective system of the management;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any system in Arunachal Pradesh that the mines can be operated by the land owner without giving any licence fee or cess to the Government; and

(f) if so, the reasons for such discrimination between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Area Office of North Eastern Coalfields (NEC), situated at Margherita is at distance of 100 kms from Dibrugarh.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. In the absence of coal based industries in Assam and neighbouring States and high transportation cost, NEC coal is not finding a good market.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of the answer given to part (e) of the question.

Financial Performance of CIL and its Subsidiaries

4299. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the financial performance of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries separately during the last three years and till date 1.10.2002 year-wise;

(b) the investment made in the coal companies during the same period;

(c) the import of coal and its landing cost for the same period against the cost of coal produced in the country; and

(d) the gap between the demand and production in the country in the Ninth and the likely gap for the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The financial performance of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries during the last three years and till date is as follows:

Profit and Loss of CIL and its Subsidiaries

(Rs. in crores)

Company	Profit (+)/ Loss (–) April-Oct. 02 (Prov)	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coalfields Limited	–375.35	–277.64	–917.19	–78.23
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	–537.74	–755.00	–1276.70	–692.32
Central Coalfields Limited	–53.64	–108.32	–792.91	–121.24
Northern Coalfields Limited	+780.70	+1387.34	+1025.05	+936.87
Western Coalfields Limited	+233.79	+310.20	+28.23	+405.86
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	+301.98	+768.87	+116.92	+455.34
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	+442.19	+719.60	+641.35	+607.65
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited	–6.73	+2.80	–3.81	+0.71
North Eastern Coalfields/ Coal India Limited	–128.82	+561.80	+280.21	+581.18
Sub Total	+656.38	+2609.65	–898.85	+1445.8
Less dividend from subsidiaries		–855.09	–515.62	–751.95
Total Coal India Limited	+656.38	+1754.56	–1414.47	+693.87

(b) The capital outlay made by CIL and its subsidiary companies during the last three years and till October, 2002 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Company	Apr.-Oct'02 (Prov.)	2001-02	2000-01	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern Coalfields Limited	33.35	118.70	106.58	119.91
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	36.18	59.84	62.74	102.18
Central Coalfields Limited	35.31	136.15	113.72	236.74
Northern Coalfields Limited	92.84	226.76	250.66	1080.20
Western Coalfields Limited	50.21	206.64	167.91	281.59
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	53.64	220.06	204.14	594.40

1	2	3	4	5
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	55.58	175.79	145.80	345.44
Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited	0.10	0.51	3.35	5.76
North Eastern Coalfields/ Coal India Limited	2.26	2.24	4.42	3.44
Sub Total	359.47	1146.69	1059.32	2769.66

(c) The cost of imported coal depends on international price of coal, sea freight rates, import duty and in-land transportation upto location (consumption point) etc. The landed price of imported coal varies from place to place. Cost of production of coal at pit head (Rs. per tonne) of Coal India Limited for last three years and current year upto October, 2002 and the average landed cost (CIF) of imported coal are given below:

Year	Cost of Production (Rs. per tonne)	Average cost of import coal (CIF) (Rs. per tonne)
1999-2000	540.08	1800.86
2000-01	576.19	1936.36
2001-02	574.22	2207.37
April 2002-Oct., 2002	609.62 (Provisional)	2229.84 (April 2002-Sept. 2002)

(d) The gap between the demand and supply as assessed by Planning Commission in the country in ninth plan and the likely gap for the tenth five plan are as under:

	IX Plan (01-02) (Provisional)	Xth Plan (06-07) (Now finalised)
Total indigenous coal supply/availability	330.91	405.00
Total demand	354.29	460.50
Gap between demand & supply (indigenous)	23.38	55.50

Harassment to Women Police Personnel

4300. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of physical harassment of the women police personnel reported in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the ratio between the women and the men police personnel in the country;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring in certain amendments in the police Act in order to provide them safeguards against it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Central Government do not maintain data on cases of physical harassment of women police personnel in the country.

(b) The ratio of men and women police personnel as per records of the National Crime records Bureau is 62:1.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Selling of Children Abroad

4301. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that 3 lakh Indian children are sold abroad every year and such children are used as prostitutes, bonded labourers, beggers and drug peddlers etc.;

(b) if so, the efforts made by the Government to check this evil;

(c) whether the Government have prepared any plan for the rehabilitation of such children;

(d) if so, the details of the plan; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA

VERMA): (a) There is no such report before the Government.

(b) to (d) Government have formulated a National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking, which provides for various preventive, regulatory and rehabilitative measures for the protection of vulnerable children. Besides the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 provides for the care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of neglected for delinquent juveniles. At the regional level, SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution has been signed to encourage cooperation amongst the member countries to prevent the incidence of trafficking.

Indian Missions abroad have been alerted about the incidence of child trafficking and immigration and border officials instructed to stop cross border trafficking.

(e) Does not arise.

Scholarship to SC/ST Students

4302. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of programmes being implemented in the country particularly in Bihar and Jharkhand states by the Union Government and the state Government for granting scholarships to the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether the Government are aware that some non-governmental organisations are also implementing such programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of students benefited from such governmental and non-governmental programmes;

(e) whether any irregularities have been noticed in the implementation of these programmes;

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check them; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (g) Information in respect of State Sector programmes are not maintained Centrally. Ministry of Human Resource Development implements the Scheme of scholarship at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas, in which out of 43000 scholarships, 13000 scholarships are allocated to SC/ST students all over the country, subject to fulfilment of criteria laid down. Similarly, under the National Talent Search Scheme two hundred twenty five scholarships are allocated to SC/ST students. Besides, the Ministries of Social Justice & Empowerment and Tribal Affairs also implement the following schemes for SCs & STs through State/UT Governments:

(i) Post Matric Scholarship scheme (number of beneficiaries-17 lakh SC students and 5.39 lakh ST students for the year 2001-2002).

(ii) Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations (number of beneficiaries-4.75 lakh students for the year 2001-2002).

(iii) National Overseas Scholarship scheme for higher studies for SCs & STs (Not implemented through State/UT Governments).

So far, no irregularities have been reported from the States of Bihar & Jharkhand in the implementation of these programmes.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Municipalities/ Corporations in Kerala

4303. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had any discussion with the Government of Kerala for giving financial assistance under various schemes to Municipalities and corporations in the State during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of schemes submitted by the Government of Kerala;

(c) the total amount of money sought under the said schemes; and

(d) the details of schemes sanctioned and funds provided by the Union Government during the said period year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) The details of proposals received, projects/ schemes sanctioned and funds provided under various schemes/programmes of this Ministry are as under:

(i) Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP): Five (5) Water Supply Schemes were received and all of them were approved at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1005.52 lakhs during the last three years for various towns of Kerala. Central assistance released to the State Government was Rs. 67.69 lakhs for the year 1999-2000, Rs. 127.68 lakhs for the year 2000-2001 and Rs. 127.67 lakhs for the year 2001-2002 to execute new projects and ongoing projects. The details of schemes sanctioned are given in the enclosed statement I.

(ii) Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT): Proposals for seven (7) new towns and seven (7) on-going towns were received during the last three years from the State Government of Kerala duly approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committees. The approved cost, central assistance eligible and the amount released for these towns are given in statement II.

(iii) Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY): Under the scheme the Government of Kerala had submitted proposals for Rs. 532 lakhs for the year 2001-2002 and deposited its 50% share of Rs. 266 lakhs. However the Government of India could release only Rs. 182 lakhs during 2001-2002 as its subsidy against 266 lakhs. Balance of Rs. 84 lakhs has been released during 2002-2003. The amount has been further disbursed to three (3) Urban Local Bodies by the State Government for construction of 1330 dwelling units as per details given in statement III.

(iv) Urban Transport: The Government of Kerala has sought substantial financial assistance from City Challenge Fund for project proposal for establishment of Sky Bus Services in the city of Kochi recently.

(v) In addition to above, HUDCO has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 370 lakhs to Pathananthitta Municipality for construction of Bus Stand Complex at Pathanamthitta during the last three years.

Statement I

Details of proposals sanctioned under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) in Kerala during the last three years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Project cost	Sanction Date Mon/Yr.	Approved Project cost
1.	Marathakkara	Thrissure	395.00 (Received in Oct., 99)	Feb., 2001	510.70 (as per final revised cost)
2.	Chevoor	Thrissure		Feb., 2001	
3.	Kolazhi	Thrissure	550.58 (Received in March, 01)	Nov., 2002	158.35
4.	Kottur	Thrissure		Nov., 2002	212.76
5.	Pottore	Thrissure		Nov., 2002	123.71

Statement II

Details of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) Schemes in Kerala during last three years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Towns	Coverage Year	Approx. Cost	Central Assistance eligible	mount Released			Total
					1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	
1.	Aluva	1994-95	170.60	61.42	15.42	—	—	15.42
2.	Kozhikode	1995-96	947.00	270.00	31.20	90.00	—	121.20
3.	Chenganur	1995-96	185.00	66.00	—	62.00	—	62.00
4.	Varkala	1995-96	194.50	70.02	—	57.75	—	57.75
5.	Nedumangad	1996-97	208.00	90.00	—	—	60.00	60.00
6.	Pathanamthitta	1996-97	264.51	74.50	14.17	—	24.50	38.67
7.	Moorvattupuzha	1998-99	162.93	44.00	—	—	24.00	24.00
8.	Ottapalam*	1999-00	267.62	90.00	30.00	—	—	30.00
9.	Kothamangalam*	1999-00	228.35	90.00	30.00	—	—	30.00
10.	Northperavur*	2000-01	208.00	90.00	—	30.00	—	30.00
11.	Pala*	2001-02	373.00	90.00	—	—	40.00	40.00
12.	Ponnani*	2001-02	434.00	150.00	—	—	50.00	50.00
13.	Iranjalakuda*	2001-02	217.15	90.00	—	—	45.00	45.00
14.	Kundanganaillur*	2001-02	93.75	45.00	—	—	15.00	15.00
	Total		3954.41	1321.54	120.79	239.75	258.50	619.04

* New Towns

Statement III

Details of Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (Vambay) in Kerala during last three years.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	Amount released		No. of houses to be taken up
		Govt. of India Subsidy	State Share	
1.	Kochi	174.00	174.00	870
2.	Punalur	60.00	60.00	300
3.	Trivandrum	32.00	32.00	160

Maintenance of Government Quarters in Chandigarh

4304. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of Government quarters in Chandigarh particularly those allotted to Class-III and Class-IV employees is very pathetic with no maintenance having been carried out for years; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. There are 2508 General Pool Quarters of various types and 3541 quarters of other pools in Chandigarh. Regular maintenance of Government quarters is done.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Women Officers in Delhi Police

4305. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police propose to have women duty officers at all the police stations in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposal has been considered;

(d) if so, the number of additional posts of women duty officers required for the purpose;

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

(f) the present strength of women police officers of different ranks against the total strength of Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (e) Delhi Police have proposed creation of 106 posts of Sub-Inspector of Police (Women), 212 Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police (Women), 31 Head-Constable (Women) and 92 Constable (Women) for deployment at Police Stations. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(f) There are 2419 women police personnel in position against the total sanctioned strength of 59077 of Delhi Police.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore in Kerala

4306. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore in Kerala has produced fertilizers and other products which were useful to farmers and others; and

(b) if so, the details of production of each fertilizer and other products during the past ten years, year-wise?

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

(b) Production of each fertilizer along with Caprolactam by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, in Kerala during the past 10 years is as under:

Year	Fertilizers			Other products
	Ammonia Sulphate	Urea	Factamfos	Caprolactam
1992-93	156.0	146.8	669.1	36.6
1993-94	180.7	242.3	564.1	370.0
1994-95	197.3	244.1	639.7	434.4
1995-96	208.0	266.9	725.4	47.1
1996-97	188.1	239.2	658.4	41.1
1997-98	184.6	274.2	642.7	40.5
1998-99	179.2	183.1	737.8	38.8
1999-2000	231.3	265.3	784.5	50.7
2000-2001	238.1	275.2	838.1	52.5
2001-02	220.9	22.3	826.1	48.9

[Translation]

Transfer Policy of CPF

4307. SHRI RAM MURTI SINGH VERMA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether personals of the Central Police Forces are given easy posting for purpose of health/training and similar facilities on the lines of Indian Army after their posting at the inaccessible and impregnable border; and

(b) if not, the details of the transfer and tenure policy followed in this regard and the reasons for the disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) CPMFs have a tenure/transfer policy in which units or sometimes individuals are rotated between hard and soft areas of postings. All efforts are made to ensure this. However, sometimes due to exigencies of service, they continue to remain deployed in hard posting areas for longer duration.

[English]

Seizure of Liquor

4308. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police/Excise Department have raided form houses in Delhi particularly in Vasant Kunj and seized large quantity of liquor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the current year, Delhi Police and the Excise Department of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi raided five farm houses of which three were located in Vasant Kunj area) and registered cases for serving liquor unauthorisedly.

(c) The Farm Houses are regularly checked to enforce Excise Policy of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Jai Vigyan Mission Scheme

4309. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects identified and set up under the Jai Vigyan Mission Scheme;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more such projects under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount earmarked for the project and the amount sanctioned and spent so far under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) Under the Jai Vigyan Mission 21 mission projects have been identified and are under implementation.

(b) No proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The cost of these 21 Jai Vigyan Mission Projects as supported by ten scientific ministries/departments is Rs. 349.69 crores. The amount spent so far is Rs. 243.19 crores.

[Translation]

Attack on Para-Military Forces

4310. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the incidents of attacks on the para-military forces in view of the continuously increasing number of terrorist attacks on them in the border states;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the facts emerging from the said review; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) Reviews of incidents of attack on CPMFs are carried out in consultation with the Forces as and when required.

Instructions have been issued to ensure the security of CPMFs personnel during their movements and foolproof security of their establishments. Senior field commanders have been directed to monitor the security of their establishments and convoys. Further, steps have also been taken to improve the strike capacity of the CPMFs by imparting specialized training and providing adequate logistics support. CPMFs are also sensitized on specific intelligence inputs for keeping a vigil and be prepared to handle the situation.

It is not in public interest to divulge further details regarding such reviews.

[English]

Security to MPs

4311. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHABHAI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide security to Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the number of Members of Parliament to whom security has been providing by the Government at present;

(c) whether the Union Government have received many requests from other Members of Parliament for providing security;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Security to Members of Parliament is provided on the basis of threat perception assessed by Security Agencies. The number of protectees keeps changing as the threat perception varies from time to time.

(c) to (e) Yes sir. Some of the hon'ble Members of Parliament have sent their requests for providing security apprehending threat to them. The requests have been examined in consultation with the central security agencies and the concerned State Governments, wherever necessary. Based on the threat perception, adequate security arrangements have been made in respect of the threatened Members of Parliament.

[Translation]

Cost Incurred on Repair and Maintenance of Residential Complex of NCL

4312. SHRI RAM RATI BIND:
SHRI SAIDUZZAMA:

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

(a) the total cost incurred on the repair and maintenance of the residential complex of various projects of Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli and other new works undertaken from 1 January, 1999 to 31 October, 2002;

(b) whether substandard materials were used to undertake the above-said works resulting to pitiable and filthy condition of the residential units in the complex;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether several employees of Bina, Jayant, Khadia etc. projects have started the animal husbandry and milk business in unauthorized manner in residential complex resulting to spreading of serious diseases among the residents therein;

(e) if so, whether the officers have been given permission for these businesses;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether several trade union office bearers have altered the structure of the residential units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) As reported by CIL, NCL has incurred Rs. 3625.70 lakhs on repair & maintenance and Rs. 2354.60 lakhs on new construction.

(b) and (c) No substandard materials were used to undertake the above mentioned works.

(d) As reported by CIL, no such case has come to the notice of the management of NCL.

(e) and (f) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (d) above.

(g) No such case has been reported from any projects of NCL except in Bina Project where some trade

union leaders including some of the employees have modified and extended the structure of residential units to keep the domestic animals and also to run union activities.

(h) Action is being taken to get the unauthorized extension of residential structure removed at Bina Project.

[English]

University Grants Commission

4313. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UGC, which monitors academic standard in universities across the country has itself been put on the dock for the lack of academic expertise by the Expenditure Reforms Commission that has been set up by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of shortcomings highlighted by the ERC in its report about the UGC;

(c) the details of suggestions made by the ERC; and

(d) the extent to which the Government have agreed to implement the suggestions of ERC in UGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Yes Sir. In this respect, the Expenditure Reforms Commission (ERC) in its recent report has, inter alia, made the following observations:

> "One of the major weaknesses in the structure of UGC secretariat is that there is very little in-house academic expertise".

(b) and (c) The major shortcomings highlighted and the recommendations made by the ERC in its recent report, inter alia, are: (i) there is a need to develop in-house academic expertise in the UGC; (ii) the responsibility for determination and disbursement of maintenance grant to Delhi Colleges should be transferred along with the funds to the appropriate agency designated by the State Govt. of Delhi; (iii) there is a need to review a large number of programmes initiated by UGC so as to ensure that the meagre funds available with the UGC are not thinly spread over a large number of activities, (iv) UGC should seek to enhance the resources to be allocated for 'research' out of the total funds and find better means to optimally utilize these funds by devising result-oriented approach, and (v) UGC should take steps to promote the quality in the universities and colleges and establish linkages between the accreditation of the institutions with the release of the grants, etc.

(d) Necessary action has been initiated by the UGC, wherever possible.

Calamity Relief Fund

4314. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have diverted hundreds of crores of rupees given to them as CRF for distribution of seeds, fertilizers and chemicals and purchase of silpaulins etc.;

(b) whether the Government have checked the spending of money from CRF for purposes other than the CRF activities;

(c) the action taken against the State Governments which diverted the funds;

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the funds are not diverted;

(e) whether responsibility and accountability has been fixed for not being vigilant in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (f) It is primarily for the States to provide relief to the affected people in the wake of natural disasters. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments where necessary. Distribution of relief on ground is the responsibility of the State concerned. The States have well-established audit and vigilance procedures of their own, including oversight by the legislature. In case of specific irregularities, which come to the knowledge of the Central Government, the matter is examined in consultation with the States. In cases where it is established that CRF funds have been applied to items of expenditure not covered by the norms the CRF balances of the State are computed after disregarding such expenditure.

Central Advisory Board of Education

4315. SHRI LAKSHMAN SETH:
PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in *Indian Express* dated September 24, 2002 captioned "I've only taken education a step forward, many have told me it's the finest syllabi ever";

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the CABE has apart from the State Education Ministers has posts for 50-60 experts, vacant;

(d) if so, whether it is also fact that HRD, Jt. Secretary told the SC in writing that the CABE (1990-94) and 76 officials elected and 32 nominated members;

(e) if so, whether the statements are contradicting the official information submitted in the SC;

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(g) whether it is fact that the Mahatma Gandhi was against CABE; and

(h) if so, the facts and the source of reference thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (h) The matter relating to the National Curriculu Framework for School Education, 2000 (NCFSE) was challenged in the Supreme Court in W.P. (Civil) No. 98/2002-Aruna Roy and others versus Union of India and others. The Hon'ble Court in its judgement dated 12.9.2002 has upheld the validity of the NCFSE.

The proposal for re-constitution of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), was considered by the then and successive government after the expiry of its extended tenure as last constituted on 31.3.1994, but no final decision could be taken. Since the Board was not re-constituted, the question of having any vacancy does not arise. The Affidavit field in the Supreme Court was based on the records of CABE as it was last constituted. There is no contradiction in the two statements as not all the members other than those nominated are "elected" and are experts representing various categories.

While the news report does not correctly reflect the views of the Minister, the statement under reference was made in the context of Mahatma Gandhi being against some of CABE's policies.

Central Institute of Educational Technology

4316. PROF. UNMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Central Institute of Educational Technology;

(b) whether the CIET is affiliated to the NCERT;

(c) if so, whether the CIET was scheduled to hold the Ninth National Audio-Visual Festival at Patna;

(d) if so, the details of participants attending this festival; and

(e) the objectives of festival and steps being taken to propagate the audio-visual systems of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) The Central Institute of Educational Technology is concerned with assessment of needs for media programmes, preparation of profiles of target groups, design and developments of audio-video programmes and other teaching aids, training of state level personnel in the process of educational technology viz. Scripting, Production of Media Programmes and technical operations of equipment and studios for their production. It undertakes activities related to research and evaluation, documentation and dissemination alongwith providing consultancy to other organisations in the application and development of educational technology. It has undertaken experimentation with the emerging technologies for development of computerized databases, interactive audio and video programmes including multimedia CDs. It is responsible for feeding telecast and broadcasting service titled Tarang and Umang respectively on DD-I and AIR and dedicated educational channel Gyan Darshan and Gyan Vani. Its activities include coordination of academic production and technical activities of the six State Institutes of Educational Technology (SIETs).

(b) The CIET is a constituent unit of the NCERT.

(c) The Ninth National Audio-Video Festival was scheduled to be held at SIET, Patna from 30th March, 2001 to 1st April, 2001. However, due to certain administrative reasons, the CIET had to cancel the programme.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The festival aimed at encouraging excellence in production of Educational Audio-video Programmes through exchange of ideas and experiences among the media professionals. The following steps are under way for propagating audio-video system of education in the country:

(i) The CIET is producing educational audio and video programmes in different curricular areas and issues of contemporary concerns for children and teachers at school level. These programmes are transmitted for a duration of 55 minutes 5 days a week on DD-I and 3 hours 40 minutes on all week days on Gyan Darshan.

(ii) The Institute also provides training to teachers and teacher trainers in the production of low

cost audio-visual aids. Capacity building is also undertaken for development and use of software materials in such areas as script development, media production, editing, communication research, setting up and operation of audio and video studios, and computerization of its various processes.

(iii) It extends consultancy to the various audio-visual educational organizations at the national and state level in the production and utilisation of the media programmes.

Immigration set up at Airports

4317. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken up a comprehensive review of the immigration set up at the major international airports to identify personnel who do not have the temperament to tackle the matters with sensitivity;

(b) if so, whether the National Human Rights Commission has expressed concern over an incident in which an American citizen of Indian origin was denied entry into the country; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government have taken to review security in major airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have, in principle, decided to take over immigration work at major international airports/check-posts from the State Governments. Pre-induction training and refresher courses are regularly imparted to the immigration officials to sensitise them and to handle passengers with courtesy and sensitivity.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Review of security at major airports is regularly done by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security under Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Construction of Schools

4318. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposals from the State Governments for clearance/sanction and providing more funds for construction of schools & free books to the SC/ST students during the year 2000-01, 2001-02 and till date;

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

(c) whether the Bihar Government have submitted its proposals for clearance/sanction for construction of 8330 schools & free books to the SC/ST students during the year 2000; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) Government has not received any such proposal from the State Governments/UTs. Education is on the concurrent list and providing infrastructure and other facilities is the responsibility of the State Governments/UTs including Bihar.

Proposal to launch PMG Jalasamvardhan Yojana

4319. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a new programme PMG Jalasamvardhan Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this yojana is likely to be launched?

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

(b) and (c) A proposal to launch a new initiative to be called "Pradhan Mantri Grameen Jal Samvardhan Yojana (PMGJSY)" aimed at addressing issues related to water harvesting, water conservation and ground water recharge is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Monthly Income of People in Rural Areas

4320. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average monthly income of people in rural areas, State-wise;

(b) the distribution of various income-groups, vocation-wise, State-wise; and

(c) the comparison of these statistics with those of people living in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development does not maintain statistics on monthly income of people in rural areas.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Achievement under Rural Building Centres

4321. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target set under the Rural Building Centres during the 9th Plan period, State-wise;

(b) whether the target has since been achieved under the scheme;

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

(d) the target fixed for Tenth Plan period under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) to (d) The scheme of setting up of Rural Building Centres which was launched during 1999-2000 is a project based scheme, hence no targets were set under the scheme during the Ninth Plan Period. However, since inception of the scheme 77 Rural Building Centres have been approved. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of RBCs approved	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	35.20
2.	Assam	2	6.00
3.	Bihar	3	26.00
4.	Goa	1	0.00
5.	Gujarat	18	55.00
6.	Haryana	3	4.20
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	16.04
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	6.00
9.	Jharkhand	1	0.00
10.	Karnataka	6	27.00
11.	Kerala	1	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	29.20
13.	Maharashtra	2	0.00
14.	Manipur	1	0.00
15.	Nagaland	2	0.00
16.	Orissa	10	36.00
17.	Rajasthan	1	12.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	3	12.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	5	0.00
20.	Uttaranchal	1	0.00
21.	West Bengal	1	0.00
	Total	77	264.64

Immigration Check Posts

4322. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for reopening of various immigration check posts in the country particularly of Haldibari, District Cooch, Behar (W.B.);

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

(c) the details and the time by which these check posts are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (c) Some representations have been received regarding reopening of immigration check post of Haldibari, District Cooch Behar (W.B). However, Government of India have not taken any decision to identify this immigration check post.

Modernisation of Police Force

4323. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI P. RAJENDRAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have recently pulled up some States who are not doing enough towards the modernisation of police force;

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

(c) whether any physical verifications have been conducted on the modernisation of police forces in various States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any discrepancies like diversion from and non-spending of funds meant for modernisation of police force by the States have been found by the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D.SWAMI): (a) and (b) No. Sir, However, in view of the low utilization of funds approved under the non-plan Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces during 2000-01 and 2001-02, the Deputy Prime Minister had written to all the Chief Ministers recently to impress upon them to give due priority to implementation of the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, Central teams have been visiting various States to monitor this Scheme. The central teams visited Haryana on 21-6-2002, Punjab on 22-6-2002, West Bengal on 27-7-2002, Karnataka on 5-9-2002 and Maharashtra on 5-9-2002. The Committee found the implementation of the Scheme in Haryana quite satisfactory. As regards Punjab, the State Government could spend substantial portion of the fund in respect of the plan approved in 2000-01. However, there was no progress in implementation of the plan approved in 2001-02. Implementation of the Scheme in Karnataka was observed to be satisfactory. The State Government of Maharashtra has also taken action to implement the Scheme and a substantial amount approved under it was spent by the State. The situation in West Bengal was not found satisfactory. Only about 50% of the fund in respect of the approved plan of 2000-2001 could be spent by the State, whereas, there was no utilization with regard to the plan of 2001-2002

(e) and (f) No instances of diversion of funds meant for police modernization have come to the notice of the Union Government. Regarding-non-spending of funds meant for modernization of police forces, a statement showing the funds approved, central funds released and utilization reported by the State Governments for the funds released during the two previous financial years, 2000-01 and 2001-02 is in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces—2000-01 and 2001-02 funds approved, Central share released utilization position by State Governments

(Rs. In crore)(Position as on 12.12.2002)

Name of State	Annual allocation	Approved funds including State share	Actual funds released (Central share) 2001-01	Utilisation Position-2000-01 (Central and State Share)	Approved funds including State Share	Actual funds released (Central Share) 2001-02	Utilisation position 2001-02 (Central and State Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	82.00	144.04	72.02	96.25	154.405	77.2025	Nil
Arunachal Pradesh	05.20	2.30	01.15	02.30	8.82917	04.414585	6.2282
Assam	38.70	73.15	36.575	33.39	77.18	38.59	Nil
Bihar	54.00	115.17	57.585	23.001	108.00	54.00	Nil
Chhattisgarh	19.00	41.15	20.575	39.25	43.94	21.97	18.69
Goa	02.00	4.04	02.02	03.54	4.00	02.00	2.50
Gujarat	50.00	119.53	59.76	111.55	100.00	50.00	Nil
Haryana	22.01	56.67	28.325	56.67	48.9211144	24.4605572	48.92
Himachal Pradesh	06.70	1.34	01.34	01.34	12.7589	06.37945	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J & K	28.50	61.65	30.825	61.64	57.00	28.50	Nil
Jharkhand	18.00	80.30	40.15	46.59	57.87	28.935	57.87
Karnataka	75.00	165.70	82.85	162.51	153.9597	76.97985	93.34
Kerala	31.50	58.57	29.28	16.38	62.230374	31.115187	26.0246
Madhya Pradesh	53.00	108.97	54.49	107.05	106.00091	53.000455	29.12
Maharashtra	92.10	166.20	83.10	135.88	184.20	92.10	112.90
Manipur	10.50	8.20	04.10	01.453	9.90492	04.95246	Nil
Meghalaya	5.50	3.08	01.54	01.09	10.3829168	5.19145584	Nil
Mizoram	5.50	9.91	04.95	09.91	11.00	05.50	11.00
Nagaland	13.50	5.68	02.84	05.68	26.8855	13.44275	26.94075
Orissa	30.50	61.15	30.575	33.11	61.00	30.50	19.29
Punjab	32.10	71.51	35.76	58.195	64.1997940	32.0998974	Nil
Rajasthan	61.10	91.05	45.525	32.342	122.20	61.10	32.343
Sikkim	03.20	3.66	01.83	00.21	5.7477	2.87235	Nil
Tamil Nadu	68.10	153.00	76.50	131.44	136.20	68.10	135.68
Tripura	05.60	12.79	06.39	12.79	11.20	05.60	10.31
Uttar Pradesh	123.52	247.94	123.97	120.78	232.099	116.0495	0.8651
Uttaranchal	06.58	11.01	05.50	10.04	16.888	08.444	01.20
West Bengal	56.50	120.95	60.475	44.55	113.00	56.50	Nil
Total	1000.00	1998.00	1000.00	1358.931	2000.00	1000.00	633.22165

Disinvestment of Oil Companies

4324. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to permit Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) to sell half of its equity holding in two other oil PSUs—ONGC and GAIL in the year 2002-2003;

(b) if so, the details and the present status of the proposal; and

(c) the details of the financial position of each of said PSUs during the last three years.

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE) (a) and (b) Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas to sell its equity investment in ONGC and GAIL. The Government have not taken any decision on the proposal so far.

(c) The financial position of IOC, ONGC and GAIL in terms of turnover, networth, profit after tax, dividend paid and earnings per share for the last three years (i.e. 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002) is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Financial position of IOC ONGC and GAIL during the last three years

Name of The PSU	Networth (Rs. Crore)	Sales/ Turnover (Rs. Crore)	Profit After tax (Rs. Crore)	Dividend Paid (Rs. Crore)	Earning Per Share (Rs.)
IOC					
1999-2000	14065	94141	2443	584	31.38
2000-2001	15311	117371	2720	740	34.94
2001-2002	15970	114864	2885	857	37.05
ONGC					
1999-2000	26737	20324	3630	927	25.5
2000-2001	30148	24270	5229	1569	36.7
2001-2002	29512	23857	6198	1996	43.5
GAIL					
1999-2000	4715	7710	861	254	10.18
2000-2001	5469	9197	1126	338	13.32
2001-2002	5333	9568	1186	381	14.02

Figures have been rounded off.

Extortion at IGI Airport

4325. SHRI P. R. KYNDIAH:
SHRI SAIDUZZAMA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of growing extortion by the taxi auto drivers, touts and unauthorised trolly boys from the passengers at the Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi

(b) if so, the details of action taken against those extortionists during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to curb such unlawful activities and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) There have been incidents of harassment of the passengers by the drivers of taxis/auto rickshaws and the loaders. During the last three years (up to 30th November 2002) Delhi Police proceeded under the relevant local & Special laws against 1470 drivers and 409 loaders.

(c) A close vigil is maintained by the police and security personnel deployed on duty at the airport in order to curb such unlawful activities leading to harassment of passengers.

Allotment of Land to NGOs by DDA

4326. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Non-Governmental Organisations allotted land by DDA against token amount of Rs. 1/- per sq. metre as per the norms formulated for this purpose;

(b) whether all the existing NGOs have fulfilled these norms;

(c) if not, the details of such NGOs; and

(d) the details of action taken by the Government for the violation of norms against each of them?

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) DDA has reported that no land is allotted by it to any non-Governmental organisation (NGO) on a token amount of Rs. 1/- per square metre.

(b) to (d) In view of the above the question does not arise.

Development of Small and Medium Towns under IDSMT

4327. SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have identified the small and medium towns of various States particularly in Orissa proposed to be developed under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of towns/cities identified, State-wise; and

(c) the funds allocation proposed therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Identification of towns for inclusion under IDSMT Scheme is done by the concerned State Governments. The current year 2002-03 being the first year of the Tenth Five year Plan, so far 93 towns/projects have already been covered till the end of November, 2002. The State-wise details of towns/projects covered is given in Statement I.

The Government of Orissa have identified 52 towns for coverage under the IDSMT Scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan. The list of towns is given in the Statement II. However, the State Government is yet to submit the project reports for consideration.

(c) During the Tenth Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs. 1304.65 crores has been proposed towards central support for the scheme. The state-wise allocation (tentative) is given in the Statement–III.

Statement I

Towns covered under IDSMT Scheme during the year 2002-03 (As on November 25, 2002)

Sl.No.	State/town
1	2
	Andhra Pradesh
1.	Salur
2.	Mancherial
3.	Narsapur
4.	Bellampalli
5.	Samalkot
	Chhattisgarh
6.	Dalli-Rajhara
7.	Pendra
8.	Durg
	Gujarat
9.	Mansa
10.	Balasinor
	Himachal Pradesh
11.	Bilaspur
12.	Sunder Nagar
13.	Kotkhai
	Jammu & Kashmir
14.	Pulwama
	Karnataka
15.	Nelamangala
16.	Anekal
17.	Haliyala
18.	Chittaguppa
19.	Konnur
20.	Khanapur
21.	Yadgiri
22.	Arakalgud
23.	Bhalki
24.	Mahalingapur
25.	Mulgund
	Madhya Pradesh
26.	Shivpuri
27.	Birsinghpur
28.	Khilchipur
29.	Akodia

1	2
30.	Mangawan
31.	Rampur-Bagelan
32.	Tendukheda
33.	Rampur-Naikin
34.	Shajapur
35.	Manasa
36.	Jeerapur
	Maharashtra
37.	Khed
38.	Shrirampur
39.	Sangli Miraj Kupwad
40.	Jawhar
41.	Jalgaon
42.	Want
43.	Latur
44.	Tumsar
45.	Dhule
46.	Shirpur-Warwade
47.	Udgir
48.	Nanded-Waghala
49.	Rajapur
50.	Beed
51.	Gadhinglaj
52.	Islampur
53.	Parbani
54.	Chandrapur
	Manipur
55.	Sugnu
56.	Kakching-Khounu
57.	Samurou
58.	Kwata
59.	Wagnoi
60.	Heirok
61.	Oinam
62.	Andro
63.	Sikhong-Sekmaj
	Mizoram
64.	Mamit
	Punjab
65.	Sardulgarh
66.	Raman-Mandi
	Rajasthan
67.	Pokaran
68.	Tonk
69.	Rawatbhata
	Tamilnadu
70.	Puduvalyal
71.	Tiruppur
72.	Orathanadu
	Uttar Pradesh
73.	Mawana
74.	Nagram
75.	Ranipur
76.	Nagarwal Tathri
77.	Ghiror
78.	Sadabad
79.	Pilkhuwa
80.	Kamawal
81.	Garhmukteshwar
82.	Kasganj
83.	Charthawa
84.	Mau

1	2
85.	Mahmmodabad
86.	Gandoh
	West Bengal
87.	Darjeeling
88.	Jalpaiguri
89.	Balurghat
90.	Purulia
91.	Kalna
92.	Katwa
93.	Raiganj

Statement-II

The priority List of Towns identified by State Government of Orissa for coverage in the Tenth Plan

1. Cuttack
2. Bhubaneshwar
3. Sonepur
4. Nayagarh
5. Khuda
6. Hinjilikatu
7. Malkangiri (T)
8. Boudh
9. Deogarh
10. Udala (T)
11. Belugantha
12. Bhuban
13. Barbil (T)
14. Khariari
15. Sambalpur
16. Berhampur
17. Buguda
18. Redhakhol
19. Kuchinda
20. Banpur
21. Brajrajnagar
22. Sunabeda
23. Jaleswar
24. Khalikote
25. Burla
26. Joda
27. Dhamnagar
28. Hirakud
29. Biramitrapur
30. Belpahar
31. Nimapara
32. Khandapara
33. Patnagarh
34. Binika
35. Balimela
36. Kotpad
37. Pipili
38. Remuna
39. Padampur
40. Kantabanjhi
41. Kabisuryanagar
42. Kesinagar
43. Junagarh
44. Sorada
45. G. Udayagiri
46. Polsara
47. Jatni
48. Rambha
49. Kodala
50. Prusottampur
51. Kariar Road
52. Gudari

Statement-III

Tentative Allocation of Central Assistance to States & UTs under IDSMT scheme for 10th Plan

Total Allocation	Rs. crore	1304.65
Less Ne States (10%)	Rs crore	130.47
Less UTs	Rs. crore	5.00
Total Grant Allocation	Rs. crore	1169.18

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.	States	% of Popn. in SMT towns in State to all India (Census 1991)	Allocation of funds
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.77	113.41
2.	Bihar	4.16	48.29
3.	Chhattisgarh	2.4	27.86
4.	Goa	0.41	4.76
5.	Gujarat	6.44	74.75
6.	Haryana	2.88	33.43
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.38	4.41
8.	Jammu & Kashmir*	-	8.42
9.	Jharkhand	2.55	29.60
10.	Karnataka	7.12	82.65
11.	Kerala	4.15	48.17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6.78	78.70
13.	Maharashtra	9.96	115.61
14.	Orissa	3.57	41.44
15.	Punjab	3.14	36.45
16.	Rajasthan	6.18	71.73
17.	Tamil Nadu	8.58	99.59
18.	Uttaranchal	1.3	15.09
19.	Uttar Pradesh	14.35	166.57
20.	West Bengal	5.88	68.25
21.	Union Territories	-	5.00
22.	North East States	-	130.47
	Total	-	1304.47

*Allocation to Jammu and Kashmir State is based on estimated population.

Disinvestment of BPCL and HPCL

4328. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether of Government are aware that while the process of disinvestment of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited was progressing, the surveillance systems of BSE and NSE failed miserably to check the hammering of the two navratna scripts just one week before the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment on 7th September, 2002;

(b) if so, the names of sellers of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited scripts during the week preceding the Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment meeting;

(c) whether the Government agencies like SEBI and DCA propose to probe the hammering of these stock when their fundamentals were strong; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (d) Immediately after publication of a news-item, in 'Asian Age' dated 5.10.2002 on the reported 'bear operation in the shares of BPCL and HPCL,' Government had requested Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to conduct a comprehensive investigation on the fall in the share price of BPCL and HPCL. The details of the investigation are awaited.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio

4329. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is fact that the imbalances in the pupil-teacher ratio are increasing day-by-day in the country;

(b) if so, the pupil-teacher ratio at present and the ratio at the beginning of Ninth Plan;

(c) the standard pupil-teacher ratio as per the policy of the Government or by the provisions of constitutions;

(d) the guidelines issued by the Government to bridge the gap; and

(e) the extent to which State Government are adhering to with the said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) On the basis of data received from State/UTs, the pupil-teacher ratio at the beginning of Ninth Plan i.e. during 1997-98 in Primary Upper Primary and High/Higher Secondary schools was 42:1, 37:1, and 31:1, respectively. The corresponding figures have slightly increased to 43:1, 88:1 and 32:1 respectively in the year 2000-2001

(c) to (e) In the elementary education sector, under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the following guidelines on pupil-teacher ratios have been issued;

* One teacher for every 40 children in Primary and Upper Primary schools
* At least two teachers in a primary school.
* One teacher for every class in Upper Primary schools.
* Provision has been made for funds for recruitment of additional teachers in order to reach the above norms.

[Translation]

Information to Members regarding the works executed in their constituencies

4330. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has failed to give information to several numbers in regard to the works executed in their respetively parliamentary constitencies and has instead asked them to collect the same from the concerned State Government;

(b) if so, the rules laid down in regard to seeking information by the Member about the works done under the Urban Development schemes in their respective parliamentary constituencies and information supplied by the department;

(c) The manner in which the department reviews the Urban Development works in the constituencies in absense of information and figures;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the procedure laid down to ascertain the information in regard to progress made in the works done under various development 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) and (b) No, Sir. This Ministry monitors the progress only for the Schemes/Projects being implemented by it. Projects implemented under the State sector are not monitored by the Ministry. All information asked by the Members of Parliament for works being executed in their constituencies pertaining to the Schemes/Projects being implemented by this Ministry is promptly supplied to them. The information which is not readily available is furnished after collecting the same from various states Governments/ Implementing Agencies.

(c) to (e) The progress of the Schemes/Projects being implemented by this Ministry is monitored periodically through quarterly/half yearly physical and financial progress reports received from the State Governments/Implementing Agencies. 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.

[English]

Selling of Daunkuri Coal Complex

4331. SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Ltd. is going to sell Daunkuri Coal Complex despite the huge potentials of this complex and market for its products;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the complex can produce coke and gas, if the good quality of coal indigenously produced is provided to this coal complex; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to arrange for supply the good quality of coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Dankuni Coal Complex is losing heavily. While action was initiated for sale or leasing out of Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC), a memorandum of settlement was signed between the management of Coal India and the representatives of five federations of Trade Unions on 1st August, 2002 wherein it was decided that the Trade Union will submit a revival package for DCC and therefore the action for sale or lease was kept in abeyance. Revival package since submitted by the Trade Union is being examined at present.

(c) and (d) The complex is producing coke and gas from indigenous coal since 1990 With improvement in quality of coal, better quality coke and more gas can be produced.

For producing better quality of coke, good quality raw coal from SECL collieries having law phosphorous percentage has been arranged and samples from other sources are also being analysed to establish the suitability.

Separate Board for Maharashtra

4332. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether the request of the Government of Maharashtra for creating a Separate Development Board for Konkan is still under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) whether his Ministry had informed the State Government in July, 2001 that the evaluation report in this regard was being processed by the Programme evaluation Organization in the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, the present status thereof;

(d) whether his Ministry has since received the opinion from the Planning Commission;

(e) if so, the relation of the Government thereto; and

(f) if not, the time by which the opinion of the Planning Commission is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (f) The Programme Evaluation Organization in the Planning Commission is evaluating the data it had obtained on the working of the three existing Development Boards in Maharashtra for drafting and finalizing the report on the performance of the Development Boards. Since data-collection on the latest position of socio-economic, physical and financial backlog, expenditure of special funds in the districts in the three Development Boards and reconciliation of data with different departments of the State Government is a time-consuming exercise, no definite time-frame could be prescribed for finalisation of the evaluation report by the Planning Commission.

[Translation]

Role of MPs in PMGSY

4333. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI ARUN KUMAR:
SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision for laying foundation of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana by the local MPs of the State;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received regarding non-compliance of the aforesaid Government orders so far State-wise;

(c) whether Member of Parliament have raised their voice as local Administration has been totally ignoring their recommendation for selection of Rural Roads under the Yojana during 2000-2001;

(d) if so, the details thereof State-wise especially from Orissa and Bihar;

(e) whether Bihar Government has given the authority to Zila Parishad only for selecting of Rural Roads under PMGSY in the state; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) A suggestion to issues instruction in this regard has been made to the State Government in August, 2002.

(b) One reference each from Uttar-Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Haryana have so far been received in this connection.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) The PMGSY Manual for preparation of the District Rural Roads Plans stipulates that the District Rural Roads Plans (DRRP) would constitute the basis for Preparation of project proposals under the PMGSY and these would be approved by the District Panchayats.

[English]

Police/Intelligence Conference

4334. SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a three day conference of the top police and intelligence officers from all over the country has discussed the problems in facing terrorists and decided to set up a mechanism to bring about coordination among various police forces to tackle the terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the suggestions made to bring about coordination among various security agencies guarding the country's borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) A three-day Conference of DGPs/IGPs of States held at New Delhi from September 29 to October 1, 2002 has discussed issues pertaining to law and order and terrorist activities and decided *inter-alia* to have greater coordination amongst the Central Security Forces and the State Police Forces to deal with internal security problems.

National Capital Region Plan

4335. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have assessed the successfulness of NCR since its inception;

(b) if son, the details thereof;

(c) the total population burden reduced on Delhi since then;

(d) whether it is a fact that NCR Plan has not been successful due to inadequate power, transport, medical, education facilities in the NCR region like Ghaziabad, Gurgaon, Faridabad;

(e) if so, whether the Government have chalked out a detailed transport plan in consultation with the concerned State Governments connecting these places to Delhi;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether it is also a fact that the Government are planning to have a NCR Transport Authority for better transport facilities to encourage the people to shift these places;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (d) The Regional Plan-2001 for the NCR was reviewed by a Steering Committee and its report was accepted by the National Capital Region Planning Board in March, 1999. The limited success of the Planned development of the Region has been attributed to non-availability of adequate funds and lack of adequate social and physical infrastructure in the National Capital Region (NCR), It has also been assessed that there is a need of preparing time bound program for the relocation of identified wholesale trades, offices, and institutes outside NCT of Delhi. However, as per Census of India the decadal Population growth rate of NCT Delhi declined from 561.45% in 1981-91 to 46.31 in 1991-2001.

(e) to (i) There is no proposal for constitution of NCR Transport Authority, However the NCR Planning Board, in consultation with the concerned State Governments, had prepared a functional Plan for transportation in 1995. This plan had suggested development of integrated road and rail network in the NCR for better and efficient transport system among NCR Towns. This includes upgradation (four laning) of National Highways No. 1, No. 2, No. 8, No. 10 and No. 24; construction of expressways, widening/four laning of certain grid roads, construction and upgradation of additional railway lines in the NCR area.

Nirmala Jyoti Scheme In Karnataka

4336. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme known as Nirmala Jyoti has been launched in Karnataka in August, 2002 to improve the living conditions of slums in first class cities;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has agreed to contribute its share out of the total cost of Rs. 274 crore; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir, Nirmala Jyoti Scheme has been launched in Karnataka on 22nd of August, 2002 by the Hon'ble chief Minister of Karnataka to improve the living conditions of the slum dwellers in 21 class-I cities of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 220 crores for the implementation of the scheme.

[Translation]

ICDS

4337. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN:
SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

Will the Minister HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World bank is providing funds for the projects under the Integrated Child Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the total amount provided as World Bank assistance to various state during the last three years for implementation of the Projects under the said programme?

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

(b) During the last three years (1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002), a total amount of Rs. 682.03 crores have been provided to the States/UTs under World Bank assisted ICDS Projects.

[English]

Schemes under Secondary Education In A & N

4338. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The name and location of the Schools where the Toilet Block under the scheme "Secondary Education" being implemented by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is propose to be constructed during the Annual Plan 2002-2003 and during remaining part of the 10th Five Year Plan;

(b) The number of schools functioning in Semi-permanent structures in Andaman & Nicobar; and

(c) The steps taken by the Education Department of Andaman & Nicobar to convert these Semi-permanent structures. into permanent ones and the period by which the process of conversion is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have taken up construction of toilet blocks in the following school during the Annual Plan 2002-2003.

1. Senior Secondary School Garacharma (South Andaman)
2. Secondary School Uttara (Middle Andaman)
3. Secondary School Nimbutala (Middle Andaman)
4. Secondary School Ramangar (North Andaman)
5. Secondary School Lakshmipur (North Andaman)

The construction of such toilet blocks during the remaining part of the 10th Five Year Plan depends on availability of funds at the time of finalization of the Annual Plans for the respective Years.

(b) There are 11 Senior Secondary, 12 Secondary, 22 Middle and 52 Primary Schools functioning from semi-permanent structures in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(c) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have taken up conversion of the semi Permanent structures of 32 School into permanent structures during the Annual Plan 2002-2003. The work of construction in these schools is at various stages of completion. The conversion of the semi-permanent structures of the remaining 65 schools depends on availability of funds.

[Translation]

Home Guards

4339. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Home Guard Officers in Delhi as on October 31, 2002;

(b) the details of the salary and other facilities provided to he Home Guards and the rules and regulation being followed for their recruitment and other service matters;

(c) The number of posts vacant at present and the number of persons likely to be recruited along with the time by which the appointment letters are likely to be issued to the persons so recruited.

(d) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the corruption at large in these recruitments; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to check the corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) There were as on 31st October, 2002, 3001 Volunteers on the rolls of Home Guards Organization in Delhi;

(b) The Home Guards Organization in Delhi was established under the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi as a voluntary body for performance of such functions and duties connected with protection of persons, the security of property and the public safety as may be assigned to them in accordance with the provisions of the mentioned Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

The Home Guards in Delhi are paid Duty Allowance @ Rs. 90/ per duty of 8 hours; Conveyance allowance @ Rs. 10/- per day and Washing Allowance @ Rs. 3/- for seven duties. In addition, the following facilities have been extended to them:

(i) Uniform free of cost;

(ii) Financial assistance from Delhi Home Guards Welfare & Benevolent Fund;

(iii) Insurance cover of Rs. 1.00 lakh under Group Personal Accident Policy; and

(iv) Ex-gratia payment in case of death/injury while on active duty.

(c) The Home Guards Volunteers are not recruited against any civil post under the Government. Delhi Home Guards Organization, however, has a sanctioned strength of 10285 such Volunteers, of whom 1543 are in position at present. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has initiated steps to enroll 3000 more Volunteers. The recruitment process is in the final stage of its completion.

(d) and (e) There have been from time to time isolated complaints of alleged corruption in the recruitment of the Home Guards Volunteers. However, in order to make the recruitment process fair and transparent, the scheme of the recruitment has been made objective by allotment of fixed marks for specified attributes. Besides, it has been decided to conduct the written examination by an outside agency.

[English]

Wasteland Development Project in Orissa

4340. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing/proposed projects for Wasteland Development in Orissa particularly in the KBK

districts of the State including implementation and operationalization; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two major Watershed Development Programmes namely, integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) & Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in Orissa State on watershed basis in accordance with the Guidelines for Watershed Development w.e.f. 1.4.1995.

Thus far, 30 projects for treatment of an area of 2.13 lakh hectares and at a total cost of Rs. 106.25 crore have been sanctioned under IWDP for various Districts in Orissa State. Out of which, 8 projects or treatment of an area of 0.65 lakh hectares and at a total cost of Rs. 31.65 crore have been sanctioned particularly in the KBK Districts. A total amount of Rs. 27.61 crore has been released to Orrisa State for these projects as central share including Rs. 7.88 crore to the 5 KBK districts.

Under DPAP, 684 projects for treatment of an area of 3.42 lakh hectares at a total cost of Rs. 186.00 crore have been sanctioned in Orissa State. Out of which, 272 projects for treatment of an area of 1.36 lakh hectares and at a total cost of Rs. 78.30 crore have been sanctioned particularly in the KBK Districts. An amount of Rs. 32.75 crore has been released to these projects as Central Share so far including Rs. 12.72 crore to the KBK Districts.

No new IWDP/DPAP proposals in respect of KBK Districts are pending consideration in this Ministry.

Mining and Exploration of Coal

4341. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government with regard to the mining and exploration of coal at present;

(b) the reasons for taking the decision to privatise the coal industry;

(c) whether this decision has been criticized widely;

(d) if so, whether the workers in various coal mines have been on strike on the issue of privatisation of coal mines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the production and monetary losses suffered by the Government as a result thereof; and

(g) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to upgrade the coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (g) Exploration and Mining of Coal is restricted to the Public Sector. Private Sector participation in Coal mining sector has been allowed to the companies engaged in generation of power, production of Iron & Steel, production of cement, washing of coal obtained from a mine and such other end use as the Central Government may by notification specify for captive consumption only. The Government have decided to allow exploration and mining of coal and lignite to private sector Indian companies without the captive consumption restriction and have accordingly introduced the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 in the Rajya Sabha in April, 2000. The Government have not decided to privatise the coal companies in the public sector. However, the decision of the Government to allow private sector participation in order to bridge the projected gap between the demand and supply of coal has been criticised by the Trade Unions. The All India Coal Workers Federation (AICWF), a trade union affiliated to CITU went on three days strike from 20th to 22nd November, 2000 in support of their various demands, out of which "Privatisation of coal mines" was also an issue. Further, the trade unions affiliated to AITUC, BMS and CITU observed strike in coal industry from 3rd to 5th December, 2001 for withdrawal of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2000 and other related demands.

Total production loss due to the above-mentioned strikes has been 2.25 million tonnes approximately. Assuming a contribution margin of Rs. 480 per tonne, the total monetary loss suffered by Coal India Ltd is around Rs. 108 crores.

The steps taken to upgrade the coal sector include measures for improvement in productivity, capacity utilisation, quality enhancement bringing in professionalism and competitiveness and consumer satisfaction. Besides inventory of coal reserves is also upgraded by Geological Survey of India every year by regional exploration. CMPDIL carries out detailed exploration in the command area of Coal India Ltd. to upgrade to proved category every year. CMPDIL also carries out detailed drilling in non-CIL blocks on receipt of necessary funds from Department of Coal.

Bio-Tech Sector

4342. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is emerging as potential leading player in the Bio-Tech sector in the Asia Pacific Region;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote this sector;

(c) whether the Government have consulted the States for better co-ordination in identifying the areas of export potential;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA'): (a) India is emerging in the Asia-Pacific Region alongwith China, Singapore and Australia as a potential leading player in Biotechnology.

(b) Government of India has made concerted efforts to promote research and development, application and commercialization of research leads in biotechnology. The areas covered are agriculture, healthcare including vaccines, environment and biotech industy. From Rs. 622 crore in Ninth Plan (1997-2002), allocation has gone up to Rs. 1450 crore for the Tenth Plan (2002-07) Establishment of 62 bioinformatics, centers, 25 state-of-the-art biotech facilities, Centers of Excellence and 64 postgraduate teaching programmes, establishment of a National Bioresource Development Board, new institutions like National Brain Research Centre, National Centre for Plant Genome Research and Institute of Bioresource and Sustainable Development in addition to many other national laboratories in frontier areas of biology and biotechnology have further accelerated the progress.

Various incentives have been given to the biotech industry through fiscal measures, custom and excise duty exemptions, tax holidays for R&D expenditure, encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), speedy clearance of FDI projects by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), constitution of Fast Track Committee (FTC) under Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA) etc. To inculcate biotech industry in small-scale sector, a task force and a Biotechnology Cell have been created in the Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Agro and Rural Industries.

(c) and (d) Continuing dialogue is on with many State Governments to promote biotech application and commercialization. The thrust is on identifying location specific problems for enhancing the export potential of agriculture and health sectors through biotechnology interventions. For this, setting up of biotech parks, incubators and some pilot projects are under discussion.

Sale of Spurious Fertilizers and Pesticides

4343. SHRI RATAN LAL KATARIA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that some domestic traders/foreign companies are selling spurious fertilizers and pesticide to the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during the last year and action taken against them, company-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) No report regarding spurious pesticides has come to the notice of the Government. However, the analysis of samples of pesticides at State Pesticide Testing Laboratories in the country reveals that out of the total samples drawn, around 3% have been found to be Misbranded. During the last one year, 87 licenses were suspended, 380 licenses were cancelled, 279 prosecutions were launched, 31 judgments were obtained and 19 convictions took place for offences under the Insecticides Act, 1968.

As regards fertilizers during the year 2001-2002 only 5.7% of the samples drawn were found non-standard as per the report received from the State Governments. The Central Government under powers conferred by ECA., 1955 has enacted an order called Fertilizer Control Order, 1985 (FCO). It ensures that fertilizer only which meets the standard of quality laid down in the order, are sold to the farmers in the country. The State Governments are the enforcement agencies and adequately empowered to take appropriate action against the offenders who may indulge in any kind of malpractices in the manufacture/ sale of fertilizer.

ICRC Visit to J&K Detention Centre

4344. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of International Committee for Red Cross including a political scientist from Greece has visited detention centres where terrorists of persons connected with terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir are lodged to assess the prevailing conditions in these detention centres and to look at the treatment meted out to them;

(b) if so, whether they have submitted any report to the Government or the International Red Cross about the conditions of the detenues in these centres;

(c) whether any detentue has been released on their recommendation or on ground of ill health;

(d) whether some activists in the valley have expressed their disillusionment with the work being carried out by the team of ICRC; and

(e) if so, the objections raised by them and action taken by Government in the matter?

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

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) Question does not arise.

Funds for Construction of State Election Commission Building

4345. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:
SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to extend a grant of Rs. 75 lakh to the Kerala Institute of local administration for providing the training to the representatives of the Panchayat Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-releasing this fund to the State so far; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to release special grant for the construction of the office-cum-training institute for the State Election Commission in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) and (b) A proposal for training of elected representatives of PRIs was sent by Government of Kerala to the Planning Commission, which was forwarded to the Ministry of Rural Development for consideration under the ongoing scheme of 'Panchayat Development and Training'. The State Government in the meanwhile was released a grant of Rs. 1.00 crore by the Planning Commission for the purpose of training of representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The clarification sought from the Government of Kerala regarding utilization of the above grant is still pending with the State Government.

(c) Ministry of Rural Development does not provide any assistance for the construction of offices of State Election Commission.

Abandonment of Drinking Water Schemes

4346. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to worst economic conditions of the State Governments, many of the drinking water schemes are lying incomplete or have been abandoned;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to help the State Government by giving 100% grant instead of 50 per cent for those schemes so that implementation of those schemes is not affected; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) to (d) Drinking water supply being a State subject, schemes for providing water facilities are implemented by the State 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 programme rests with the State Governments.

ARWSP funding to State Government is done on a 50:50 matching basis. The Desert Development Project Area component of ARWSP is released on 100% grant for completing incomplete works. But State Government are to assign priorities for completing unfinished works.

The assistance under ARWSP is normally released in two instalments. The first instalment is released in April/May if the last instalment in the previous financial year was drawn by the State/UT Government. If the last instalment in the previous financial year was not drawn, the first instalment of funds in the current financial year is released only after receipt of specific request/ proposal

alongwith all the necessary documents/information required for release of the Second instalment of the previous in the prescribed performa. However, second instalment is released after receipt of the proposals from the State Governments after fulfilling the following conditions.

(i) Receipt of a specific proposal from the State/ UT Government in prescribed proforma with progress reports and returns by the end of December in each year,

(ii) Utilisation of 60% of the available resources under the ARWSP and the State share (unutilised opening balance, if any, from the previous years plus funds released as the first installment),

(iii) Receipt of certificate of actual expenditure under the state resources and the ARWSP from the Accountant General upto the year preceding the previous financial year.

(iv) Receipt of Utilisation certificate (in the prescribed proforma) under the State resources and the ARWSP signed by the Chief Engineer and countersigned by the Secretary of the Department in charge of the subject, for the previous financial year.

(v) Certificate that the unfinished works are given priority for completion,

(vi) Certificate that no work started more than three years ago remains incomplete,

(vii) Certificate that schemes technically cleared six months ago have been taken up for implementation,

(viii) Proposal for release of the second installment of funds under the ARWSP, complete in all respects as indicated above, should reach this Department by the 31st December, 2002

Government is aware that certain schemes are lying incomplete or have been abandoned due to various reasons. The details of all these schemes are, however, not available with the Government of India.

Appointment to Dependents of Deceased and Unfit Workers/Employees in CIL

4347. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received by the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited regarding the appointment to the dependents of the deceased workers/ employees and unfit workers/employees those who are patient of Cancer, Heart, T.B. Paralysis, Kidney and Leprosy under NCWA clause 9.3.2 and 9.4.0 during each of the last three years and the current year till October, 2002; year-wise and subsidiary wise;

(b) the number of applications turned down rejected during the said period, and subsidiary-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government to clear the pending cases, preferably in spouse cases;

(d) whether any time frame has been fixed by the Government to clear the pending cases and fresh cases of dependents for appointment;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) 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) Details of applications received under clause 9.3.2 and 9.4.0 during each of the last three years and the current year up-to October, 2002, year-wise and Subsidiary-wise are given below:

Applications received under Clause 9.3.2 & 9.4.0

Company	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (Upto Oct., 02)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	562	1248	1260	675
Bharat Coaking Coal Ltd.	873	929	806	373
Central Coalfields Ltd.	534	509	611	422

Company	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 (Upto Oct., 02)
Western Coalfields Ltd.	451	448	347	179
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	451	400	348	442
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	93	90	83	79
Northern Coalfields Limited	56	42	80	86

(b) The details of number of applications turned down/ rejected during the said period, Subsidiary wise are given below:

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	-	275
Bharat Coaking Coal Ltd.	-	514
Central Coalfields Ltd.	-	503
Western Coalfields Ltd.	-	49
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	-	Nil
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	-	Nil
Northern Coalfields Limited	-	27

(c) Utmost attention is being given to clear the claims for employment to the eligible dependents or payment of monetary compensation in lieu of employment as per provisions of National Coal West Agreement (NCWA).

(d) No time frame cannot be fixed as it involves time to prove the genunity of the case.

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (d) above.

Desealing of Units

4348. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some units of Samalpur Badli Extensive Industrial Area, which was sealed in 2000-2001 as per the order of the Hon. Supreme Court were later desealed being in conforming use zone and hence out of jurisdication for such order;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of such units were listed in the Annexure-II of the ZDP of Zone "C" (duly authenticated on 24.9.1998) of MPD – 2001, as per chapter 6.1.2;

(d) if so, whether the other listed units located in the same area, were arbitrarily left out of the outer boundary plan of the said area, causing them to remain sealed till date or pushing them on the verge of closure by deadline of 31.12.2002; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to rectify this lapse, that has caused agony and hardship to the units, lying closed for the last two years, thereby on the point of extension, despite their being on the right side of law?

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.

Construction of Flats by DDA

4349. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the flats presently being constructed by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in different areas of Delhi, category-wise and location-wise;

(b) the target date set for the completion of these flats, category-wise and location-wise;

(c) the cost fixed for each category of flats; and

(d) the date by which these flats are likely to be allotted?

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) As reported by Delhi Development Authority, the details of the flats presently being constructed by them in different areas of Delhi and the target date set for the completion or the flats, category-wise and location-wise is enclosed (Statement).

(c) The cost of the flats is fixed on the basis of cost of construction, cost of land, departmental charges, etc. and is finalised after completion of their construction.

(d) The flats are allotted after actual date of completion and availability of essential services.

Statement

Details of Flats presently being constructed by DDA in different areas of Delhi along with target dates of completion (location-wise/category-wise)

Location	Category					Target date of completion
	HIG	MIG	LIG	EWS/JANTA	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rohini	-	79	-	-	79	March 2003
	-	-	890	-	890	Dec. 2004
Madipur	-	120	-	-	120	March 2003
	-	84	-	-	84	March 2004
Peeragarhi	-	304	-	-	304	March 2003
Paschim Vihar	-	-	208	-	208	Dec., 2004
Vasant Kunj	960	416	480	-	1856	June 2004
	416	311	120	0	847	January 2005
	32	-	-	-	32	Sept., 2003
	170	340	340	-	850	Nov., 2004
	160	-	-	-	160	June 2004
Sarita Vihar	160	-	-	-	160	Dec., 2002
	56	-	-	-	56	March, 2003
	176	-	-	-	176	Jan., 2004
	168	-	-	-	168	Feb., 2004
Dwarka	-	-	528	448	976	March 2003
	-	-	-	480	480	August 2003
	-	-	-	352	352	March 2003
	-	-	368	480	848	Dec., 2003
	-	-	760	-	760	May 2004
	-	400	-	-	400	March 2003
	-	504	360	-	864	Dec., 2003
	568	-	-	-	568	Jan., 2005
	947	-	-	-	947	March 2004
	-	264	-	1472	1736	March 2003
	198	144	0	0	342	Dec., 2003
	-	128	-	-	128	Jan., 2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	440	-	-	-	440	Dec., 2004
Bakkarwala (Lok Nayak Puram)	-	-	1320	-	1320	July 2004
	-	-	900	-	900	March 2005
	-	-	900	-	900	June 2005
	-	-	1380	-	1380	Oct., 2004
	-	-	1000	-	1000	March 2004
Mayur Vihar	-	44	176	-	220	April 2003
	-	40	160	-	200	Aug., 2004
Kondli Gharoli	-	480	-	-	480	March 2003
Shalimar Bagh	560	-	-	-	560	Dec., 2004
Narela	-	170	2420	-	2590	Aug., 2004
	-	64	24	-	88	June, 2003
Kalyan Vihar	-	80	-	64	144	March 2005
Motia Khan	66	-	-	-	66	March 2005
Total	5077	3972	12334	3296	24679	

Degradation of Forests

4350. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the large scale degradation of Forests by the mining operation in Orissa particularly in the scheduled districts of the State;

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

(c) whether the private public sector mining companies are not paying attention to restore the ecology of the areas;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Union Government to those Mine owners;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) to (g) No non forest activity including mining can take place in Forest areas without diversion of forest land. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MOEF) grants permission for diversion of forest land for mining under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. MOEF has informed that no such reports regarding large-scale degradation of forests by mining operation in Orissa have been received by the Central Government. However, Monitoring of mining activities approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is the responsibility of the State Government.

AICUEF and AIUKA

4351. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:

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

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the All India College and University Employees Federation and All India University Karmachari Association for fulfilment of their common national demands;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The All India College and University Employees Federation and All India University Karmachari Association have been demanding uniformity in the pay structure, conditions of service and staffing pattern of non-teaching employees in the Universities and Colleges. The Government does not regard laying down of uniform scales of pay for non-teaching employees as its constitutional responsibility as in the case of the teaching staff.

[Translation]

Women Police Mobile Team

4352. SHRI SURESH PASI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Women Police Mobile team for checking the incidents like eve-teaching and snatching in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to give it the status of a permanent establishment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) One PCR vehicle has been provided on an experimental basis to the Crime Against Women Cell, Nanakpura to attend to the calls received on a 4 digit toll-free telephone Help line Service set-up in the Police Control Room exclusively for the benefit of women and children. In addition, a team consisting of an Inspector of Police and a Head Constable/Constable has been detailed by the Crime Against Women Cell, Nanakpura for providing immediate assistance to women in distress. The augmentation of this arrangement depends on the experience to be gained over a period of time about its efficacy.

[English]

Programmes for Poor in Rural Areas

4353. SHRI BHIM DAHAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes being launched by the Government to improve the conditions of landless and homeless farmers/labourers alongwith the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years State – wise particularly North Eastern States including Sikkim;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed these programmes to give more assistance to improve the condition of the farmers/labourers;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) The Minister of Rural Development is implementing a number of rural development programmes namely, the Self-Employment Scheme of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGRY), the Wage Employment Scheme of Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), and the Housing Scheme of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), for improving the conditions of Below the Poverty Line (BPL) families, including landless and homeless farmers/labourers. In addition, the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP), implemented by the Ministry, also help the landless and homeless farmers/labourers to improve their condition. An amount of Rs. 19524.00 crore has been allocated for these schemes during the last three years. Out of this an amount of Rs. 1742.78 crore has been allocated to the North Eastern States including Sikkim

(b) to (d) The Ministry undertake continuous Monitoring, Evaluation and Review of programmes implemented by it and policy corrections are made wherever found necessary.

Government Quarters to Postal Employees

4354. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the distinct and different pools in respect of staff quarters of Central Government Employees;

(b) whether the postal pool is included in the general or the commercial pool;

(c) whether postal employees can get quarters from these pools due to non-availability in postal pool; 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 Directorate of Estates is responsible for administration of General Pool residential accommodation being maintained by various departments for example Defence Pool, Post & Telegraph Pool, Railway Pool, Rajya Sabha Pool, Lok Sabha Pool etc. This Directorate has no administrative control over the pools being maintained by other departments.

(b) No, Sir. As regards commercial pool, there is no such pool called commercial pool, being maintained in this office.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Hurriyat Conference

4355. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hurriyat Conference Team which was camping in Delhi in the second week of September, 2002 visited the Pakistan High Commission and sought assistance in arranging a meeting between the Kashmir Committee and the Pakistani counterpart;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Hurriyat Chairman told that the delegation met officials of the Pakistan High Commission who assured him of all help in this direction;

(c) if so, whether the Indian citizens allowed to have political talks freely with the foreign Ambassadors without seeking the permission of the Government of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Government, members of the Hurriyat Conference met Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan High Commission in Delhi in October, 2002 to enlist the support of Pakistan in the direction of arranging a meeting of India and Pakistan Chapters of Kashmir Committee.

(c) and (d) The Government has not prescribed any rules or norms for interaction between private citizens and foreign diplomatic missions in India. However, if there is any criminal or illegal action/transaction, which flows from such contacts the concerned Indian nationals, are liable to be proceeded against as per law.

Passport Issued from Bangladesh

4356. SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noted that Pakistan national have been entering India using Bangladeshies passport and Bangladesh has become a "Minor Industry" for issue of passport to such Pakistan Nationals;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry have taken this issue with the External Affairs to take up this issue with the Government of Bangladesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) Government of India is aware of the reports of the possible existence of an organized racket in Bangladesh, in which Pak Nationals are being assisted in acquiring Bangladeshi passports for their possible infiltration into India.

(b) and (c) Government of India has been regularly taking up this as well as other security-related issues with Bangladesh at different levels through diplomatic channels and institutional mechanisms existing between the two countries. The Government of Bangladesh has assured us at the highest level and more recently during the visit of Foreign Minister of Bangladesh to India that it would not allow its territory to be used for activities inimical to India's interests.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Preparing syllabus for Hindi Shorthand by National Open School

4357. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National open School had recommended a few books for teaching Hindi typing/ shorthand;

(b) if so, the name of such books;

(c) whether the National Open School has prepared a new syllabus for Hindi Shorthand and has instructed not to teach from the recommended books;

(d) whether new Hindi shorthand syllabus is based only on standard shorthand; and

(e) the policy of the Government with regard to use of books for teaching Hindi shorthand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has developed its own study material which is provided to the NIOS students.

(c) Some changes were made in the syllabus in the year 2000 and Theory lessons were also included in the same.

(d) and (e) Hindi stenography syllabus of NIOS is based on the standards of Deptt. of Official Languages, Government of India.

[English]

Fake Foreign Universities/Educational Institutions

4358. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that many foreign universities/educational institutions enrolling Indian students are fake and not genuine;

(b) if so, whether there is any mechanism to monitor the genuinity of these institutions; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) Though the Government has not received any specific complaint of fake foreign universities/ educational institutions enrolling Indian students, with a view to avert such an eventuality the Indian Missions in major foreign countries such as United State of America, United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand have been asked to check on the antecedents and credibility of educational institutions from these countries offering education to Indian students.

Relocation of Slum-Clusters

4359. SHRI SHEESH RAM SINGH RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has struck down the Government policy of relocating slum-clusters including Juggi Jhonpri dwellers whereby alternative plots are provided to slum dwellers before these illegal squatters on public land are removed as such a policy is without any social criteria, is illegal and arbitrary;

(b) if so, the number of slum dwellers and encroachers on Government land also have since been provided the alternate plots;

(c) whether the responsibility for lapse on the part of officials has been fixed; and

(d) if so, the details of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Slum & JJ wing of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has informed that Hon'ble Delhi High court in CWP No. 4441/94- Okhla Factory Owners Association Vs. GNCTD & Others has passed directions regarding relocation of Jhuggi dwellers. However, the Court's orders have not been received so far.

(b) The Slum & JJ Department of MCD has informed that under the scheme it has so far relocated 47,363 slum/Jhuggi Families till October, 2002. DDA has also relocated 18,494 slum /jhuggi families during the last 3 years.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Increase in Sale Prices (Run of Mine) of Coal

4360. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times, Sale Prices (Run of Mines) of Coal have been increased since last Royalty notification of October 1994 till date;

(b) the percentage of whole sale price increase of coal during the said period;

(c) the prices of run of mine (ROM) coal at different points of time of various subsidiaries of C.I.L. and other companies like Singareni Coal Company of different grades of coal between the revision of royalty on coal in October, 1994 and till date alongwith the details of percentage of change of price of different grades of coal;

(d) the percentage of change of whole sale price index of all commodities during the said period;

(e) whether percentage change of royalty in much less than the percentage change of whole sale price of coal and whole sale price index change of all companies; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) The number of revisions of coal prices of the coal companies of Coal India Ltd (CIL) and Singareni Colliery Company Limited (SCCL) during the period October, 1994 till date are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Companies	Number of Revision
1.	Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)	10 times
2.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL)	8 Times
3.	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	9 times
4.	Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)	6 times
5.	Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)	9 times
6.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	7 times
7.	Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL)	7 times
8.	North Eastern Coalfields (NEC)	3 times
9.	Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL)	8 times

(b) The percentage of average wholesale price increase in coal during the said period was about 568%

(c) The Prices of run of mine (ROM) coal at different points of time of various subsidiaries of CIL and SCCL of different grades of coal between the revision of royalty on coal in October, 1994 and the last revision on 16.8.2002 with percentage change of price of different grades of coal are given in the Statement enclosed

(d) The percentage change of wholesale price index of all commodities during the said period was 46.86%.

(e) and (f) The percentage change in royalty on coal between 1994 and 2002 ranges from 21% to 30% for different grades of Coal. The increase in royalty has been arrived at after balancing conflicting interests taking, *inter alia*, into account its impact on the economy, the increase in income to the producing states, the capacity of the major consuming sectors like power, iron and steel, cement etc. To withstand the increase, the financial health of the coal companies and the competition from imported coal etc.

Statement I

Increase in Price of Coal over the Years (ROM Coal Price as on)

Coal India LTD (CIL)

	16.06.94	29.12.95	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	19.10.96	Increase %	31.03.97	Increase %	30.09.97
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non Coking Coal: Coal produced in Specified collieries RANIGANJ										
A	733.70	772.20	5.25	914	18.36	1017	11.27	1017	0.00	1068
B	672.10	710.60	5.73	827	16.38	920	11.25	920	0.00	966
C	591.80	630.30	6.51	715	13.44	768	7.41	768	0.00	806
D	474.10	512.60	8.12	512.60	0.00	512.60	0.00	643	25.44	643
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	416
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	332	29.18	332
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	237
Coal Produced in specified collieries NON LONG FLAME COAL										
A	642	642	0.00	771	20.09	864	12.06	864	0.00	907
B	586	586	0.00	692	18.09	776	1214	776	0.00	815
C	513	513	0.00	590	15.01	638	8.14	638	0.00	670
D	406	406	0.00	406	0.00	406	0.00	524	29.06	524
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	416
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	332	29.18	332
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	237
Coal Produced in Specified Collieries SP Mines										
A	733.70	772.20	5.25	914	18.36	1017	11.27	1017	0.00	1068
B	672.10	710.60	5.73	827	16.38	920	11.25	920	0.00	966
C	591.80	630.30	6.51	715	13.44	768	7.41	768	0.00	806
D	474.10	512.60	8.12	512.60	0.00	512.60	0.00	643	25.44	643

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	416
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	332	29.18	332
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	237
Coal Produced in specified collieries MUGMA: Non Long Flame Coal										
A	642	642	0.00	771	20.09	864	12.06	864	0.00	907
B	586	586	0.00	692	18.09	776	1214	776	0.00	815
C	513	513	0.00	590	15.01	638	8.14	638	0.00	670
D	406	406	0.00	406	0.00	406	0.00	524	29.06	524
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	416
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	332	29.18	332
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	237

	Increase %	21.8.98	Increase %	5.1.99	Increase %	20.4.00	Increase %	31.1.01	Increase %	17.8.02	Increase %
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Non Coking Coal: Coal produced in Specified collieries Raniganj											
A	5.01	1121	4.96	1180	5.26	1262	695	1388	9.98	1450	4.47
B	5.00	1014	4.97	1115	9.96	1193	7.00	1312	9.97	1370	4.42
C	4.95	846	4.96	950	12.29	1016	6.95	1118	10.04	1170	4.65
D	0.00	688	7.00	770	11.92	823	6.88	905	9.96	950	4.97
E	0.00	445	6.97	445	0.00	476	6.97	524	10.08	574	9.54
F	0.00	355	6.93	355	0.00	379	6.76	417	10.03	440	5.50
G	0.00	254	7.17	254	0.00	271	6.69	298	9.96	320	7.38
Coal Produced in specified collieries Non Long Flame Coal											
A	4.98	952	4.96	1000	5.04	1070	7.00	1177	10.00	1177	0.00
B	5.03	856	5.03	900	5.14	963	7.00	1059	9.97	1059	0.00
C	5.02	704	5.07	740	5.11	791	6.89	870	9.99	870	0.00

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
D	0.00	561	7.06	590	5.17	631	6.95	694	9.98	694	0.00
E	0.00	445	6.97	445	0.00	476	6.97	524	10.08	524	0.00
F	0.00	355	6.93	355	0.00	379	6.76	417	10.03	417	0.00
G	0.00	254	7.17	254	0.00	271	6.69	298	9.96	298	0.00
Coal Produced in specified collieries SP MINES:											
A	5.01	1121	4.96	1199	6.96	1319	10.01	1628	23.43	1628	0.00
B	5.00	1014	4.97	.1084	6.90	1192	9.96	1447	21.39	1447	0.00
C	4.95	846	4.96	905	6.97	996	10.06	1211	21.59	1211	0.00
D	0.00	688	7.00	736	6.98	810	10.05	974	20.25	974	0.00
E	0.00	445	6.97	476	6.97	524	10.08	630	20.23	630	0.00
F	0.00	355	6.93	3.79	6.76	417	10.03	502	20.38	502	0.00
G	0.00	254	7.17	271	6.69	298	9.96	358	20.13	358	0.00
Coal produced in specified collieries MUGMA Non Long Flame Coal											
A	4.98	952	4.96	1018	6.93	1120	10.02	1345	20.09	1345	0.00
B	5.03	856	5.03	915	6.89	1007	10.05	1197	18.87	1197	0.00
C	5.02	704	5.07	753	6.96	828	9.96	1000	20.77	1000	0.00
D	0.00	561	7.06	600	6.95	660	10.00	804	21.82	804	0.00
E	0.00	445	6.97	476	6.97	524	10.08	591	12.79	591	0.00
F	0.00	355	6.93	379	6.76	417	10.03	476	14.15	476	0.00
G	0.00	254	7.17	271	6.69	298	9.96	327	9.73	327	0.00

Increase In Prices of Coal in percentage from 16.06.1994 to 17.08.2002

Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	22.04.96	Increase %	19.10.06	Increase %	31.03.97
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Non Coking Coal: Coal produced in Specified collieries RAJMAHAL FIELD LONG FLAME COAL										
D	431	466	8.12	466	0.00	609	30.69	609	0.00	727
NON LONG FLAME COAL										
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	465	44.41	465	0.00	559
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	400	55.64	400	0.00	475
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	326	78.14	326	0.00	380
COKING COAL										
Washery Grade I	758	758	0.00	948	25.07	1024	8.02	1024	0.00	1024
Washery Grade II	628	628	0.00	785	25.00	848	8.03	848	0.00	848
Washery Grade III	483	483	0.00	580	20.08	627	8.10	627	0.00	627
Washery Grade IV	450	450	0.00	540	20.00	584	8.15	584	0.00	584
SEMI COKING & WEAKLY COKING COAL RANIGANJ										
Semi Coking Grade I	758	758	0.00	948	25.07	1024	8.02	1024	0.00	1024
Semi Coking Grade II	628	628	0.00	785	25.00	848	8.03	848	0.00	848

	Increase %	31.9.97	Increase %	21.8.98	Increase %	20.4.00	Increase %	31.1.01	Increase %	17.8.02	Increase %
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NON-COKING COAL: Coal produced in Specified collieries RAJMAHAL FIELD LONG FLAME COAL											
D	19.38	727	0.00	778	7.02	832	6.94	915	9.98	915	0.00
NON LONG FLAME COAL											
E	20.22	559	0.00	598	6.98	639	6.86	703	10.02	703	0.00
F	18.75	475	0.00	508	6.95	543	6.89	597	9.94	597	0.00
G	16.56	380	0.00	407	7.11	435	6.88	479	10.11	479	0.00

	11		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
COKING COAL												
Washery Grade I	0.00	1024	0.00	1115	8.89	1193	7.00	1312	9.97	1575	20.05	1575	0.00
Washery Grade II	0.00	848	0.00	924	8.96	988	6.93	1087	10.02	1305	20.06	1305	0.00
Washery Grade III	0.00	627	0.00	683	8.93	730	6.88	803	10.00	964	20.05	964	0.00
Washery Grade IV	0.00	584	0.00	635	8.73	679	6.93	747	10.01	896	19.95	896	0.00
SEMI COKING & WEAKLY COKING COAL RANIGANJ:												
Semi Coking Grade I	0.00	1024	0.00	1156	12.89	1236	6.92	1360	10.03	1360	0.00	1420	4.41
Semi Coking Grade II	0.00	484	0.00	957	12.85	1024	7.00	1126	9.96	1126	0.00	1180	4.80

Increase in prices of Coal in percentage from 16.06.1994 to 17.08.2002

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	19.10.96	Increase %	31.03.97	Increase %	30.09.97
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NON COKING COAL :										
A	642	642	0.00	771	20.09	864	12.06	864	0.00	864
B	586	586	0.00	692	18.09	776	12.14	776	0.00	776
C	513	513	0.00	590	15.01	638	8.14	638	0.00	638
D	406	406	0.00	406	0.00	406	0.00	524	29.06	524
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	416
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	332	29.18	322
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	245
COKING COAL: Coal Produced in Specified collieries										
Steel Grade I	1048	1048	0.00	3110	25.00	1468	12.06	1468	0.00	1541
Steel Grade II	875	875	0.00	1094	25.03	1226	12.07	1226	0.00	1287
Washery Grade I	758	758	0.00	948	25.07	1062	12.03	1062	0.00	1115
Washery Grade II	628	628	0.00	785	25.00	880	12.10	880	0.00	924
Washery Grade III	483	843	0.00	580	20.08	650	12.07	650	0.00	683

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Washery Grade IV	450	450	0.00	540	20.00	605	12.04	605	0.00	635
Washery Grade I	758	758	0.00	948	25.07	1062	12.03	1062	0.00	1115
Washery Grade II	628	628	0.00	785	25.00	880	12.10	880	0.00	924
Washery Grade III	483	483	0.00	580	20.08	650	12.07	650	0.00	683
Washery Grade IV	450	450	0.00	540	20.00	605	12.04	605	0.00	635

	Increase %	21.08.98	Increase %	11.04.00	Increase %	31.01.01	Increase %	17.08.02	Increase %
NON-COKING COAL:									
A	0.00	907	4.98	952	4.96	1047	9.98	1135	8.40
B	0.00	815	5.03	856	5.03	942	10.05	1030	9.34
C	0.00	670	5.02	7.04	5.07	774	9.94	847	9.43
D	0.00	561	7.06	589	4.99	648	10.02	710	9.57
E	0.00	445	6.97	467	4.94	514	10.06	562	9.34
F	0.00	355	6.93	373	5.07	410	9.92	448	9.27
G	0.00	254	7.17	267	5.12	294	10.11	321	9.18
COKING COAL: Coal Produced in Specified collieries									
Steel Grade I	4.97	1657	7.53	1740	5.01	1914	10.00	1970	2.93
Steel Grade II	4.98	1384	7.54	1453	4.99	1598	9.98	1650	3.25
Washery Grade I	4.99	1199	7.53	1259	5.00	1385	10.01	1440	3.97
Washery Grade II	5.00	993	7.47	1043	5.04	1147	9.97	1200	4.62
Washery Grade III	5.08	734	7.47	771	5.04	848	9.99	900	6.13
Washery Grade IV	4.96	663	7.56	717	4.98	789	10.04	830	5.20
Washery Grade I	4.99	1115	0.00	11.15	0.00	1227	10.04	1337	8.96
Washery Grade II	5.00	924	0.00	924	0.00	1016	9.96	1107	8.96
Washery Grade III	5.08	683	0.00	683	0.00	751	9.96	819	9.05
Washery Grade IV	4.96	635	0.00	635	0.00	699	10.08	762	9.01

Increase in price of Coal in percentage from 16.06.1994 to 17.08.2002

Central Coalfields Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	19.10.96	Increase %	31.03.97	Increase %	21.08.98
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NON COCKING COAL										
Coal produced in Specified collieries										
A	667	702	5.25	831	18.38	924	11.19	924	0.00	970
B	611	646	5.73	752	16.41	836	11.17	836	0.00	878
C	538	573	6.51	650	13.44	698	7.38	698	0.00	733
D	431	466	8.12	466	0.00	466	0.00	584	25.32	625
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	445
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	322	29.18	355
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	254
Coal Produced in Specified collieries										
A	667	702	5.25	831	18.38	924	11.19	924	0.00	970
B	611	646	5.73	752	16.41	836	11.17	836	0.00	878
C	538	573	6.51	650	13.44	698	7.38	698	0.00	733
D	431	466	8.12	466	0.00	466	0.00	584	25.32	625
NON LONG FLAME COAL										
A	642	642	0.00	771	20.09	864	12.06	864	0.00	907
B	586	586	0.00	692	18.09	776	12.14	776	0.00	815
C	513	513	0.00	590	15.01	638	8.14	638	0.00	670
D	406	406	0.00	406	0.00	406	0.00	524	29.06	561
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	445
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	332	29.18	355
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	254
COKING COAL										
Washery Grade I	758	758	0.00	948	25.07	1024	8.02	1024	0.00	1075
Washery Grade II	628	628	0.00	785	25.00	848	8.03	848	0.00	890
Washery Grade III	483	483	0.00	580	20.08	627	8.10	627	0.00	658
Washery Grade IV	450	450	0.00	540	20.00	584	8.15	584	0.00	613

	Increase %	31.05.99	Increase %	14.07.00	Increase %	31.01.01	Increase %	17..08.02	Increase
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NON COCKING COAL									
Coal produced in Specified collieries									
A	4.98	1019	5.05	1070	5.00	1177	10.00	1330	13.00
B	5.02	922	5.01	968	4.99	1065	10.02	1203	12.96
C	5.01	770	5.05	809	5.06	890	10.01	1006	13.03
D	7.02	656	4.96	689	5.03	758	10.01	857	13.06
E	6.97	467	4.94	490	4.93	539	10.00	609	12.99
F	6.93	373	5.07	392	5.09	431	9.95	487	12.99
G	7.17	267	5.12	280	4.87	308	10.00	348	12.99
Coal produced in Specified collieries									
A	4.98	1019	5.05	1070	5.00	1177	10.00.	1248	6.03
B	5.02	922	5.01	968	4.99	1065	1002	1129	6.01
C	5.01	770	5.05	809	5.06	890	10.01	944	6.07
D	7.02	656	4.96	689	5.03	758	10.01	804	6.07
Non long Flame Coal									
A	4.98	952	4.98	1000	5.04	1100	10.00	11.66	6.00
B	5.03	856	5.03	899	5.02	989	10.01	1049	6.07
C	5.02	704	5.07	739	4.97	813	10.01	862	6.03
D	7.06	589	4.99	618	4.92	680	10.03	721	6.03
E	6.97	467	4.94	490	4.93	539	10.00	565	4.82
F	6.93	373	5.07	392	5.09	431	9.95	453	5.10
G	7.17	267	5.12	280	4.87	308	10.00	323	4.87
Washery Grade I	4.98	1115	3.72	1115	0.00	1287	15.43	1351	4.97
Washery Grade II	4.95	924	3.82	970	4.98	1067	10.00	1120	4.97
Washery Grade III	4.94	683	3.80	717	4.98	789	10.04	828	4.94
Washery Grade IV	4.97	635	3.59	667	5.04	734	10.04	771	5.04

Increase in prices of Coal in percentage from 16.06.1994 to 17.08.2002

Mahanadi Coal fields LTD.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	19.10.96	Increase %	31.03.97	Increase %	21.08.98	Increase %	31.01.01	Increase %	17.08.02	Increase %
NON COKING COAL															
LONG FLAME COAL															
A	667	702	5.25	799	13.82	868	11.14	888	0.00	932	4.95	979	5.04	979	0.00
B	611	646	5.73	723	11.92	803	11.07	803	0.00	843	4.98	885	4.98	885	0.00
C	538	573	6.51	625	9.08	671	7.36	671	0.00	705	5.07	740	4.96	740	0.00
D	431	466	8.12	466	0.00	466	0.00	564	21.03	603	6.91	633	4.98	633	0.00
NON LONG FLAME COAL															
A	642	642	0.00	739	15.11	828	12.04	828	0.00	869	4.95	912	4.95	912	0.00
B	586	586	0.00	663	13.14	743	12.07	743	0.00	780	4.98	819	5.00	819	0.00
C	513	513	0.00	565	10.14	611	611	814	0.00	642	5.07	674	4.98	674	0.00
D	406	406	0.00	406	0.00	406	0.00	504	24.14	539	6.94	566	5.01	566	0.00
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	400	24.22	428	7.00	445	3.97	445	0.00
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	319	24.12	341	6.90	351	2.93	351	0.00
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	227	24.04	243	7.05	250	2.88	250	0.00

Increase in prices of Coal in percentage from 16.06.1994 to 17.08.2002

Western Coal Fields Ltd.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	Increase %	22.03.96	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	19.10.96	Increase %	31.03.97
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NON COKING COAL:										
A	667	702	5.25	702	0.00	849	20.94	996	17.31	996
B	611	646	5.73	646	0.00	793	22.76	940	18.54	940
C	538	573	6.51	573	0.00	720	25.65	855	18.75	855
D	431	466	8.12	644	38.20	644	0.00	644	0.00	814
E	322	322	0.00	486	50.93	486	0.00	486	0.00	627
F	257	257	0.00	405	57.59	405	0.00	405	0.00	523
G	183	183	0.00	305	66.67	305	0.00	305	0.00	394
COKING COAL										
Washery Grade II	628	628	0.00	628	0.00	785	25.00	848	8.03	848
Washery Grade III	483	483	0.00	483	0.00	580	20.08	765	31.90	765

	Increase	30.09.97	Increase	21.08.98	Increase	31.01,01	Increase	17.08.02	Increase
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NON COKING COAL:									
A	0.00	996	0.00	1036	4.02	1083	4.54	1148	6.00
B	0.00	940	0.00	978	4.04	1022	4.50	1083	5.97
C	0.00	879	2.81	914	3.98	955	4.49	1012	5.97
D	26.40	814	0.00	863	6.02	902	4.52	956	5.99
E	29.01	627	0.00	665	6.06	708	6.47	743	4.94
F	29.14	523	0.00	554	5.93	590	6.50	620	5.08
G	29.18	394	0.00	418	6.09	445	6.46	467	4.94
COKING COAL									
Washery Grade II	0.00	848	0.00	484	0.00	890	4.95	970	8.99
Washery Grade III	0.00	765	0.00	765	0.00	803	4.97	880	9.59

Increase in prices of Coal in percentage from 16.06.1994 to 17.08.2002

Western Coal Fields Ltd.

Coal produced in specified collieries	16.06.94	29.12.95	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	19.10.96	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	21.08.98	Increase %	31.01.01	Increase %	17.08.02	Increase %
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NON COKING COAL															
Coal produced in specified collieries															
A	733.70	772.20	5.25	914	18.36	1017	11.27	1017	0.00	1068	5.01	1100	3.00	1110	0.91
B	672.10	710.60	5.73	827	16.38	920	11.25	920	0.00	966	5.00	1034	7.04	1040	0.58
C	591.80	630.30	6.51	715	13.44	768	7.41	768	0.00	806	4.95	862	6.95	890	3.25
D	474.10	512.60	8.12	512.60	0.00	512.60	0.00	643	2544	688	7.00	736	6.98	770	4.62
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	445	6.97	497	11.69	545	9.66
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	322	29.18	355	6.93	396	11.55	415	4.80
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	254	7.17	283	11.42	300	6.01
Long Flame Coal															
A	667	702	5.25	831	18.38	924	11.19	924	0.00	970	4.98	999	2.99	1000	0.10
B	611	646	5.73	752	16.41	836	11.17	836	0.00	878	5.02	939	6.95	940	0.11
C	538	573	6.51	650	13.44	698	7.38	698	0.00	733	5.01	784	6.96	810	3.32
D	431	466	8.12	466	0.00	466	0.00	584	25.32	625	7.02	669	7.04	700	4.63
Non long Flame Coal															
A	642	642	0.00	771	20.09	864	12.06	864	0.00	907	4.98	934	2.98	940	0.64

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	586	586	0.00	692	18.09	776	12.14	776	0.00	815	5.03	872	6.99	880	0.92
C	513	513	0.00	590	15.01	638	8.14	638	0.00	670	5.02	717	7.01	7.01	4.60
D	406	406	0.00	406	0.00	406	0.00	524	29.06	561	7.06	600	6.95	630	6.00
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	445	6.97	497	11.69	520	4.63
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	332	29.18	355	6.93	396	11.55	410	3.54
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	254	7.17	283	11.42	300	6.01
SEMI COKING &															
WEAKLY COKING COAL															
Semi Coking Grade I	758	758	0.00	948	25.07	1024	8.02	1024	0.00	1024	0.00	1096	7.03	1200	9.49
Semi Coking Grade II	628	628	0.00	785	25.00	848	8.03	848	0.00	848	0.00	907	6.96	1000	10.25

Increase in Price of Coal in percentage from 16.6.94 to 17.8.2002

NORTHERN COALFIELDS LTD.

	16.06.94	29.12.95	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	19.10.96	Increase %	31.03.96	Increase %	21.08.98	Increase %	31.05.99	Increase %	31.01.01	Increase %	17.06.02	Increase %
Non coking Coal																	
Long Flame Coal																	
A	667	702	5.25	831	18.38	924	11.19	924	0.00	970	4.98	1028	5.98	1147	11.58	1147	0.00
B	611	646	5.73	752	16.41	836	11.17	836	0.00	878	5.02	931	6.04	1039	11.60	1039	0.00
C	538	573	6.51	650	13.44	698	7.38	698	0.00	733	5.01	777	6.00	867	11.58	867	0.00
D	431	466	8.12	466	0.00	466	0.00	584	25.32	625	7.02	663	6.08	740	11.61	740	0.00
Non Long Flame Coal																	
A	642	642	0.00	771	20.09	864	12.06	864	0.00	907	4.98	961	5.95	1072	11.55	1072	0.00
B	586	586	0.00	692	18.09	779	12.14	776	0.00	815	5.03	864	6.01	964	11.57	964	0.00
C	513	513	0.00	590	15.01	638	8.14	638	0.00	670	5.02	710	5.97	792	11.55	792	0.00
D	406	406	0.00	406	0.00	406	0.00	524	29.06	561	7.06	595	6.06	664	11.60	664	0.00
E	322	322	0.00	322	0.00	322	0.00	416	29.19	445	6.97	472	6.07	527	11.65	527	0.00
F	257	257	0.00	257	0.00	257	0.00	332	2918	355	6.93	376	5.92	420	11.70	420	0.00
G	183	183	0.00	183	0.00	183	0.00	237	29.51	254	7.17	269	5.91	300	11.52	300	0.00

Increase in Price of Coal in percentage from 16.6.94 to 17.8.2002

North Eastern Coalfields

		16.06.94	26.08.97	Increase %	27.11.2000	Increase %	22.5.2001	Increase %	17.08.02	Increase %
Grade of Coal & UHV range (KCAL/kg)										
A	6200-6299	796	924	16.08	998	8.01	1148	15.03	1148	0.00
B	5600-6199	741	741	0.00	741	0.00	778	4.99	778	0.00

Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)

ROM price of coal From 1994-95 to 2001-02

(Rs. per tonne)

Year	Date of Revision	Grade A	% Increase	Grade B	% Increase	Grade C	% Increase	Grade D	% Increase	Grade E	% Increase	Grade F	% Increase	Grade G	% Increase
1994-95	17.06.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	560.00	0.00	584.00	0.00	486.00	0.00	405.00	0.00	305.00	0.00
1995-96	19.01.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	560.00	0.00	584.00	0.00	486.00	0.00	405.00	0.00	305.00	0.00
1996-97	19.04.96	0.00	0.00	880.00	0.00	795.00	20.45	584.00	0.00	486.00	0.00	405.00	0.00	305.00	0.00
	12.11.96	0.00	0.00	1050.0	18.32	945.00	43.18	584.00	0.00	486.00	0.00	405.00	0.00	305.00	0.00
	15.03.97	0.00	0.00	1063.00	20.80	957.00	45.00	847.00	45.00	680.00	0.00	567.00	40.00	427.00	40.10
1998-99	29.08.98	0.00	0.00	1127.00	28.07	1014.00	53.64	898.00	53.73	721.00	48.35	601.00	48.40	453.00	48.52
1999-00	19.09.99	0.00	0.00	1164.00	32.27	1047.00	58.64	927.00	58.71	741.00	52.47	618.00	52.59	465.00	52.46
	28.03.2000	0.00	0.00	1164.00	32.27	1047.00	58.64	927.00	58.71	741.00	52.47	618.00	52.59	465.00	52.46
2001-02	10.04.2001	1329.00	0.00	1234.00	40.23	1110.00	68.18	983.00	68.32	778.00	60.08	649.00	60.25	479.00	57.05

Note. 1. In the price revision date 1.1.1996, price of steam, slack and crushed ROM types of coal were revised. There was no change in ROM Price.

2. There was no revision on the basic price of coal in the revision dated 28.3.2000, wherein only crushing charges were rationalized at Rs. 45/T for all grades.

Misappropriation of Public Funds in Subsidiaries of CIL

4361. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI BRIJ LAL KHABRI:

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

(a) whether large amount of public funds are being misappropriated in the subsidiaries of Coal India Limited due to nexus between suppliers and officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years; subsidiary-wise

(c) the details of purchase of Automatic Contrivances, (a safety items used for underground mines) by Eastern Coalfields Limited during the year 1997;

(d) whether this item was supplied to TISCO by a firm in the year 2000-2001 at less then half of the rates at which this was supplied to ECL and other CIL subsidiaries;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether out of the four firms two are operating from the same premises, having same office and same workshop;

(g) if so, whether there is any connection between these two firms;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) whether 18 nos. of Automatic Contrivances were purchases from these two firms at rates more than double the rates of the lowest rate quoted in the year 1997;

(j) if so, the details thereof;

(k) the negotiations held by ECL with these two firms to bring down their rates;

(l) the quoted rates of these two firms for Automatic Contrivances in June 1997 and September, 2000 to ECL and in May, 1998 to BCCL and the date up-to which these rates were valid;

(m) whether any inquiry has been initiated by CIL/ subsidiaries in this matter; and

(n) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) 23 set of automatic contrivances were procured during the year 1997 by inviting limited tender enquiry. Orders were placed on the following firms:

M/s. Safe Equip Engineers, Dhanbad	-	12 sets
M/s Systems and Control, Dhanbad	-	6 sets
M/s VK Industries, Pilani (unproven suppliers)	-	5 sets (trial order)

(d) and (e) ECL/CIL have no knowledge on this.

(f) to (h) Enquiries were floated to the firms who are having DGMS approval in their own names.

(i) and (j) the details of the rates are given in reply to part (l)

(k) Negotiations were held with two firms namely M/s Safe Equip Engineers, Dhanbad and M/s System & Control, Dhanbad to bring down their rates.

(l) Against tender of ECL opened on 30.6.1997, the rates quoted by the firms whose price bids were opened are as follows:

Items	M/s Safe Equip. Engineers, Dhanbad	M/s System Control, Dhanbad	M/s VK Industries, Pilani
Automatic Contrivance for steam winder (for Naba Kajora 2 pit)	Rs. 7,87,098.77	Rs. 8,40,842.82	Rs. 4,39,865.00
Automatic Contrivance for electric winder for the following:			
Madhusudan Pur 1 pit	Rs. 6,77,899.81	Rs. 7,14,028.05	Rs. 4,99,865.00
New Kenda 2 pit	Rs 6,44,928.56	Rs. 6,82,258.17	-do-
New Kenda 3 pit	Rs. 5,82,580.17	Rs. 6,06,804.70	-do-
Siduli 2 pit	Rs 6,77,889.81	Rs. 7,14,028.05	-do-

The above prices were valid upto 31.5.1999. The order was placed on M/s. VK Industries, Pilani at landed rate of Rs 4,13,360.00

Against tender of BCCL opened in May, 1998 the rate quoted by the firms were as follows:

Items	M/s Safe Equip. Engineers, Dhanbad	M/s VK Industries, Pilani
Automatic Contrivance for steam winder	Rs. 7,07,553.00	Rs. 4,16,183.00
Automatic Contrivance for electric winder	Rs. 6,00,712.00	Rs. 3,90,480.00
	Rs. 7,35,268.00	

The above price were valid upto 30.6.1999.

Against tender of ECL opened on 21.9.2000, the rates quoted by the participant tenders were :

Item	M/s Safe Equip. Engineers, Dhanbad	M/s System and Control, Dhanbad	M/s VK Industries, Pilani
1	2	3	4
Automatic contrivance for steam winder for following pits.			
Madhujor-5	Rs. 3,95,472.00	Rs. 4,32,672.00	Rs. 3,75,337.00
Madhujor - 6	Rs. 3,95,472.00	Rs. 4,32.672.00	-do-
M.S. Pur - 3 & 4, Khas Kajora - 10 Parascole - 6, Madhabpur 2 & 3, Lachipur RD unit	Rs. 2,93,592.00	Rs. 3,30,792.00	-do-
Kumardhubi - 2	Rs. 3,95,472.00	Rs. 4,32,672.00	-do-
Khottadih - 2	Rs. 4,88,592.00	Rs. 5,31,792.00	-do-
Nimcha- 7	Rs. 4,36,512.00	Rs. 4,51,392.00	-do-
Automatic Contrivance for electric winder			
Parascole -A	Rs. 2,45,475.00*	Rs. 3,18,552.00	Rs. 3,65,337.00
	Rs. 2,78,352.00		
Lachipur -1	Rs. 2,45,520.00*	-do-	-do-
	Rs. 2,78,532.00		
Lachipur - 11	Rs. 2,45,520.00*	-do-	-do-
	Rs. 2,78,352.00		

*Electronic type

The rates of lowest tendered were valid upto 31.3.2002.

(m) and (n) An enquiry has been conducted by ECL Vigilance and its report is under scrutiny.

Gokul Gram Yojana

4362. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms "adopted by the Government' to allocate funds to State Governments under "Gokul Gram Yojana";

(b) the funds allocated released/since inception of the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the funds utilized and remained unspent so far State-wise particularly in the State of Maharashtra; and

(d) the Number of village Covered under this scheme so far and likely to be covered for the Tenth Plan State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M. K. PATIL) : (a) The Ministry of Rural Development does not implement any such scheme.

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

Issuance of Notices for Grand Tax by DDA

4363. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the notices for Ground Tax have been issued to many owners for several last years despite requests from them;

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

(c) the number of such notices to be issued each year and the number of them actually issued during the past three years indicating the DDA dues locked up as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government will ensure that the notices are sent immediately so that the honest tax payers are not penalized unnecessary as also the staff responsible for this is suitably dealt with; 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 Delhi Development Authority has reported that it does not charge any Ground Tax from lessees. However, it charges ground rent in respect of lease-hold properties. The outstanding ground rent is intimated to the allottees/ lessees whenever they make a separate request for the same.

(b) and (c) As reported by DDA, the number of defaulter notices issued and outstanding dues realized during last three years are as follows:

Year	No. of defaulter Notices issued to Plotted lessees	Outstanding dues realized (Rs. in Crores)
1999-2000	8931	21.10
2000-2001	9455	23.90
2001-2002	28135	29.65

The amount outstanding from the plotted lessees as on 31.3.2002 was Rs. 45.83 crores.

As per the terms and conditions of lease, the lessees are required to pay the fix amount of ground rent by the specified dates. The defaulting lessees are issued notice by DDA in order to effect the recovery of the outstanding ground rent.

(d) and (e) The Government has asked DDA to issue notice to all defaulters in time to realize the outstanding dues of ground rent.

[Translation]

Bio-Technology

4364. SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether bio-technology in India is under the control of multi-national companies which is not in the interest of the farmer;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) 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) and (c) A separate Department of Biotechnology was established by Government of India in 1986 as a nodal agency with a mandate to promote and support research & development, manufacturing, human resource development, establishment of infrastructure and formulation of regulatory guidelines on Biotechnology. Biotechnology products and processes relevant to agriculture, health care and industry are developed by both public and private sector including some multinationals These require statutory approvals in terms of food and environmental safety. The Government has already put in place appropriate mechanisms under various Acts to regulate biotech products involving inter-ministerial consultations to protect the farmers and national interest. further, these regulations are reviewed and updated from time to time to meet the requirements of the current advances in technology.

[English]

Eviction from public land in Andaman and Nicobar

4365. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided a package for the payment of compensation and rehabilitation of the affected families who have been evicted from the

encroached areas where they were living for a long period in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of families evicted and their total population;

(d) total number of fruit bearing trees, plants that have been destroyed in the process;

(e) whether the elephants were deployed for the eviction work; and

(f) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have formulated a proposal involving an expenditure of Rs. 16.72 crores for the rehabilitation of 4917 families identified to be evicted from the forest land as per the orders of the Supreme Court of India. The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) No families have so far been evicted. However, 1825 encroachments have been removed and 1665.475 hectare of forest land re-claimed. In the process of removal of encroachments, 8,22,077 trees/plants had to be felled.

(e) and (f) Yes Sir. Some elephants were deployed for removal of encroachments in some pockets in Mayabander and Middle Andaman Divisions.

National Open Schools

4366. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that National Open School is a Government Institution authorized to conduct Xth & XIIth classes examinations recognized by all the Boards and Universities in India;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that these examinations are held in the month of March every year:

(c) whether the Government are also aware that the National Open School has not supplied/provided the books to the students upto the end of November this years;

(d) whether the Government are also aware that books are being sent in English medium to those students who have registered their names for answering in Hindi medium; and

(e) if so, the reasons for incomplete and inadequate supply of books and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve supply of books to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir, The National Institute of Open Schooling (formally known as National Open School), and autonomous organisation of the Ministry of Human Resource Development conducts its own examinations and award certificates for Secondary Course (equivalent to class X) and Senior Secondary Course (equivalent to class XII) which are recognized by various Boards and Universities/Institutions including Association of Indian Universities and CBSE.

(b) NIOS conducts its Public examinations twice a year in the months of March-May and September-November.

(c) NIOS had sent its study materials to its study centres well in time i.e. commencement of admissions. Moreover, additional requirement of study material was also sent based on the actual enrollment after the finalisation of admission in the months of September.

(d) and (e) Study materials are dispatched by NIOS to their Study Centres as per their projected requirement in various medium of instructions. In rare cases of wrong/ incomplete dispatches, remedial measures are taken immediately.

Conversion of Land allotted for Industrial purpose by DDA

4367. SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
MOHD. SHAHABUDDIN:

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

(a) whether there is any plan to convert the land allotted for industrial purpose by DDA into commercial/ residential use;

(b) if so, the rationale behind this move on the part of the Government;

(c) the details of the industrial areas indicating the area and locations of plots and buildings so permitted to be used for the commercial and residential purposes;

(d) the ultimate beneficiaries of such change in land use;

(e) whether it is also proposed to allow land allotted for institutional and other social purpose by DDA will also be covered thereby; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which the Government propose to rationalise the price structure already changed for industrial and residential plots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI. O RAJAGOPAL) : (a) to (f) DDA has sent a proposal for consideration of the Government to allow limited mixed use of industrial plots subject to certain regulations on the premise that there was a possibility of widening the use permissibility of industrial plots, which needed to be examined so that certain activities which do not affect the overall environmental and infrastructural parameters could be permitted in these plots. The proposal does not cover land allotted for institutional and other social purposes by DDA.

Simultaneously, the matter is also, being agitated in the Hon'ble Supreme Court whereby the hon'ble court has asked DDA to get details of such properties which are being misused for purposes other than industrial in the industrial areas. The matter is *sub judice*.

Revival of Central Drug PSU's

4368. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for the revival of Central PSU's, Bengal Chemicals, Bengal Immunity and Smith Transtrit Pharmaceuticals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government requested the Government of West Bengal to submit a letter of assurance for more assistance, particularly for Bengal immunity;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have advised the State Government to render more marketing support and exemption of 5% security on orders to revive the three drug units; and

(f) if so, the details of the steps taken for the revival of these three drug units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) All the three PSUs are sick companies under reference to BIFR. For BCPL, Government has conveyed its approval to the reliefs and concessions envisaged in the rehabilitation scheme. As regards BIL, BIFR has confirmed its opinion to wind up the company and forwarded its opinion to the Calcutta High Court.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of West Bengal has been requested to intimate the firm financial and marketing support which they would be in a position to commit for revival of the company. The State Government has not yet responded to the request.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Brown Revolution Programme Project

4369. SHRI T. GOVINDAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have introduced any schemes to provide home to all the citizens by the year 2010 under the Brown Revolution Programme/Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI. O RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Government through the National Agenda for Government have declared Housing for All as a priority area and has decide to focus on the housing needs of citizens in general and that of the poor and the deprived in particular. Towards this end, the Agenda sets a target of construction of additional Two Million houses (7 lakh in Urban areas and 13 lakh in Rural areas) every year through state Government agencies on a demand—driven approach. The steps taken by the Government to fulfill the target of 'Housing for All' are given in the enclose statement.

Statement

Following steps have been taken by the Government to fulfil the target of 'Housing for All':

1. Fiscal incentives under the Income tax Act and in customs and excise duties are available.

2. Legal reforms have been initiated to facilitate housing. The Urban Land Ceiling Act has been repealed. Mode rent control legislation has been prepared and circulated among State Government for its adoption.

3. The Government, through greater interaction with the National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Institutions is seeking to ensure greater private sector participation. Government is seeking to strengthen the cooperative sector through the National Cooperative Housing Federation.

4. Government is also seeking to give a boost to housing through the propagation of appropriate cost effective and environment friendly technology.

5. The Central Government has also launched a new scheme titled 'Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana' (VAMBAY) for providing housing and upgradation of existing housing for below poverty line families in urban slums with a component or construction of community toilets.

AICTE

4370. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is pre-condition of the All India Council of Technical Education, while granting approval to the Private Engineering Colleges, that they shall abide by the Regulations/Rules etc. laid down by the AICTE;

(b) if so, whether AICTE has got any role to play in governing/control of the Hostel/Mess charges of the colleges approved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), while granting approval for establishment of new technical institutions, ensures fulfilment of infrastructure facilities as per its Norms & Standards and as laid down in its Regulations/Rules. Institutions are also required to submit an undertaking that all the infrastructural and institutional facilities shall be in place as per the norms of AICTE.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Publishing of IT Series by CSIR

4371. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether CSIR has published IT series as its diamond Jubilee publications during 2002;

(b) whether this book is authored by the non experts in the Information Technology;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) If not, expertise of authors including their earlier publications and mode of selection of authors of said IT series in detail;

(e) whether one of above author is a blood relation to Director, NISCAIR;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether above Director edited all above books including that of his blood relation;

(h) if so, the details thereof;

(i) total expenditure for printing the said IT Series including among paid to authors category-wise;

(j) whether any survey was conducted before bringing out this publication; and

(k) 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 'BACHADA') : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The authors were final year students of four-year graduate IT course and had no publication. The authors were selected by publicizing the scheme throughout the country by sending information brouchures to about 300 colleges and all the CSIR laboratories and also through personal contacts. The proposals received from

prospective authors were evaluated and the authors were selected by NISCAIR.

(e) Yes Sir.

(f) Shikha Gupta—Daughter of the Director, NISCAIR.

(g) Yes Sir.

(h) Details of all books are given in the Statement enclosed

(i) Total expenditure incurred on published IT books is Rs. 9.36 lakh, including Rs. 32,500/- paid to authors, details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(j) No Sir.

(k) Does not arise.

Statement

Sr. No.	Title of Books	Author	Amount paid	Remarks
1.	Visual Basic	Meeta Gupta	2500/-	
		Shikha Gupta	Nil.	Beingh the Blood Relation of Director
2.	Microsoft Word for Beginners	Amit Jain	1666/-	
		Samrat Sharma	1667/-	
		Saurabh Banerjee	1667/-	
3.	Microsoft Power Point	Amit Jain	1667/-	
		Samrat Sharma	1667/-	
		Saurabh Banerjee	1666/-	
4.	Web dot Com	Arunjeet Singh	2500/-	
		Prabhvir Sahmey	2500/	
5.	C++ for Beginners	Puneet Nayyar	2500/-	
		Vipin Kumar	2500/-	
6.	The 'C' Adventure	Puneet Nayyar	1667/-	
		Stuti Trehan	1667/-	
		Samrat Sharma	1666/-	
7.	Build your Web at home	Puneet Nayyar	2500/-	
		Samrat Sharma	2500/-	
8.	Microsoft Word Praveshika (Hindi)	Amit Jain	Nil	Hindi translation done in-house
		Samrat Sharma	Nil	
		Saurabh Banerjee	Nil	
9.	Microsoft Power-Point (Hindi)	Amit Jain	Nil	Hindi translation done in-house
		Samrat Sharma	Nil	
		Saurabh Banerjee	Nil	

Falling of Roof in Government Quarters in Pushp Vihar

4372. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an unfortunate incident of death occurred recently due to falling of roof in Government quarters in Pushp Vihar has been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted to ascertain the reasons for falling of the roof;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is a fact that quality control Committee which gave its report in early 1980s, has warned such eventuality on observing bad quality of work;

(f) if so, the other details of the reports of that committee; and

(g) the action were taken 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) Yes, Sir, A portion of the roof projection of Government quarters in Pushp Vihar had fallen. An old lady had died. However as per available information, the cause of death could not be established as neither an FIR was lodged nor any *post mortem* was carried out.

(c) and (d) An Inquiry Committee was constituted by the Directorate General, Central Public Works Department. As per inquiry report, the accident occurred due to failure of structure as concrete had lost its strength due to ingress of water through cracks. This remained unchecked making the concrete so weak that it could not sustain its own weight. Corrosion of reinforcement bar aggravated the condition causing total loss of bond strength. As a result loose concrete and mud phusca fell down without any warning, leaving behind the reinforcement bare in position. Placement of reinforcement was faulty as it was placed in bottom layers instead of top layers. Maintenance staff had not inspected the building from structural safety consideration despite noticeable signs of distress, frequent falling of plaster and falling of concrete from roof projection on earlier occasions.

(e) From the available records, only two quality control reports of CPWD quality control wing could be located. These reports do not contain any reference to bad quality of RCC in slabs or any warning about eventual falling of roof. No other report of quality control committee, as stated, is available.

(f) and (g) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Police fail to find Bombs

4373. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE
DR. M.V.V.S MURTHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "police fail to find bombs" appeared in the "Times of India" dated November 01, 2002;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to spruce up the preparedness of the police in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Police had carried out a mock exercise on 19th October, 2002 to check alertness of police personnel on route duties by planting two dummy bombs on the VIP route. However, these dummy bombs could not be detected by the police personnel deployed on duty.

(c) Such mock exercises are conducted frequently to test the alertness of the force and effectiveness of the security drill. The weaknesses noticed during these exercises are analysed for further improvement of the system and preparedness of the police personnel.

Godhra Carnage Case

4374. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the reports of Intelligence Bureau (IB) and Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), the culprits/conspirators behind the attack on Sabarmati Express in Godhra carnage case is still to be illusive and those arrested so far could just be puppets in the hands of more powerful forces;

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

(c) the progress made so far in the case as reported by the State Government and other intelligence agencies to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) No specific information to this effect has been received.

(c) As per information received from the State Government, a total of 130 persons involved in the crime have been identified and out of them 75 persons have been arrested and 68 of them sent to judicial custody. 55 persons are absconding. Two charge-sheets have been filed in the case so far.

Tax Free Status to North Eastern States

4375. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to accord tax free status to the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Union Government during the last three years in this regard;

(c) whether the North Eastern States have a potential of generation 57,000 mw of Power;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this direction for the last three years;

(e) whether the Union Government are monitoring the spending of 10% by the Ministries of their allocations in North-Eastern Region;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Union Government against the Ministries which have not fulfilled this requirements so far?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) No Sir, However, in pursuances of the North-East Industrial policy (1998-2007), the following tax concessions have been provided under the direct taxes for the North Eastern States:

(i) 100% tax holiday of 10 years for units located in Industrial Growth Centres and Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres (IIDC);

(ii) 100% tax holiday for 10 years for units located anywhere in the North-Eastern states but engaged only in manufacturing in thrust sectors.

(iii) 100% tax holiday for 5 years and thereafter 25% (30% for companies) tax concession for subsequent years, for industrial unit located anywhere in the 8 States engaged in any manufacturing activities (other than thrust sector industries).

In addition, a New Industrial Policy Package was announced in 1999 for the North Eastern States and one of the components of the package was excise duty exemption for industrial units in the North East for a period of 10 years. The details are enclosed (Statement).

(c) and (d) The Central Electricity Authority has carried out preliminary ranking study on the balance hydro sites in the country including North Eastern region. The details of potential of Hydro-electric schemes/projects in the North Eastern Region and in Brahmaputra basin graded "A' , 'B' and 'C' categories in order of priority of development are indicated below:

Category	A		B		C		Total	
	Nos.	MW	Nos.	NW	Nos.	MW	Nos.	MW
Meghalaya	2	178.00	16	1316.00	4	665.00	22	2159.00
Tripura	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Manipur	3	135.00	5	335.00	3	171.00	11	2241.00
Assam	3	247.00	3	108.00	1	33.00	7	388.00
Nagaland	2	111.00	4	251.00	4	1030.00	10	1392.00
Arunachal Pradesh	31	5047.00	55	38999.00	3	5080.00	89	49126.00
Mizoram	0	0.00	3	194.00	3	1870.00	6	2064.00
Total	41	5718.00	86	41203.00	18	10449.00	145	57370.00

For the North Eastern Region, the capacity addition target for the Ninth Plan for hydro projects was 570 MW against which 562 MW was commissioned. The projects which were commissioned during the last three years were the following.

Sl.No.	Project	Capacity
1.	Doyang Hydro Electric Project, Nagaland	3 units of 25 MW each
2.	Ranganadi (Stage 1) Hydro Electric Project Arunachal Pradesh	3 units of 135 MW each
3.	Rangit III Hydro Electric Project, Sikkim	3 units of 20 MW each
4.	Likim Ro Hydro Electric Project (State sector), Nagaland	2 units of 8 MW each

In addition to the above, the Kameng Hydro Electric Project (1600 MW) and Lower Subansari Hydro Electric Project (2000 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh have been accorded second stage clearance ad are being executed by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. and National Hydroelectric Power Corporation, respectively.

(e) to (g) The Department of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) monitors that all the Ministries/ Departments, barring the ones which have been exempted, provide 100% of their Gross Budgetary Support for the North Eastern Region. In case any Ministry/ Department does not fulfill this norm, the balance funds are deposited in a Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources. This fund is administered by DoNER for setting up infrastructure projects in the North East.

Statement

Notification No. 32/99—Central Excise Issued on 08/07/1999

(a) Provides exemption from basic excise duty, special excise duty, additional excise duty (Goods of Special Importance) and additional excise duty (Textile & Textile Article), to the extent duty is paid by the manufacturer in cash.

(b) Exemption is available on all goods other then goods falling under chapter 24 of Central Excise Tariff (CET).

(c) It is applicable to new units and the units which have undertaken substantial expansion (25% or more capacity addition).

(d) Applies to goods cleared from units located in specified areas, such as growth centers, Industrial Infrastructure Development Centres, industrial areas etc. in the States of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

(e) The scheme operates through a refund mechanism where the amount paid by the manufacturer from other than utilization of Cenvat credit, is refunded to him.

(f) The exemption is available to new units starting commercial production on or after 24.12.1997 or units undertaking substantial expansion on or after 24.12.1997.

(g) The exemption is available for a period not exceeding 10 years from the date of commencement of commercial production, whichever is later.

Thus, the exemption contained in this notification applies to all the goods (other than those in Ch. 24) cleared from the units located in specified areas.

Notification No. 33/99-Central Excise Issued on 08/07/1999

(a) It provides exemption from basic excise duty, special excise duty, additional excise duty (Goods of Special Importance) and additional excise duty (Textile & Textile Article), to the extent duty is paid by the manufacturer in cash.

(b) The exemption is available to new units and the units which have undertaken substantial expansion (25% or more capacity addition).

(c) It is applicable to specified goods only, i.e. thrust industries.

(d) For units located any where in the State of Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh.

(e) The scheme operates through a refund mechanism where the amount paid by the manufacturer in cash is refunded to him.

(f) The exemption is available to new units starting commercial production on or after 24.12.1997 or units undertaking substantial expansion on or after 24.12.1997.

(g) The exemption is available for period not exceeding 10 years from the date of publication of notification or from the date of commencement of commercial production, whichever is later.

Thus, the exemption contained in this notification applies to specified goods cleared from units located any where in the seven States of North East.

Some other points

(1) The manufacturer availing benefit of any of these notifications in entitled to avail of the Cenvat credit.

(2) Cenvat Credit Rules 2002 have been amended to provide that Cenvat credit, on such inputs and capital good where benefit of notification no. 32/99 and 33/99 has been availed, would be available to the user of these inputs and capital good as if no portion of the duty paid on such inputs/capital goods was exempted under said notifications.

(3) Recently, petroleum products have been excluded from the purview of notification 33/99-CE.

[Translation]

Welfare Scheme for Women

4376. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and guidelines prescribed for providing loan, grants and other financial assistance by the Union Government under the women welfare scheme/programme especially women education, Balwadi and hostel for working women;

(b) the contribution of State Governments thereto;

(c) the details of schemes being implemented in Rajasthan directly by his Ministry or by the State Governments or other voluntary organization under the said scheme/programme during the last four years and till date; and

(d) the details of funds given by the Central Government for this purpose, the year-wise, scheme-wise and agency-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) and (b) The Department of Women and Child Development is implementing a number of programmes for the welfare, development and empowerment of women, such as Support for Training and Employment of Women, Swadhar, Swayamsiddha, Swa-Shakti, Swabalamban, Hostel for Working Women etc. The guidelines of the schemes are provided in the Annual Report of the Department, copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Funds released by the Department of Women and Child Development to the State of Rajasthan

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Hostels for Working Women (WWH)	2.12	0.71	—	—
2.	Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres for Women (NORAD)	12.80	35.98	16.42	31.48
3.	Short Stay Homes	12.50	5.55	28.42	26.18
4.	Condensed Courses of Education and Vocational Training for Women (CC & VT)	—	—	33.11	6.02

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Socio Economic Programme (SEP)	—	—	—	3.00
6.	Awareness Generation Projects for Rural Poor Women in Public Cooperation (AGP)	6.80	2.34	11.25	13.74
7.	Swyamsiddha	—	—	8.43	87.34
8.	National Creche Fund for Child Care Services	4.27	8.11	4.06	—
9.	Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)	3512.19	4197.55	5954.43	5947.07
10.	World Bank Assisted ICDS Projects	400.00	800.99	1500.00	3500.00
11.	Training of ICDS Functionaries	219.02	100.00	—	550.00
12.	Balika Samriddhi Yojana	244.84	217.12	50.00	—

[English]

Assets Management Company

4377. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:

Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set up Asset Management Company;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of functions of such a company;

(d) whether it has served the purpose for which it has been set-up so far; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Government has decided that the Ministry of Finance would prepare for consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment a paper on the feasibility and modalities of setting up an Asset Management Company to hold, manage and dispose the residual holding of the Government in the companies in which Government equity has been disinvested to strategic partner.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Language Institute

4378. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a language Institute keeping in view the diversity of languages in different State;

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

(c) the details of the action plan of the Union Government for the development of regional dialects;

(d) whether any efforts are being made to enlist Chhattisgarh in the list of languages of Sahitya Akademi as was done in the case of Rajasthani or Maithali; and

(e) if so, the time by which the said language is likely to be included in the list of languages of Sahitya Akademi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (c) The Government of India is committed towards the promotion and development of Indian languages. For this purpose it has already set up several

institutions under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, such as the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL) Mysore, Nationla Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Central Hindi Directorate and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. These institutions are engaged in research and material production. They also provide consultancy service to various State Governments for the development of Indian Languages including tribal languages. The Regional Language Centres of CIIL also impart training to in-service teachers in languages other than their mother tongue. The CIIL has published several research papers, books and journals on various regional and tribal languages. It has in its national tape archive language data from 118 languages.

(d) and (e) Sahitya Akademi, has informed that, so far it has not recognized Chhattisgarhi and no such proposal is under consideration at present.

[English]

Prohibition on Certain Foreign Companies

4379. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cabinet Committee on Security has decided to insert national security clauses which could prohibit Certain Foreign companies from participating in the border regions and in certain strategic industries;

(b) if so, the names of strategic industries likely to be prohibited;

(c) whether the Government have issued any instructions to all ministries and departments as well as public sector undertakings to include with immediate effect a security clauses in all national and global tenders by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): (a) to (d) The Central Government has recently approved a security clause to be introduced in all national and global tenders issued by Central and State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings.

Women's Empowerment

4380. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any target in their plan to achieve the goal of women's empowerment especially in social sector *i.e.* literacy, child care, fertility and domestic savings;

(b) if so, the amount has been allocated for the 10th Plan;

(c) the amount allotted in 9th Plan for the development of the women alongwith the achievements and expenditure incurred, State-wise;

(d) whether the status of women in India is depressing according to the Gender Development Index, India ranks 108 even below Sri Lanka, Mongolia; and

(e) if so, the enlighten the matter elaborately to realize the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) Government has fixed the following targets in the social sector during the Tenth Plan:

(i) increase in literacy rate to 75% and reduction in gender gap in literacy by 50%,

(ii) enrolment of all children in school by 2003 and all children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007;

(iii) reduction in infant mortality rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births and in maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live births.

National Population Policy 2000 targets to bring the total fertility rate (TFR) at the replacement level by 2010.

(b) The allocation for Tenth Five Year Plan is yet to be finally approved.

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

(d) and (e) In the Human Development Report 2002, UNDP has ranked India 105 in Gender-related Development Index (GDI). This Index is calculated on the basis of relative weightage of four indicators, namely, (i) life expectancy at birth, (ii) adult literacy rate, (iii) combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio and (iv) estimated earned income.

Statement

Amount released by Department of women and Child Development under various Women Specific Schemes during Ninth Five Year Plan

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Amount released During Ninth Plan (Rs. in lakhs)	Achievements made during Ninth Plan	
			Name of Scheme	Number of women beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3287.67	STEP	233135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105.72		
3.	Assam	941.73		
4.	Bihar	3289.34	Swyamsiddha	258233
5.	Chhattishgarh	231.79		
6.	Goa	31.60		
7.	Gujarat	136.72	Socio Economic Progm.	834
8.	Haryana	846.56		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	219.91		
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	606.14	Awareness Generation	389756
11.	Jharkhand	200.00	Programme	
12.	Karnataka	3322.66		
13.	Kerala	1646.03		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3575.27	Swa-Shakti Project	306153
15.	Maharasthra	2496.46		
16.	Manipur	513.77		
17.	Meghalaya	124.87	Condensed Courses	59240
18.	Mizoram	98.63		
19.	Nagaland	280.81		
20.	Orissa	3192.55	Women's Economic	195397
21.	Punjab	646.02	Programme	
22.	Rajasthan	1240.26		
23.	Sikkim	88.46		
24.	Tamil Nadu	1527.29	Working Women's.	62308
25.	Tripura	401.66	Hostels	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7414.59		

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttaranchal	318.28		
28.	West Bengal	2010.65	Short Stay Homes	29209
29.	Delhi	1286.94		
30.	Pondicherry	87.15		
31.	A & N Islands	11.38	Balika Samriddhi	1974205
32.	Chandigarh	62.58	Yojana	
33.	D & N Haveli	48.19		
34.	Daman & Diu	4.61		
35.	Lakshadweep	5.97		

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds by States

4381. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the details of utilisation of the funds released for natural disaster to states during each of the last three years, year-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): Sir, the information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Overcrowding in Jails

4382. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has expressed serious concern over the increasing percentage of under trials in Jails;

(b) if so, the total number of undertrials in various jails alongwith capacity of jails in the country as on November 30, 2002, State-wise;

(c) whether the jails have been overcrowded due to the influx of undertrial prisoners; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to check such overcrowding in jails?

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

(b) The information regarding the total number of undertrials as on the 30th of November, 2002, is not readily available. However, as per the information available as on 31st December, 2001, there were a total number of 2,25,873 undertrials in jails while the total capacity of jails in the country reported is 2,27,313. Statement of details State-wise and Union Territory-wise is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Over-crowding in jails is due to the large number of undertrials and prisoners. As per statement annexed, there is overcrowding of undertrials and prisoners in 16 States and 3 Union Territories whereas idle capacity is reported in 10 States and 4 Union Territories. However, Prisons is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to take suitable measures for improving jail conditions. The Central Government, however, provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to improve the condition of jails. National Human Rights Commission, is also, through inspection of jails by its officers, is monitoring the release of undertrials in accordance with the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, especially in the Common Cause Case.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Jails	Total Capacity	Convicts	Undertrials	Convicts+ Undertrials	Overcrowd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136	10794	3956	8842	12798	+2004
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	26	6141	2403	4065	6468	+327
4.	Bihar	54	20155	4986	30050	35036	+14881
5.	Chhattisgarh	27	4503	4704	4920	9624	+5121
6.	Gujarat	22	5418	2829	5518	8347	+2929
7.	Haryana	18	4202	2981	7881	10862	+6660
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13	873	376	497	873	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	13	2704	132	1175	1307	-1397
10.	Jharkhand	27	5841	2419	14117	16536	+10695
11.	Karnataka	96	9191	1903	7843	9746	+555
12.	Kerala	36	5145	1591	3100	4691	-454
13.	Madhya Pradesh	98	16139	11734	16382	28116	+11977
14.	Maharashtra	208	19004	6712	15446	22158	+3154
15.	Manipur	4	1150	22	344	366	-784
16.	Meghalaya	4	490	14	504	518	+28
17.	Mizoram	6	978	142	685	827	-151
18.	Nagaland	9	1160	112	513	625	-535
19.	Orissa	68	7532	2816	8859	11675	+4143
20.	Pondicherry	4	305	107	155	262	-43
21.	Punjab	26	9854	3673	7755	11428	+1574
22.	Rajasthan	100	15707	4183	8812	12995	-2712
23.	Sikkim	1	100	69	100	169	+69
24.	Tamil Nadu	133	19240	4840	2360	7200	-12040
25.	Tripura	11	754	379	670	1049	+295
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57	32380	6307	55344	61651	+29271
27.	Uttranchal	9	2533	464	1672	2136	-397
28.	West Bengal	53	19644	2450	9100	11550	-8094
29.	A & N Islands	1	229	217	159	376	+147

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Chandigarh	1	1000	95	307	402	-598
31.	D & N Haveli	1	40	1	23	24	-16
32.	Daman & Diu	2	120	18	24	42	-78
33.	Delhi	6	3637	2153	8366	10519	+6882
34.	Goa	4	334	150	285	435	+101
35.	Lakshadweep	4	16	0	0	0	-16
	Total	1259	221937	72304	216709	289013	+67076

Note: +indicates overcrowding
-indicates idle capacity

Prices of De-Controlled Drugs

4383. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:

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

(a) the system being followed by NPPA for monitoring the prices of de-controlled drugs;

(b) whether it is a fact that NPPA has issued notices to companies on the pricing of decontrolled formulation;

(c) if so, the names of the companies, name of the medicine and the prices being charged therefor;

(d) the criteria for sending notices and upto what level the price increase is justified by NPPA;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to remove certain drugs out of the purview of the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority has also received many requests to keep some of the drugs out of the purview of it; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (d) As part of its price monitoring activity, NPPA regularly examines the movement in prices of non Scheduled formulations which have a minimum sale value of Rs. 1 crore per annum is trade channel. The monthly reports of M/s ORG MARG, M/s IMS and the information furnished by individual manufacturers are utilized for this purpose. Wherever, at a time price increase over 20% is noted, letters are sent to the manufacturers of such formulations to clarify the reasons for effecting such price increases. Clarifications are also sought in respect of formulations where frequent price increases are noticed. This is an ongoing process and letters are sent to all manufacturers uniformly.

(e) to (h) Currently, Price control on Drugs is in accordance with the criteria laid down in 'Modifications in Drug Policy, 1986', announced in September, 1994. The Govt. had announced the Pharmaceutical Policy-2002 in February, 2002.

However, a Public Interest Litigation in Karnataka High Court has resulted in an order dated 12.11.2002 which stops the Government from implementing the price control regime of the Pharmaceutical Policy-2002.

Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology

4384. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a study has suggested a medium and long term action plan for the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology in view of the changed global scenario and the WTO regime;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the organisation of Petroleum Exporting Councils has allowed to CIPET and assistance of US Dollar 12 million; and

(d) if so, the facts and the present status of the offer made by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Enterpreneurship Development Institute (EDI), Ahmedabad has suggested an action plan for CIPET. This is being considered by an expert committee whereafter it will be placed before the Governing Council of CIPET for a decision.

(c) and (d) A proposal for Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund's assistance to CIPET for "Capacity Building of CIPET Centres for Development in Thrust Areas" at a coast of US $13.67 Million, comprising of US $ 12.30 Million as OPEC Fund Loan Assistance and US $ 1.37 Million as Counter-part Expenditure from Government of India, is under consideration of the Government.

NDSI and House Keeping Staff

4385. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reimbursement of money for NDSIs and House keeping Staff is made by the Government since 1954 when this scheme was launched;

(b) whether during 1972-73 administrative control was handed over completely to State Government and it was decided that the expenditure incurred on NDSI and House Keeping Staff would be reimbursed by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the reasons for not reimbursing the amount on this scheme to Government of Rajasthan to the tune of Rs. 40.01 crore as on 31st March, 2003; and

(d) the time by which this outstanding amount is likely to be reimbursed to Rajasthan considering the facts that the State is reeling under severe drought for the 4 consecutive years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) to (d) The National Discipline Scheme of Instructors, being implemented by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, was originally started in 1954 by the Ministry of Rehabilitations. Till decentralization of the National Discipline Scheme in 1972, the NDS staff had been borne on the strength of the Central Government. The administrative control of the staff was transferred to the State Government in 1972. Since the State Governments were not willing to take over the staff, the Central Government agreed to reimburse, where necessary, expenditure on pay and allowances of the staff so long as they remain in service. The reimbursement of cost is subject to receipt of specific requests supported by expenditure statements and utilization certificates from the States.

During the financial year 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, the Central Government had released Rs. 150 lakhs, Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 80 lakhs respectively to the Government of Rajasthan towards cost of NDS staff projected by them from out of the limited budgetary allocations of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Government of Rajasthan has projected a demand of Rs. 40.1 crores as against the budgetary allocation of Rs. 4.5 crores for the year 2002-03. There are similar requests from other States also. Reimbursement of expenditure will be made on pro-rata basis in view of the limited funds.

[Translation]

Completion of Work under Rural Development Scheme

4386. SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA:
DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:
CHOWDHARY TALIB HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated by the Central Government for various rural development schemes have been spent with in the stipulated period by the State Governments during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the work completed during the said period, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any review has been made of these works;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether inadequate allocations have been proposed for any rural drinking water supply schemes in the current year's plan; and

(f) if so, the facts thereof, and the reasons therefor, State-wise particularly in respect of J&K?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ANNASAHEB M.K. PATIL): (a) While the State Governments are expected to draw the full allocations from the Ministry of Rural Development and utilise at least 85% of the available funds, some States have not been able to accomplish it during the last three years.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Rural Development has been continuously reviewing the implementation of the Programmes in different parts of the country, at various levels, including through field visits and discussions with the State Chief Ministers from time to time. The Senior Officers of the Minister, under the Area Officers' Scheme, visit villages and reviews the works undertaken under different Programmes of the Ministry.

(e) The powers to sanction and implement individual rural water supply schemes have been delegated to the States, and as such, scheme-wise allocation is not done by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(f) Question does not arise.

[English]

Export of Pharmaceuticals

4387. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether pharmaceuticals exported to West Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government expects large market potentials for pharmaceuticals in the West Asian countries;

(d) if so, the details of the analysis made if any, on the market potentiality in those areas; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for tapping the market for pharmaceuticals in these countries?

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

Child Marriage Restraint Act

4388. SHRIMATI REENA CHOUDHARY:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for women has asked the States to take cognizance on the obnoxious practice and ensure action against the violators of the Child Marriage Restraint Act;

(b) if so, whether the NCW has asked the States to issue instructions that no officer shall participate in or promote a function where any child marriage or mass child marriages are organized;

(c) whether the Child Marriage Restraint Act is not being implemented; and

(d) if so, whether any concrete steps are being considered by the Union Government to implement the Child Marriage and Restraint Act seriously by the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per information received from the National Commission for Women (NCW), it has organized a "Bal Vivah Virodhi Abhiyan" in six States where child marriage is more prevalent. NCW has requested the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to issue instructions to all officers in the respective States that no one shall participate/attend or promote any function where any child marriage/mass child marriages are organized.

(c) and (d) The State Government are invoking the provisions of Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, to deal with the offence of child marriage, wherever required.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Bihar under NSDP

4389. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide assistance to various States under the Slum Development Scheme;

(b) if so, the details in regard to amount provided to States under the said scheme during the last three years; and

(c) whether no assistance has been provided to the Government of Bihar under this centrally sponsored scheme for the last three years;

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

(e) whether the State Government has submitted the utilisation certificate in regard to the utilisation of eighty percent of the amount of assistance provided to the States earlier;

(f) if so, whether in case of other States assistance amount is released merely by submitting the account of seventy percent utilisation of the assistance so provided;

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

(h) the time by which the Union Government propose to release the share of Bihar for the year 2002-2003 including the outstanding amount under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of amount provided to States under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Under National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) funds in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) have been provided to the State of Bihar during the last three years, as detailed below :—

Sl.No.	Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	1999-2000	2668.00
2.	2000-2001	685.30
3.	2001-2002	0.00

(e) Against the total released amount of Rs. 9487.30 lakhs, Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for Rs. 5213.03 lakhs have been received till date from the State Government of Bihar and UCs for Rs. 4274.27 lakhs are still awaited. Hence, they have furnished UCs for 54.94% only.

(f) and (g) No, Sir. The funds are released only to those states which fulfill the performance criteria as prescribed under the financial rules/regulation issued from time to time and the guidelines of NSDP.

(h) The release of any further funds to Bihar depends on fulfilling the performance criteria as prescribed under the financial rules/regulations issued from time to time and the guidelines of NSDP.

Statement

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	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3575.00	3575.00	3575.00	888.89	3575.00	3575.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.00	125.36	110.00	25.40	110.00	51.97
3.	Assam	312.00	281.00	312.00	79.80	312.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	2668.00	2668.00	1775.00	685.30	1775.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	434.00	434.00	434.00	434.00
6.	Goa	110.00	110.00	110.00	27.99	110.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	2013.00	2013.00	2013.00	2013.00	2013.00	2013.00
8.	Haryana	565.00	565.00	565.00	513.00	565.00	513.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	110.00	110.00	110.00	27.65	110.00	100.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	725.00	725.00	725.00	175.49	725.00	725.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	893.00	893.00	893.00	893.00
12.	Karnataka	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00	2174.00
13.	Kerala	1025.00	1028.00	1025.00	258.68	1025.00	1025.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2088.00	2088.00	1654.00	1240.50	1654.00	1654.00
15.	Maharashtra	5831.00	5831.00	3904.00	1248.58	5831.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	110.00	110.00	110.00	28.78	110.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	110.00	110.00	110.00	28.55	110.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	110.00	122.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
19.	Nagaland	110.00	122.00	110.00	28.55	110.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	678.00	727.00	678.00	339.00	678.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	994.00	994.00	994.00	251.39	994.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	1479.00	1479.00	1479.00	376.50	1479.50	1479.00
23.	Sikkim	110.00	88.00	110.00	25.40	110.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2711.00	2711.00	2711.00	2259.17	2711.00	2711.00
25.	Tripura	110.00	120.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4412.00	4026.50	4230.00	4041.45	4230.00	4230.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	182.00	182.00	182.00	182.00
28.	West Bengal	3768.00	4093.00	3768.00	3768.00	3768.00	3768.00

[English]

Construction of Bridges in Thiruvananthapuram

4390. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the urgent construction of six new bridges in prominent parts of Thiruvananthapuram as a special package programme to avoid the traffic congestion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to provide necessary financial aid of HUDCO for the purpose; 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) No Sir.

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

Reserves of Coal under Nirsa Mugma Area of ECL

4391. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total reserve of coal under Nirsa Mugma area of ECL as on 1.10.2001, colliery-wise break-up;

(b) the production, productivity manpower, profit and loss for the three years, year-wise and colliery-wise;

(c) the manpower of Mugma area of ECL as on 31.3.2002 and the optimum manpower determined in the draft revival plan of the area in June, 1997 and projections made about future productions and financial progress;

(d) whether her attention has been drawn to the lack of manpower for full working of the colliery causing less production and loss;

(e) if so, the facts in details and the steps taken thereon;

(f) whether there is a gap between the production and achievements; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Coal inventory is assessed by Geological Survey of India annually for different coalfields only and not for administrative area nor colliery-wise of subsidiary companies. Total geological reserve of Raniganj coalfield in Jharkhand state (mostly Nirsa-Mugma area of ECL) up to a depth of 600 metres have been assessed by GSI at 2047.10 million tonnes as on 1.1.2002 with the break up as under:—

Proved category	—	1523.87 million tonne
Indicated category	—	491.68 million tonne
Inferred category	—	31.55 million tonne

(b) Colliery-wise and year-wise details of production, productivity, manpower, profit and loss during the last three years are as under:

(i) Manpower

Mine/Units	Manpower as on		
	31.3.2000	31.3.2001	31.3.2002
Gopinathpur	1110	1004	879
Lakhimata	889	802	747
Khudia OC	403	37	18
Khudia UG	687	867	821
Nirsa OC	659	606	541
Badjna UG	1523	1335	1166
Hariajam UG	1510	1469	1388
Chapapur II UG	2167	2071	1989
Shampur 'A' UG	110	112	115
Mandman	774	703	662
Kapasara UG	550	456	364
Kumardhubi UG	794	769	697
Rajpura OC	791	809	759
Shampur 'B' UG	516	515	509
Lakhimata OC	—	—	—
Barmuri OC	440	441	413
Area office/workshop/central pool etc.	885	859	854
Total	13808	12855	11922

(ii) Production, productivity and profit & loss

Mine	Production (Lakhs tes.)			OMS in Tonne			Profit/Loss (Rs. in lakhs)		
	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00
Lakhimata	0.60	0.53	0.74	0.28	0.24	0.31	(-)1194.80	(-)1926.51	(-)1224.95
Shampur 'B'	0.52	0.48	0.61	0.37	0.36	0.50	(-)483.74	(-)746.77	(-)337.93
Mandman	0.18	0.44	0.84	0.14	0.26	0.40	(-)893.72	(-)1060.56	(-)829.49
Kapasara	—	0.18	0.40	—	0.16	0.27	(-)733.16	(-)993.33	(-)772.70
Kumar Dhubi	0.65	0.69	0.65	0.31	0.35	0.33	(-)963.74	(-)1224.61	(-)851.28
Khudia	0.47	0.52	0.65	0.20	0.27	0.39	(-)1206.53	(-)1021.63	(-)621.46
Chapapur II	2.15	2.00	2.06	0.40	0.40	0.41	(-)2094.99	(-)2827.71	(-)1830.92
Badjna	0.11	0.69	1.54	0.05	0.20	0.39	(-)1915.87	(-)2523.85	(-)1657.26
Hariajam	1.22	0.96	1.31	0.35	0.28	0.35	(-)1457.28	(-)2239.53	(-)1550.58
Gopinathpur	0.40	0.60	0.98	0.16	0.23	0.35	(-)1491.86	(-)1852.91	(-)1195.06
Shampur 'A'	—	—	—	—	—	—	(-)349.44	(-)357.92	(-)368.83
Nirsa OC	—	0.22	1.40	—	0.15	0.80	(-)834.41	(-)1226.30	(-)644.32
Barmuri OC	1.04	0.45	0.78	0.85	0.38	0.63	(-)633.31	(-)874.96	(-)638.26
Khudia OC	—	0.04	0.34	—	0.06	0.28	(-)145.19	(-)600.91	(-)771.02
Shampur 'A' OC	0.41	0.17	—	0.98	1.13	—	(-)26.60	(-)59.07	
Total	8.80	8.47	13.60	0.30	0.28	0.41	(-)15671.76	(-)21365.14	(-)14429.60

(c) Total manpower of Mugma area as on 31.3.2002 is 11922. The draft revival plan envisaged increase of production to 23.22 lakh tonnes in 1998-99 from the level of 16.97 lakh tonnes in 1996-97 with reduction of loss to Rs. 48.47 crores in 1998-99. Requirement of manpower for the above production was assessed at 15052.

(d) to (g) Physical and financial parameters envisaged the draft revival plan could not be achieved due to the following reasons:—

— Non-availability of land in time, resistance by local unions in rationalization of manpower, transfer of surplus manpower and deployment surplus manpower from surface to underground.

— Fund constraint.

— Drawing of many mines/units in 1999 & 2000.

Presently lack of manpower for full working of the collieries is not the main reason for less production and heavy loss at Mugma area very low productivity in each mine is the main reason. With the total manpower strength of 11922, the area is producing only 8.80 lakh tonnes with overall productivity of 0.30 tonne. ECL has taken measures to optimise production by way of improving productivity, rationalisation of manpower between collieries and capacity utilisation in underground mines along with higher production from open cast mines. During the year 2001-02, there has been improvement is production and reduction in loss.

Salt Land of Mumbai

4392. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry de-facto has become nodal agency to handle the Salt Land of Mumbai;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry with coordination of Maharasthra Government have made the security arrangements to safeguard the salt land;

(c) if so, whether the Department of IPP has passed on papers and authority to his Ministry;

(d) if so, the facts thereof;

(e) whether the Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Representative of people and local authorities have requested time and again to provide NOC for completion of approval road to cemetery at Mulund, Mumbai;

(f) if so, whether IPP has continued to interfere in the work of his Ministry of short out the Salt Land Problem of cemetery;

(g) if so, whether the Industrial Policy Ministry have commuted to Parliament in 2000 to do so.

(h) if so, whether the Union Government have given NOC for the completion of said approach road to cemetery at Mulund, Mumbai; and

(i) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status?

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 Government has taken a decision, in principle, for transfer of 2177 hectares of surplus salt pan land in Mumbai from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation. However, formal transfer of the land has not yet taken place. The security arrangement for safeguarding salt land is being ascertained from the Government of Maharashtra.

(e) to (i) Yes, Sir. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion under whose control the salt pan land remains at present have indicated that in reply to a Parliament Question on the subject, they had stated that the Government are considering the request of State Government to make available the approach road for the composite cemetery. The have not given NOC so far.

Infiltration from Bangladesh

4393. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a two day seminar on dynamic of Border Management was held in Shillong;

(b) if so, the details of the issue discussed therein;

(c) whether the impact of illegal infiltration from Bangladesh in each of North Eastern State has also been discussed;

(d) if so, the latest assessment of Bangladesh population in each of these States; and

(e) the steps taken and being taken to tackle the menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issues, *inter alia*, concerning border management were discussed with reference to trans border developments and need for new strategies and the role of BSF in Border Management.

(c) and (d) Since the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh enter Indian territory surreptitiously, no confirmed data on Bangladesh infiltrators is available.

(e) Government have taken various steps to intensify surveillance border. This includes, patrolling, nakas and ambushes, use of electronic surveillance system in selected areas for detection of infiltrators, construction of border roads and fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border, augmentation of strength of security forces for patrolling establishment of floating posts and ensuring cooperation of State Police.

Investigation of Coal Mines Accidents

4394. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the State police use to investigate coal mines accidents when as per law they are to deal with DGMS;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this matter has been taken up with the State Governments especially with the Government of Maharashtra;

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

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In some cases, the State police investigates coal mine accidents in parallel with DGMS enquiry.

(c) to (e) The matter was taken up at different levels with Government of Maharasthra by the Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Coal and Mines.

The Ministry of Labour have clarified to the State Governments that while the police are free to carry out their mandatory duties under Criminal Procedure Code and to undertake such investigation as may be called for, it would be desirable that the officer in-charge awaits the reports of the Mines Inspectorate before filing the case in the court of law. Accordingly the Government of Maharashtra have circulated necessary instructions to their Districts and Police authorities.

Amendment In Criminal Laws

4395. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of deaths and grave injuries to innocent people as a result of rash and negligent driving;

(b) whether the Government have also taken note of strong resentment of common man about the manner in which such cases take long time in bringing to book and punish the guilty;

(c) whether the Government propose to amend this criminal laws and thereby providing for speedy and efficient investigation into such cases and amending such punishment as provide in culpable homicide;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which criminal laws are likely to be amended to the effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e) Study and analysis of road accidents, implementation of various road safety measures and review of the criminal law relating thereto is a continuous and ongoing exercise. The Government has set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. (Justice) V.S. Malimath, former Chief Justice of Kerala and Karnataka High Courts to consider measures to revamp Criminal Justice System of the Country. The Committee has the mandate to review the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, and the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

[Translation]

Jhuggi Clusters In Delhi

4396. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of people are coming to Delhi every year and due to shortage of accommodation they encroach upon public land as a result of which numerous Jhuggi clusters are coming up in the city;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government are aware that the officers and employees of Delhi Police, Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Central Public Works Department take bribe and allow the Jhuggi clusters to come up in the city take no action in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ would be taken against the guilty persons;

(d) the number of people who came to Delhi from other places and settled here in Jhuggi clusters since 1998 till date;

(e) the number of Jhuggi clusters in Delhi as on 30.11.2002 along with number of Jhuggies in Delhi and facilities provided in each of the Jhuggi clusters and likely to be given in future; and

(f) the amount spent on providing facilities in these Jhuggi clusters since 1.1.2000 till date and amount proposed to be spent on providing facilities in these Jhuggi clusters during the year 2003 and 2004?

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) It is a fact that a large number of people come to Delhi in search of gainful employment opportunities and there are instances of encroachment upon public land. The Ministry has impressed upon all land owing agencies/ local bodies to take effective steps to keep their lands free from encroachment. The concerned authorities are to take appropriate action against the guilty officers, if any. However, DDA, CPWD, Slum & JJ Department (MCD) and Delhi Police have reported that none of their employee has been found to be involved in allowing jhuggi clusters.

(d) to (f) The Food & Civil Supply Department of Delhi Government had conducted a survey for the purpose of issue of Ration Cards for jhuggi dwellers in 1990.

There were about 929 JJ clusters having around 2.60 lakh jhuggies. No comprehensive survey has been done thereafter.

The Slum & JJ Department are providing minimum basic civic amenities in the jhuggi clusters. It has incurred an expenditure to the tune of Rs. 109.94 crores on jhuggi jhonpri with effect from April, 2000 to October, 2002. The expenditure proposed during the financial year 2003-2004 is Rs. 65.34 crores approximately.

Allotment of Land to Schools/Social Organisations

4397. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the locations, terms and conditions of the allotments of funds to schools/social organisations within the premises of Government colonies situated in Delhi particularly at Kalibari Marg and Kalibari Lane since 1 January, 2001 till date;

(b) the norms laid down by the Government for the allotment of land;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the boundary wall constructed by C.P.W.D. has been removed by some private schools constructed within the premises of government colonies situated particularly at Kalibari Lane and Kalibari Marg;

(d) if so, whether the Government or the officers of C.P.W.D. have received complaints/requests from the office bearers of the Central Government Residence Welfare Organisation to reconstruct the removed boundary wall;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether any steps have been taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/C.P.W.D. for the construction of the removed boundary wall;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) 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) Ministry of Urban Development & Poverty Alleviation is not concerned with allotment of funds to Schools/Social Organisations.

(b) Land is allotted to registered Societies/Trusts as per the prescribed procedure and pre-determined rates approved by the Government. Applications for allotment are required to be submitted in the prescribed format along with the requisite documents mentioned therein. The activities and antecedents are verified and recommendations from the nodal Ministry/Govt. of NCT of Delhi, as applicable, are considered.

(c) A part of the boundary wall, constructed by CPWD on Kalibari land, which falls with the alignment of the boundary of plot allotted to an educational society has been removed by the society, with permission of CPWD.

(d) and (e) No requests for reconstruction of the boundary wall has been received by CPWD. However, complaints regarding encroachment of land, dumping of malba etc., at site have been received from CPWD as well as Central Government Employees Welfare Association, Kalibari Marg and suitable action has been initiated by the Land and Development Office of this Ministry.

(f) CPWD is not required to carry out reconstruction of the removed boundary wall as it falls within alignment of the plot allotted to the educational society.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

[English]

Family Pension Scheme to HFCL

4398. SHRI SUNIL KHAN: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited have its own family pension scheme for the widows/spouces of the deceased employees specially for the persons not covered by FPS 1971 or EPS 1995;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries thereunder till date;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to protect the beneficiaries after the closure of HFCL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) 83 employees are beneficiaries of the Family Pension Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in Prices of PVC Raw Material

4399. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that some other bulk suppliers of PVC raw materials are frequently and unilaterally increasing the prices without justifications even though the Budget proposal was for reduction of custom duty;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether RIL making all efforts to take over IPCL and secure complete monopoly in PVC raw material supplies;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government are contemplating any restrictive measures in the interest of small plastic processors;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Union Government evolve in appropriation regulatory mechanism for fixation of prices of PVC raw material; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): (a) to (h) PVC prices, like all other petrochemical product prices, are determined by market forces. The Government does not regulate prices of products such as PVC. PVC is a freely tradable commodity and can be imported under Open General Licence (OGL) by the plastic processors. As regards IPCL, Government have disinvested 26% equity and the management of the company was transferred to Reliance Petroinvestments Ltd. in June 2002.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Metro Railway System

4400. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sought any financial help for the Metro Railway System in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Kerala had any discussion with his Ministry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) No, Sir. However, recently a proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for implementation of a Sky Bus Project in Kochi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Maps for Civil Sector

4401. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a separate series of maps for civil sector for public use without harassment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to put the entire gamut of civilian data for public use and help to expedite the development process in a scientific and quick way?

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 new series of Topographical maps has been introduced by Survey of India and one such map, both in Analogue and Digital form, for coastal areas of Gujarat, District Junagarh has been released. The new series of maps is on a different Datum and different projection system and follows a different sheet numbering system which conforms to international standards. Department of Science & Technology alongwith Department of Space has initiated the process for establishing a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) through which the entire data pertaining to new series of maps will be made available for public use. The NSDI will ensure easy and free accessibility of Geo-Spatial Data (including Topographical, Satellite, Geographical and other forms of data) for general public.

Disinvestment of NBCCL

4402. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited a State owned Government construction company is also being disinvested;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely fate of the 4000 employees working therein; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to protect and safeguard the interests of employees?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT, MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) At present there is no proposal for disinvestment in National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Drop Out Rates in Universities

4403. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are large number of drop-outs from the Universities;

(b) if so, whether any statistics are being maintained on the rate of drop-out of students in various Universities;

(c) whether the Government have made any effort to reduce the percentage of drop-outs; and

(d) if so, the 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, no data on the drop out rates of students in various universities is being centrally maintained by it.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas

4404. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Navodaya Vidyalayas opened in Bihar alongwith the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas for which funds have been allocated for construction of their building;

(b) the name of the Vidyalayas, the buildings of which have already been constructed/under construction as on 31 March, 2002; and

(c) the time by which the construction work of the remaining buildings is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): (a) 36 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have been sanctioned so far in the State of Bihar. Out of this, funds have already been allocated for construction of building in respect of 29 Vidyalayas.

(b) and (c) Out of 29 Vidyalayas, buildings of 16 Vidyalayas have been completed. Construction work of the remaining 13 buildings are under progress as indicated in the enclosed Statement. The construction of these 13 Vidyalayas is likely to be completed by middle of 2004.

Statement

Name of JNVs in the State of Bihar where Construction work is Completed/Under Progress

Sl.No.	Name of JNV/District
"A"	**JNVs where Construction Work is Completed**
1.	Aurangabad
2.	Banka
3.	Begusarai
4.	Bhojpur
5.	Gaya
6.	Katihar
7.	Madhubani
8.	Muzaffarpur
9.	Nalanda
10.	Nawada
11.	Purnia
12.	Samastipur
13.	Sheikhpura
14.	Supaul
15.	Vaishali
16.	West Champaran
"B"	**JNVs where Construction Work is Under Progress**
1.	Araria
2.	Bhabhbua
3.	Buxar

Sl.No.	Name of JNV/District
4.	Darbhanga
5.	East Champaran
6.	Jahanabad
7.	Jamui
8.	Madhepura
9.	Munger
10.	Saran
11.	Saharsa
12.	Sitamarhi
13.	Siwan

[English]

Transfer of Officers

4405. SHRI RAMJEE MANJHI: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers continue to work for more than five years in Coal India Limited and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to transfer all officers with 5 years or more than stay in Delhi; and

(c) the norms of transfer policy followed in CIL and Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.?

The MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by Coal India Limited (CIL) transfer of officers in CIL including Delhi office are being regulated as per the existing transfer policy of CIL.

As reported by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) all cases governed under sensitive area are given rotational transfer, while transfer in non sensitive area are given rotational transfer, while transfer in non sensitive areas are effected based on requirement. The 3 posts in Delhi are for liaisoning with various government departments and are non-sensitive. Accordingly, the issue of transfer shall be taken up as and when considered necessary.

(c) Coal India Limited has a well defined transfer policy. As per this policy the executives of M1 and above grades who are working for more than 10 years in the same company and having more than 2 years for retirement are transferable. The transfer policy further stipulates that large scale transfer is to be avoided but at least 10% of the executives specifying the criteria should be transferred each year. In order to effectively implement this transfer policy, a decision has been taken in the year 1998 to transfer 20% of executives each year based on station seniority. As per the said policy, executives of M1 and above grades working in sensitive discipline are transferable from existing company on completion of 5 years. They would however, be rotated within the company on completion of three years on the sensitive posts or earlier at the discretion of the management. Executives working in sensitive discipline in E1 to E5 grades are to be rotated within the company on completion of 3 years. Officer transferred from one company to another will not be transferred to the company in which he was earlier posted before expiry of 3 years period.

So far as NLC is concerned, it has an integrated complex having 2 Mines, 3 Thermal Power Stations, Fertiliser Plant, Services Units within Neyveli. NCL has been posting officers discipline and unitwise based on job requirement. Officers, are given rotation to different areas on requirement and also on elevation. In the posts identified as sensitive, employees are normally given job rotation once in three years.

Wealth of India in CD-ROM

4406. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether NISCAIR (CSIR) published Wealth of India in CD-ROM during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details including the contents thereof for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the NISCAIR website consists of the said CD-ROM;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total number of scientists, technical and other staff working in Wealth of India project for the last three years, 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) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The total scientific, technical and other staff working in Wealth of India project for the last three years, year-wise and category-wise is as under:

Year	No. of Scientists	No. of Technical Staff (Gr. III)	Other Staff
1999	20 upto September, 1999 19 thereafter	Nil	4
2000	19	Nil	4 (up to July) 3 (thereafter)
2001	19 upto Feb. 18 upto July 17 upto September 16 thereafter	Nil	3

Domestic Manufacturers Share under PMGSY

4407. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic cement manufacturers have agreed to share the additional cost of building concrete roads under PM village road programme;

(b) if so, the details alongwith additional cost likely to be shared by them;

(c) whether the Government have accepted the offer of manufactures;

(d) if so, whether the Government have made any assessment in regard to life of these concrete roads;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the km. of concrete roads likely to be constructed in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Underground Drainage Schemes in Daman and Diu

4408. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Union Territory of Daman and Diu for underground drainage scheme in Moti and Nani Daman;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government on the proposal; and

(d) the present status 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) The Union Territory of Daman & Diu has forwarded a detailed project report for underground drainage schemes (Sewerage and Sewage Treatment) in Moti Daman and Nani Daman at an estimated cost of Rs. 9.52 crores for its technical approval by the Ministry.

(c) and (d) The aforesaid scheme has been scrutinized from technical angle by Central Public Health & Environmental Engineering Organization (CPHEEO) in this Ministry and certain technical issues have been raised and communicated to the PWD, UT Administration of Daman & Diu in April, 2002 for their compliance.

[Translation]

Running of Polluting Factories

4409. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether polluting factories having been sealed in December, 2002 are running unabated in the residential areas of Delhi particularly in Trinagar, Rampura, Ranibagh and Shakurbasti in connivance with some officers;

(b) if so, the time by which these are likely to be shifted from these areas;

(c) whether the Government propose to seal these factories again;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the work of sealing factories will be done on the basis of house to house search instead of on the basis of survey;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government are contemplating to impose a penalty of Rs. one lakh or more on the house owners where polluting factories are located; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) to (f) The Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that polluting factories running in residential/non-conforming areas were sealed from December, 2000 onwards, in pursuance of the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in CWP No. 4677/1985. Surprise checks are being carried out by the Deputy Commissioners/Sub-Divisional Magistrates in their respective areas alongwith officers of Delhi Pollution Control Committee and Polluting Units which come to notice are sealed. There is no information regarding running of polluting factories in connivance with officers.

Polluting industries, which have applied under the relocation scheme of the Govt. of NCT of Delhi and have been found eligible up to September, 2000 for allotment of plots have been allotted alternative plots in industrial areas by Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation (DSIDC). Polluting Industries running in residential/non-conforming areas were sealed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi, in two phases in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court orders, on the basis of a survey conducted by Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC). Whenever complaints are received regarding industrial units liable to be closed, functioning in residential areas, action is taken after verifying the complaint through inspections.

(g) and (h) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has reported that there is no such proposal under consideration.

Purchase of Low Quality Spare Parts

4410. SHRI RAM RATI BIND: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Engineer (Mining) and Deputy Chief Engineer (T.E.) working in Jayant Project of Northern Coal Fields Limited, Singrauli (M.P.) have purchased low quality spare parts for machines such as dumper, crane, dozer, shovel, drill, drag line machines etc. amounting to crores of rupees not from the original manufacturing company but from local companies;

(b) if so, the value of spare parts purchased from original manufacturing company and the local companies separately during the last three years;

(c) whether the above mentioned goods were purchased without inviting any tender;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check such practices?

THE MINISTER OF COAL AND MINES (KUMARI UMA BHARATI): (a) and (b) It is not a fact that Chief Engineer (Mining), Deputy Chief Engineer (T.E.) working in Jayant project of Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli (MP) have purchased material for repair/maintenance of machine like Dumper, Crane, Dozer, Shovel, Drill, Dragline Machines etc. for crores of rupees of inferior quality from local companies instead of Original Manufacturing company. In fact, the material (spare etc.) required for repair/maintenance of the machines is mainly procured from Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), Original Equipment Supplier (OES) and Original Manufacturer (OM). However, in case of exigency and immediate repair of breakdown machines, sometimes procurement of material of small value from local firms is inevitable, in view of high opportunity cost of idleness of equipment. But, such procurement is made from accredited, well-established firms only and of good quality.

The spares and material of various Heavy Earth Moving Machines purchased during the last three years till November, 2000 from Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), Original Equipment Supplier (OES), Original Manufacturer (OM) and also from local accredited company are as under:—

Year	HEMM spares procured from OEM/OES/OM & other proven sources (in Rs. Lakhs)	Spares purchased from local accredited company (LP) (in Rs. Lakhs)	Total value of spares procured (In Rs. Lakhs)	% of local purchase to that of total purchase.
2000-01	5291.02	33.50	5324.52	0.62
2001-02	3721.11	39.16	3760.27	1.04
2002-03 (upto 30.11.2002)	1850.37	20.24	1870.61	1.08

It is evident from the table that local purchase is varying from 0.62% to 1.08% only.

(c) The spares are being procured through proper tendering, as per the laid down procedure of purchase.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of reply given to parts (a) to (c) of the above question.

[English]

Demolition of Buildings in South Delhi

4411. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some buildings have been earmarked in South Delhi so also the farm houses that are to be demolished;

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

(c) the reasons for demolishing them;

(d) whether any building have been demolished so far;

(e) if not, the time by which those are likely to be demolished;

(f) whether shopkeepers in the Estate Directorate, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board etc. have encroached upon the verandahs meant for the customers to walk; and

(g) if so, the action taken to get those verandahs cleared?

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) MCD has reported that about 828 buildings/farm houses have been earmarked in South Delhi against whom demolition orders under Section 343(1) of DMC Act, 1957 have been passed with effect from 1.1.2002 to 15.11.2002.

(c) These buildings/farm houses have carried out unauthorised constructions and action is warranted against them under Section 343(1) of DMC Act, 1957.

(d) and (e) MCD fixes demolition programmes every month on day-to-day basis and demolition action is taken on availability of police force etc. It is a regular process and unauthorized constructions are likely to be demolished on their turn according to the policy of MCD.

(f) and (g) It has been reported that some shopkeepers do encroach upon the verandahs meant for the customers to walk. However, action against the defaulters is taken by the concerned agencies from time to time.

Additional Allocation to Karnataka under SJSRY

4412. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD:
SHRI AMBAREESHA:

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

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has sought additional allocation for urban employment projects under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the amount of additional allocation sought for;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has been requesting the Union Government for release of Central share for a long time;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reasons for not releasing the central share;

(f) the time by which the central share is likely to be released;

(g) whether the Government of Karnataka has also requested to revise the guideline limiting 5 percent spending on Administration and other expenditure; and

(h) if so, the action, if any, taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information furnished by the Government of Karnataka, it has sought an additional allocation of Rs. 5 crore.

(c) to (f) As per the directions of the Ministry of Finance, the release of funds for centrally sponsored schemes is based on the receipt of the utilisation certificates of past releases and also release of the corresponding State share by the concerned State Governments. Based on the receipt of the utilisation certificates from the Government of Karnataka, central funds amounting to Rs. 467.84 lakhs have been released so far out of the total allocation of Rs. 580.09 lakhs during the current financial year.

(g) and (h) Some of the State/UT Governments including Karnataka has requested to revise the SJSRY guidelines inter-alia on raising the limit of educational qualification, enhancement of cost of training, subsidy and for enhancing the percentage of Administrative and Other Expenditure (A&OE) etc. Action has already been initiated to suitably modify the SJRSY guidelines to make the scheme more effective and better result oriented.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act. 1956

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Metro Rail 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. 6599/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) A copy of the annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6600/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6601/2002]

(4) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6602/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, 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 National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6603/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual report Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, 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 National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2001-2002

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6604/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Venture for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabed, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6605/2002]

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): I beg to lay on the table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Enterpreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Enterpreneurship and Small Business Development, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6606/2002]

[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 in 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:

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6607/2002]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Field, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6608/2002]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of he Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6609/2002]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6610/2002]

(2) A copy of the Coal Mines Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 2002 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification no. G.S.R. 482 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th July, 2002 under Section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1948.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6611/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Version) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics, Kolar Gold Fields, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6612/2002]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Pension and Goal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes, Dhanbad, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government of the working of the Goal Mines Provident Fund, Coal Mines Pension and Coal Mines Deposit Linked Insurance Schemes, Dhanabad for the year 2000-2001.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6613/2002]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminum Research Development and Design Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the government of working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminum Research Development and Design centre, Nagpur, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6614/2002]

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 my colleague, Shri, O. Rajagopal, I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Institute of Urban. Affairs, 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 Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6615/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government of the working of the National Cooperative Housing Federation of India, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6616/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CH. VIDYASAGAR RAO): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment)—Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1644 in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 2002 under sub section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6617/2002]

[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 Jawaharlal Nehru Centre of Advanced Scientific Research Banglaore, 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 Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Banglaore, for the year 2001-2002,

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6618/2002]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government for the Cultivation for Science, 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 Association for the Cultivation for Science, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6619/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, 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 Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6620/2002]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, 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 Bose Institute, Kolkata for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6621/2002]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council 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 Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6622/2002]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, 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 Academy of Science, Allahabad, for the year 2001-2002

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6623/2002]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Consultancy Development Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6624/2002]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, 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 Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6625/2002]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, 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 Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6626/2002]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, 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 Center for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6627/2002]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Plant Genome Research, 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 Centre for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6628/2002]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI TAPAN SIKDAR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited, for the Year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6629/2002]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Smith Stainl street Pharmaceutical Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6630/2002]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited, Rasayani, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6631/2002]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides 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. 6632/2002]

(2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited and the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, for the 2002-2003.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6633/2002]

(3) (a) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6634/2002]

(b) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 2001-2002 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6635/2002]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. RITA VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, 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. 6636/2002]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Chandigarh, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Chandigarh, for the year 2000-2001.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6637/2002]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions), of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2000-2001.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6638/2002]

(7) (i) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2000-2001.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6639/2002]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi', for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2000-2001.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6640/2002]

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6641/2002]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001

(ii) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, New Delhi, 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 National Book Trust, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) Showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6642/2002]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2000-2001.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2000-2001.

(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6643/2002]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, 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 Regional Engineering College, Durgapur, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6644/2002]

(18) (i) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli 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 Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6645/2002]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 2000-2001.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6646/2002]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rahtriya Sanskrit Sanstha, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1999-2000.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6647/2002]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6648/2002]

(24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English version) of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technical Teachers Training Institute, Chandigarh, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6649/2002]

(25) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6650/2002]

(26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6651/2002]

(27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6652/2002]

(28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahila Samakhya Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, for the year 2001-2002, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement ragarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

the Mahila Samakhya Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6653/2002]

(29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Primary Education, Gandhinagar, 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 Gujarat Council of Primary Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2001-2002.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6654/2002]

(30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 1997-1998, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 1997-1998.

(31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6655/2002]

(32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 1998-1999, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 1998-1999

(33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6656/2002]

(34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 1999-2000, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 1999-2000.

(35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6657/2002]

(36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 2000-2001, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Indore, for the year 2000-2001.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6658/2002]

(37) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar for the year 2000-2001, together with Audit Report thereon.

(38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned of (37) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6659/2002]

(39) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh for the year 2000-2001, together with Audited Report thereon.

(40) Statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 6660/2002]

(41) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University Shillong, for the year 2000-2001, together with Audited Report thereon.

(42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (41) above.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT. 66612002]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—*Laid*

[English]

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 16th December, 2002 agreed without any amendment to the Freedom of Information 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 16th December, 2002 agreed without any amendment to the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Bill, 2002 which was passed by the Lok Sabha a its sitting held on the 12th December, 2002."

(iii) "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 16th December, 2002 agreed without any amendment to the Indian Evidence (Amendment) Bill, 2002 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2002."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th December, 2002 agreed without any amendment to the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002 which was passed by the Lok Sabha a its sitting held on the 16th December, 2002."

(v) "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 16th December, 2002 agreed without any amendment to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2002 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2002."

Sir, I lay on the Table the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 2002, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 16th December, 2002

12.04 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Thirty Ninth Report

[English]

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report (13th Lok Sabha) (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on "Non-adjudication of demands and inordinate delay in the recovery of confirmed demands".

12.04¼ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Reports

[English]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence:

(1) "Seventeenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Defence (13th Lok Sabha) on the Subject 'Manpower Planning and Management Policy in Defence'; and"

(2) "Eighteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendation contained in the sixteenth Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Defence on the 'Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2002-2003."

12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Tenth Report

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA BOSE (Jadavpur): I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Ninth Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2002-2003.

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

Eleventh and Twelfth Reports

[English]

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (Murshidabad): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:

(1) Eleventh Report of the Standing Committee on Railways on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 9th Report on Demands for Grants (2001-02) of the Ministry of Railways.

(2) Twelfth Report of the Standing Committee on Railways on Action taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 10th Report on Demands for Grants (2002-03) of the Ministry of Railways.

12.05$^1/_2$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Thirty Eighth Report

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): I beg to present the Thirty-eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2002) on The Delhi Apartment Ownership Bill, 2001.'

12.06 hrs.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Kallu s/o Shri Hublal, Umraha, Post office Bahilpur Purva, district, Chitrakoot Uttar Pradesh and others for including of certain communities in the list of scheduled tribes.

12.06$^1/_2$ hrs.

MOTION RE. FORTY-FIFTH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 2002."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th December, 2002."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, we are very apprehensive. We are not supposed to be briefed always through the newspapers and the spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs pertaining to the proposed SAARC Summit. We should know whether the SAARC Summit is deferred or postponed. The Prime Minister may kindly inform the House what is the factual position. We are everyday told either by the newspaper report of through the briefing of the Ministry of External Affairs in this regard. Let the Prime Minister take the House into confidence about the latest position of the SAARC Summit. We would like to know whether it is deferred or postponed or we are not taking part. The House should know all these details. It is because it does not concern only the Government but it concerns the entire nation. Therefore, I think the Prime Minster in his own wisdom may come to the House and make a statement and take the House into confidence in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, I will contact the Prime Minister and let the House know about it. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, You assured us that the matter regarding atrocities committed on dalits will be taken up under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: Buta Singh ji, you know the rule.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me for a while.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had given the assurance.

MR. SPEAKER: Ramdasji, you know that the procedure is that first you have to listen those who have given the notice of privilege. Thereafter the notices for Zero Hour will be taken up. I have requested only this much to you.

...(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

(I) Question of Privilege

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am on a privilege notice, Please sit down. Please Listen to me. There is a privilege notice given by Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. After the Privilege notice I will go to Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Khammam): Sir, Several month ago, I had raised a privilege motion regarding the information that was given to me on the floor of the House. That information was factually wrong. Subsequent to that, I had written to the concerned Ministry several times pointing out this factual error. I wanted to know whether this misleading information had been given deliberately in regard to one of our valiant IPS Officers. His change of cadre should have taken place. But despite repeated requests and even after raising this issue in this House, nothing has been done. The court has also taken cognisance of this. There seems to be some big ego. That is why, this issue has been stopped here and I have been prevented from accessing the correct information. So, I request you that I may be permitted to move my privilege motion in the light of these facts that I have placed in front of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling on the privilege notice after you mention as to why it should be taken up.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The officer, Shri Rajwant Singh's wife is terminally ill. This man has served in Punjab earlier. He was shifted to Andhra cadre and has been kept there. He has repeatedly been asking for this transfer for the past two and a half years. Several issues have been raised in this House. To my question answered by the Deputy Prime Minister Shri. L.K. Advani, factually wrong statement has been made on the floor of this House.

Subsequent to this, I have written several letters to the concerned Ministries, but there seems to be a stonewalling of information. Nothing has been allowed to reach here. I am unable to access information; never mind justice, which comes only if I can get my hand on to the right information. Therefore, I would request that somebody should come here and make a statement to clarify whether what I am saying is right or wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Smt. Renuka Chowdhury has given four notices of privilege alleging that a breach of privilege and contempt of the House had been occasioned by the Government of India taking a stand in case before the Central Administrative Tribunal, Hyderabad which was contradictory to the reply to USQ No. 2299 given in Lok Sabha on 9 March, 1994. The Member has also contended that the service records of an IAS Officer were deliberately missed by the Government of India to mislead the Central Administrative Tribunal, Hyderabad and to deny the Cadre-change requested by an IPS Officer.

I have perused the factual notes called for in the matter from the Department of Personnel and Training and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The notices of Question of privilege given by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury are not specific inasmuch as the notices do not state as to have a breach of privilege or contempt of this House has been occasioned and by whom.

Missing of Government record of furnishing of misleading information to Central Administrative Tribunal, Hyderabad does not amount to a breach of privilege or contempt of the House.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No, Sir, I have given my notice because of the wrong answer given on the floor of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to that.

It is not the case of Smt. Renuka Chowdhury that the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions had misled the House. That is also not your case.

The Member in her notice of question of privilege dated 16 April, 2002 contended that the Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Smt. Vansundhara Raje, gave incomplete information in response to USQ Nos. 1490 and 1603 on 13 March, 2002 on the subject of cadre change of IAS/ IPS Officers. Such matters can appropriately be raised through other parliamentary devices such as by ways of notice under Direction 115 which provides for the Procedure for pointing out mistake or inaccuracy in statements made by Ministers.

Udder these circumstances I have no other option but to disallow all the four notices of question of privilege given by Smt. Renuka Chowdhury

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Answers given in this House were wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Sir, we have given notices for Adjournment motion. You had given an assurance to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you yourself had promised. He was assured in the House to hold a discussion on the Issue of atrocities being committed on dalits. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called the name of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ji. Please express your views.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make it clear that Shri Ram Vilas Paswan had given an adjournment motion which I have disallowed. Thereafter I could have allowed him in Question Hour. But he was not present at the beginning of the Question Hour. Therefore, I have permitted him to speak now.

[Translation]

SARDAR BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had assured to hold a discussion on this issue under Rule 193, but nothing has been done is this regard.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandherpur): Sir, a discussion was likely to be held on this issue under Rule 193. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please let Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to speak.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): All the sections of the House had expressed grave concern on this issue and you were kind enough to observe that the issue should be discussed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: You yourself had said that the discussions will be held on the issue of atrocities being committed on dalits. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is allowed by me to speak. Not everyone can speak here. Please let him Speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, we have given a notice for adjournment motion with regard to atrocities being committed on dalits. Now, only three sittings of the House are left. Thereafter, the House is going to be adjourned *sine die* on the twentieth. I think in the House Speaker has got more powers than the Prime Minister. You are all in all and caretaker of the House. We are raising fourth time this issue in the House....*(Interruptions)* The members have expressed thrice their views on this issue in the House. No party issue is involved in it. All the Members from this side as well other sides have expressed in general their consensus on this issue that a discussion should be held on this issue as this is a case of attracting on Scheduled Castes and such incidents are taking place all over the country. You told this House that you will be placing this matter before the BAC. Unfortunately, we don't know, but the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes remains there less as the parties have to give their respective names. The Chief Whips used to attend the meetings. Under the circumstances this issue is being raised in the House from the very first day and time and again the House has been assured that a discussion will be allowed thereon. It is upto you, in which form you will allow, it. But despite that, the date has not been fixed for holding a discussion on it.

On the one hand there is an issue of 6, Krishna Menon Marg concerning a Dalit-Babu Jagjivan Ram where water and electricity supply have been disconnected and on the other hand, the incidents of atrocities are on the increase. It is the responsibility of the Government of India to protect the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and I think the incidents of atrocities on them are increasing in various parts of the country. I have come to urge you. This matter does not relate to one particular party. Please hold discussion on this issue through adjournment motion.

[English]

This is an appropriate subject for Adjournment Motion

[Translation]

and you have allowed adjournment motion several times. If no decision has been taken in the B.A.C. meeting on this issue then you have the right to allow to discussion on this issue immediately through adjournment motion. My request is this much only.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: There should be a discussion on the issue of atrocities on Dalits. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make the position clear Ramdasji, please take your seat. On this issue position is very clear to me. I had put up this issue before the BAC. Several issues are discussed in the BAC meeting and there was discussion in this regard also. Hon'ble Minister is sitting here. have kept my words.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: You had promised to hold a discussion under Rule 193

MR. SPEAKER: I promised to put up this issue before the BAC and I did that.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, you have said that we should allow the Minster to make his statement and after the statement, you would allow a discussion under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: Sit down please. listen what the Hon'ble Minister is saying.

[English]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: This matter is very important. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given an opportunity to Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to express his views and he has given the background. The Members should now listen to the Hon. Minister otherwise how the proceeding of the House will go on?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I would urge you to go through your own ruling.

[English]

Sir, you may please go through your ruling. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please let the Minister reply now.

Please sit down.

[Translation]

The hon. Minister will reply and thereafter you can speak. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through my ruling. I wanted to place this issue in the meeting of the BAC and I did so. Hon. Minister will tell what happened there. If you do not listen then how the proceeding will go on?

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: We will listen but how long? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Ramdasji please take your seat.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: You gave a ruling in this House that discussion would be held. But inspite of your ruling discussion is not being held in this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Buta Singhji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: What happened in the case of Babu Jagjivan Ram's house? On that issue a movement is going on regularly. The Government have disconnected water and electricity there. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Sir, first let us take up the matter of Dalits and thereafter matter retaining to the House may be taken up.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: How long the atrocities will continue and that discussion will also not be held on this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember that Shri Pravin Rashtrapal ji raised this issue about eight-ten days ago....*(Interruptions)* Yes, ten days ago. *...(Interruptions)*

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: It is first day's ruling of Mr. Speaker. What are you talking? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Let me tell. Please listen atleast two sentences.

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: You are telling wrong.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: So far I have not spoken anything what to talk of speaking wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, you should not speak wrong later on.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I have not spoken anything.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: How can I permit you to speak like that?

[Translation]

How can I permit you to speak wrong?

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I have said this much only that hon. Member, Shri Rashtrapalji raised the issue that discussion are not held on the reports presented to the House. Then, I said that that should be discussed. Since he raised this issue, so he said that this issue may be taken up after 12th December....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is speaking now. Please take your seat. I have not allowed you to speak. I will not allow the House to run like this.

[English]

No, I am sorry, Hon. Members, do not try to take advantage of this. This is not fair.

[Translation]

You should speak later on.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: I am saying even now that we have got three days in this week i.e. today, tomorrow and day after tomorrow. If you want to discuss the issue of dalits on any day of this week. You must discuss it. The Government have got no objection to it. You discuss this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, sir, Pramod Mahajan ji was not present in the House that day when you gave your ruling. What Mahajanji is telling is an earlier thing. The day when the hon. Member were agitated in the House, we demanded from the hon. Speaker, to have a discussion on this issue that day. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you may please go through your ruling.

[English]

You are the custodian of the House.

[Translation]

You gave a ruling in the House that I will request the hon. Minister to make a statement and after his statement, a discussion will be held on this issue. I thank the hon. Minister for making a statement on this issue. But thereafter, as per your ruling that a discussion would be held, has not been held even after a lapse of two weeks. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: To whom you are blaming. The Government is prepared to have a discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, I am not blaming anybody. I am saying that we do not consider that Government is guilty in this case. But the assurance given by the Chair should be complied with. Since that is not being complied with we are saying that a discussion should be held on this issue. Coming three days have been fixed to discuss the issues of internal security, problems of the farmers and other issues. But no discussion is being held on the issue of atrocities being committed on scheduled tribes. It is this thing where are lacking.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, had we been satisfied with the reply of the hon. Home Minister, we would have not sought a discussion on this issue. But, we are not satisfied with the statement of the Home Minister. It is wrong and the facts have been concealed in it. Therefore, we have demanded that a discussion should be held on this issue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, you announce today in the House that a discussion will be held on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SARDAR BUTA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had given ruling on my notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Buta Singh ji, please take you seat. There is no matter of dispute on this question. That day, I requested the hon. Minister to make a statement. The hon. Minister has made a statement in the House. All of you said that it is such an important issue that a complete discussion should be held on it. Since it is an issue of atrocities. on dalits and the atrocities recently committed also required to be discussed. Therefore, I said that I will put forth this issue before the Business Advisory Committee. I put forth this issue before the Business Advisory Committee to allot time for discussion. Since, there were three four other very important issues, therefore, time could not be allotted to have a discussion

on the issue of atrocities on dalits. Recently, the hon. Minister has said that if you like to have a discussion on this issue, it can be held. Therefore now the only solution is that the main leaders come to my chamber after this sitting of the House is over. I will also call the hon. Minister. There are two three days if you would like to have a discussion on this issue. If the whole House is prepared to discuss it then we can discuss it by postponing some other issue as agreed by all. There can be two opinions about it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you announce it today in the House that a discussion will be held on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I cannot say this. It is the prerogative of the House to take a decision in this regard. The leader will decide in this regard. I am saying again to you that a discussion can be held on a issue which you want to discuss. But it is not the prerogative of the Speaker to decide the topic of discussion. It is the prerogative of the Business Advisory Committee. It is the prerogative of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Recently, he has said that a discussion can be held in these two three days. He is prepared to have a discussion on this issue.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why do you not take it up under Rule 193 and allow and Adjournment Motion on this? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, I say that there will be full discussion under Rule 193 on it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, House has more powers then Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

Why do you not allow an Adjournment Motion on this? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We will decide in the meeting as to under which rule it should be discussed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We will decide in the meeting as to under which rule it should be discussed. I give my consent to discuss the matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the report of SC/ST Commission is presented to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to my chamber when the House will adjourn for lunch. We will decide this matter at that time.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not decided in the Business Advisory Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sudheeran, ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am taking notice one by one. I can take all notices if you listen silently.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a serious matter therefore I am taking it for discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMADAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be discussed tomorrow or day after tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing despite being a Maharashtrian ?

...*(Interruptions)*

12.26 hrs.

Re: Problems Being faced by Coir Industry

[English]

SHRI V.M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Sir, I would like to invite the urgent attention of the Government to the grave situation prevailing in the coir sector of Kerala consequent on abolition of the floor price, that is, the Minimum Export Price for coir and coir products, withdrawal of the purchase price and the discontinuance of the highly effective rebate scheme. There are five lakh coir spinning workers of which 90 per cent are women; 25,000 coir factory workers and 12,000 small scale producers in this area. Being uprooted from their livelihood, these people are extremely desperate and are on the path of agitation. There are reports of starvation deaths in this belt. Altogether, it is a highly explosive

situation which is prevailing there. So, I would request the Government to do the following:

Immediate restoration of the Minimum Export Price considering the Human agony and resultant adverse impact;

Re introduction of the purchase price;

Unconditional continuance of the rebate scheme forthwith;

Sanction of arrears of the rebate scheme amounting to Rs. 11.26 crore;

Restoration of quality control; and

Protection to pay and other benefits of the workers and provide Central assistance for immediate relief to the starving workers.

Sir, the unimaginative, short-sighted and counter-productive steps initiated by the Government are responsible for the sad predicament of the poorest of the poor workers.

The repeated pleas from various quarters have fallen on deaf ears. There wee many studies which had taken place but no proper ground-level study of the real issues has taken place and no proper experts were involved in it.

so, I would request the Government to set up a High-Power Committee to make an in-depth study into the ground-level predicament prevailing in this sector with a time frame so that remedial measures can be initiated without delay to save the coir industry.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Mavelikara): Sir, this is a very serious issue. The Government should intervene immediately and try to solve the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Sir, I will communicate the concern of the hon. Members to the Minister concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI SALKHAN MURMU (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Parliament of India has formed the Jharkhand State but even after two years of its formation, the hope and aspirations of Tribals and original inhabitants of Jharkhand are being shattered. The State Government, opposition parties, the High Court of Jharkhand and Police Administration are responsible for this. Besides, media has not put the problems of Jharkhand before the nation in a right manner. The motive of creating Jharkhand state is defeated by raising the issues like Domicile and Reservation. The villages of Jharkhand have 90 percent tribals and original inhabitants. Jharkhand State was created for their betterment and that is why it was separated from Bihar but today Jharkhand is becoming Bihar once again because the people living in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Bokarro cities have influenced the politics of Jharkhand. They are capitalists and have overpowered the entire system.

In such a situation, the democracy has been defeated in Jharkhand in my opinion and the savagery of plaice has come into light. Jharkhand Bandh was announced on. December 9th on that day, amidst agitation Bihar police misbehaved with the tribal women. Policemen caned women. I demand an enquiry to this event or else situation would go from bad to worse in Jharkhand. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Every 'Zero Hour' submission has to be completed within two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SALKHAN MURMU: Hazaribagh district from which constituency hon'ble Yashwant Sinha is an MP Mohallah 'Birsa tola' in Hazaribagh city was demolished with Bulldozers without severing any prior notice to that effects and this apart, voters have also been passed to demolish Mariam Toli and Sarna Toli. None but the tribal people and the Dalits live there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You may sit down. It won't go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. Mohan will speak now. Whatever Shri Salkhan Murmu says further will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I have given notice yesterday also.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody will be given a chance.

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*Not Recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Hon. Speaker Sir, through this august House I had pleaded with the Union Government as early as in 1999 to declare Tamil as a classical language. On August 22, along with my colleagues hon. Members Vaiko, and Sudarsana Nachiappan obtaining taking the signatures of my other Tamil colleagues of this august House as well, we submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister to make efforts and take steps to declare Tamil language as a Classical Language and also to observe the subsequent year as 'Year of the Tamil language'. But till date Tamil language has not been officially declared as a classical language of the country and of the world. Instead, in reply to my raising the same matter in the House in the form of matter under rule 377, hon. Minister for Human Resource Development has merely stated that he recognises Tamil as one of the ancient languages of the land and as a language that contributed to the cultural tradition of the country. He had simply stated that it would be treated the same as with other Indian languages. He had failed to accept Tamil as a classical language of the land and also of the world like, Sanskrit. Tamil is one of the ancient languages of the world and has contributed vastly to the cultural heritage and tradition of not only our country but of some of the neighbouring countries in their region and some other countries in other parts of the worlds. The Union Government is not fulfilling the notional assurance the Prime Minister had given to the delegation that met him seeking to declare Tamil as a classical language and to declare the commencing year of the new millennium as 'Year of the Tamil language.' Sir, the whole of Tamil Nadu raises its voice in unison urging upon the Union Government. All the parties of Tamil Nadu are united on this demand. But still no action has been taken by this Government at the Centre. ...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a genuine demand and I request that this should be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want associate myself with this demand. I request that this demand should be accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V. Vetriselvan, Shri D. Venugopal, Dr. A.D.K. Jayaseelan, Shri E. Ponnuswamy, Shri P.D. Elangoven Shri C.P. Radhadrishnan, Shri M. Master Mathan, Shri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, all of you will be associated with this. Please take your seats.

*Original in Tamil.

SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA (Bhatinda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a velly known fact that Bhatinda is the biggest Railway Station in North India. The importance of the place can be understood from the following facts. The biggest Ammunition Depot of the Army is located in Bhatinda. this place also houses two factories of National Fertiliser Limited. The Guru Gobind Singh Oil Refinery is coming up in this place. Besides this, Bhatinda is the biggest business centre in the region. The people of this place have to go either to Amritsar or Chandigarh to avail the air service. It takes about four to five hours to reach either place. Moreover, there is already an airport in existence here, though under Defense. So to start a civil airport, it will take less effort and also the airport will become viable. I would also like to add that not having an airport in such an important place is a hindrance for growth and development especially in the present age of technology.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to take necessary action at his Ministry's level so that the work to start the civil airport at Bhatinda is started right earnest.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)* The Central Pollution Control Board has submitted a study report to the Government in which Kanpur has been declared as the most polluted city. On the basis of date collected from January to April, 2002 the Board has stated that the RSPM level in the air of this city was found between 119 microgram to 257 microgram per cubic metre while the lowest quantity was detected in Chennai that was 25 to 49 microgram per cubic metre.

Several times I have raised this issue in the Lok Sabha. The main reason of dirt and pollution in Kanpur city is lack of any sort of financial assistance from both the government at the Centre and in the state for the last 30-40 years.

Taking a close look at the existing scenario, the present situation is such that Ganga Barage sanctioned 20 years ago is also being constructed at such a snail's pace as it will go a very slow movement.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep silence in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Ganga Barage has not been put in place even after the lapse of 20 years

interregnum in which the pollution of the Gange prevails in Kanpur even today. The whole sewerage system has been collapsed. The sewerage water of almost had of the city keep on flowing in streets and on the roads.

The third reason behind such grim scenario is that neither UP Government nor the Central Government has offered any additional package as an extra-grant to the Kanpur Municipal Corporation. Kanpur pays the maximum amount in terms of sales tax and income tax and excise duty Kanpur is at the top in the list of all the cities of Uttar Pradesh in terms of payment of taxes. However, the package will be given to Lucknow because that's hon'ble Prime Minister's constituency and so will be in case of Allahabad because that Constituency belongs to hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. On the other hand, Kanpur, despite being the biggest city of Uttar Pradesh will receive nothing even being faced with lots of problems.

Particularly as per the report of the study team, Kanpur is the dirtiest city of India. I demand before the Government through you to reconstitute a study team to oversee the problems and to find out the reasons of steeps increase in pollution ...*(Interruptions)* I will take one minutes more. Having found out all such reasons, the Central Government should fix a package and direct the State Government to allocate extra grant to the city paying maximum amount of taxes to both the Governments at the Centre and in the State in order to control pollution in Kanpur.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, I come from a peace loving state. The city to which I belong is also peace loving. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan also hails from the city to which I belong.

The law and order situation of that city has deteriorated during the last four years and the number of incidents of kidnapping, robbery and loot have increased so much that the life of general public has become miserable. Recently, a few days ago, the son of handicrafts businessman was kidnapped and his whereabouts for the last 3-4 days is not known. It is the home district of the Chief Minister and the anti social elements there have got political protection. Whenever Police takes an action they get a telephonic call from some M.L.A. or from the office of a Minister of Chief Minister and thus criminals get protection Under the circumstances people are forced to pay ransom and even the people living in villages are not spared. It has become difficult for the people to live in that area which was once quite peaceful.

Through you I request the Union Government to send a team over there to find out the people responsible for all these incidents. I would particularly demand from Union Government to pay attention to this problem.

[English]

SHRI BIKASH CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw urgent attention on this House and that of the concerned Ministers to the problems being faced by workers of M/s Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur due to non-payment of wages and other dues. These workers have not been paid their salary for the last two or three months. Some outstanding dues, which are to be paid by that factory, are also not being paid because of which the manufacturing process is being hampered.

In this context, it has been reported that some non-Plan financial assistance was assured. But till time, that assistance has not been made available to that undertaking. That is why I want to draw the attention of this House to make the payment of non-Plan financial assistance available as early as possible

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Sir, I associate with this matter.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA (Calcutta, North East): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government and also the Members of this House to a serious threat of global recession likely next year, that is, 2003. The report, which has come out, is that 'International Economy and the Prospects of Developing Countries" has given a serious warring to India. It has been reported that India must immediately and without any delay ask the laggard States, which are not doing well in removing poverty, to take action forthwith. The Government of India has been warned to take the steps to see that those underdeveloped States, especially, below poverty line states should immediately improve the situation.

India has been warned that this sluggish global economic outlook will impede poverty reduction in developing countries. The developing countries must immediately remove trade and investment barriers that hurt poor people in developing countries. The reason given for such a situation of recession is that corporate and bank scandals in the USA have hurt not only the USA but also other countries including developing countries.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important matter of public importance. The autorickshaw drivers of Delhi in support of their demands are on strike for the last one week and

it has effected the public life adversely. Tourists, school going children and patients in emergency are facing a lot of problem. The Auto Rickshaw Drivers Association demonstrated at Janter Manter on 13.12.2002 at one o' Clock to fulfill their demands. The Union Government should direct the Delhi Government to accept to reasonable demands of the auto rickshaw drivers so that public life could be normalised. People who come to Delhi for treatment are facting lots of problems I also had the same experience when I was required to visit the hospital. The patients coming for X-ray in the emergency revive are referred to another hospital. They are unable to go there due to the strike of auto-rickshaw drivers and it becomes a question of life and death for them. That is why I request that Union Government to guide the Government of Delhi with regard to the strike of auto rickshaw drivers and find out some way so that an agreement could be reached.

SHRI HARPAL SINGH SATHI (Haridwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I represent Haridwar district in the state of Uttranchal. On 13th December when the workers of Bhartiya Janta Party were going to stage a Dharna in Dehradon, the capital of the state then the police ruthlessly lathi-charged them and children, women and unarmed demonstrators were eaten up indiscriminately. Through you I want to say that it is a way of expression in democracy. It does not matter whether it is the Union Government or the state Government but the way the police have beaten up the workers of Bhartiya Janata Party and women with lathies & Fist blows is a painful and shameful incident. I want to say that the area was converted into a police cantonment. If you had to take action then you should have taken action against those who have recruited patwari's and sub- Inspectors by taking Bribes. The Government of Uttranchal have become corrupt and is bent upon spreading corruption. Mining Mafia Minister have spread corruption by giving contracts to their realties. Action should be taken against them. There is rampant corruption in that Government. The public over there is feeling very much harassed. Action should be taken against such administrative officers and by dismissing such a Government an upright Government should be formed there.

12.43 hrs.

Re: Detention of Shri Vaiko MP. under POTA

[English]

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Mr. Speaker Sir, Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am speaking about the illegal and immoral arrest of my leader, Shri Vaiko, Member of this House, Leader of MDMK Party from Tamil Nadu, under POTA. He was arrested about 156 days ago and he is under custody without any basic reason. No chargesheet has been framed and he is under custody.

It is unfortunate that he has been made to stand throughout the course of inquiry and for more than one and-a-hald to two hours he has been made to stand in the court. He is undergoing unproclaimed and undeclared punishment in the court by making him to stand.

I wish to bring to the notice of the Central Government and the hon. Members of Parliament about making him to stand continuously in the court for one-and-a-hald hours to two hours. I request that justice may be done to Shri Vaiko Member of Parliament, who has been a genuine and true politician and who has been respected and given well wishes by all sections of the people from North to South as a gentleman with clean hands and fine past records. Shri Vaiko who is a genuine politician and statesman, has been arrested and kept under custody without any rhyme or reason under POTA. He should be released immediately. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I do not agree with the politics of Shri Vaiko but I oppose the way he is being treated. It is more than private three is no question of any trial He cannot get any bail. I may not agree with him politically but as a citizen of India, he cannot be treated like this. As a Member of Parliament, he is representing so many people. I do not know why you should not go and do something instead of shouting and crying here. What ate you doing? *...(Interruptions)* It is shameful. *...(Interruptions)*

DR. C. KRISHNAN: The hon. Speaker has to give protection to him. Only in the Parliament we can raise this issue. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What has happened is that POTA is being misused. For a few votes, they are doing it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Shri Vaiko is a very good friend of ours. He has been with us for many years. This cannot be permitted.. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI E. PONNUSWAMY (Chidambaram): Sir, we have supported POTA in good faith that it would not be misused against the politicians. But it is being misused now. Today it may be Shri Vaiko, Tomorrow it may be some other Member. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Sir, you are the custodian of the House. POTA is being misused now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. MOHAN (Madurai): Sir, I associate with Dr. C. Krishanan. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I take note of your sentiments.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are all honoured members of the House but the treatment which is being meted out to him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen, You should sit down when I am standing. Devendra Prasad Yadav ji. please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should tender an explanation in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Minister, Shri Ananth Kumar wants to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have requested the Minister to take note of the sentiments of the House. The Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): Sir, I have taken note of the concern of the hon. Members.. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Sir, you are the custodian of the House. POTA is being misused now. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Cuddalore): Sir, for 156 days he is under custody. You are the custodian of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please convey the feelings of the House to the concerned Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I have taken note of the concern and the agitation of the hon. Members I will convey it to the hon. Home Minister of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards irregularities being committed by Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies at present in providing jobs to the dependents of the deceased employees.

The dependents of the employees who die while in service and have a member of the family already in service of Coal India are not being given jobs.

Son in law has been excluded from the category of dependents. In case both husband and wife are in service and a dependent has been provided with a job when one of them died while in service then in the case of other person's death during service, his or her dependent is not being offered job as being done in the past.

After the death of the dependent of the deceased employee takes more than six months time for applying for a job then his application is not entertained while there is no such provision to this effect in the agreement reached under the National wage agreement. ...*(Interruptions)*

The management is reluctant in giving job if the dependent of the deceased employee is a women and if they are pressurised then an undertaking is taken from her that she is willing to work as a scavenger. ...*(Interruptions)*

Therefore, I request the Government to issue orders to address this issue immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): That is only a casual approach. It is a very serious matter which is being raised. Shri Vaiko, the hon. Members, is languishing in the Jail.. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Another subject has started.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: When a very serious issue is raised, they are taking a very casual approach. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pramod Mahajan, Why do you not control the hon. Member? You go there and control the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: That hon. Member is being detained. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister will speak to you. You please speak to the Minister.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE(Pandharpur): The matter is not serious but POTA is very serious.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: On the one hand Hon. Members give notices while on the other they creates disturbances in the House How can there two things go together.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was ensured in the Ninth five year plan that University Grants Commission will extend assistance those universities who would like to teach above Gandhi, Buddha, Nehru, Dr. Ambedkar and other great personalities or would like to become study centres for such personalities. The Gandhi study centres that were set up in 14 universities including Agra and Dr. Ambedkar University during IXth five year plan have been closed down by this Government. You know that Mahatma Gandhi was a great personality and there has not been a greater man than him all over the world. There are statues of Mahatma Gandhi in 122 countries. On the death of Mahatma Gandhi the flags of every country except Soviet Russia lowered their flags in his honour. The annual report of the University Grants Commission say University Grants Commission has closed down all those centres which have completed five years. It is a very serious matter. All the countries of the world are being influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and they are teaching about Gandhi. The thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi will always be relevant and this Government has decided not to teach Gandhian thought. It is a very serious matter. Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minster is present in the House and through you I would request that the Government should atleast not close down those Gandhi study Centres which are functioning at present. Gandhiji was a great man and his thoughts will always be relevant. I think it is the need of the hour to propagate Gandhiji's philosophy and the Government should not close down those study centres.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, although Iraq has implemented the Resolution No. 1441 passed by the Security Council, the United States of America is planning to wage a full scale war against Iraq. For the last more then a decade, economic sanction has been imposed against Iraq. More than 10 lakh children of Iraq died because of lack of medicine. The main motive behind the US attempt or plan to attack Iraq is to instal a puppet Government there.

After successfully installing a puppet government in Afghanistan, President Bush has declared that he would take action against Iraq, Iran and North Korea. He has called these country, 'axis of evil'.

The Government of India has two voices. The hon. Prime Minister has one voice whereas the hon. Minister of External Affairs has anther voice. *...(Interruptions)* We have seen in our newspapers that the US has advised the allies to attack Iraq. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you cannot give a long speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We condemn the action of President Bush. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Sir, is he supporting Al Qaeda?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He is planning to attack Iraq, dismiss President Saddam Hussein and to exploit Iraq's oil and other properties of Iraq. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Achari, please co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We condemn it and I demand that the Government of India must make its stand clear in regard to Iraq.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Khaire ji, please speak. Won't you speak?

...(Interruptions)

RE. Need to check circulation of VCD containing provocative speeches of certain anti-national elements in Maharashtra and other parts of the Country

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad, Maharashtra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention as well as attention of the Government and that of the House to a very important matter. The venomous speech and message of hardcore terrorist Maulana Ajhar is being conveyed through VCDs in almost every village of Maharashtra, including Sambhaj Nagar, Aurangabad

district which is my constituency. The objective of playing his VCDs is to provoke the sentiments of the people and create a divide between Hindus and Muslims. I am going to give that cassette to you. As a result of this campaign, a serious situation has arisen in our entire Maharashtra. Maulana Masood Ajhar, who head laskhar-E-Taiba and still commands the trust of the rest of his companions, has been released by the Government of Pakistan. It is being told through the VCD cassette that the controversial structure of Babri Mosque. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, it is a very serious matter. The VCD shows Maulana Masood calling upon the Muslims to take up arms against the Government of Hindustan, wage a jehad' and be fully prepared ...*(Interruptions)* Herein it is written- "Goli ki ye Awaz hai, Logo, Vaqt ka Ailan Hai, Utho e Muslaman, Jehad Karo. Sar Katta Hai Kat Jane Do, Bikane do Iman Musalman Jehad Karo. Deti Hair Tarikh Gawahi, Hum Kitne Matwale Hain. Kin Aankhon se Dekhenge hum Masjid ka Aaprman. Musalman Jehad Karo. Haath Mein ho Islam ka parcham aur uthao kuran, Musalman Jehad Karo. Daria ke us par chalo aur Aag laga do Kusti Mein, Rahe Khuda Mein Jaan Gai, to Inki Shaan Hai, Musalman jehad karo. Muslamn, Muslim ko kut jane ka Vaqt Aya hai, Musalman, Jehad karo." ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Khaireji, where is that cassette?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Sir, the cassette is laid on the Table*

MR. SPEAKER: What is contentions about it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): The person who has distributed the cassette should be booked under POTA ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot bring any external thing inside here, please, sit down.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Rajganj): Sir, I demand that the Government of India must take cognisance of it and deal firmly with Pakistan Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

*As the Speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission, the CD was not treated as laid on the Table.

13.00 hrs.

The Government must bring back all those whom we demanded to be tried in India. Let the Government do it. We support it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is a dangerous terrorist who has been released.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, action should be taken against anyone—be he a Hindu or Muslim—who instigates riots between Hindus and Muslims.

MR. SPEAKER: Send that cassette to me. I will see that.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, you please go through the cassette. Nothing should be said which might create problem in this country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Teach a lesson to those who create a rift between Hindus and Muslims. Whether they are Hindu terrorists or Muslim terrorists teach a lesson to both.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): A very grave matter has been brought to the notice of the House. Many hon. Members are agitated from all sections of the House. I will bring the entire matter to the notice of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, who is also holding the Home portfolio. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, it is for you to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): It is a Pakistan' campaign and Pakistan's plan to divide India. The Government of India must take cognisance of this fact. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, who has permitted you to speak? Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker. Sir, the chairman of the enquiry commission probing Tehlaka issue has reigned. The vacancy should be filled at the earliest. The talk doing round throughout the country is that they want to do away with the enquiry. There was a jornalist Badal who was sent to jail. journalists are being attacked in a systematic way so that nobody can speak against corruption. What will happen to Democracy, how corruption will be checked? Journalist Jilani was implicated and jailed in a fake case. I would like to draw your attention towards these issues and would like to know as to what will be the fate of journalists, democracy and Tehlaka scam.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

14.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377, listed for the day are to be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

(i) Need to establish Rashtriya Gramin Banks for providing more benefits to the farmers.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL (Varanasi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Government is running various schemes for the upliftment of our villagers and farmers. Efforts are being made to lift the economic health of our villages and reinforce the concept of "Gramin Swaraj". And it is the result of these efforts that rural banks are being run under the managerial control of some of the other nationalised Bank. They are known by different names in different states and districts with 50% of the total capital contributed by the Government of India, 15% by the concerned State Government and 35% by the governing Bank. As per the Official data, approximately 14,500 branches of these banks are operating in rural and far flung areas of India and the largest banking undertaking - the State Bank of India has 15000 branches. But the farmers are not getting all those facilities from these banks which they are supposed to provide to farmers and which are also necessary from the point of view of banking profession and this includes non-issuance of banking drafts by these banks.

I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Minister of Finance that National Rural Banks should be set up and all these 14,500 branches should be placed under their control. In addition to this, more and more branches should also be opened up at village and village market level.

(ii) Need to lay new rail lines between Bhopal and Sagar and between Indore and Jabalpore, Madhya Pradesh

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Raisen and Sihore are the most backward districts of Madhya Pradesh. Both districts are deprived of adequate railway facility. If a new rail line is laid between Bhopal via Raisen Gairatgunj, Begumgunj) and Sagar, it will not only bring development in the entire Raisen district but also reduce pressure of traffic on Bhopal-Beena Train Track and trains will directly be reaching Sagar from Bhopal. Similarly, if a new rail line is laid between Indore and Jabalpur (via Kahategaon, Nasrullahagjun, Rehti, Budani, Bari and Udaipura), Indore and Jabalpore will be directly linked with each other and most parts of the Dewas, Sihore and Raisen will get the enhanced railway facility. The Railway Minister is, therefore, requested to kindly undertake survey work and start other necessary process for laying new rail lines between Bhopal and Sagar and between Indore and Jabalpore.

(iii) Need for early completion of work regarding Diversion of Damodar Rail line in Jharkhand

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, work regarding diversion of Damodar rail line in Jharkhand has been going on for nearly twenty years. Estimates thereof have been revised so many times but the work has not been completed in time The railways and Central Coal Fields Ltd. indulge in blame game in this regard for non-completion of the project in time but the people of this region are suffering due to non completion of the project.

Many irregularities have been committed in execution of this project but the Government have not instituted any enquiry in this regard. The matter was raised in the Lok Sabha a number of times but no appropriate action

*Treated as laid on the Table.

was taken. The estimates are likely to go up again in this regard.

The Government are, therefore, requested to expedite the work regarding diversion of Damodar rail line and get it completed as soon as possible. They are also requested to look into the reasons attributed for increase in projects estimated cost and non completion of the project on stipulated time.

(iv) Need to sanction laying of Ujjain-Agar Jhalawad rail line under Ratlam Division in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Western Railway division there was narrow gauge rail line between Ujjain-Agar from the pre-independence period on which passenger and goods trains used to run till 1976. In 1976 during emergency the said rail line was removed. Since then, the general public and the people's representatives have been demanding to lay new rail line from Ujjain to Ranganj Mandi. On the said route survey was conducted for the new rail line from Ujjain-Agar, Susner-Soet to Jhalawad, Ramganj Mandi. The survey work was inaugurated by the hon'ble Railway Minister himself. The survey work has been completed and is under consideration of the Ministry. Now laying of new rail line is required only from Ujjain to Jhalawad.

Therefore, I demand the Government should sanction the new rail line for Ujjain-Susner-Soet-Jhalawad.

(v) Need to look into the difficulties being faced by pensioners in getting medicines from authorized medical outlets in Rajasthan.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are approximately 40 thousand pensioners in Rajasthan. These pensioners were getting medicines from the 50 medical shops. But the Government have authorised only 10 shops for disbursing medicines to the pensioners instead of these 50 shops and have also kept the timings from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M. in the morning and from 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. during the night. Due to the authorising of these 10 shops only the prescribed medicines by the doctors are not available. Besides the timing for disbursement of medicines should also be kept during noon so that the old people could also get the medicines.

I urge upon the Union Government to reauthorise all the earlier medicine shop for the convenience of the pensioner.

(vi) Need to rehabilitate boat-sailors affected due to construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam in Dhar parliamentary constituency, Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI (Dhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my parliamentary constituency area Sardar Sarovar Dam is being constructed under the Narmada Valley Development Authority (N.V.D.A.) After the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam almost 36 wharfs of this area will come under submergence. Consequently, the menace of unemployment will emerge before the sailors. These sailors earn their livelihood by these wharfs by taking the passengers from this end to that end. This is the only means to earn their livelihood.

After the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam as these wharfs will come under submergence the means of livelihood for these sailors will be wiped out. For this, it is necessary that alternative employment to the families of these sailor be provided and an action plan for their rehabilitation be chalked out and got approved by the Government so as to solve the problem of unemployment and save them from going one place to another in search of their livelihood.

(vii) Need to release more funds to the Government of Karnataka for providing relief to the people affected by drought in the State.

[English]

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): Karnataka is reeling under severe drought due to failure of monsoon last season. More then 120 talukas across the State have been declared drought affected. Lakes, ponds and wells have dried up causing acute shortage of drinking water for human beings and also for the livestock. Further fodder scarcity has assumed severe proportions thus affecting the health of livestock.

The State had sought calamity relief from the Centre and also allocation of 2.00 lakh MT of foodgrains to implement employment generation schemes under SGRY Food-for-work programme. Out of this more then 75% of the allocated foodgrains has already been disbursed among the rural poor. There is a delay on that part of FCI in movement of balance quantity of foodgrains and the State has requested the Centre to extend the time of delivery by 15 days to enable the State to lift the quantities.

As inter-ministerial team from the Centre which toured the state is convinced of the severity of the drought. Myself and my colleagues in Parliament, from the State

of Karnataka, have submitted a memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister to much balance funds to enable the State to continue relief operations.

(viii) Need to take concrete steps to eradicate Sickle Cell disease from the country.

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA (Chandrapur): Sickle cell disease is prevalent in most parts of the country amongst tribal population groups and Scheduled Castes. This disease is a life threatening genetic blood disorder, having no medicine for its permanent cure. The disease carries the risk of debilitating fatigue, blindness, infections, organ damage, stroke and a shortened life. The ICMR has made survey on sickle cell hundreds of times so far but no concrete steps have been taken by the Government towards control and cure of the sickle cell disease. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has reportedly taken up a pilot study in regard to the sickle cell disease in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa and Tamil Nadu, The Government should take sincere and positive steps in this regard and this sickle cell disease should be included in the National Health Policy.

(ix) Need for Electrification of Shoranur-Manglapuram rail line and construction of an overbridge at Pattambi Town, Kerala.

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR (Ottapalam): The Railway line between Shoranur and Mangalapuram plays a very important role connecting Kerala with Karnataka and other parts of the country. Taking into account of the increased volume of rail traffic, it was decided to double the rail line in this sector. The doubling work is already underway. It should be noted that the full utilization of the doubling would be possible only when the electrification of this line is done. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to include the electrification of this line in the next budget and allocate substantial amount for the same. Further, the people of Pattambi town are facing a peculiar situation. The rail line here divides the main town from the area where the government offices and hospitals etc. are situated. The people have to cross the rail line to visit the government establishments vis-a-vis the main town. With the doubling of the line in this sector, crossing of these lines would become more risky. I, therefore, urge upon the government to take urgent steps for the construction of an over bridge at Pattambi Town as part of the on going doubling work.

(x) Need to sanction proposals for connecting minor ports with nearest National Highways in Andhra Pradesh and also allocate funds for the purpose.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, the nation is making rapid strides in modernizing and strengthening the road network. A policy to develop road conductivity to 12 Major Ports from the nearest National Highways has been evolved. It will be appreciated to extend the policy to the Minor Ports as well.

Andhra Pradesh have started developing four minor ports at Krishnapatnam, Kakinada Gangavaram and Vodarevu to handle cargo of 40/50 million tonnes each. For healthy developing of these four ports, road connectivity is essential. As the projects are poised to take off, I request through you to the Government of India to kindly allocate adequate funds on a priority basis for taking up the road connectivity to the above minor ports of Andhra Pradesh from the nearest NH-5

For Kakinada Port, 60 KM road connectivity was developed to NH-5 at Rs. 60 crores expenditure (ADB Loan) from 1993-95. This road takes care of 50% of the cargo to and from Kakinada Port. Regarding Gangavaram Port, four lane road connectivity is to be given from NH-5 which is estimated to cost about Rs. 29.76 crores. Regarding Krishnapatnam Port is to be given from NH-5 which may cost about Rs. 30 crores. Regarding Vodarevu port also a four lane road is necessary from Chirala which may cost about Rs. 25 crores.

An early sanction to the above proposals will be in the overall interest of economic development in the country.

(xi) Need for construction of National Highway connecting Jhansi-Khajuraho-Kalinjar-Chitrakut-Prayag (Allahabad).

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SAJIVAN (Banda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the absence of a direct national highway between Jhansi-Khajuraho-Kila, Kalinjar-Chitrakut, Rajapur and Prayagraj (Allahabad), Uttar Pradesh, the tourists visiting the world famous Khajuraho temples located in Madhya Pradesh, have to face several difficulties. There is no rail route either to directly connect these sites. There is no proposal under consideration to connect these sites as well. While travelling these famous historical - religious tourist sites, the absence of a road bridge at the river Yamuna in Rajapur (District Chaitrakut) the birth-place of Goswami Tulsidas—the author of Ramayana—is at present a great problem. Connecting the said sites with a new national highway will solve all the problems. All these famous sites will get connected with another national highway from the side of Jhansi and from the side of Prayag they will get connected with several national

highways including the Delhi. Kolkata express national highway as well. Therefore, the Government of India should immediately get started the construction of a new national highway between Jhansi- Khajuraho-Kalinjar-Chitrakut and Prayag (Allahabad).

(xii) Need to release adequate funds for expansion of Valliyur Railway Station in Tamil Nadu.

[English]

DR. A.D.K. JAYASEELAN (Tiruchendur): Valliyur is an important commercial centre situated between Tirunelveli and Nagerkoil in Tamil Nadu. Business worth lakhs of rupees are transacted here everyday. But Valliyur is not connected by rail adequately. Platforms in the railways station here need to be raised and expanded immediately to improve and also to accommodate more trains. All important express and superfast trains should stop at Valliyur.

Government has been kind enough to implement the Tiruchendur Tirunelveli broadgauge conversion work. But sufficient funds have not been allotted for the purpose. Tiruchendur is an important pilgrimage centre being abode of Lord Karthik.

I urge upon the Government to sanction adequate funds for improvement and expansion of Valliyur railway station and expediting gauge conversion work as both the cities fall in my constituency.

(xiii) Need to take steps to protect the population of White Tigers particularly in Nandankanan, Orissa.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Nandankanan is the worlds' biggest white tiger safari situated in the State of Orissa. The recent Nandankanan tiger deaths highlight the need for a total reform of Zoos in India and indeed a change in people's attitude towards nature. As all are aware, one of the major cause of the tragedy is the over-population of tigers in the Zoo. There is an urgent need of introspection in order to save the White tiger population in India. It is also learnt that a tiger cub at the Part died of food shortage. Recently some elephants are damaging vast area (near about 50 villages) of cultivated land and damaging the paddy fields. The poor farmers get united to fight against the elephants to save their fields.

I would urge the Minister of Environment & Forests to take immediate steps to protect the White tiger population and protect the poor farmers from elephants.

(xiv) Need to supply electricity at cheaper rates to the Consumers particularly in rural areas of the Country.

[Translation]

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, power is the backbone of development, today in all sectors whether agriculture, industry, mines or in services, power has got a special role. Hence, power today is one of the most urgent requirements. While on the one hand the availability of power is necessary, on he other hand it's rate is equally important. The use of power will be possible only if it is made available and at a price which is not unremunerative to purchase for us. The example of the Dabhol power project is before the country. I welcome the will of the Government to bring improvement in the power sector but in this improvement it is necessary to incorporate facilitating availability of power and to keep it's price within the reach of the common man of the country. Today in the rural areas of the country there is electrification in almost 86 per cent villages, but in rural houses electrification is only 30 to 36 percent because the villages are not able to use power due to it's rates. From 1997-1998 to 2001-2002 the Power rates of the State Electricity Boards have risen from Rs. 2.40 per unit to Rs. 3.50 per unit. The consistent rise in the power rates will affect the consumption of power and if the consumption is affected, the targetted development of the country will not be possible.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take effective steps to increase efficiency in the power sector, to curb corruption and to prevent it's avoidable loss and the sale price of power for the consumers should be immediately checked.

(xv) Need to restart closed sugar mills in Bihar

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, 15 sugar mills of the state of Bihar are closed down and the farmer of that area is facing a crisis. To restart the closed sugar mills I.D.B.I., I.F.C.I. and Sugar Technology Mission have made efforts and have submitted their reports. Recently the case is pending in the High Court in respect of the closure of the Bihar Sugar Corporation. The Union Government should make efforts and should take all possible action to restart the closed sugar mills of the state of Bihar under the new Company Law or through any other means.

14.05 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2002 AND REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2002

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up item nos. 20 and 21 together. The time allotted for this is two-and-a-half hours.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I propose the following resolution:

> "that this Sabha disapproves the Public Representation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 4 of 2002) promulgated by the President on the 24th August, 2002".

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, on behalf of Shri K. Jana Krishnamurthi, I beg to move:

> "That the bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, criminalisation of politics is really an issue of grave concern. Presently, the situation has become very critical and money power and muscle power has become so much dominating factor in politics that in real terms it's been difficult for a political worker to contest elections. There must be put a check over it. I am glad that the Government took the opposition into confidence before the promulgation of the ordinance. This is really a positive move on the part of the Government to put check over the criminalisation of politics. I would like to say that there is a need to put in more and more efforts on this front.

With these words I raise my hands to support the bill and withdraw my statutory resolution.

[English]

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I appreciate that Shri Ramji Lal Suman is withdrawing his Statutory Resolution. He has rightly said that this Bill seeks to address the concerns of criminality which is seeping into the body politic in the county. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Shri Ramji Lal Suman has withdrawn the Statutory Resolution, but I do not agree with him. I have also moved the Disapproval Resolution. That is the position.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:The position is that the Mover of the Resolution wants to withdraw it.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Though he wants to withdraw the Resolution, it is not applicable to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is applicable to you because he is one of the Movers of the Resolution.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: My Resolution is independent of his Resolution. How can I agree with him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, he has moved the Resolution.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I do not agree with him. I have moved an independent Disapproval Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, why do you not hear me? He has moved the Resolution and he has to withdraw the Resolution with the leave of the House, at the end of the discussion. You have forgotten all these things. You were the Speaker of the Kerala Assembly. Now, the Minister has to make his speech.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the Government had its commitment towards electoral reforms with a view to eliminate this criminality seeping into the body politic in the country. In the meantime, there were judgments of the Delhi High Court, and the hon. Supreme Court, saying that the right of information should be made available to the voters about the criminal background and other relevant aspects. After the judgment, the Election Commission came with a notification wherein it said, "In case the affidavit is filed, the contesting candidate can challenge that. In the event the Returning Officer finds it true, he can reject the nomination paper." That was a matter of concern because in terms of law, rejection of nomination paper is possible only upon a specified ground. Thereafter we went for a wide-ranging consultation with all the political parties, which Shri Ramji Lal Suman mentioned. It took place in July-August.

Sir, based upon the consensus of all the political parties, we have come up with this Bill. The salient features of the Bill are the following.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

1. If against a candidate a charge has been framed in criminal proceedings in which a sentence can be given for two years or more, then he has to disclose that.

2. If a person is convicted even for one year, then also he has to disclose it.

3. He has also to submit, after election, to the Presiding Officer of the House concerned, his assets and liabilities including his dues to the bank or to the Government within three months of the election.

4. We have made a provision that in case there is a wilful default, then the Presiding Officer, in terms of the rules to be framed, can initiate action for breach of privilege.

Sir, the Bill is historic in nature. It is though a modest beginning, yet a good beginning. This Bill has been brought forward after a consensus amongst all political parties and I would request this august House to adopt this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 4 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 24 August, 2002."

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration"

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, this Bill has been brought forward, if I may submit with all humility, at the direction and desire of the Supreme Court. At the outset, before going to the merits of the Bill, I would like to submit—I hope that everybody here will share this concern of mine—that in the last few years, some kind of a pattern has set in that it is the Judiciary that would have to send a message to the Parliament and then the Parliament would have to respond to that and act accordingly.

Sir, I have all regards for the Judiciary which is one of the main instruments of our Parliamentary democracy. We have the Parliament, the Judiciary, the Executive and, of course, the Press which is the fourth pillar of parliamentary democracy. These four pillars are essential for strengthening the objectives and the holy ideals as enshrined in our Constitution. But it has often been noticed that in matters pertaining to the interest of the people, in matters pertaining to delayed legislative action, the Judiciary has stepped in. I am not questioning the *bona fide* of our judicial institutions, namely the Supreme Court of India, The High Courts and other district courts. They are there primarily to interpret the law and to see whether the law has been violated or not. They are primarily there to interpret the ramifications and complications of legal action and, of course, they are there to interpret the various articles of the Constitution as and when it is required to be done, either in a Writ Bench of a High Court or in a Bench of the Supreme court. But in the last few years a tendency has developed on the part of the Judiciary to project to the nation as if the Parliament is not acting, the Legislatures are not functioning and the Executive is not performing its duties and that they are the masters who are rescuing the nation from all its ills. Now, if this tendency on the part of the Judiciary is encouraged and if we start subscribing to their views continuously, then I am afraid, the supremacy of the Parliament, the sanctity of the Parliament, the will of the people would be interfered with in a different chamber, which I feel is not a good thing to happen.

Sir, we are not here to question the conduct of any judge. We are not here to criticise any judicial pronouncement, though we have a right to do so. But as I said the other day also while speaking on the other amendment of the Representation of the People Act, if the Parliament as a whole and the Government of the day—be it this Government or some other Government continue to think that we would not act until the Judiciary intervenes in some matter, then the supremacy of the Parliament would end very soon.

Sir, it is the Parliament which in response to the will of the People, once decided to abolish the privy purse. It is the same Parliament which in response to the wishes of the people—thought that money first belonged to the poor people of the country and should be put to their benefit—decided to nationalise the banks.

It is the same Judiciary which prevented the Government from doing it saying, 'No, Parliament is not right'. Then, Shrimati Gandhi had chosen the other path and said, 'Let us go to the people and understand how they react to the situation.' People did give her the mandate saying that the Parliament was right. What we do and how we interpret the situation, in response to the will of the people, is right.

Right to property was abolished, the supremacy of the Judiciary once against was proved to be wrong. The supremacy of Parliament was justified. I am not entering into the realm of rivalry, arguments or confrontation. What I am trying to say is, the Prime Minster of the country, who has to raise issues, is accountable to Parliament. Judiciary, Executive and Parliament—one has to understand their limitations.

With all humility at my command, I would like to ask, who are we? We are the legislators who have come here through the mandate of the people. We legislate on different subjects. We legislate even on issues like the salary of judges and how the Judiciary will function. On certain matters of procedure we legislate. I do not say that MPs and MLAs are lesser, when compared to the members of the Judiciary, in acumen, capacity, or wisdom. However, a judge can say that a particular MP did something wrong. Yes, in a given system one can be wrong. One can also say that in a lot of 100 or 200 judges, four judges may be wrong. But that does not mean that the entire Judiciary is wrong. Similarly, it does not mean the Parliament is wrong. However, there is a tendency that when the Judiciary finds one legislator wrong, it goes on and on and on grilling the system in a manner as to say that the entire system is corrupt and they are the only holy people in the country.

When I was a student, while participating in debates I used to say something that I am reminded of now. I was not very active in parliamentary politics then; I was only a student. I used to say in a humorous way that Lord Brahma, the Creator of the Universe, the *Shrishti Karta* Brahma, created a few great sons and said to them, "Look sons, members of the rest of the humanity can be questioned and tried but no one can question your *bona fides*." Who are those great sons of Brahma? The first one is the judge. Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts cannot be questioned. If you do that, you commit a sin. The second one is the Election Commission. You cannot question the Election Commission. The third one is the journalist. Journalists cannot be questioned. The fourth one is the Governor/ Presiding Officer, They cannot be questioned either. Rest of the humanity can be questioned in whatever manner you want. These are the four unique creations of Lord Brahma which are immune to everything. Rest of the humanity can be made targets, especially so the politicians.

When the Daily Allowance of Members of Parliament was enhanced to Rs. 500, we have seen its reaction. How much does this money come to in Dollars? It comes to about ten dollars which is equivalent to the tip offered to a chauffeur in the European Parliament. It becomes big news if a Member of Parliament in India gets 10 dollars a day as Daily Allowance. It is talked about on ten panel discussions on the electronic media. I want to know from the members of the Judiciary and the media whether they have ever visited the residence of a Member of Parliament in the MPs' hostel and seen how many people visit him from the Constituency. People come from the Constituency thinking that since one is a Member of Parliament, his or her child can be admitted in the hospital free of cost his servant can be given a new job. They say, 'If you cannot do anything, all right, I will go back home, but buy me the railway ticket and give me some food.' How can a Member of Parliament manage this situation? Nobody tries to understand how a Members of Parliament manages his home.

It is not in the British Parliament, not in the German Parliament, not in the Chinese Congress, and not even in the United States Senate that one Member of Parliament represents not less than one million people, or a minimum of 100 thousand people.

Who discusses it? There is a message to the students' community of the country that politicians, Ministers or MPs mean 'corrupt'. So, where does the God sit? The God is sitting either in the Supreme Court or the High Court. Those institutions are the only representatives of God. I am not saying it jovially. I am saying it with pain. Over and above, if an institution like the Parliament has always to succumb to the pressure of Judiciary, then where do we go? I hold my own views. I do feel that the Chief Justice Shri Gopal Patanyak has said the right thing. On major issues, where politicians do not come to a settlement, Judiciary steps in. Be it *Cauvery, Ayodhya* or any other matter, if the collective wisdom of the Parliament fails, then the Judiciary steps in. I do agree with it. We should try to articulate and motivate the institutional system of Parliament and the Assemblies where we can discuss and resolve big issues. These days we have developed a technique. If I do not agree and he also does not agree, the only course is to refer the matter either to the Supreme Court or the High Court. This referring of the matter again and again is making the parliamentary system irrelevant.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the time has come. Let wisdom prevails to all the political Parties. In terms of our commitment to all political parties, in terms of our commitment to constitutional democracy, in terms of our commitment to the parliamentary democracy, lesser the matter be referred better it is for the system. More the matters and issues are referred and left in gray areas keeping it pending, I think the Judicial activism will grow like a monster.

In our State, a few days ago, we had lawyers' agitation on the stamp fee and the court fee, etc. It is still continuing, I do not want to name the judge. In his private chamber, a comment was made as to why the lawyers do not reduce their fees and take care of the litigants and why they are creating this problem? Yes, it is a good appeal. One of my friends telephoned to me from Calcutta and asked, why did I not want to address the question to the judge and why is he not strict not to

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

give more adjournments on a particular litigation or petition? Devaluing tactics mean delaying justice.

There is a criticism of mine that I always criticise the Judiciary. I do not criticise them always. I am saying that it is a good law but criminalisation of politics should be first condemned by whom? I said it the other day and I do not want to repeat it that it should be condemned by the political system. We, the political parties, out of social, political or group compulsions due to inner-party arrangements try to bring someone. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad is a good friend of mine. He is an outstanding lawyer, a committed Minister, an eligible Minister and a competent debater. Supposing he is given a ticket for his constituency. If his district unit of BJP, or for that matter even my district unit of Congress, is manipulated, by *mafia* and it puts pressure on my Leader Sonia ji or.

[Translation]

In this constituency, he is not competent don't give him ticket to centrest from here or else he will lose the election.

[English]

The Party says, we need the number. We will share your intellectual wisdom in some other capacity. Then he steps in. An atmosphere is built that the system is safe. Out of 26, 16 can be taken care of.

[Translation]

Let there be only four persons. Only these four ones are Okay here.

[English]

Irrespective of the Political Party, for years we have been indulging in such practices in various pats of the country and the system, therefore, has become a big question.

Sir, therefore, I feel very strongly that it is not the Bill that is enough. Why is the Congress party opposing the Bill today? We are opposing it not because your intention is bad but because if you want to decide about transparency, it should be at the first stage. In the election campaign, every candidate first publishes a pamphlet—Dear public, please recognize me who I am. We write all the stories there. Sometimes we glorify ourselves more than Arjuna and Rama. We say how many good things we have done and how much we could not do. All these things are not required. The first transparency should be right at the desk of he Presiding Officer. At the time of filing the nomination papers, I should furnish all the information like my academic qualification, bank balance, profession of my son and daughter, information about my wife's jewellery in the locker, my profession, etc. From day one, let the electorate come to know that he is a candidate and what he has taken part in the social movement, he has been arrested 19 times for the cause of farmers, five times for the cause of workers, and two times for the cause of party. Let all the things be transparent. Let it be printed by the Election Commission that from Constituency number so and so these are the candidates who belong to RJD or BJP or Congress or Marxist and this is their background. The electorate should know the facts without being questioned by any quarter. We should not depend on media. Sometimes media may exaggerate and they may write what I may not have done or they may over-glorify me. I will say to the electorate that I have submitted everything to the Returning Officer. Let the Returning officer hang all the information on the walls in the BDOs. I would say that I have deposed before the Election Commission who I am. If anything is questioned, then I will forfeit later on.

You are making a provision by which you will first allow us to be elected and if I am elected, then I will furnish the information to the Presiding Officer, to the Speaker. I cannot agree to this. If we are serious and sincere, let us introduce ourselves fully at the first stage before you go to the electorate. Let the electorate know who I am. Then, if I win, I will give another declaration to the Presiding Officer. That is the objection of the Congress. There is no other objection. We want that this declaration should be at the desk of the Returning Officer. It should be widely known. Let people know very clearly what is the background of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad or Shri Prabhunath Singh or Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh or anybody else. Let them know what is their total background as per their declaration. Let the electorate know all this at the first stage. Why should I give a chance to my opponents to accuse me unnecessarily for which I am not guilty? Why should I give a chance to media to write about me for which I am not claiming? Let my declaration be clear before the Returning Officer which is the right place. At the time of moving my amendment, I will speak about that issue. Therefore, we draw a difference with the official bill of the Government.

Sir, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee used to sit on this side and I used to sit there. Prof. Hiren Mukherjee was also there at that time. While speaking on some subject which was probably linked with the elections, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said something about this matter. I was trying to collect his speech from the Library but I could not get it. He said that.

[Translation]

In politics it is necessary to exhibit transparancy before the electoral body.

[English]

So, I feel that transparency should begin at the stage of contesting the election and not after getting elected. Before voting for me, people should know who I am. So, we can file a form saying that this is my bank account number, this is my PAN, this much is my wife's jewellery, this is my property, and all other things. If that is questioned later on by your opponent through a petition in the Supreme Court or the High Court, let the Election Commission try on that declaration. If you do that, then I will tell you that genuinely you would bring transparency in public life and would give more strength to the parliamentary system to avoid all these things. Nobody will be able to campaign with incorrect facts. Besides this, I am adding one more view which is not my Party's view. It is my personal view. It is regarding the appointment of the judiciary. It may be the judge of the District Court of a Munsif Court.

It may be a judge of the High Court also. Please ensure that the declaration of judges are also made in the some spirit either to the *Rashtrapati* or to the Governor, as the case may be. I know many courts where a judge is sitting in one Bench and his wife is practicing in another Bench; sometimes, the judge is in one court and his wife may be in another court. Whatever may be the case, if a powerful judge sits in a Bench and his wife is practicing in the same court, when all the judges meet in the evening.

[Translation]

If out of humour, too some one says to take care of his wife, then of, there would necessarily be a judgment. Device some way to ban this also.

[English]

Any judge who sits in a bench, in no other Bench either in his court on in the domain of that High Court, his son or daughter or wife should practice. This is an additional request. I do not want to take names here. I know many cases of this nature.

Therefore, we strongly feel that the time has come for the Government to become more and more transparent and to give a message to the people that it is the Parliament that is supreme and the supremacy of Parliament starts right from selecting the candidate by the Party in the form of a declaration before the Returning Officer. And then we come to the Presiding Officer. The electorate may ask a question to the partners of the NDA Government and even to us also that you have passed a Bill saying that you are going to declare everything before the Presiding Officers, but we are the people who vote you, so why did you not declare everything before us at the time of filing the nomination? I know it will not be liked by many. I think many of us may have to make sacrifices for this. It does not matter. Let the system be strong and be more transparent. That is the view of the Congress at this hour of crisis when the Parliament's *bona fides* and the politicians' *bona fides* are often being questioned. Therefore, once and for, all we have to close it and revise it by bringing in more transparency.

With these words I oppose the Bill since the issue is not incorporated at the stage of filing of nomination. If our amendment is considered and accepted, then certainly we will extend our support to the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN (Vidisha): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Bill presented with a view to putting a check on the cirminalization of politics in order to reform electoral forces. I too, subscribe to the concerns expressed by Munshijee. Parliament is supreme. The legislature has its own powers and the judiciary has its own jurisdiction. I don't want repeat what he has stated. Howevers, somewhere or else we will have to ponder over the point as to why the judiciary finds a chance to intervene. He was very anxious over the image of we representatives and politicians. But I want to submit to intercept ourselves as to why such circumstances come into view. The representatives of people sometimes sit in the ruling bench or in the opposition. If anyone from the either bench has good performance, people sitting on the other side can't ever remark that he has done well. Everybody is involved in politics to nourish his or her narrow selfish ends. We have become insular. To call each other's names—Raising slogans like Gali Gali Mein shor hai-Falance ji..' (It is heard everywhere that so and so person is a thief.) while the public wintness such scenes in Parliament, how can we hold anybody guilty. If any trivial issue gets discovered, it's none but we people who are hell bent on pronouncing it a scam. We instantly call the person corrupt of thief without getting to the bottom of the issue. There must be put a check over political criminalisation.

There was a time when criminals had a sense of fear of the police, administration or politicians. Then, subsequently, such situation also emerged in view then politicians went on using criminals to win elections and they were nourished under political umbrella. When the criminals started succeeding in letting others win elections, it occurred to them if they can be proved instrumental in making others win elections. Why can't they themselves win elections. We will have to accept that money power

[Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan]

and muscle power gradually began to be practiced in elections. No matter whether we accept it or not. Bogus voting does get practiced, so is true of booth capturing. Who has been instrumental in placing the criminals in esteemed position. I am not mentioning any political party in particular but if we think over it in depth, all of us appear to be guilty at some place or the other.

This Government has made a good beginning to put a check on the criminalisation of politics. I want to heartily congratulate the Government for this. This is the beginning. It is a fact that many more steps need to be taken. The provisions that need to be put lest the law breakers should be law makers. The people should be apprised of the provisions of this bill. I agree with Munshijee that particulars of their background, academic qualification, wealth, property etc. must be declared. If the candidates for elections have been involved in any criminal case, how long did it continue? The public have every right to know this and as per the provisions of this bill, we are supposed to declare all such details before the Returning Officer.

Second thing that I wish to point out is that some of us were referring to money wealth or property. It's a fact that a few people are responsible for such poor image of public representative. When they join Parliament after winning elections, they don't have much more in their possession at home but soon after a few days when there is a change in life style, the people in society bear such impression in their minds. Very few people would have committed crores, few would have been corrupt, but this gives birth to an attitude among the masses that everybody sans any exception, is corrupt, everybody is criminal. Therefore, immediately after the election, with the disclosure of their movable and immovable property, at least people will form the basis of comparison of the earlier and the latter property status. This will at least result in bringing about a change in people's mindset that all of the politicians are not unscrupulous or corrupt and everybody cannot be painted with the same brush. There are some on account of whom the image has been tarnished. We must not hesitate in accepting it and if we hesitate, as it appears to me, it will be a crime on our part. As a matter of fact criminals are also elected. There should be no hitch in accepting it. Therefore, the bill that has been introduced will prove to be very useful from this point of view.

I want to refer to two more issues. In the first place it's my submission and conviction as well that in the base of everything it's nothing but cost intensive elections. for some time in the past, elections have become so much costly that people belonging to all political parties are conscious of the fact that it's hardly ever possible to contest elections on one's own. This is the reason why they either come into contact with the Business House or the industrialists, and a great number of them do develop their liaison with such people that have amassed wealth by adopting evil means. Money is taken from there. When we contest elections with money funded by them, that naturally has its bearing upon the priorities obviously we will accord top priority to fulfilling our personal goals and then to the common welfare. Therefore, the report on electoral reforms submitted by Shri Dinesh Goswami encompasses lots of thing. I don't want to go into detail but can there be an issue of state-funding? If state funding is opted, some minimum amount of expenditure to be spent during elections should be fixed and published in the election manifesto. One of its pamphlets should be brought out, there should be a meeting and the minimum basic requirements for electioneering campaign should be provided by the state and the Government. Apart from this, a ban should be imposed upon the Candidate preventing him from making any additional expenditure because if a candidate spends money to win election, others also follow suit and it is also a fact that in many cases the money is spent in a ridiculous manner. In a number of cases, after getting money from the candidates they drink wine and it is followed by some indecent events. All this need to be checked strictly, this is why I am making a request for state funding.

Before I conclude, I would like to request Hon'ble Minister and the Government to arrive at a consensus cutting across the party-lines to all the elections in a year. Can't all the election, be it Lok Sabha election, Assembly election or Panchayat elections, or Municipal election. ...conducted in a year. All the political parties remain engaged in the preparation of forthcoming elections. We have just been free from the Gujarat elections. Now the election is to be held in Himachal. After the Himachal election is over, elections are to be held in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi and in the rest of the states and due to this, all of us are engaged in the vote bank politics the development process gets disrupted and affected. If all the elections are held once in five years. Only one year would be an election year and we will be able to work without any obstructions for the development of the country for four-year-long. If a consensus is arrived at this, it would be good there can be some way out. It is not that methods can't be devised.

I would like to conclude my words supporting the most effective bill introduced by hon'ble Minister.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it has been a process for a long time to try to, what one may say, reform the electoral system in this country. From 1971, I remember that as a new Member of this House, I had the privilege of being a member of a committee which was set up by the then hon. Speaker to go into the reforms of electoral laws. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri L.K. Advani were also members of that Committee. The Chairman was Shri Jagannath Rao, a very respected Member of the House. Most of the recommendations were unanimous. Probably, my good friend, the Minster, will try to find this from the archives or from somewhere, use a duster to make it catch holdable, if there is such an expression. I do not know where it is. But I have got a copy of it still. I am sure the Minister has not got them. It was followed by someone—official committees like Tarkunde Committee, headed by a respected lawyer, Then a committee was set up by Shri Jayaprakashji, Recently, Shri Denesh Goswami's Committee Report attracted a lot of attention. Shri Advani was also a member in it representing the BJP. I believe that almost all the recommendations were unanimous. A deep study was made and it was fairly comprehensive. The United Front Government went, the Congress Government came and the BJP or the NDA concoction has come now. But nothing has been done.

Then, we have all been talking about if not totally abolishing at least minimising and reducing the role of money in the elections. So, all our friends are aware and sometimes more as a reminiscence that this Parliament has been spending time over the years from time to time. A new committee was formed after Shri Advani become the Home Minister regarding State funding on which everybody has been expressing his views. Again, a unanimous Report was there. I do not know whether Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra is present here or not. He was a member in it. I am told that the other day, Shri Advani, in his intervention, said that some sort of a Bill has been prepared and maybe, it is before the Standing Committee. But where is the urgency which was there about three-and-a half years back ? Now, it has come again. It has become really necessitated by certain judicial pronouncements followed by the Election Commission's response to that. That is the present Bill. I take it like that.

Now it has been thought that if one makes an affidavit, he becomes—I do not know what he becomes—I suppose, a *brahmachari*. I have doubts about *brahmacharis* these days. I do not know what sort of species they are. I also do not know, in the next elections, how many saffronites would come to address us here. Probably, one of the fashionable Ministers that we have here, sartorially impeccable, Shri Pramod Mahajan will have a set of saffron dress. I hope that day will not come. That risk is there. He wants to exploit saffron.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Saffron is part of our national flag.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: So, you are content with that. At least tell some of your friends here about this.

It is thought that if an affidavit is filed, I become an angel. Then no more worry and no botheration. I become a *shuddh* man. There will be no criminalisation, no money power and no muscle power. I am very sorry to say this. Many hon. Members will not agree with me here and many friends outside will not agree with me.

None of the judges has ever contested an election.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: After retirement, they want to come to Rajya Sabha.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Priya Da brings them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I am not meaning any disrespect to them. I belong to their fraternity. Those who are not contesting election, are giving others advice as to how to contest election. This is the problem. There is a copy of the affidavit.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have got a pocket borough constituency and you always get elected. I do not know. I think there is hardly any contest there in your constituency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very keenly contested.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope, you properly manage to win.

I have got twelve lakh voters. If a copy of the affidavit is hung up in the Notice Board of the Office of the Electoral Returning Officer, how many will read that? I have seen, people in jail are coming back here and are being elected with huge margins. Well-known crooks are being re-elected. People with long list of criminal cases are happily raising their voices here against criminalisation. Is this the short-cut method? Is there a short-cut method? Just give one affidavit and all problems are solved! Unfortunately, even our Judiciary thinks that you must have some money, some assets and you must be somewhat educated. What is this condescension in a country where you keep people uneducated illiterate because of lack of resources. Are they citizens of India or not? Will they have the right to participate in the democratic process or not? Supposing the electorate is

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told in an affidavit that I am an illiterate, am I entitled to be considered to be fit or not for being elected to the legislature? Why is this so? What has my financial resources got to do with it? If I am an honest rich, am I disqualified? How does one find out whereto one is honest or dishonest by looking at an affidavit? I want to make it clear. I know a lot of criticisms will be made of my speech. I am not trying to absolve any criminal or any crook. But do not apply standards which this country cannot sustain. Is it a fault of anybody, who is illiterate? Are any parents happy if their sons and daughters have to work to earn their livelihood and not to go to schools for lack of resources? What is this condescension? What has it got to do with suitability? I would like to have an honest illiterate then a Ph. D crook. The country has to make a choice. Can there be a comparison between the two?

That is what we say. It is a political process. We want that the parties should have well-defined objectives, manifestos. They must tell the people as to what their policies and programmes are. What has happened only the other day in one of the leading States of this country? I shudder to think whether any affidavit would have stopped it. I am sure that many of my good friends from that side would agree with me when I say this. Even the Prime Minister of India, for public consumption and to keep Shri Togadia and others happy, will gloat over the result. But in his heart of hearts, he must be worried. This is not the way to win an election. Therefore, our submission is very clear. We want elimination of corruption. We want total elimination of criminalisation of politics. You cannot stop this by having opportunistic alliances like this ...*(Interruptions)* What is binding Shri Vaiko and Shri I.D. Swamy? What is there? My friends, even you cannot protect him. You are such a Home Minister. At the same time, you cannot protect your colleague. What is this? Therefore, merely this cosmetic decision will not help.

Sir, many editorials have come. Many well-known academicians have written about it. Many well-meaning persons have written about it whom I respect. We have seen in the history of this country that this specific issue came before the Constituent Assembly. The issue was whether educational qualifications should be provided for a candidate in this country when he contests an election. The Constituent Assembly expressly rejected it.

Regarding the possession of assets, we will have to go back to the British days when the limited franchise was there on the basis of properties and educational qualifications. *Zamindars* and land racketeers were the voters. They were controlling the so-called Panchayats then. Everybody know about it. Those views were rejected. I am a party to the decisions for declaring the assets. My party has also accepted the position that after the declaration of results, the winning candidate must declare his assets. The Question of misuse comes after you are elected. The question whether you are misusing your elected position as a Member of Parliament or a Member of Legislative Assembly or a Minister is relevant. Therefore, in the Ethics Committee, it was discussed. I am a party to the decision. Shri Chandra Shekhar is the Chairman of that Committee. All parties are represented there. The Rajya Sabha has done it and also, we have also done it. We have a separate Committee. We have provided that it would be filed with the hon. Speaker. Whenever the hon. Speaker feels that there is a case for disclosure of information relating to assets, we will disclose it. We are leaving it to the hon. Speaker, the Presiding Officer of the House. We are not against it. I am sure that those who are in this House, if they were to contest the Lok Sabha elections, know that voters are not influenced by the affidavit that is hanging here. I hope the voters will be candidate. His public life will establish it. The affidavit cannot establish the honesty and integrity of an individual or a candidate. He has to prove that. He has to be acceptable to the people by his own conduct and by his party's programmes and policies. The choice of a party or a candidate in itself should be treated as an honour, if the party is a principled party.

Therefore, if the people approve of that partys policies and programmes they will vote for that party. We are having the 'first-past-the-post' system, namely the simple majority, in our country. Sometimes, that will not give a proper verdict in the election because one may get elected with even 30 to 35 per cent of the votes. I understand that this had happened in Godda only the other day.

So far as our party is concerned, we have recommended that there should be, at least, a Partial list system and I have got a good supporter in Shri L.K. Advani for this, unless he has changed his mind after the propagation of *Hindutva*. He has been a strong proponent of this system. I do not know how far *Moditva* has influenced him. So, we want to make our party's position clear that we have to resist the entry of criminals into politics. The simple solution for this is that no party should give nomination to anybody who is anyhow tainted. Why is this not being done? I can claim credit for my party and the Left Parties that we have not given nomination to any such person. Let them point out even one case.

Sir, we can solve our problems substantially not all by making an announcement while standing here that we would not give nomination to anybody with a criminal record. I would request the Congress Party and all the large parties here not to give nomination even to persons

against whom any doubt is there about his honesty and about his participation in crime. If we make that mistake, we should suffer. The people will give us a lesson. If that unfortunate thing even happens in my party, I say here, he should suffer, he should lose. That is more important. What is important is commitment to certain principles, policies and objectives then mere cosmetic attempts.

Sir, earlier there was a recommendation that even cases against them have to be stated. There are so many false cases. I do not know how many such cases are there. I am not a criminal lawyer, but, I gather, my young friend has a lot of experience. Let him tell me how many prosecutions succeed, because I have no personal knowledge about it. This country is facing such an enormous problem because of frivolous writ petitions and not even 10 per cent of writ petitions succeed in this country. But our court records, dockets are full and we are going down under the weight of this.

Similarly, just because there is some allegation or some charge sheet, you have to have a record of the same. There are many people in this county, well known political personalities who have suffered due to false cases, charges, imprisonment etc. and many of them do not even remember that. Somebody was telling me that Shri N.D. Tiwari had that problem. He has been in the freedom movement for a long time and I am sure he had to go to jail many times for violation of Section 144 etc. But somebody told me that he had to obtain the records of the last 30 to 40 years. Where does one get these things? They say that a mere charge sheet will be sufficient. How can it be so? Therefore, if anybody is convicted, then he should suffer. The other day, we supported the other Bill because it was based on conviction.

15.00 hrs.

Of course, I said, it was shameful that even we had to mention the Prevention of Sati Act. This is the position in this country. Therefore, we are against that. There is no dearth of examples of this.

Then, I have to mention the details about assets and liabilities due to financial institutions. We find Ministers making a beeline to give receptions and also attend receptions in favour of some newly elected Members of Parliament, probably, whose greets credit is large NPAs that they have. What is this mockery? Yes, if they given details of the dues of financial institutions, then, all your friends will be disqualified. The, education should be mentioned. I do not mind giving all this. But the question is that let this not be a method of harassment.

The other point is very important. What is its purpose? Will this authorise the Returning Officer to disqualify a candidate? Then, there will be havoc. It is well established in this country that wrongful rejection of a nomination paper cannot be challenged.—if I have not forgotten my law—except by an election petition. Then, one has to wait for the election to be over. This will make them all-powerful. There may be personal likes and dislikes. That will happen. This power cannot be conferred by merely an executive order to reject nomination papers. Therefore, our view is very clear that make elections free and fair, we have to control money power and muscle power and that cannot be controlled through affidavits. We have to stop taking recourse to *thugs* and *mafias* during the election which cannot be done through affidavits. It has to be on the basis of principled politics. Unfortunately, that is becoming less and less evident these days. In all these combinations, the ideology is becoming irrelevant. Shri Advani, who is very happy these days, has said it. I have said in his presence. He has never denied his statement that ideology has become irrelevant in coalition politics. Therefore, ideology has no relevance. Therefore, somehow or other, by hook or by crook—as I say, more by crook than by hook—you come to power and then continue.

There are other many important thing which have to be done. Please open up those unanimous reports, try to implement them, provide some State funding. At least, the list system may somewhat partially reduce this money power. We have said that and we have been requesting for that.

The other thing I want to make very clear is this. I do not want that the Parliament should lose its authority to decide. Legislation is the power of Parliament. The only authority in this country that can legislate is the Parliament. Whether right or wrong, that is there. That is the very crux of our Constitution. Nowadays we are being advised what should be the law. What is public interest? The public representatives do not understand it. Only those who do not represent the people, those who have no accountability to the people, are supposed to know best. We, have to give account of our activities almost daily. In this old age, I have to go to my constituency, at least, to say that I have not forgotten them. They also want to know. We are getting hundreds of letters. Some continuous accountability of a Member of Parliament is there.

Of course, I do not say about that because I do not know what the Rajya Sabha Members do. However, I respect all of them. They are elected Members of Rajya Sabha in terms of the Constitution. Therefore, I respect them, although Shri Jana Krishnamurthy and Shri Arun

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Jaitley have to go to Gujarat to vote. They are good friends of us. I do not say anything more because they are very celebrated voters of Gujarat to come here. If that is so, I would have personally felt that was not proper. Therefore, with all my respect to the judiciary, with all my respect to many well known academicians, editors of newspapers and everybody, who hold different opinions, which I also respect, but standing here I must assert the supremacy of the Parliament to legislate on behalf of the people. We cannot give this up.

Therefore, when the all-Party Meeting was called, we said, 'yes, on this issue, we are with you.' We are fighting and we shall continue to fight until you fail, totally decimated. We shall continue to fight. I may not be there, but my younger friends will be there we will not line long But this fight will go on.

But here sometimes, this Government behaves sensibly. That was a rare occasion. They said, 'very well, what is the opinion of Opposition?' We said, 'yes'. Congress Party says—I respect them, that is their view, they are entitled to hold that view—that the financial assets should be disclosed and from the next day everybody will be punished. I do not agree with that. But they are entitled to hold their view. There can be always difference of opinion. Therefore, we said, 'no, we restore the Parliamentary supremacy. We see as much as possible that at least the people should know.' To what extent that is possible for them to know, I do not know.

Everybody has several assembly constituencies. We cannot even cover the whole area. Even 365 days multiplied by 5 years are not sufficient. In five years, you cannot go to every village. Has anybody gone? You cannot do that. Then who will read this? You are decrying people, you are showing them contempt, that if they are illiterate, they are not fully read, but they will read your English affidavits or Hindi affidavits or wrongly translated affidavits. This is expected. It is totally unreal.

Therefore, in spite of my weaknesses for other systems, I have developed some benefit out of that. I have grown with that legal system. I feel that this law is in the right direction. After a long time, this government has brought some sensible legislation. We support it. Probably here also, they were justified in issuing an Ordinance, for a rare occasion when an Ordinance was justified. From that point of view, we support this bill.

But I hope and demand that the Government should bring a comprehensive legislation, taking into account the important reports and recommendations of the Committees so that at least in one matter there may be unanimity Let us not enter the portals of this House with question mark. That can be done, if the parties follow a principled stand of only giving nomination to these who have served the people and not who will serve the people by operating in the corridors of North-Block and South-Block.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this bill is preceded by an ordinance and now it has been presented for passage. This bill is likely to result in earning ill name for all political parties and Parliament as well. It is discussed and debated throughout the country and everybody thinks that there are criminals in politics, there has been criminalisation here, on the other hand, so many leaders have been involved in crimes and rapes etc. People all over the country are holding the view and we too tend to subscribe to it that in the present scenario, people involved in varied sorts of heinous crimes are becoming robbers/dacoits. There is an adage in our province, "Sain Ke heaam Janai Chhi, Hein, Hein Karaichhi". This means going by our cultural traditions, women look up to their husbands like anything but do not pronounce their name because it is against our cultural traditions. She addresses them by calling "Aijee Ojee etc. although wives know their husband's names yet they do not pronounce them with tongues. The feelings is rampant among the masses that there must be put a check over criminalisation of politics. A case was admitted in the Supreme Court and was followed by 7 trial process. Lawyers from the state side and a number of learned lawyers advance their pleas during cross-examination and the Supreme Court passed its judgment. It occurred to the Supreme Court that there is criminalisation in political sphere and it must be checked. Five factors are involved therein—whether the candidate has been convicted, whether he/she has been prosecuted, whether he/she has been sentenced. Whether he/she has been acquitted, whether he/she has been alleged in any criminal offence in months ahead of filing nomination. In which there has been two or more than two years imprisonment. The details of Bank account, movable or immovable property of candidate or his/her spouse. His/her liabilities, whether he/she is liable to pay loans to any public on other Govt. Public institutions. The academic qualifications of the candidate etc., the supreme court issued directions to the Election Commission of India. The Election Commission sought Govt.'s stand but no response was received on the part of the Government. The Election Commission implemented it. The Government promulgated an ordinance to implement it. It was criticised too much as to why the Court issued such directions. The court is not supposed to make laws. It's simply to make interpretation. This work has to be performed by Parliament as per the Constitution.

Is it only for Parliament or the Government to make laws as per the constitutional provisions. Is it the responsibility of only one agency in this regard in democracy? The obligation to safeguard and strengthen democracy is entrusted to all. Parliament is an apex institution. When a judge was impeached Parliament let him go scot free. Can anyone else erase such spot? If vested interest of Political party is involved therein, Justice is also denied and the sense of Patriotism has also lost its vigour. Society is also consigned to the oblivion zone and national interest is also overlooked this is a great menace for democracy. Let's think over this. When it comes to sectarian groups, all the political parties should take care of not giving tickets to the candidates with criminal antecedents. They should not give tickets to the criminals but when the political parties feel that a gentle person cannot win the election and a robber can, then they give ticket to a robber. Will we do introspection over it or not? It should be ensured. The tickets are given even to big robbers. Whether a discussion on this issue is required or note. The bill you have introduced here will communicate the message among the people that are political parties are unanimous. Everyone will say on this issue that the criminalisation of politics should end. They would also say that the Supreme Court was saying that it should be stopped but there is none to stop the criminalisation of politics. The court case of gentle persons have been stumbling due to this. I remember that during J.P. Movement there were so many rules. DIR and MISA were one of these and we were detained under their laws. We did not obey that law and violated that. The returning officer will file a case in the court by collecting records of all the cases and these criminals will escape from it. There is a risk in it—if somebody is charged that he should be debarred from contesting a election then that also involves a risk. It is not a big thing for ruling party to frame two cases against the opponent party.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are seeing that Mr. Jillani is a journalist of the Kashmir Times and it has been said that he is a terrorist. He is having two small kids. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you ask the Government to produce an evidence for that. They have got a page of a magazine. But the Director General of Military Intelligence said that this is not sufficient to frame a case of security but the Department of Home Affairs has given writing to the Military that there is a risk of security in it. In this way Mr. Jillani has been detained in that case. Hon. Member of this House, Mr. Vaiko had supporting the POTO and he is in jail. Due to political rivalry some risk is there. We need to think seriously on this issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government are sitting over a bill regarding corruption. Time and again letters are being sent to the Government in the Parliament on this issue. The Lokpal Bill is lying pending for being sent to President and the Government are not allowing it be placed before the President for his assent. Under this Bill everyone has to submit the details of his property and the Government will ask after the elections that big leaders and officers should furnish details of their property. The Government is sitting over the report of Sanathan Committee. Property details of some ministers who do not have much property have been filed. It reveals that they are the people living below the overate line. I request the Government to get all the paper checked. So the root of corruption lies at three places. Corruption lies where expenditure exceeds income. During the course of this investigation a robber can escape and a genteel man may involve. If a lower court punishes anybody then a High court may acquit him and if a High Court punishes him, then Supreme Court may acquit him. This has made this case a complicated one. The Government is not in favour of the Bill which it has introduced now. When the commission and the Supreme Court asked the Government then only the Government lawyer, Colicitor General pleaded. The court asked the Government why it was sleeping over the Bill. The law which is being made by court has been made by its own wisdom but the Government and the Parliament had not enacted the law in time.

We are not to criticise the Supreme Court. Because every body is saying that criminalisation of politics is taking place and this criminalisation should be stopped. How it should be checked? It is right that jurisprudence is the eye of law. According to people in jurisprudence acquittal of a guilty is not so bad as is to punish an innocent. The people who understands jurisprudence says that law and eye of law says like this. It is correct from that angle because innocent people can be implicated by manipulation. So it is a very complicated situation. So all political parties and Parliament may have grudge by passing this bill and it will created great confusion. To overcome this complicate situation, it is being said to all the people that political parsons were called and they were told that from where they will collect evidence and they will be in trouble. That is why it has been said that all the people have given their consent, so it will be passed. But we warn the Government that it requires strong will power. It requires a stringent decision so that criminalisation of politics could be stopped.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is nexus in corruption Why the Government have kept pending the Vohra Committee Report. Why the Government do not publish it. Why it does not take action on that report. It has been said in the report that there is nexus among three, the politicians, the criminals and the officers. The society

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

and the gentle persons will have to face its consequences. The principles of Greece and Plato are applying. Mahatma Gandhi had said that if gentle people of the society will not be got elected then criminal background people will be got elected and if they got elected the old saying that as you sow, so shall you reap will be proved. So why the Government are not interdicting a comprehensive bill to streamline the electoral system? Why the Government are silent on Shri Dinesh Gupta Committee and Shri Indrajeet Gupta Committees why reports of these Committees are not coming up. We had a Bill about the electoral reforms in which it had been said that people say that there is a nexus among musscle power, manpower, cash, caste, criminal and communal. Now a days all these four bad 'c's have their say and because of that the results of election come wrong. So these all things should be taken care of ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Tell about Bihar.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Shri T.N. Seshan conducted election in Bihar in the year of 1995. The para military forces were deployed on all booths. The remaining parties had lost security deposits there. I want that type of election only. If government had the courage enact a law, we passed a Bill government opposed that. That is why I say that elections should be free and fair. According to prevailing law at least four presiding officers and polling officers are deployed on a booth in the election. Besides this a law should also be made that six-seven para Military Forces in Two groups consisting five persons each should patrol there. So that the people could not be prevented from casting their votes and booths are also not captured. The manpower and the muscle power should not be used anywhere in the elections. The Government should bring this type of Bill. The election of Bihar Assembly conducted by Shri T.N. Sheshan in the year of 1995, is a record. Nobody can say that even a single bogus vote was casted or there was any high-hindredness in that election. Why the Government are not bringing such a law? Para military Forces are too less in number. There is a lot of scope of corruption in pick and choose policy. It is a tendency to post an officer of their choice and there is sufficient scope of malpractice under such circumstances.

Therefore, it is prime duty of the Government to bring such a Bill that free and fair elections could be conducted. Manpower, cash, caste, criminal and communal are not used in elections. But at present rioters have their say in the country. You have seen that the rioters have won the election. Whether Government have the courage to bring a law which could prevent all these things. The Minister of Law has moved this Bill. This was an earlier Bill which the Hon. Minister has moved now. We have contesting elections and know what happens in the elections. Thus a comprehensive electoral reforms Bill should be introduced so that it has the teeth to protect the country and the society from the problems of criminalisation of politics and politicisation of criminals with which it is suffering. This Bill will not serve the purpose and is going to defame all the political parties and the Parliament. This Bill is giving a message that the supreme court wanted to prevent it but all the political parties have become united and have brought this ordinance or such type of Bill so that the very purpose is not fulfilled. Therefore, before passing this Bill we must reconsider of his Bill and then only we should pass it.

[English]

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Sir, I rise to support the Bill on my personal behalf and on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party.

The Telugu Desam Party appreciates the directions given by the hon. Supreme Court in respect of Civil Appeal No. 7178 of 2001 and also subsequently by the Election Commission in curbing he criminalisation of politics, declaration of their assets and liabilities and educational qualifications. But according to the direction, merely by filing an affidavit, the returning officers have been given powers to reject the nomination, which is nothing but arbitrary and uncalled for.

There are many instances where a number of false cases have been filed against the very important politicians of the country, which turned out to be false and they were let off by the court. By filing the affidavit in advance, while filing the nomination, the powers given to the returning officers, it deprives the contesting candidate to present his case properly. These allegations may turn out to be false in later part of the trial. So, that is why, our party strongly opposes the filing of the affidavit well in advance, but it could be made a declaration after the candidate wins the elections. If he files any false declaration, let the law of the land take its own course, as is already existing.

Regarding the declaration of assets and liabilities, the practice is there that let the candidate after winning the elections, declare his assets and liabilities before the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses to which he is elected to—whether he is a Member of Parliament or a Member of the State Assembly. Later on, if he is really found to be declaring falsely, then he can be punished according to the law prevailing.

In curbing the criminalisation of politics, instead of going for directions from the courts and the Election

Commission, as our hon. senior colleague pointed out, if the political parties take adequate measures in keeping away the criminals and corrupt people getting into the political system of the parties, we do not need any direction from anybody.

While selecting the candidates when we give the membership what the parties can do is by not awarding any membership to the individual with criminal record or having corrupt practices. If they are not given tickets then they will not be able to contest the elections. When it comes to the Telugu Desam Party, my Party had taken many measures in this regard. Our party refuses even to award membership to the candidates with criminal record also and we have refused to give them tickets whenever they approach us for contesting either the Assembly or Parliament elections.

We have an Ethics Committee in Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly where all the candidates who are elected have to, well in advance, declare their assets and give those details to the hon. Speaker in a sealed cover.

If these measures are taken at the entry level by the political parties, definitely this will prevent the criminals from entering into the political system and they will not enter it.

Finally, while appreciating the hon. Minister for bringing out this Bill, I submit that it gives an opportunity of benefit of doubt for the candidates. The affidavit is filed in advance. As I said, this will deprive the candidate of his point because the powers given to the returning officer and the decision given by him is final and there is no appeal.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, electors' right to information about the candidate must be treated with utmost respect. I concede that every possible information about the candidate should come to the electors. The Supreme Court gave certain instructions in this matter to the Election Commission and accordingly the Election Commission issued an order dated 28th June, 2002.

As far as the criminal antecedents of the candidates are concerned, fullest possible information must be supplied by the candidate to the returning officer while filing the nomination paper. I do not think there can be two opinions about that. Let the fullest information come and some way also be found out so that this information really reaches all the voters.

I must point out here that there can be no two opinions as far as this aspect of criminal antecedents is concerned and the information about them is concerned. But there is an important point that the Government must take note. There are those in our society who openly defy law and indulge into criminal acts, but go scot-free and are never prosecuted for reasons which we all know. Such persons do not come under the clutches of this law and they submit, what one can think of, a clean nomination paper which would have, otherwise, been a very abhorring nomination paper.

There may be a person, even the sitting Chief Minister of a State like Gujarat, accused openly be authoritative Commissions for genocide. But when no action is there by the Government, then there is no requirement, there is no question of the criminal antecedents technically speaking and, therefore, the nomination paper appears a clean nomination paper. There may be Commissions of inquiry; there may be Minority Commissions, Human Rights Commissions with legal and constitutional status accusing a person. There may be Respected Citizens' inquiry bodies accusing a person and such person appears innocent with clean nomination form because the Government, for reasons which we all know, has never proceeded to prosecute the person.

Therefore, it is necessary that the Government must take proper care in this particular matter.

There is the question of the candidate disclosing his financial assets at the time of filing the nomination paper. I respectfully submit that this may have an adverse impact and may produce undesirable effects which one does not desire.

Are people with financial status only to contest the elections? Should voters, while deciding who shall be their representative, consider the financial status of a person? See what a havoc it will play with our democratic system.

Sir, of course, one understands that the purpose with which it is said, that the financial status should be disclosed at the time of nomination by a candidate, is prevention of future corruption and easy identification of corruption activities, but this point can be well taken care of, as is rightly put in the Bill, by a process that after the election, every elected Member can file—that is required by this Bill the necessary statement with the hon. Speaker or the hon. Chairman. These can be scrutinised and it could be seen as to whether these could be properly continuously scrutinised and found out whether there is any abnormal increase in the financial status of a Member after his election. These are the matters that can be taken care of after election, but at the time of filing the

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

nomination papers, the financial status cannot be a ground for a voter to consider as to whether a person can or cannot be his representative. This would lead not to a democratic system by popular members, but it would lead to the elite alone being in position to come over to this House.

Another question is of educational qualifications and whether a candidate should be required to disclose his educational qualifications while filing the nomination paper. I again say that it is not required that voters should decide their representatives on the ground of educational qualifications. There is no data, no research and no statistics to show that highly educated people are better parliamentarians or legislators then the less educated people. There is nothing to show that. Perhaps those less educated people may score even over the academicians and highly educated people. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, this requirement about educational qualifications, and a signal given that perhaps educational qualification is very important in deciding as to who should be the candidate, who should be the representative of the people, would have an adverse impact. I need not elaborate that more than two-third of our population is not having proper literacy or education. Are you going to put them all to a disadvantageous position? That is not democracy. The right to electoral process is a sacred right, though unfortunately, in our country, it is not a constitutional right; it is a legal right at the whim and mercy of the transient majority that may come here in the Parliament or in the Legislatures. Still, the right to electoral process is an important right and must not be diluted by considerations which will not be in the interest of the people in having and selecting and choosing their true representatives.

Sir, I, however, feel that even the Constituent Assembly did not prescribe any financial status or an educational status for participation in the electoral contest. These considerations and requirements about candidates' disclosing their financial status, about candidates' disclosing that they are so highly educated is bringing such qualifications through the backdoor as were not accepted by the Constituent Assembly.

I would like to point out only one more thing, that is, the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out that a candidate who fails to give the necessary information or the affidavit or gives misleading. wrong, false information at the time of nomination is subject to punishments, but his nomination paper will not be rejected. I feel that there is a need for specific provision in the Bill saying that his nomination paper shall not be rejected on this ground alone. Yes, there must be penal provision to which the candidate may be subjected, but you and I and everybody knows that the Returning Officer has the legal right to reject a nomination on the ground of a substantial defect in the nomination paper. If the nomination paper does not have proper affidavit, if there is misleading, wrong or false information, then a Returning Officer can come to the conclusion that the legal requirements have not been complied with and, therefore, the defect is a substantial defect and the nomination paper can be rejected. In order to prevent this, it is necessary that there should be a specific provision that such candidates can be subjected to penal liability, but there cannot be a rejection of the paper and deprivation of his electoral right. I have my amendments on all these counts to be placed before the House.

It is also necessary that we provide in the Bill that the candidate should give information about whether there are any liabilities, particularly whether there are any overdues of any public financial institution or Government dues, apart from electricity bills or telephone bills and so on. However, this information should be given, and the candidate should also be required to give information whether he is required by law to file his income-tax returns and, if so, whether he has filed his latest due income-tax returns in time. At least, that much of information must go to the electors.

I conclude by saying that the electors' right to information be retreated seriously and with due respect.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Hon, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this long-term process has started at different times and in different tenures of different political parties who were in power. So many Committees were constituted regarding the electoral reforms, in order to curb and prevent the criminalisation of politics. My hon. senior colleague, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, mentioned the names of different Committees, such as the Dinesh Goswami Committee, Indrajit Gupta Committee, and all their recommendations were unanimous. They have submitted their respective Committee's recommendations to the Government. Now the Government has brought forward this Bill before this House. Before bringing this Bill, there were a lot of deliberations, I think, among different political parties of different spheres. After that, the Bill has been brought forward before the House.

Sir, I have certain reservations on certain clauses of this Bill and I have given my amendments for that. It has been mentioned in one of the clauses that a person who has been given a chargesheet or even who has been convicted for two or more years would be debarred from contesting elections only if a chargesheet has been filed by the Prosecution. We cannot accept this clause. I have

given my amendments regarding this. What is the nature of the charge for which a person has been given a chargesheet? If a political workout who is involved in trade union activities or is involved in some agrarian reforms activity, maybe that he is falsely implicated in some cases at different times in different States, what happens then? What happens in case of, say, sugarcane growers who are involved in an agitation over a legitimate cause, for getting remunerative prices for their produces and such other things and they are arrested by the police and given a chargesheet? In the State of Uttar Pradesh it so happened that three sugarcane growing farmers were killed in police firing while they were agitating for their legitimate demands. What happens in a case where police slams 144 CrPC against any procession or demonstration of farmers or trade unions and the demonstrators violate of 144 CrPC? They would be liable to be prosecuted under Section 188 of the IPC. The police will file chargesheets against them under section 188 of the IPC for having violated Section 144 CrPC. Would such people be debarred from contesting elections? The Provisions made in this clause in the Bill cannot be accepted. I would like to urge upon all sections of the House to accept my amendment in this regard.

Sir, I agree with the view expressed by Shri Dasmunsi that transparency should start at the very initial stage of the electoral process. My specific submission is that before filing a nomination, the candidate should file an affidavit before the Returning Officer wherein the contestant should disclose his or her moveable and immovable assets, his or her liabilities to the financial institutions and such other units. The Returning Officer, in turn, should make arrangements to make this available to the electorate at large.

Sir, I would not like to take names or raise an accusing finger at anybody but there has been a whispering across the country that is some States, persons with money and muscle power can win elections. In our country, in the tribal areas, the poor tribal people are prevented from going to the polling booths to exercise their adult franchise. So, we support this Bill with a few reservations.

Sir, again in regard to educational qualification, I would agree with the view expressed by Shri Somnath Chatterjee that educational qualification need not be insisted upon as a matter of principle. So, with certain reservations and with a few words of caution, we support this Bill.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, let me also be given a chance to speak for a few minutes on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have to finish this bill now.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: We have to start a very important discussion at 4 p.m. today ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, we should not rush through legislation like this ...*(Interruptions)* It is not that in our anxiety to clear the Bill we should have to rush through it and then take pride in saying that we have passed so many Bills and so on and so forth.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee and fixed the time for this Bill. We have already exceeded that time.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA (Calcutta, North East): Sir, please give me two minutes. I got two minutes on the National Highways Bill also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I give two minutes to you, two minutes to Shri Kharabela Swain, five minutes to Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, it will go on and on. I am sorry, Shri Panja, Please cooperate. Now, the Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the all hon. Members from Shri Somnath Chatterjee to Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, Shri Banatwalla, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan and others who have made very eloquent and forthright observation and, by and large, supported the Bill.

Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi had some very good words to say about me. I am touched and I do not think I deserve them. However, I shall try to live up to the views he has expressed about me.

A consistent view has been expressed by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and by others about the supremacy of Parliament. All of us acknowledge that. The other issues are not within the domain of today's issue. I would certainly wish to add that our Constitution exists upon a delicate balance of relationship among the Executive, the Judiciary and the Parliament. All of us should make a collective effort to ensure that delicate balance is properly maintained.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee mentioned the initiative taken on electoral reforms. We do acknowledge that. As far as our Government is concerned, we have been taking steps like that. We know that fund is needed, but fund does not come from transparent sources. We have come with a Bill, which is presently pending with the Standing Committee, which say that corporate funding shall be allowed and shall be entitled for tax exemption. We knew

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

that in Rajya Sabha elections money power was plying havoc. Therefore, we have come with a Bill which enables open voting in Rajya Sabha elections. That Bill is also presently pending with the Standing Committee. Other steps would also be taken.

As far as the present Bill is concerned, let me clarify one factual aspect. We all honour the Supreme Court and the High Courts. The problem arose because the Election Commission came with an order saying that if an affidavit is not filed, in which the contesting candidate can file an affidavit, then the Returning Officer can reject the nomination paper. This power was not given by the Supreme Court to the Election Commission. With due respect, the Election Commission usurped that power.

[Translation]

Shri Raghuvansh Babu, we had not concealed anything. When the letters were addressed to the former Minister of Law by the Election Commission, the former responded that since the latter was intending to make amendments in this form, opinions from all political parties, need to be invited. Therefore, the commission should approach the Supreme Court for the extension of time. The Election Commission did not accede to the request of extending the time limit and issued notification. We have always been ready to cooperate. I just want to make you apprise of it that allegations are devoid of the fact.

[English]

Having come to that, the went in for building a consensus. Here I would like to remind Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi one thing. Two meetings were held on two dates in July and August. In fact, we tried to build a consensus on a few things. The first consensus was on making a legislation because this cannot be done through forms. The second consensus was on the point that the Returning Officers should not be given the power to reject nomination papers. The third consensus was on the point that assets and liability statement should be filed post-elections. About the educational qualifications. ...*(Interruptions)* All right. That was there. Shri Somnath Chatterjee was present in the meeting. I do not want to say anything further.

As far as educational qualification of the candidates was concerned, there was a consistent view, expressed by the leader of your political party too, that educational qualification was never considered a factor for contesting elections, by the founding fathers. There was also a mention of two eminent people, a Prime Minister of England and President of America, who were not properly qualified.

This is a larger issue. Suppose there are two candidates—one with Ph. D., and D. Litt. Degrees and the other who is a First Grade pass villager. Does that villager has a right to contest elections or not, when equality of franchise has been given? We also appreciate that an illiterate person has got as much common sense as Ph. D. Holder or holder of a post-graduate degree. He has got equal right of contesting election in the country. That is our position. This consensus we have taken as a result of which this bill has come about.

[Translation]

Common masses will have to confront troubles. Raghuvansh Babu, you please go through the bill minutely, you do read a lot. Then probably all your apprehensions will turnout to be baseless. In the first place, I have said that even if there is imprisonment of one year, then you'll have to produce an affidavit to this effect. Secondly, we want that in case of any criminal case likely to attract two years prison which is pending against you and charges, thereof, have been framed, you must make its entry in the affidavit. Honorable Members might have been aware of the fact that the accused is aware of the charges levelled against him/her, therefore, this must be in his knowledge.

15.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We have not talked of MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act), DIR and Preventive Defection Law, therefore if you are convicted with one years' imprisonment. You have to mention it. If such charges have been framed against you in which there may be two years imprisonment, then you have to make declaration. We have proposed these two important things.

[English]

Sir, as far as assets liability part and criminal part are concerned, Shri Somnath Chatterjee has said that we have come with a very strong provision. What is that? If a charge has been framed in heinous offenses in two separate cases, like murder, rape or kidnapping for ransom. you are liable to be disqualified. But there was no consensus. Everyone said that we should go by conviction only. Therefore, we board out. For the assets part also, we have said that dues to the bank, Government or to cooperative bank, and also your movable and immovable property and that of your spouse and minor children, all are to be filed,. within three months before the Presiding officer of Parliament and wilful default will lead to breach of privilege consequences. Therefore,

we have come with a very comprehensive Bill which still requires to be further reinforced.

Shri Banatwala has mentioned about Gujarat. I do not know from where he brings in Shri Modi and Gujarat in every discussion, which was not at all needed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They can be very easily brought in.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I wish to inform him that a Commission of Inquiry is going on. How can we make sweeping comments in the House that anyone has been condemned, more particularly because of the massive victory which we have seen only two days ago? That is a separate matter. Therefore, we have taken all the concerns. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You can take his advice.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: He can take it only after the passage of the Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: So, this brings a legislation which is the exercising authority of the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, how much more time you will take?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am concluding, Sir.

Shri Banatwalla has said that we should have a specific provision that the nomination papers shall not be rejected. I would only like to inform him that there is a very specific provision in the Representation of People Act, in sub-section (2) of section 36, thereunder rejection of nomination paper is permissible only for violation of section 33 and 34. Section 33 says that it should be the citizens of India and so on and section 34 speaks about deposit. Therefore, the Returning Officer shall have no other power. So, your concerns are allayed there. The law is very clear.

With all these words. I deeply appreciate the very spirited participation of eminent Members and commend that the Bill may be passed.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ramji Lal Suman is not present in the House. I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Ramji Lal Suman to the Vote of House.

The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002 (No. 4 of 2002) promulgated by the President on 24 August, 2002."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

[Translation]

Shri Banatwala, are you moving or withdrawing it?

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1, line 11,—

after "charge has been framed"

insert "or cognigance has been taken" (5)

Page 2, line 1

after convicted"

insert "or acquitted or discharged" (6)

Page 2, line 3,—

after "for one year or more"

Insert "or fine" (7)

Page 2,—

after line 3, *insert*—

"(iii) he has any liabilities, particularly whether there are any overdues of any public financial institution or government dues;

(iv) he is required by law to file his income-tax returns and, if so, whether he has filed his latest due income-tax return" (8)

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Sir, I beg to move:

page 2,—

after line 3, *insert*—

"(iii) A prosecution was launched against him, a short account of such prosecution in the years preceding his nomination, the conviction, if any, and the circumstances under which such prosecution was launched." (10)

page 2,—

after line 7, *insert*—

"(2A) Every candidate shall while filing his nomination, furnish information supported by affidavit relating to :

(i) The movable and immovable property of which he is the owner or a beneficiary;

(ii) his liabilities to any public financial institution; and

(iii) His liabilities to the Central Government or the State Government, to the Returning Officer and he shall also display such information at a conspicuous place in his office for the information of the electors." (11)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 3, *insert*—

"(2) Every candidate shall furnish a full statement before the Returning officer in his (her) nomination paper for a House of Parliament or the Legislature of a State, the following information relating to-

(i) the movable and immovable property of which he/(she) is the owner or a beneficiary;

(ii) his/(her) liabilities to any public financial institution; and

(iii) his/(her) liabilities to the Central Government of the State Government (12)

Page 2,—

after line 12 *insert*—

Explanation for the purpose of this section:

(i) "Immovable property" means the land and includes any building or other structure attached to the land or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the land.

(ii) "Movable property" means any other property which is not the immovable property and includes corporal and incorporeal property of every description.

(iii) "Public financial institution" means a public financial institution within the meaning of section 4A of the companies Act, 1956 and includes bank; and

(iv) "bank referred to in clause (iii) means—

(a) "State Bank of India" constituted under section 3 of the State Bank Act, 1955;

(b) "Subsidiary Bank" having the meaning assigned to it in clause (k) of section 2 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 195);

(c) "Regional Rural Bank" established under section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976;

(d) "Corresponding New Bank" having the meaning assigned to it in clause (da) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; and

(e) "Co-operative bank" having the meaning assigned to it in clause (cci) of section 5 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as modified by sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of section 56 of that Act. (13)

Page 1,—

for Line 10 to 12, *substitute*

"(i) he was considered convicted acquitted or discharged of any criminal offence in the past, if any, and whether he was punished with imprisonment or fine;"

(ii) "he is accused in any pending case, prior to six months of his filing, punishable with imprisonment for two years or more, and in which charge has been framed or cognizance is taken by the Court of Law;" (15)

Page 2,—

after line 7, *insert*

"(2A) Every candidate of fill a seat in either House of Parliament or the legislature of a State shall furnish the information relating to:

(i) movable and immovable property of which he is the owner, or in the name of his spouse or dependents;

(ii) his liabilities to any financial institution;

(iii) his liabilities to the Central Government or the State Government; and

(iv) his educational qualifications.

(2) the information shall be given in the form of an affidavit along with the information envisaged in section 33A(1) (i) and (ii)." (16)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 3, *insert*

"(2) Every candidate shall furnish a full statement before the Retiring Officer in his (her) Nomination Paper for a House of Parliament or the Legislature of a State, the following information relating to—

(a) the movable and immovable property of which he, his spouse and dependents are the owner of or beneficiaries;

(b) his, his spouse or his dependents' liabilities to any public financial institutions and banks;

(c) his, his spouse or his dependents' liabilities to the Central Government or the State Government." (14)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the amendments moved to Clause 2 of the Bill to vote.

The amendments were put and negatived.

16.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : The questions is;

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill

Clause 4

Amendment of Section 94

Amendments made:

Page 2 and 3,—

for lines 25 to 49 and 1 to 12 respectively, *substitute*

Declaration of assets and liabilities.

"75A. (1) Every elected candidate for a House of Parliament shall, within ninety days from the date on which he makes and subscribes an oath or affirmation, according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule to the Constitution, for taking his seat in either House of Parliament, furnish the information, relating to—

(i) the movable or immovable property of which he, his spouse and his dependent children are jointly or severally owners or beneficiaries;

(ii) his liabilities to any public financial institution; and

(iii) his liabilities to the Central Government or the State Government,

to the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.

(2) The information under sub-section (1) shall be furnished in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed in the rules made under sub-section(3).

(3) The Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be, may make rules for the purposes of sub-section (2).

(4) The rules made by the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People under sub-section (3) shall be laid, as soon as may be after they are made, before the Council of States or the House of the People, as the case may be, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more-successive sessions and shall take effect upon the expiry of the said period of thirty days unless they are sooner approved with or without modifications or disapproved by the Council of States or the House of the People and where they are so approved, they shall take effect on such approval in the form in which they were laid or in such modified form, as the case may be, and where they are so disapproved, they shall be of no effect.

(5) The Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the

[Mr. Speaker]

case may be, may direct that any wilful contravention of the rules made under sub-section (3) by an elected candidate for a House of Parliament referred to in subsection (1) may be dealt with in the same manner as a breach of privilege of the Council of States or the House of the People, as the case may be." (1)

Page 3 line 21, *for* "includes bank; and", *substitute* "includes bank;" (2)

Page 3 line 33, *for* "that Act." *substitute* "that Act; and". (3)

page 3 after line 33, *insert*—

'(v) "dependent children" means sons and daughters who have no separate means of earning and are wholly dependent on the elected candidate referred to in sub section (1) for their livelihood.'. (4)

(Shri Ravi Sankar Prasad)

MR. SPEAKER : 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.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, may I seek one clarification? Why are you omitting the State Legislature? The Union List has got the power.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, you are a very eminent lawyer. The problem is that as far as the privilege part is concerned, that power is available to the State Legislature. Since it relates to breach of privilege, that power has to be with them.

Clause 5

Amendment of Section 128

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 46,—

after "or with both"

insert "but his nomination paper shall not be liable to be rejected by the returning officer at the time of the scrutiny of the nomination."(9)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 9 to clause 5 moved by Shri G.M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 6 and 7 were added to Bill.

Clause 1 Short Little

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 2—

for "(Amendment)"

substitute "(Third Amendment)" (17)

MR. SPEAKER : 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.

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.03 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

(II) Private Members' Business

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, at the Leaders' Meeting held today, it was decided that a discussion under rule 193 regarding Dalits in various parts of the country may be taken up on 20th December, 2002, by dispensing with the Private Members' Bills listed for that day. It was suggested during the meeting that the priority secured by the Bills listed for consideration on that day may be protected and those Bills may be included in the List of Business for the first day to be allotted to Private Members' Bills in the next session.

For this purpose sub-rule (2) of rule 27 and rule 29 of the Rules of Procedure have to be suspended in their application to the four Bills listed for consideration in the List of Business for 20th December, 2002. I hope the House agrees. This should not, however, be quoted as a precedent.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I have one submission. The introduction of the Private Members' Bills takes hardly five to six minutes. That should be allowed so that they qualify for ballot for the next session.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : They are already suspended. So, the whole business will go to the next sitting. So, the introduction will also go to the next session.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Therefore, I am suggesting that there should be a partial suspension of the relevant Rules so that introduction of the Bills be allowed. It will hardly take five to six minutes. Then the Bills will qualify for the ballot for the next session.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. I amend my observation as suggested.

Is it the pleasure of the House to suspend the relevant rules?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the House has no objection. The relevant rules are suspended in their application to the Bills and priority secured by them at ballot is protected.

16.06 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Internal Security—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House shall now take up further discussion on Internal security. Some hon. Members have already spoken. Now I would request Shri Shivraj V. Patil to speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN) : Sir, we have four discussions in a row starting from today. So, every discussion should end on the same day.

MR. SPEAKER : We will try to finish it by 6 o'clock, including the Minister's reply.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, in the newspapers which we read in the morning today, we learnt that the accused who were responsible for attacking this Parliament have been convicted. Only three days back we remembered to martyrs who laid their lives down for protecting this Parliament and those who were inside the Parliament. I would like to begin my statement by expressing my gratitude and the gratitude of all the Members of the Congress Party and probably all the Members of this House to those who have sacrificed themselves for maintaining law and order and the prestige of this August House.

Having said this, I may be allowed to say that those who suffered for us should be respected. If small mistakes are committed knowingly or unknowingly, they should not be subjected to any indignity. In adopting this policy, probably those who are at the helm of affairs and sitting in this House, all of us together, would have done real great justice to those who suffered for us. We generally do it. But, at times, we also commit mistakes and if we commit mistakes, we should be very quick in rectifying those mistakes also. That will be in keeping with the dignity of this House and the dignity of the Parliament as a whole.

The problem of security should be discussed at length in the Parliament, in the Media and by the people also. But, unfortunately, the problem of security is discussed only by the print media and the electronic media and to some extent in seminars, debates and discussions. Outside the Parliament, but not inside the Parliament. One of the question which is generally discussed in peace times is whether security is more important than economic development or whether economic development is more important than security. I would like to submit that economic development is necessary for providing security and in the absence of economic development, it is difficult to provide security. But economic development are interdependent and that is why a very balanced attitude has to be accepted. In a balanced manner these two things have to be discussed in the House.

We need to find enough funds for development infrastructure, agriculture, industry, educational institutions and things like that. But, at the same time, we shall have to find enough funds for the defence of the country and the internal security of the country also. And if we are not finding enough funds to equip our Defence Forces and Police Forces that we have here, it would be difficult for us to provide security and achieve the objectives which we want to achieve.

While participating in this debate, I do not intend to score political points. I do realise that the task of providing security, either national security or internal security, is

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

very complicated. It is very onerous. It very difficult to discharge these duties. And those who are discharging these duties do desire our appreciation where appreciation is due. If any mistake has been committed, it should be possible for the Members sitting in the House to point out those mistakes not with an intention of denigrating any individual or any Government or any political party but with the intention of pointing out that things can be done in a different manner. And if everybody is convinced. the Members of this House or of the Government, then certainly a different course can be adopted by them and the difficulties can be coped up. Those who criticise do not always undermine the importance of the job which is being done. They also can help in finding out the correct route to the objective. And those who praise, do not always help because undue praise or undue appreciation of things can mislead all of us. Now, this is the background in which, I would like to express my views on the floor of this House.

The first point which I want to make is, in the present circumstances, internal security is as important as providing defence, as protecting the sovereignty, the territory and the boundary of our country. With every passing day, the problems of providing internal security are becoming more difficult to handle and that is why, while considering the problems of security, we should not say that the defence is more important than internal security. Defence is certainly more important but in certain circumstances, internal security is equally important or sometimes more important. Now, this attitude has to be adopted in finding funds, in finding expertise and in putting in efforts for these purposes.

Sir, who is responsible for providing internal security? As per our Constitution, the State Governments are mainly responsible for providing internal security. I would not say that the main responsibility lies with the Union Government. That does not mean that the Union Government does not have any responsibility at all. The Union Government does have the responsibility but it is of a different kind. The main responsibility lies with the State Governments. The Union Government also has the responsibility of helping the State Governments, bringing about-co-ordination between different States and countering the crimes or the activities of nefarious kinds perpetrated by those who are involved in drug trafficking, weapons running and all those things. So, the main responsibility lies with the State Governments and the Union Government has to help them.

Now, are the State Governments discharging or are they in a position to discharge their duties? My humble opinion is that in the present circumstances, the police force has to behave in different manner. They need a different kind of training; they need a different kind of weapon system; they need a different kind of intelligence; and they need communication and transportation facilities. All these things are not available with the State police force. That is why they are not equal to the task sometimes they have to perform in certain parts of our country, like Kashmir and North-Eastern states. That is why the responsibility is shifted to the defence force. In my opinion, the defence forces should be used wherever and whenever it is necessary. But depending too much on defence forces for providing internal security is not going to be helpful to our country. That is why the State police forces have to be better trained, better equipped, better inform and given better transport and communication facilities.

There should be a plan at the national level made by the Union Government and given to the State Governments. The plan can include as to what should be done by the forces which are at the disposal of the Union Government also. There should be coordination between the forces in different state also to achieve the objective of providing internal security to the people of the country. We have been told in Parliament, in the Consultative Committee meetings and. others that the Government of India do have plans for these purposes. They have been giving funds for these purposes. I am not going to quarrel with this statement of theirs. They do have plans. They have given funds to the State Governments. But I complain that the funds given are not sufficient. More funds have to be given to the State Governments. More funds have to be spent on the forces, which are at the disposal of the Union Government also for this purpose. They need a better kind of planning, and once the plans are prepared, in consultation with the State Governments and other experts, those plans should be acted upon. If these plans remain on tables of the officers or in the shelves of the offices, it is not going to help. That is not happening. I know that. But what is being done is not sufficient. Funds given are not sufficient and the time consumed to implement these plans is also not acceptable to us. The cost overruns and time overruns are very agonising. That is why the Government has to see that good plans are prepared and implemented properly.

I have learnt from some sources that the funds which are given to the State Governments are not utilised for the purposes for which they are given. They are diverted to the police welfare activities. I do not quarrel if the police welfare activities are carried on by the State Governments. I do appreciate that police welfare activities are required. But if the funds are given for purchasing equipments for purchasing better weapons, for creating

better intelligence machinery, for better transport and for better communication facilities, and if they are diverted to provide better housing or for things of that kind, then how does it help? If they lose their lives battling with the terrorists and if they have houses to live in that is not going to help. Let us, be all means, construct houses. Let us set aside certain amount of money for constructing houses, but let the funds which are given for purchasing equipments be used for that purpose only. Only then these plans can succeed.

My second objective is that the funds which are given are not spent. On the one hand, the funds are not sufficient and, on the other hand the funds given are not spent. Now, if the funds that are given are not sufficient and if the funds are not spent, should we coordinate our activities or not?

There are forums in which these activities can be coordinated. One of the forums is Parliament itself. The representatives of the states are sitting here. In the Rajya Sabha, also, they are sittings. When the discussions take place and if some views are expressed, they can certainly be communicated to the State Governments. The planning Commission is the forum where this can be discussed. When Annual plans are prepared, it can be discussed. Certainly it must be discussed in the National Development Council. If it is not discussed in the National Development Council, unfortunately, we do not have an equally powerful and all-comprehensive forum where the matters of this nature can be discussed under our constitution. That is the only forum. But I doubt whether these aspects, at any time, have been discussed in the National Development Council or not. If they are not discussed, they should be discussed.

We are talking all the times about the internal security problems from a very narrow angle. What are the miscreants and criminals doing? We are not discussing so much about what the miscreants and the criminals are doing. We are discussing only about the terrorist activities. This is also not correct. There are miscreants and the criminals. if the crime rate is increasing in our country, it is necessary for us to pay enough attention to these aspects. If we really want to see that the mischief done and crimes committed by ordinary individual are reduced to provide internal security, some kind of amendments to the Criminal Laws, the Law of Evidence, etc. would be required. If those amendments are required, those amendments should be presented before the House and they should be passed.

The second point that I am making is with respect to the disposal of the criminal cases. The Judiciary has to decide about it. If the cases are not decided for years together or for months together, justice would not be done. There would be people who would like to take the law into their own hands and do justice to their own causes. That kind of a contingency should be avoided.

The third point that I am making is this. While discussing terrorism, we are discussing the present terrorism only. I will come to this point a little later. While discussing it, we are discussing the current terrorism also. But I am very apprehensive of the fact that in future the terrorist activities, are going to be more difficult, more complicated to handle than the current activities. We have these days started talking about the dirty bombs and the nuclear weapons. Some people are saying that small nuclear weapons or dirty bombs may be available to the terrorists. Have we paid enough attention to this aspect? Have we prepared ourselves to counter the attacks which are likely to be launched? Are we collecting information about these weapons? Are we thinking about his problem? Are we finding it from which direction and in what manner the attacks can come? If we are not doing it, when the time comes to provide this kind of protection to the people, it will be too late. At the spur of the moment, we will not be able to do it.

While discussing security that is to be provided to this Parliament, we discussed two other items. Our hon. Deputy-Speaker is the Chairman of that Committee. We discussed two other aspects relating to the security of Parliament. What is relevant for the security of Parliament is also relevant for the security of the country. If we want to counter the terrorist attacks with chemical weapons and biological weapons, do we have the machinery, trained people, plans to see that our people do not suffer because of the chemical and biological attacks? If these aspects are not discussed on the floor of this House, it will not help. Of course, all the details of these aspects cannot be discussed, but atleast the broad outlines of these kinds of attacks should be discussed. If they are not discussed in any other forums of the country, it will not help. I do not know whether they are discussed in the Cabinet or not. Maybe they are discussed to some extent in the Home Ministry, but I am not sure whether they are discussed in the Cabinet also.

If they are not discussed in the Cabinet, if they are not discussed in Parliament and if they are discussed outside Parliament, through the media, how is going to help us and how much of is going to help us? That is the issue. So, we do not have to concentrate only on the problems of today's terrorism, but we have to think of tomorrow's and day-after tomorrow's terrorism also and we shall have to be prepared for that. One of the most

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important elements of providing security is to anticipate the events, to plan to counter them and be prepared to take action when the time comes. When something happens suddenly, there is no time for us to think, to collect information, to buy equipment and to have the plan or the strategy to counter that.

The most important thing in providing security for the nation and internal security for the people in the country is the long-term planning. If the Defence Ministry does not have long-term planning and if the Home Ministry does not have the plan keeping in view the aspects which may arise after some time, in a distant future, I think, the Defence Ministry as well as the Home Ministry will fail in their duties, and I am very much apprehensive about it. I just want to underline this point that if anybody comes with chemical or dirty weapons into this country then we would be finding ourselves in a very difficult situation to defend ourselves and that kind of an attack will be worse than the attack made by the defence force from outside the country because we are prepared for that. We know the direction from which they are coming. They are not coming in surreptitiously. They are openly coming and we know the volume of the attack, but here we do not know anything at all and when this happens, we will be suffering.

Sir, why is that all the time we are talking about terrorism? Where does terrorism exist in our country? It is in Jammu and Kashmir, in the North-Eastern States, in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and may be, in some parts of Kerala also. Now, this kind of terrorist activity is visible to us. Why is the terrorist activity visible in the North-Eastern State? Please do not misunderstand me if I open my heart. If we do not provide transport facilities to the people in the North-Eastern States, by constructing roads or railways or by having airlines for them, they are bound to feel that they are discriminated against. Even if the simple facility of transport is not given to them and communication facility is not given to them, they are bound to feel like that, this unequal development in some parts of the county is also contributing towards the terrorist activity. On this, we should not have any two opinions.

Then, there is the problem of unemployment. I was discussing this issue with the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, when he was the Home Minster of India. I asked him as to why this kind of terrorist activity is increasing in Jammu and Kashmir. He explained to me in very simple language and it was quite convincing to me. He said that then Sheikh Abdullah Sahib was the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, he spent all the money that was given to him by the Government of India in providing food at subsidised prices and in opening many schools and colleges. So, food and education were available free of cost and at subsidised rates but there was no balanced development to have roads, to have industry, to have forest development, to produce electricity, to promote tourism and many other things and that is why, he said that there are many people with Ph. D and there are many post-graduates today in villages who are finding themselves unemployed. Sometimes, they are taking to arms and they are quite easily misled by the people who want to mislead them. Now, this economic problem generates terrorism.

In India, if because of some policy or the other, the educated ones those who have a longer future than some of us have—feel that they are going to remain unemployed in spite of the fact that they have the capacity to support themselves, I am afraid, they may adopt these method. They may go in the directions which are not correct directions to be taken. The problem of unemployment has to be solved by Government of India, State Governments and each and every one of us. If we are not paying enough attention to the problem of unemployment, we will be in a bit difficult situation. Some of our friends, who are there in different States, have also been saying that these economic problems are causing difficulties. The unemployment problems is causing difficulties for all of us. It is for the Union Government and all of us to see that economic justice is done to them.

Many times, we find that we are talking about social justice. But we are not talking about economic justice as if economic justice has disappeared from the dictionary of our polity. W are not talking about economic justice. About social Justice, we say, 'yes', and 'no'. Economic justice has to be done. If economic justice is not done, it will be one of the reasons why the terrorist activities will increase in our country.

While talking about social justice, let us realise that the people here are responsible for what is happening in the country. Once Khalil Zibran said: "If religion disturbs pease and tranquillity, I would like to say: peace be with religion". We have to introspect and find out to what extent we are contributing towards this kind of divisive feelings and tendencies in ourselves.

I talk about secularism. I am sorry, the Minister of Home Affairs is here. He would not say again that some people are pseudo-secularists. What do we mean by 'pseudo-secularism'? Those who are liberal are termed as pseudo secularists. This is something that is very skillfully used. You do not want to say that you are not secular. You do not want to say that others are pseudo

secularists. How does it help? It is not going to help. If the society is divided between of police force or preparation can really give you the strength to protect yourselves. In every village, in every *gaili* you will have persons who will feel internally opposed to your idea of doing justice to the people. Religion is something that should give you peace and tranquillity. Religion should not be responsible for bloodshed. Religion should not be responsible for discrimination. If it is there, then we shall have to take steps to see that it is not there. Let us introspect. Let us ask ourselves how much of justice we have done to ourselves. What kind of divisive forces we are unleashing in the society? Are they ultimately going to help us? Because of that, if people become angry with ourselves and with others, we shall have to blame ourselves. We cannot blame others.

There are times when we say that terrorism is coming from outside the country. There is no doubt that is also coming from outside. On that point, I think, the Government and all of us and many in the society are of the same view. Terrorism is being exported to India from outside. Terrorism is coming from outside. In some corners of our country, in the north-eastern region, in the west and the north corners and sometimes in the south also, terrorism is coming from outside. The Report of the Jain Commission has, in specific terms, said that these terrorist activities are coordinated. They are not separate, but they are coordinated. The terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir, in Tamil Nadu, in North-Eastern States and, to some extent, in the Naxalite areas are also coordinated. If terrorism is coming from outside, we shall have to be prepared for that.

What is the preparation we can have for that? I think, weapons are necessary and training is necessary but more than that vigilance is necessary. If, our friends, our brothers were not vigilant, if one minute's time could have been wasted and if the doors of Parliament were not closed, all of the attackers would have come inside and they could have caused devastation.

Now, Police force outside the precincts of this Parliament might not be as vigilant as the Watch & Ward people in the Parliament were. One minute's delay and a havoc could have been created in the Parliament. Doors were closed and they could not come in. If they had come in, what could have happened, we can imagine. The same principle applies to the country also. Every night and every day, every moment of our existence, we have to be very careful, we have to be vigilant. Not only careful and vigilant but we shall have to anticipate the events.

Vigilance is the price we have to pay for the liberty we want, for the protection we have to provide to our people. If that is not done, it is not going to help.

The last point which I want to make and then take my seat is what the world community should do in this respect. In America, the towers were attacked, Pentagon was attacked, in Russia the cinema halls and other places were attacked, in Great Britain, the hotel, where the Prime Minister was staying, was attacked, In Philippines, in Indonesia, in Israel and in Palestine what is happening we are seeing. In our neighboring country, Sri Lanka, what is happening, we are seeing. So, the world has become aware of the fact that these terrorist activities are going to be very dangerous for the civilised community in the world.

But, what has the world to do? We simply cannot go on asking for the help from them. We shall have to depend on ourselves. There is no doubt about that. But at the same time, the world efforts have to be done in a particular manner. My suggestion is that if the world is really keen to see that the terrorist activities do not take place in any part of the world they have to do certain things.

One is to create public opinion against terrorist activities, which is being done on a very large scale. The second thing is to see that the funds are not collected in different countries and they are not sent to the terrorist organisations to carry on the terrorist activities by using the bands and the financial institutions and other methods of transmitting the money to the terrorists. That has to be done. It should not be very difficult for any country to do that and I think, if the country where this is taking place is keen to do it. It can be done. We have to make them realise its importance if they have suffered, they will certainly do it. If they have not suffered, one does not know whether they would not suffer in the future also. Everybody has to help in this respect. The third is that they should refuse to give shelter to terrorists who are going from one country to another.

In South-East Asia, we have countries—the Governments may know or sometimes may not know-where the Governments may themselves encourage the terrorists to come to their country or to leave their country. Some Governments may not know. The point is that the shelter should not be given to them.

The fourth most important thing, which I have raised in some international conferences also while dealing with this issue, is the availability of weapons. There are parts of the world where these sophisticated small dangerous weapons are manufactured and they are freely sold to the terrorists. If the countries of the world are really

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keen, what is the difficulty in providing that small weapons or big weapons or weapons of any kind shall be sold only to the Governments or to the licensees and will not be sold to any other person. This is a very simple thing to do and yet it is not being done.

They say that economic interests are involved in it and so they are not able to do it. If your economic interests are involved in it, the lives of others are also involved in it and that is why it has to be done.

The last point that I want to make with respect to international cooperation that we can obtain relates to intelligence. There is so much of intelligence with countries, with international organisations. Some mechanism has to be created at the international level where that material and intelligence can be collected, it can be analysed, it can be put in a fashion, which can be immediately used.

There should be a channel for giving that intelligence when it is required. These are the points on which the international community can really help us.

What has been done by the Government of India? According to the Government of India very good and very important things have been done. They have done a lot. We will not comment on that. We know their difficulties. We know their limitations. But at the same time, what is required is much more. We are not certainly satisfied with the planning, we are not certainly satisfied with the funding, we are not certainly satisfied with the vision, and we are one certainly satisfied with the co-ordination and co-operation between the States and the Union; the country, other countries and international organisations.

[Translation]

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY (Nalgonda) : Mr. Speaker Sir, The law and order situation in the country has reached dangerous proportions. The entire country, especially States like Jammu & Kashmir, North eastern States, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh have been subjected to terrorism and even cross border terrorism and ISI sponsored activities. Akshardham temple was attacked in Gujarat. In my own State and constituency, Sai Baba tample was attacked by terrorists. Terrorists are receiving arms and ammunition and plenty of money from across the border to carry on terrorist activities and disrupt the law and order situation in the country. Now the time has come to not only curb but also to root out such dangerous activities. Otherwise, I am afraid we may have to face a very grim and dangerous situation in the country in the near future. As you know, Sir, India is the only country in the world which lost two of its former Prime Ministers namely Smt. Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The present Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and many of the Chief Minister are already on the hit list of the terrorists. Terrorism is being imparted from across the borders. In order to put an end to the influx of the terrorism and terrorists to the country, we have no other go except strengthening our intelligence. We have to seek the help of other countries in this regard. Unfortunately the dual policy adopted by Americans in giving a boost to terrorism, and Pakistan, a State which has been promoting terrorism on the same footing. We need to be very cautious about the American Foreign Policy. Sir I am addressing this august House not only as a member of Parliament but as a victim of extremism. We have been seeing in the newspapers that the ISI is quite active and are helping the extremists extensively in order to disrupt the normal life in the country. ISI has joined hand with extremists like Maoists of Nepal. ISI has been providing both money and material to these extremists. People's War Group, an extremist organisation is active in Andhra Pradesh. Naxalites are active not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa, parts of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. Naxalites have no faith in democracy. They believe in gaining power through barrel of the gun. The time has come for the Government to take effective measures to counter the menace of naxalism. Shri Madhav Reddy, who has served as Home Minister is Andhra Cabinet for over 6 years, who took effective steps to curb naxalism in the State, was killed in a blast by naxalites in my own constituency very recently. These very extremists have also killed one tribal MLA whose constituency is a part of my constituency too. Not once but twice, my house has been blasted. My car was also blasted once. Shri Viday Sagar Rao, Hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, who is here now hails from my home State. He too knows how life has become dangerous in our part of the country, where each day is as good as a birthday for us. The extremists have made the life miserable. One of the reasons why naxalism has assumed such a serious proportion is the unemployment problem among the youth. If we want to contain the extremism we have to address ourselves to the problem of unemployment. Government should see that enough employment opportunities are provided to the unemployed youth. We should also take effective steps to improve communication system. Roads, mainly all weather approach roads, have to be constructed. Alleviation of property is essential if we want to wipe out extremism. Where there is poverty, there is unrest. So, the Government should implement effective economic policies and programmes and see that economically backward areas witness adequate economic development. It is not that the Government is not aware of this fact. They have many policies and programmes for alleviation of poverty. What is needed is that they be implemented

*Original in Telugu.

with all seriousness. Sir, what is happening in Nepal should be an eye opener for today. Thousands and thousands of Maoists attacking the places and killing hundreds of soldiers there everyday. Such a situation should not arise in our country. Already there are reports that they are supplying arms to the extremists in the country. We should be very cautious. The situation may turn out to be explosive, if we do not make efforts to nip their activities in the bud.

The time has now come to formulate an effective strategy to counter extremism in the country. At present, the Union Government is extending 50% of the help needed for State Governments to face the challenge posed by extremists. This is not sufficient. The Central Government should provide 100% financial assistance for meeting their requirement for countering extremists. The Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, linking all the rural areas by road should be implemented more seriously in the economically backward areas of all the States. States like Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh and Orissa are extremely backward and hence special grants have to be provided under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for linking even the remote areas in these States. Communication system has got to be strengthened in these States which are badly affected by extremism. Enough employment opportunities should be created in these backward regions. In fact, a special package programme for speedy and allround economic development should be devised and implemented in these areas. Unless this is done, I am afraid, we may not be able to contain extremism which is widely prevalent in these regions. The victims of extremists are mostly the innocent and hapless. Very recently the Kakatiya express was burnt in Andhra Pradesh. And in another incident, the extremists have blown off a Road Transport Corporation bus near Karimnagar-Warangal border in which innocent people were travelling. Retired police officials and representatives of people are being killed there everyday. Representatives of people belonging to all political parties in Andhra Pradesh, are killed, be they from BJP or Congress, these extremists spare none.

We have to deal with terrorism with an iron hand. Forgetting the party affiliation, everyone has to extend a helping hand in countering this menace. Very recently, respecting the views of some of the intellectuals, the Andhra Pradesh Government tried to negotiate with the extremists. It is unfortunate that some of the political parties have supported the extremists. Extremists believe in gaining power only through the barrel of gun. That being their stand, any negotiation with them will never be successful. All the political parties, which believe in democracy, should decry their stand. They should extend all possible support to the Central Government and State Governments in their fight against terrorism. Otherwise, it is not possible to contain and eliminate extremism from this land.

Sir late Shri Madhav Reddy, a victim of extremism, has served as Home Minister in Andhra Pradesh for 6 long years. He took several effective steps to curb extremism and maintain law and order in Andhra Pradesh. He sacrificed his life for a noble cause. The Central Government should confer posthumously Padma Bhushan or Padmashree on him. This is my humble appeal to the Union Government. It will be a fitting tribute to that great leader. It will be a humble recognition of great services that he has rendered to the nation. The services of all those who have sacrificed their lives for the sake of the nation should be respected and rewarded adequately by this grateful nation. I salute them all.

Sir, I take this opportunity to appeal to the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister, who also happens to be the Home Minister, to provide adequate protection and security to all those who are in the hit list of terrorists and extremists in our State. I am in their hit list. We have already requested the Union Government to provide us the much needed security cover. So far, the Government has not responded positively. Once again I appeal to the Union Government to provide security to everyone who happen to be on the hit list. We have been receiving threatening call everyday. We are being warned by the terrorists and extremists day in and day out. Our protection and security is the responsibility of Central and State Governments. I hope at least now the Government will realise the gravity of situations and provide us adequate security.

Sir the nation can progress only when there is peace and tranquillity everywhere. It is possible only when all the political parties join hands in our fight against terrorism and extremism. I am confident everyone would unhesitatingly extend a helping hand to State Governments and Central Government in this noble endeavour.

Thanking you for giving the opportunity to me to speak, I conclude.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Bairakpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the status of internal security has been going from bad to worse for the last four year. At the present juncture, these appear on the for-front as symbols. What to talk of Internal situation of our country-Akshardham, Godhara, Post-Godhra. Carnage, attack on Raghunath temple, attack on Parliament. The crime perpetrated by Ranvir Sena, Retaliation by the farmers and Naxalite activities all these are before us. Our Vidya

[Shri Tarit Baran Topdar]

Sagarji relative was kidnapped. All these have become deep-rooted.

We want to know the reasons as to why Delhi Government has been a failure on the front of adoption a strategy. Simply the old trend is in continuance. The eye wash like adding some amount of Budgetary Provision and deployment of mere police personnel, reorganisation of Ministry of Home Affairs will not serve the purpose. The situation is rather going to be worse in the pursuit of these issues. The state of affairs is going to be alarming. What sort of strategy is to be devised in the face of new horrific challenges.

As early as four-five years back in the past, there was an issue of boundary line. There were certain irregularities on that front. In the existing scenario, be it Kashmir or Gujarat or North East or at some places in TN all of us have to take up this responsibility. At of us have to be accountable on this front. However, the Union Govt. ought to take up greater degree of responsibility. The Central Govt. itself has written it is its document.

[English]

The Central Government will play the nodal role in the matter of internal security.

The, in another para they say and I quote:

"The Ministry of Home Affairs has nodal responsibility for maintenance of internal security in the country and has to ultimately deal with the consequences of any dereliction responsibility at the local level and must therefore play a more proactive role *vis-a-vis* the State Governments. The MHA would also have to catalyse the process of modernisation and upgrading the CPMFs..."

[Translation]

I would like to know whether to Govt.'s function would be limited to just that of a catalyst.

[English]

Is it a catalyst? Has they not got the bounded duty to do it? What do you mean by catalyst? If it is an error of diction I am not afraid, but if it is a deliberate adoption of this word, then I am afraid where are we going. The appropriate restructuring of the Ministry of Home Affairs is called for. It is necessary. There is no doubt about it. What is it going to do about the immediate strategy, which we shall have to evolve by now? We know that the Government has also admitted that narcotism, terrorism, flow of foreign funds, land disputes, ethnic discrimination, lack of communication and transport, etc., add to the growth of militancy, terrorism or I use the word catalyse, the foreign agencies plundering and other subversive activities. Therefore, this is a new situation where the country has been locked up at the moment.

[Translation]

Lots of things are being said. The Hon'ble Prime Minster had stated in his speech in Amritsar that pressure will have to be exerted upon America so that it also may put pressure on Pakistan to stop Cross-border terrorism but what was the end-result?

One more thing is there. If we pronounce Pakistan with our tongue and the picture of Muslims appears before our eyes, the situation will get further worsened. In two years time India will be declared a Hindu state.

17.00 hrs

[English]

One VHP leader, on Sunday, promised to repeat Gujarat in other States and to turn India into a *Hindu Rashtra* within two years. Of course, Dr. V.K. Malhotra the spokesperson of the BJP has contradicted it by saying: 'We are not for theocratic State or a state-religion. I HP says so, go and ask them'. It is fine. But it is a dichotic approach. We are accustomed to this approach of dichotomy. Finally, we see that the leaders like the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister have joined the bandwagon and that is what we have seen in Gujarat.

On peripheral issues I would like to mention a few points which concern my State and the neighbouring States. There are Indo-Bhutan Bordered, Indo-Nepal border and the Indo-Bangladesh border. Along with the North East there is the Indo-Myanmar border. The cross-border trade was prevalent especially with Myanmar, Bhutan and Nepal. Even now entire border area of North-East including the border area of Tripura is very porous. To cite an example, the Government of West Bengal has mentioned and I quote:

"It may be mentioned that the sanctioned strength of BSF for the entire stretch of the border is 34 battalions whereas the actual deployment is only 2 battalions."

Regarding the Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bhutan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, they have said it in one statement. I quote:

"Time and gain, the State Government have drawn attention of Government of India for increasing the strength of BSF but the response has not yet been positive."

The ULFA is there; the Kamtapur Liberation Organisation is there. For that reason, the Government of West Bengal have pointed out:

"The Government of India had set up 15 border outposts of SSB units for guarding the Indo-Nepal border. These were closed and the personnel transferred to Jammu and Kashmir on the eve of the Assembly election there. The personnel have not so far come back. Government of India should be requested..."

Therefore, I request that they may be replenished immediately.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Topdar, Please conclude now.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR : Sir, I am concluding. The Government of West Bengal have further said:

"In respect of depredations being caused by CPI (ML) and People's War Group and MCC, mainly in the three districts of Paschim Medinipur, Bankura and Purulia, effective action is being taken."

They have drawn a corridor from Nepal to Andhra Pradesh *via* West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand. They have drawn a corridor and, therefore, the political will has to be there. It should be countered on political level also.

With regard to the ISI activities, our Chief Minister has discussed several times with the hon. Deputy Prime Minister Shri L.K. Advani and apprised him of the latest position. There are eleven posts or points which are in Bhutan which have been mentioned, and probably the Government of India have been intimated also, where from these training camps are being conducted and the ISI has got a definite hand behind it. That is the point. Even in Bangladesh there are many points from where these activities take place and this has been amply communicated in time to the Government of India.

But unfortunately, these political groups are being utilised by our opponents, I mean, those who are avowed anti-communists. They utilised for their narrow gains, for immediate gains groups such as Kantapuri Liberation Organisation during election and post election period. The MCC has been utilised. The People's War Group has also been utilised. All these things have been done.

Regarding Tripura, I would submit that it has 856 kilometers of border with Bangladesh. The border is porous as a result of which the extremists are taking entry easily into the State. The work of fencing on the border could be completed only for eight kilometers so far. There is same demand from the West Bengal and other States for putting barbed wire fencing, which is not a costly one, to augment the necessary requirement for the protection of the borders.

Despite the presence of Shri Advani in the North Block for more than four years now, the nation finds itself less and less secure internally. Kaluchak, Akshardham, Ansal Plaza and Raghunath Temple incidents are only a few reminders of the Home Ministries failures.

[Translation]

Be it in air, on earth or in water nowhere we are secured. Be it a temple, a mosque, a church, responsibility will have to be undertaken to ensure security. Advaniji says that there is no suicidal squad/deterrent device available with them.

[English]

Suicide squad will die at the gate. How can it enter the kitchen of a solider who is fighting for the country on the border? There must have been some lacunae. There must have been some lapses.

He must come out with a serious programme with a serious intent, except the suggestion of corporatising the security system, which the State Governments have denied. It is there in the report that the State Governments have not accepted his proposals except the one for some minor changes in the law, which do not go deep into the crux of the problem.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today we come to see that there is a move to counter terrorism in a concerted way. While the debate was triggered on this issue two days earlier, it occurred to me that the issue of our security is being discussed, but I would simply pray to all the honourable members to keep up the present existing environment.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there were attacks on the W.T.C. in America on Sept. 11, 2001 and was followed by the attack on Parliament on Dec. 13, 2001. We should prove our unity in the light of those incidents. Subsequently, again there were attacks on Kashmir Kaluchuk, Kasimnagar, and on Raghunath Temple. Seven people

[Shri Mohan Rawale]

lost their lives in this attack. Three children were also killed in it. On the 29th of July, there was an attack on the pilgrims going to Amarnath and 8 people were killed in Anantnag on the 30th July. There was a terrorist strike on Akshardham temple this year in which 33 people were injured. Our Deputy Prime Minister also lad a narrow escape. Conspiracy was cooked against him also.

Conspiracy was hatched for the murder of Shri Murli Manohar Joshi, Shri Advanijee, Shri Ashok Singhal also. A few terrorists were arrested in this background. Terrorists get external support. Mr. Shivraj Patil was speaking on the issue. I was listening patiently. He was telling from where they get finances. I don't know whether he got the realisation or not. I don't think he would have sensed the source of their funding. They also get funds from London.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request to the Members of the House that I am not going to speak against any religion but I want to raise the voice against Islamic fundamentalism and terror in the name of Jehad. I don't know whether Shri Shivraj Patil was able to realise it or not. In the wake of US attack in depth, details of terrorists emerged on the fore front. There was an attack on W.T.C. in the year 1993, thereafter it recurred in 2001. It means terrorists remained in wait for seven years long. It's my prayer to the leaders in the opposition group as well as all the members of Parliament to fight terrorism is a concerted manner. There was a Parliamentary attack on the 13th of December. This does not mean that these won't be reccurrence of this one anymore. They have suicide-squad, they are ready to die.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there came a statement from America that they were determined to apprehend Bin Laden dead or alive or to put him to death. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs is present here. During the Kargil war nearly three thousand terrorists had received training under Bin-Laden in Afghanistan. At present, Laden has become Messiah of the terrorists across the world. He is their role model. Three thousand terrorists who had been imported training by Bin-Laden in Afghanistan were fighting against India during the Kargil war.

During those days when America had helped Afghanistan against Russia, as far as I know they were supplied two crore AK 47 rifles. I may be wrongly informed. At the present juncture, those very AK-47 rifles are being used against us. He has asked where they got the assistance from you can investigate it. Later on, all these things came under the possessions of Bin-Laden. Not only this, Laden was also able to equip himself with Atom bomb, biological and chemical weapons. The Russian President Mr. Putin visited India. He expressed the fear that all these things were going into the hands of terrorists. Pakistan is the main den of the terrorists. All these activities are being run by Pakistani I.S.I. secret agency.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have been the C.M. of Maharasthra. You are aware that terroists activities are in operation in Gadhchiruli, Chandrapur, Gondia and in Yavatmal in Maharashtra. Mr. Reddy was saying that currently, naxalite activities are in full swing in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Their activities are triggered by none but I.S.I. campaigning is launched in the border areas of Bangladesh. A journal namely 'Jago Muzahidin' gets published from there and propaganda is spread against Hindustan. They provide fiscal as well as weaponry assistance to the terrorists organisation. As many as 14 high officials have been deployed there for this exercise. Mr. Majifir Rahman leads these officers. Their activities are on the steep rise in the North-East States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya. ULFA is also a terrorist organization over there. All of these organisations are midwifed by I.S.I. Reportedly I.S.I. has nexus with 92 terrorist organisations operating in India.

I do not want to bring politics in it. The entire House condemned and protected against the unfortunate incident of Stain's murder. But when genocide of 60 people took place in Godhara, the leader of Opposition Sonia Gandhiji who is present in the House only said

[English]

'I was shocked"

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot) : We all condemned that. She was the first person to condemn that incident. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : He has not completed his sentence.

Let me know what he wants to say.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He might say that she has condemned it.

[Translation]

Why do you stand up again and again?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : The Leader of Opposition is present here. No one condemned the incident. Later on during the discussion the honble Members spoke very less about Godhara. I am telling it for the sake of our unity. We do not want to spread hatred. A strong protest

was made in the House against Stain's murder but when 60 people were killed with the involvement of ISI, who condemned the incident? They incite the local people *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

I am not criticising you, madam,

[Translation]

But all were present in the House. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA (Chandrapur) : Central Government is not taking it seriously. It is their responsibility. Ask them to take action in this regard.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Central Government should also take steps in this regard. The terrorists training camps in Pak occupied Kashmir should be dismounted. We are proud of the statement made by hon'ble Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee 8-10 days ago that we will teach them lesson similar to that at the time of Kargil. Hon'ble Prime Minister and Home Minister had stated that Pakistan cannot afford direct war with India. They faced defeat and humiliation in the last four wars against us. Shri Parvez Musharaff who has taken the charge of Kargil attack from Pakistan is now their President. Our 17 soldiers were killed when Musharaff visited India. He termed it as a war of independence. Killing of young blood can be termed ad war of Independence. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Initially, they were in the favour of dialogue with Pakistan but now they are objecting his visit. Members of Congress party always behave like this. We do not want to bring politics in it. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA (Jhabua) : Who invited General Pervez Musharaff? Central Government called him.

MR. SPEAKER: You get annoyed even when he speaks against the Government. What is this?

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Sir, actually Shri Rawale is confused as to whether he should toe the line of Shri Bal Thackeray or should toe the line of the NDA Government.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Bala Saheb Thackeray has asked several times to attack and capture the Pakistan occupied Kashmir. However it must be kept in mind that at the time of Bangladesh war, we won the battle at border but lost in on the political front. 90 thousand people were imprisoned at that time but were later released unconditionally.

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is over please conclude.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : I have much more to say. I have prepared for it. If you permit, I may lay my speech on the Table of the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You may lay it on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Before that, I would like to mention a few points. There is training Centre of Markaz-e-Abdul bi Masood in Pakistan occupied Kashmir where 2000 terrorists are being trained. Markaz-e-ul-kush centre is imparting training to 1000 terrorists. Training of most sophisticated weapons is being given to terrorists at Kotli Yethil Markaz-e Awasa. Hon'ble Home Minister is present here *...(Interruptions)* I am not telling you. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, he interrupts in between, that is why I have to address him. Sir, terrorists are spreading hatred in the country. As mentioned by our leader Shri Chandrakant Khaire in the morning today terrorist are spreading hatred and communal disharmony in the country. Maulana Ajhar Masood is spreading communal hatred in the country through his trained terrorists. I would like to submit that restrictions on madrasas in Pakistan have not been imposed due to pressure from America. They were promoting terrorism and terrorists were becoming active in India. Blasts took place at Church in Mumbai *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Who released Azahar Masood?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Such statements are being made now but at that time no one opposed the release of terrorists and everything was left on the Government *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Dasmunsiji, why are you instigating him?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Why some terrorists were released in lieu of Rubbaiya, the daughter of the then Home Minister ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Rawaleji why are you replying to him? There should be no question answer. Please take your seat. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad is going to start his speech. Would you like to speak in the end if not just now?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, should I start my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please start.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, internal security ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI RAM NAIK) : Shri Mohan Rawaleji, please conclude your speech with thanks.

MR. SPEAKER : Naikji, why do you also interrupt in this manner?

Rawaleji, now I give you the permission to lay your speech. Please lay your speech.

*SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : The ISI and the Pakistan army are assisting the training centres. Juje took shelter in the training centre in the year 2000. Abu Hidaram, a notorious terrorist has confirmed that these training centres get financial assistance from the ISI and the army.

During Narasimha Rao regime in 1995, replying to question it was confirmed that 45 Muslim youths had been trained in Jaffna in Sri Lanka.

There is a big market in Pakistan in a small village called Adam Kheel. Pakistan government do not have control over this small dehat and arms trading goes on without any hindrance in this area. Duplicate Arms which look similar to country made arms are sold in this market. There is a factory which manufactures duplicate arms there. From revolver to misiles carries aircraft i.e. all types of arm are available in this market.

Kashmiri militants get a salary of Rs. 2500 to Rs. 5000 per month. Kins of a decease militant get a pension of Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 per months. The militant is given an amount of Rs. 30,000 to 50,000 annually and those who carry the explosives from one place to the other get Rs. 7500 to Rs. 20,000 annually.

Foreign mercenary gets a monthly salary of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 8000. They also get an amount of Rs. two lakh for a period of two years under a contract signed between the militant and the militant outfit. After period of two years, the militant gets Rs. five lakh.

Al the militants get Rs. 600 annually to purchase winter clothes. When a militant hurls a grenade he gets Rs. 150, when he kills a colonel of the army, he gets Rs. 50,000 and when he kills a Brigadier or any officer above this rank he gets Rs. 1,50,000 as bonus.

Training school of terrorists is known as Madarasa' in Pakistan. These madarasas are inculcating a feeling of Jagteek Islamabad among the Muslims. These Madarasas are imparting such training as the feeling of nationalism is slackened ant in the name of uniting Muslims, they are made narrow minded and intolerant Islam. This is the reason why Madarasa culture has eluded peace in the world. In India, these Madarasa impart training to the terrorists to spread anarchy, lawlessness and anti-Hindu feelings. The terrorists of Taliban have also got training from these school. It is reported that Muslim students of India, America, China and Australia apply to the Madarasas of Karachi for getting education.

Mulana Masood Azhar is the Chief of this outfit. This outfit has 4-5 small groups in North Kashmir. These groups create an atmosphere of terrorism in the cities of Kashmir. These groups do not know or identify each other. Because separate tasks are assigned to these groups so they do not know each other. This kind of secrecy is maintained in this outfit. For this an outfit has been set up.

Jamayat-e-Islami, a militant outfit is front runner in creating anti-India atmosphere in Pakistan and Bangladesh. This outfit has played lead role in carrying out bomb blasts in India.

The headquarters of Lasker-e-Toeba is situated in Lahore. Markes-Ul-Daval-Ul-Irsod is a breach of Lashker-e-Toeba. Markes-Ul-Daval-Ul-Irsad means centre of religious teaching. This outfit has its influence over the areas of Badgam, Kupwara and Baramulla. Lashker-e-Toeba has opened 55 madarasas in Punjab itself since 1992. The two branches of this outfit namely Markes-Ul-Daval-Irsad and Jaliyan-Qonvah-Ul-Islam are imparting teaching of Islam and also train them in arms handling.

ISI has relation with Muslim Liberation Front of Assam, Muslim Liberation Tigers of Assam and Islamic

*Speech was Laid on the Table.

Liberation Front of Assam which carry out anti-social activities.

ISI agents are very active in making the youths of Assam as member of Harket-Ul-Majuahiddin, a militant outfit. Bilal Ali alias Lalu Miyan was arrested in Assam and he told the police that the ISI on behalf of Harkat-Ul-Mujahiddin, a militant outfit, helped 40 youths of Assam to sneak in Bangladesh to get training there. The Muslim are in larger number in southern Assam. In this areas ISI is actively involved in enrolling the youths as member of militant outfits.

Majority of the Militant outfits of Kashmir operate their activities with the help of the ISI. The ISI also operates its activities to establish relations between this militant outfit and Laden. Laden, ISI and Kashmir militants have formed a formidable outfit.

By joining hands with the Khalistan Commando Force, the Babbar Khalsa International, the International Sikh Youth Federation and Khalistan Jindabad Force, all militant outfits of Sikhs, ISI is making effort to restart militancy in Punjab.

The Union Home Secretary, Shri Kamal Pandey has said that the ISI is providing assistance to the naxalites to operate naxal activities in five states of the country. Naxalites are actively carrying out their activities in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Bigotry leads to extremism

Extremism leads to terrorism. Members of Jamayati' *i.e.* Jamat-e-islami,' a militant outfit of Kashmir, choose the youths of the nearby regions for imparting them training. First of all these youths are taken to terrorist centres located near the line of control. Those youths who are mentally prepared to join terrorist activities, are sent to Pakistan by the area commander of the militant outfit. The ISI gives Rs. 3000 for one person. When the youths enter into Pakistan, they are taken to nearby check-post. Thereafter, they are taking to the training centre. After their training is complete, they are named as Mujahid Roso.' They form separate groups and sneak into Indian territory under the guidance of a leader later on. The youths who are not fully prepared to hit the target, are sent to short-term training camps in Kashmir. After imparting them a training for 15 to 20 days they are enlisted in local militant groups.

Their functions are to create an atmosphere of terror among the people of the country, to make hostage anybody and get their own colleagues in jail released in lieu of it, to ruin the political system and social system and extort money from the businessman and the industrialist of the country.

In 1999, the police conduct a raid in an area in Delhi and seized child toys filled with RDX. People of Pakistan and India having a passport and Valid visa enter in the territory of each other country through Ataki or Vagha border. The militants send toys with these people.

After spreading militancy and carrying out bomb explosion in India, the tamil militant outfit, with the help of ISI has made an effort to circulate fake currency notes in India. Sri Lankan officials have confiscated fake currency notes of Rs. 40 lakhs in Colombo few months back.

Mumbai Police nabbed Abu Hamza and his three accomplices in Thane on 22 November, 2000. According to the statement given by the police, they seized their weapons in Anantnag. These weapons included pickagun, which can pierce and hence, shoot through a bulletproof vehicle, and a Machine gun which can fire 650 bullets in a minute.

In May, 2000, the police intercepted a letter written by a rock ulfa terrorist outfit to an official of Protocol Department of the Government of Bhutan. It mentioned that he would be paid Rs. $2^1/_2$ lakh as service charge in case his requirements are fulfilled. In exchange arms have been supplied to terrorists.

Alburque- it is a terrorist organisation of about 1000 terrorists and Abdul Gani Lone is its leader. The activities of this organisation are spread in Kupwada, Baramulla and Srinagar.

Malulana Masood Azhar is very clever, fearless and very smart man and he can be given the name of 'Asur' Rola. He is largely responsible for arousing the religious passion of Muslim in the name of Jehad. The organisation is running three schemes related to religious propagation, popularity and crusade to propagate Islam. The activities of this organisation are not limited to Kashmir only. It's compass covers the whole country.

Harkat-Ul-Mujihideen has joined Jaish-e-Kohammed once again. To fight for Islam and secession of Kashmir from India are the objectives of the organisation. The merger of both the organisations has made them stronger.

During the long period of training, apart from the training mentioned above, the terrorists are trained to use big weapons, prepare maps, do espionage work, attack the commonly used roads, establish pleasant relations with local people and collect money secretly

The main objective of the organisation is to convert India into a Muslim nation. The organisation has 15000

[Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

Members. All the members have received training for using weapons and explosives and spreading terror. The DG of Andhra Pradesh Shri Dora has informed that Deendar Anjuman started its activities in 1992.

On behalf of the organisation these people are carrying out religions conversion of people at a large scale. The centre of Deendar is in Thumguden village of Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. The members of Deendar carry out their activities in this village which has a population of $2^1/_2$ thousand. They converted the whole village of Nasuni of Krishna District. Religious conversion was done in Borbancha village also. It was renamed "Huzurnagar". Deendar has converted more than five thousand people during last 6 years.

The eldest son of Hazrat Maulana Siddique Hussain is Jia-Ul-Hasan who laid the foundation of Jamat-E-Hizbul Mujahideen in Pakistan in 1999. After that he visited Hyderabad in India into an Islam country. His son Zia-Ui-Pasha keeps coming to India. He visited Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka states in May, 2000. During this period he did the job of hiding explosive. First bomb explosion occurred during a meeting of the Christians in Machalipattinam on 22 May. After that several incidents of bomb explosion took place in various churches. They failed only on two occasions.

Pakistan has formed Kashmir Liberation Army to gear up the terrorist activities. All the terrorist organisations have been aligned to form this organisation. The special service group and ex-servicemen of Pakistan are extending their support to this organisation.

Moreover Deendar Anjuman which originated and flourished in India and has got the support of ISI and is acting outside the borders of India also is responsible for the blasts in the Churches in Andhra Pradesh. Goa, Karnataka. It is clear that a Muslim organisation is behind all this. This organisation has very clearly created friction and ignited riots between Hindus and Christians.

This organisation is carrying out malacious compac and propaganda at a large scale against India, America and Israel. This organisation is propagating in the villages of Pakistan that India and American are our enemies. Ten rupees are collected from each person in the name of jehad against India and they are told that it is the price of one bullet. The more the people support this kind of jehad carried out by terrorists the more problematic it would be for us. Their goal is to bring the whole world under Islamic regime.

These people and there are many more who are ready to lay even their lives of jehad. In the beginning of January. 2000 Pakistan's Intelligence agency ISI ordered the Kashmiri terrorists to form smaller groups to take action against Indian Army. ISI gave them a hint to do or die.

The organisation has extorted money from the Government itself to finance their members in India as the ISI was facing money constraints.

There is an allocation of 1000 crore of rupees for ISI in the financial budget of the Government of Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan has sought help from China also covertly to boost their narcotics trade so that ISI continues to get proper help through it. ISI trains Kashmiri and other terrorists from different regions of the State.

It has been said the ISI is in contact with 96 terrorists working in India. ISI has very close contacts with terrorist organisations which have originated in Pakistan and are based there.

As per the Chief of Anti-terror department of American intelligence agency CIA Osama Bin Laden has become the mentor of terrorists all over the world.

Laden also provides weapons to the terrorists. These weapons include steamer missiles and missiles which can be carried on shoulder and can penetrate aircrafts. These missiles were given by America to Afghan Mujhideen to fight against Asia which have now reached the hands of Laden.

Laden has declared war against America, Israel and India at the instance of ISI and has opened a camp on the Afghan-Pak border where terrorists are being trained. A photograph has been published where a terrorist is standing with an AK-47 riffle and the flags of America, Israel and India are burning in the background.

The terrorists who spread terror in India are basically from Pakistan. The way from which they enter India from Pakistan has been discussed.

In the decade of 1980, Russian troops were fighting in Afghanistan. At that time, American supplied Pakistan with weapons to carry out a hidden war against Asia. These weapons include AK-47 riffles too. The number of these rifles was around 2 crore. Later on, the terrorists brought these weapons to Kashmir. The security forces have raided the terrorists camps and seized RDX, pistols. Revolvers, AK-47 rifles, detonators and remote control etc. in large numbers.

Latest war weapons like 107 MM ballistic misslies, two anti tanks, rifle graneds, 14 shell graneds 6 RPG rocket and 5 rocket boosters were also seized from the

camps. The terrorists also possess anti-tank missiles made in Asia and America. These include Asian APG-21 and 18 and American stengun and Estrella missiles.

CIA, the influential intelligence organisation of America, has indicated in it's report for the year 1998, that the Islamic terrorism of the 21st century would be equipped with nuclear weapons.

A number of foreign mercenaries are involved in Pakistan sponsored proxy war in Kashmir. Mercenaries hired from the different parts of the world namely, Bangladesh, Kazakhastan, Chechenya, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Turkistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Baharain and Enen are active in the Kashmir valley. As the number of local extremists is very small, foreign mercenaries are taking advantage of this situation.

In June, 2001, Jehad Council of the eleven Jehadi organisations in Pakistan issued a Fatwa wherein Jehadies were asked to launch Jehad from the places of worship of the Mohammedans itself. Following this, terrorists are hiding themselves inside any mosque and carrying out their activities right from there. Earlier also such tactics were adopted. In doing so, clever move of extremists is reflected. Generally, the religious and tolerant Indians do not attack the places of worship and this is what has led the terrorist outfits to take this decision which is benefiting them. Recently the Indian Army gave a safe passage to the extremists hiding inside Khadwada Mosque at Julbane district of Kashmir so that sanctity of the mosque remains intact.

To infiltrate into the Indian territory, the Jammu Pathankot international border is used. This is 179 k.m. long, very long stretch where terrorists first come to Jammu and from there, they move to Doda or Udhampur. They have chosen this route due to the stricter vigilance on the LOC by India....?

Some extremists come under the garb of Sadhus. Several persons from Pakistan and Bangladesh sneak into India to live here clandestinely.

During the Kargil war of 1999, the Indian Army faced the extremists bravely in utterly adverse conditions. Even now Pakistan is sending a number of foreign mercenaries into India. These mercenaries are equipped with deadly and sophisticated weapons such as stinger missiles.

Not only in the bordering states but in the interior parts, of the country also the terrorists want to create a havoc in every walk of life, be it social, financial, religious or any other one.

In 1999, copies of a magazine by name 'Muslim Review', were seized in Tamil Nadu because in that magzine, Kashmir was shown as part of Pakistan. The proprietor of this magazine Shri Abdul Naser Madani is an accused in Coimbatore bomb explosion.

A radio station named 'Voice of Islamic Republic of Kashmir' was functioning secretively. Through this radio, provocative speeches are broad cast and people are instigated to fight against India. It is also said on this radio that, in case, somebody is found saying—Kashmir is a part of India, would be eliminated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you gave to me and I also thank those people who disclosed their cards while talking about me.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from external security, internal security is the prime and supreme consideration for any country. Since national integration is the commitment of every country, internal security of high order is a must for every nation.

Just now, Hon'ble learned leader Shri Shivraj Patil Saheb has finished his speech. While speaking, he said that it was the State Government which was responsible for internal security. But if it is the responsibility of the State Government, then what for the department of Home is there ...*(interruption)* I hold that primarily it is the responsibility of the Department of Home. The duty of the State Government is to maintain law and order. But if there is law and order then there is public order as well. If law and order is the state subject in our constitution then whose subject is public order ? Which is why, Sir, this is the primary responsibility of the Department of Home or else what for they are having para military forces. What duties they are supposed to discharge? It is the primary responsibility of the Department of Home to maintain the internal security of the country. The decline witnessed in the internal security scenario of our country during the last four years ...*(interruption)*

YOGI ADITYANATH (Gorakhpur) : What is the situation in Bihar?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Is Bihar separate from the country the Bihar is also a part of the country. We are talking about the internal security of the county. The department of Home has wreaked the internal security of the country. And onus lies on the hon'ble Home Minister ...*(interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : Do not disturb him.

...*(Interruption)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : I am telling you what is happening in Delhi. Thereafter I would tell you what is happening on the border as well. I would tell you also what is going on in our villages. *...(interruption)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Patna a Muslim forcibly took a Hindu married woman to a mosque and converted her into Islam. Why do you not speak about Patna *...(interruption)* Let us discuss about Bihar *...(Interruption)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as internal security is concerned, I think everybody is equally responsible to maintain it. *...(interruption)*

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : These kinds of unsubstantiated statements should not form part of the record. *...(interruption)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : A Sadhu is the supposed to speak like a saint *...(interruption)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am more concerned about the security conditions here.

...(interruption)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: A Sadhu is supposed to be quiet and calm. All the great men of our country say Unity in Diversity, but there are various problems in the country such as the problems of religion, language casteism etc. These are the social evils in our society. And justice should be done with people who have so far been subjected to these evils. But what I see today is that people are denied justice. They never get it. And in this regard I can give examples one after another.

Our Home Minister now and then says that the country is going through a cold war. Every now and then, he takes the name of Pakistan. When Pakistan failed to defeat India or weaken it through overt aggressions, it is now resorting to terrorism. It is sending terrorists into India to damage the internal security system. India has borders with Pakistan, China, Burma, Bhutan and Bangladesh. It is repeatedly said that ISI is active in these bordering areas. Godhra incident happened, the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly was attacked and attacks were also carried out on the Parliament and the Lal Quila. But these people never accept these incidents as their security failure rather they come forward in full enthusiasm and say that ISI has done this. My point is that even if ISI has one it then who is responsible to stop ISI? Whether we are supposed to stop ISI? You are in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs, therefore, it is your responsibility to stop ISI operations and take action against them. Very promptly you people say that all these are the handiwork of ISI. But its consequences are nationwide. At one place there is extremism and at another, these are separatist forces. At one place they are known as ULFA and at another, as BODO. Every now and then Bihari labourers are killed in north-east. Negotiations get going to solve the problem of Nagaland in the North-East. Due to their mishandling, fire broke out in Manipur Assembly. The Speaker of the State assembly was attacked and no one knows as to what else is there is the offing.

I have to say that their will power is very weak. The internet security of the country cannot be strengthened with this will power. They have failed on every front. Therefore, the security of the country is always under threat, as we require unity and communal harmony. Criminals are having a field day now a days. Criminals are provided political shelter. The maximum number of cases of rape occur in Delhi. Time and again news items appear in news papers in this regard. Concerned is expressed in the House on such incidents. *...(interruption)*

17.29 hrs.

[SHRI SHRINIVAS PATIL *in the Chair*]

YOGI ADITYA NATH : Please hold discussion on what happened in Bihar. *...(Interruption)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I will tell what happened in Bihar. I have to say that the State Government is facing financial crisis and shortage of police staff. Sophisticated weapons have not been provided to the police there. Now, from where AK-47 rifle is being smuggled? Whether what rifle is manufactured in our country? We say AK-56 rifles in an exhibition. This is the new rifle which criminals keep in their possession. The lower ranking constable do not dare to come out even on hearing it sound. Why the AK-47 and AK-56 rifles are being smuggled? How these reach in the hands of criminals.

Whose failure is it? How the I.S.I. personal enter in our country. It is said that they enter through Nepal border....*(Interruption)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH : There is no shortage thereof in Bihar *...(Interruption)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : All such questions are before us. I would like to say the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that how many companies were requisitioned by the various State Government stating the prevalent terrorism, killings multi-farious terrorism, counter terrorism and about the existence of Ranbir Sena in their States. Even the name of one of their former Minister was also mentioned as the leader of Ranbir Sena ...*(interruption)* The maximum number of naxalite districts in Jharkhand are also affected by terrorism and the State Government is continuously demanding that they should be made available para-military forces. If they demand thirty companies, the Government will provide them only two companies. The State Government in the entire country are facing difficulty as they are facing financial crisis, not having modernised police force and training facilities to train them. Even the people are killed in Andhra Pradesh, as several districts of this state are affected by terrorism. Many districts in Madhya Pradesh are affected by terrorism. Several states are facing problem of terrorism. Many districts in Madhya Pradesh are affected by terrorism. Several states are facing problem of terrorism. The Union Government should give support to the State Governments by meeting their requirements of Para-military forces and funds as per their demand. It is the responsibility of the Government to modernise their forces by imparting training to them. Why the proposal to increase para-military force received recently has been with held? Why it is not being put forward. Why the country is facing various difficulties? There is a C.I.S.F. wing in the para military forces. The officials of CISF have joined the service by competing from civil side. The Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs had given a statement that he would strengthen their cadre. Even the standing Committee on Home Affairs recommended thrice in this regard. They have no control over the officials of this department. They assured in the House and even the standing committee on Home Affairs recommended, but no action has been taken thereon. What to talk of strengthening of Internet security and to provide peace to the people of the country by you, if the recommendation of the House and even of the Committee will not implement, it will be a gross injustice with the officials of the para-military forces to which we assign duty involving risk.

Gilani is a journalist of the Kashmir times. The journalists staged demonstration. The delegation of the Journalists met twice or thrice with the Minister of Home Affairs. The Home Minister said that now we have understood that he is innocent. He will be granted bail. We are issuing such instructions. They gave this assurance to the delegation that they are dropping his case. He is sitting in the House. Can he deny that it is false whether the journalists had met him or not or whether he had not assured in this regard or not? But what happened? It was said that he was arrested under the official secret Act. He is having two small children. All the journalists while meeting me have said that gross injustice is being meted our with him.

Military intelligence have reported. Its report is confidential. I am laying that report on the table of the House. It is mentioned in its last para that.

[English]

> "It is thus obvious that this document carries no security classified information and the information seems to have been gathered through open sources."

[Translation]

What was that open source? Only a page of Maganzine was found. It was mentioned there in that he is guilty under the Official Secret Act.

YOGI ADITYA NATH : He is terrorist ...*(interruption)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : He has been imprisoned on that charge. It is the report of Military intelligence. The Report of Military Intelligence is in my had. Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs is also aware, but one of his officials namely Dhiman, who on his behalf wrote to the Joint Commissioner of Police that it is a big threat to security.

MR. CHAIRMAN Please conclude. It is not better to give you such instructions time and again.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : In light of the above episode, it is a well planned conspiracy hatch against the journalists. It is conspiracy to demolish and to ruin them. He is behind the bar in connection with the Tehalka case, but these people have shelved the Tehalka episode.

Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs should assure the House on all such issues. International security is a sensitive matter for the country. There can be no compromise with the national integrity and Internet security. We should favour the justice in all such cases. If justice will not be given to various castes, there will be clashes. What will happen to the Internet security if there will be attack on various religious communities, communities speaking different languages and those associated with religion minorities. We have seen during the last four years that they have failed on the issue of internal security. Therefore, it is suspected that the security of the country is always under threat in their regime. Therefore, we cautiously, unitedly should be prepared to oust them to save the country.

[English]

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you for the opportunity given to me. Internal security is one of the most important subjects being discussed in this House. The problem of internal security now a days has affected the day to day life of the people in India.

Internal security problem arises due to several reasons, mainly due to role played by the Pakistan ISI, which is generating internal disturbance in our country. Due to the Pakistan ISI backed cross-border terrorism, there were two attacks on Sri Raghunath Temple, one in March and another in November. Besides, recently there was the Godhra incident; last year there was an attack on Parliament; before that there were Khandhar flight hijack and the Coimbatore bomb blast cases. So, Pakistan ISI has been creating disturbance in our country almost continuously.

Some of the districts like Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu are under the control of naxalites. One naxalite was killed by the Tamil Nadu state police recently. In Andhra Pradesh also, the People's War Group is dominating some parts of the State. This type of terrorist activities take place due to unemployment and discrimination in the name of religion, language and caste. It is encouraged by the provocative and aggressive speeches made by the State level and the Central Level fundamentalist leaders. The internal security problem also raised due to poverty, inadequate economic development, Illegal business, white-collar crimes and illicit narcotic trade.

No doubt, the Government of India is taking steps to root out terrorism. Even though we are able to contain terrorism, yet it is still occurring. For example in the Parliament attack case, Intelligence has done a good job. They have identified the accused and imprisoned four of the accused three of them have been detained under POTA and four others have been convicted by the court. Our security forces have saved the lives of the Members of Parliament, Ministers, the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. My question is, why our Government could not identify the terrorists or traced them before the incident happened.

In Karnataka recently, there was the Nagappa issue. Due to the failure of both the Karnataka and the Tamil Nadu State Governments, Nagappa died. Again here also my question is, why did the Central Government not take steps to monitor the Task Force set up by both the States? Why did they not intervene in the matter? I would like to know whether the State Government sought the assistance of the Central Government or nor. That apart, why did the Government of India not take any steps to protect the life of Nagappa?

This also is developing into an issue of internal security.

You know very well that in Tamil Nadu, the MDMK leader, Shri Vaiko has been detained under POTO. The POTO has been introduced in India to protect our nation from terrorists. I want to appeal to the Home Minister on one point. At the time of introducing POTO, the Home Minister said that POTO will not be musused. But in Tamil Nadu, it has been misused and he has been detained for 156 days. I want to know whether Shri Vaiko is a terrorist or not. By arresting Shri Vaiko have you controlled the problem of internal security in Tamil Nadu? No. A Member of Parliament has been arrested under POTO. I condemn this action. To control problems relating to internal security, prevention of money laundering is an essential safeguard as it acts as a close nexus between terrorists and others. Peace should be maintained among all religions. Fundamentalist and provocative speeches should be avoided and border security should be strengthened.

In India, there are 100 crores of people. Out of these 100 crores of people, we have not been able to track the antisocial elements for which we have issued citizenship card for very individual. This aspect was discussed in the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs and they decided to give identity cards for the people of 13 States. I welcome this step but it should be extended all over the country.

The main aspect is to identify the antisocial elements. The State Police has the opportunity to do that. The State Police should develop its skill, build its capacity and morality. The Central Government has to direct the State Police to develop their skill and abilities. They have to fund the modernisation of State Police. Only then, they can identify the antisocial elements and we can very well maintain internal in India.

[Translation]

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA : (Alipurduars) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very sensitive topic. Discussion on internal security was held earlier and also being held today. The discussion on it must be held because this is very important issue. Along with the external security, we should also pay consideration towards the internal security. If there would be shortcoming in the internal security of the country, then our country will not be able to make

rapid progress. Therefore, according to me, internal security also holds as much importance as the external security. But as we have observed and as per our experience, in Jammu & Kashmir, terrorism poses a challenge for us, the Government of India need to pay attention in this regard. ISI is behind all this. But we cannot shirk our responsibility by blaming ISI for every incident. Pakistan's ISI may be behind some cases. As far as each incident is concerned, it should be inquired. But I cannot accept the logic, that ISI is behind ever incident.

If you go to North-East, the condition of seven sister states is also critical. Those states have been largely affected by terrorism. The progress is not taking place over there, the development work is not taking place at the desired pace. The terrorist attacks pose challenge for the internal security. There is unrest also due to lack of development work at the desired pace. The condition of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura and other states is more critical. These states are part of our country, therefore Government of India should pay attention in this regard. It is the responsibility of the Government of India to provide required para-military forces and other help to these states.

Sir, if the Union Government will cooperate with state Governments, we would definitely succeed in finding the solution to the problem. If you go towards Jalpaigudi, Darjeeling in West Bengal, which is also called Northern Bengal terrorism prevails over there too. The innocent people and political leaders particularly of left parties are being killed. A few days back, 10-12 employees were killed. They accomplish the operation and take refugee in Bhutan. They have camps in Bhutan. Therefore, I demand from the Union Government to try to dismantle these camps by holding dialogue with the Bhutan Government. The Government of India is to be held responsible if the internal security of the country is not strong. I would again submit to the Government of India to take immediate action for doing needful in this area. The goodwill and political will are required for taking these steps.

[English]

Without Political will, you cannot solve the problems. That is why I demand that the Government of India should come forward to deal with this situation with a strong political determination. Then only we can overcome this sort of problems.

[Translation]

Sir, with these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the House is holding discussion on very important subject. Today, the country is facing challenge of internal security alongwith external security. Even today, the entire country is terrorised, we have to take zig-zag route to enter the Parliament House for expressing our views before you.

Sir, I would like to submit to the Minister of Home Affairs that zig-zag route is not required for being alert. If people visit the Supreme Organisation of the country in frightened state, it is allright if people are allowed after checking their identity, but it is giving wrong message to the common man. Our neighboring country is trying to disturb the internal security of the country, but we have also lost two Prime Ministers and a Chief Minister. More then 65,000 people have been killed by terrorists, women and children have been killed. Even after that, we have not learned any lesson. If the State Government and Union Government, the ruling and opposition parities continue to make allegation and counter allegation, how would the decision on national security be taken? How can we strengthen our internal security. See the condition of Police Stations. There are no rooms, furniture, stationary items for the police personnel in the Police station on the name of weapons, they are having old 303 rifles. But terrorists are having modern AK-47 and AK-57 and all other sophisticated weapons. People living in village and cities run from pillar to post to get licences, but they do not get it, whereas criminals are getting weapons without any hassle even in the neighbouring countries. But licence is not given to the farmers, traders and dignified citizens. I would like to demand that licence should be given to them for self- defence.

Today, efforts are being made to attack our religious institutions, in order to spread communal riots in the country. In these circumstances the responsibility of the Union Government increases. I request that the Union Government should consult the Chief Minister of the state to take concrete measures in this regard. The intelligence department of the Government comes into action after the incident takes place. I would like to ask as to why does it not take action on time. Not only Pakistan and Bangladesh, but Nepal is also our bordering neighbour. Marxists of Bengal carry out terrorists operations in Bihar. In beginning, our forces deployed at borders were working very well, but now they too have become corrupt, and allow smuggling and intrusion at borders. Therefore, they should not be given permanent posting over there, because they have become corrupt. Center have received a proposal from the State Governments for moderninsing the para-military forces and police forces. If there is a need to increase the strength of police forces, it should

[Shri Raghunath Jha]

be increased, if there is need to increase budgetary allocation for it, do it, but the security of the country should be strengthened, this is my demand.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, we are discussing a very important subject- "Internal security of the Country". Presently, there is tension between various castes in 24 district, communal tension in 112 districts, 31 districts are affected by naxalites and 56 districts are affected by violent terrorism in the county. In this way, 223 districts in our country are insecure. I feel that the terror or psychological effect of the present Government seems negligible on the terrorists. The Government banned 16 fundamentalist religious organisations. In the year 2000-2001 , but what happened, Sir, the freedom struggle of our country was fought in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and persons of all castes, religions shed their blood, it is then only that we achieved independence, but today, there are certain forces that are bent upon disintegrating the country. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs may kindly answer as to how many communal organisations exist in the country?

Rawale ji was delivering his speech some time back. His leader Bal Thackarey every now and then gives the statement that Hindus should form 'suicide squade.' I would like to ask as to what these organisations are doing? Are they not disintegrating the country?

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : He has talked about fighting terror created by these anti-social elements. He also talked about fighting against Pakistan. He did not say anything with regard to fighting against any community. Bal Thackarey ji is not here, how is he uttering his name here?

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN : My second request is that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, while delivering his speech here gives two ways for resolving the Ayodhya issue—either through dialogue the dispute should be resolved or through the verdict of the court, but the Vishwa Hindu Parishad people everyday say that the court's verdict does not hold any meaning before feelings and sentiments of the people. What is the fate of the country. Under such circumstances, I am of course not making any allegation but simply putting that the country can never unite with such a Government holding the reigns of the administration. They have no faith in the Constitution. As the Government have put a ban on other organisations, so should they put the ban on these organisations, too, it is only then that unity in the country could be restored. Today the Government have enforced POTA, but what happened ? We were opposing it. We had made a request to the Government as we had the experience of TADA and we should have learnt lesson from it, but the Government were in a hurry. What psychological effect did POTA make? They while expressing concern in the House, say that now our patience is running out and we have to create an environment against the terrorists. This Government could not make any psychological impact on the terrorists as required. Akshardham Temple was attacked His duty is not to express concern, but to take action. What are they doing in this direction?

I have repeatedly said that the present Government are not at all serious on the issue of unemployment. The hon. Prime Minister had said while delivering has speech in Lal Qila grounds in the year 1998 that the Government would provide employment to 10 crore persons in ten years. Now the hon. President delivers his speech, but it is actually the assurance for the Government. It was mentioned therein that employment to 10 crore people would be given in 10 years. This year, in the Budget speech of Sinhaji, there is no place for violence in the country of Mahatma Gandhi, Lohiaji and Jai Prakash Narayan ji. The entire country would burn into violence and no one would be able to stop it, if this problem of unemployment is not resolved i.e. if the youth of the country are not given employment. The Government are not understanding the problem of unemployment, they are not serious over this issue. The Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Montek Singh Ahluwaliaji had said in its report that there is no need of employment in the country as there is ample employment. I feel whatever is happening here is not appropriate.

Just now, Shri Raghunath Jhaji had said that two commissions were appointed in order to resolve he problem of police personnel—Dharamveer Commission and Rustam Commission. Two additional Committees were constituted recently Padmnabhaiyya Committee and Madhav Godbole Committee. The hon. Minster of Home Affairs has received the report of these two Committees. Today, the terrorists have weapons of latest technology but they are not provided to our police personnel. Unless we equip them with such weapons of latest technology as also strengthen them, how can they combat any problem, be it terrorism or any other problem. Unless the hon. Minister of Home Affairs think seriously over the condition prevailing in India, the country cannot develop. Everything is tolerable but the forces disintegrating the country, or ruining it would not be tolerated.

18.00 hrs.

If the Government will not take effective action, then there is no other sin, as serious as this one.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, please extend the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time of the House is extended till the discussion on this subject is over.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, no name from BJP has been mentioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name would also be called.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, the management of internal security, as has been discussed today, is extremely complex as its scenario is influenced by many factors. Today, the responsibility of the Central Government for management of internal security problem has increased manifold.

What is the present trend? It is being illustrated here. Basically, I would term it into five categories. One is the religious fundamentalism; another is illicit narcotics trade; the third is smuggling of weapons and explosives; the fourth is infiltration from across the borders; and the fifth is terrorism sponsored by Pakistan.

Today, when we are discussing about Internal security, we have also to discuss the law and order situation. At present, we can distinguish the problem specifically into four categories. one is left Wing extremist violence. Of course, the ISI activities are another one that is being discussed keeping Jammu and Kashmir and other Pakistan-sponsored terrorism into consideration. The third problem, which is also quite genuine and a very difficult matter to tackle with, is the caste violence. The fourth is a situation that had arisen some years ago in Punjab and also in Assam.

I would, first of all, deal with the Left Wing extremist problem in which not only the North-Eastern states but also Bihar, as has been mentioned, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Maharashtra are also involved. Recently, the CMP (L)-PW, as it is called, which accounts for majority of violence, and the Left Wing extremist groups, have been making conceted efforts to militarise their cadres through formation of socio-guerrilla squads. North coastal Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and areas lying in the coastal West Bengal, that is Mindapore and North Bihar that is adjacent to Nepal are also gravely involved. Moreover, both the MCC and CMP (L) PW have joined hands with the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). I think, Dr. Rahuvansh Prasad Singh is aware of it. With the help of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) and districts along the Indo-Nepal border have become vulnerable to the possibilities of spillover of violence. They are having contacts with the People's War Group which are operating in Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and also in parts of Midnapore district of West Bengal. I think, the Ministry of Home Affairs is aware of this situation. They are developing a compact revolutionary zone spreading from Nepal, through Bihar, to the Dandakarnaya area and also the Rayalaseema area.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. The time allotted to everyone is five minutes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Sir, how can I conclude in five minutes?

Recently, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, while speaking at Murshidabad, has mentioned about a specific squad called 'Killer Squad', I think, this has been reported in the newspapers. I will come to Orissa chapter later, right now I am mentioning about West Bengal because only one Member has mentioned about West Bengal. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has mentioned about the Killer squad. Five persons were arrested from Midnapore and later they were released on bail. Two of them were students of Jadavpur University. The SP of Midnapore, Shri K.C. Meena has stated that the five students are active members of People's War Group These students maintain that they have formed a *Bandi Mukti* Committee. These people think that the persons who were arrested by the police were arrested illegally and they want those persons to be released. They are very educated persons. The intelligence agencies have also reported that People's War Group has plans not only to encircle the urban areas but also to influences the educated people, the persons who are elite, who are college going, who are practising law course, etc.

This is a very serious trend. Here, I would like to mention that just after the Company went out in 1857, the British Crown took over. Later on in 1860, the Indian Penal Code came into existence. The whole nation was divided into basically into two categories, the British India and another India which was ruled by feudal lords. A federal law was made prevalent and later on when the nation became Independent, we had a Department of States. Invariably within these last 56 years, a number of things have happened. Laws have been changed, circumscribing the powers of the Centre. Agitation was there to amalgamate different regions with different States. Lost of problems also cropped up. Those were tackled but now there is the problem of extremism. What are the words we are using? We are using words like militants, extremists, terrorists, and for that reason, I have two or three suggestions to make. There is a need to examine the impact of certain constitutional amendments and it should be identified and if possible reversed to empower the Centre to deal effectively with any threat to the nations' security.

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

In Orissa, of course, a lot of bloodshed has occurred within the last two years. People belonging to Biju Janata Dal have been shot dead in front of their families after being pulled out of their houses. Office bearers of Bhartiya Janata Party have been hacked to death. This has happened in the undivided Koraput District. With dynamite, police stations have been demolished. A number of places have been attacked. Even a Ministers' residence is not spared.

18.09 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Here, I would like to give two or three suggestions as I have to cut short my speech. There is a need today, and it is being discussed outside for a federal law and we need a federal agency to meet the threat of terrorists. I am aware that a meeting was convened and only two States, West Bengal and Rajasthan, have opposed this idea. A Central law enforcement agency is required and we have to accept the federal crime concept. Of course, a lot of adjustment and arrangement is to be worked out, but this is necessary and we should have a Central law enforcement and investigating agency which has become necessary.

At the same time, I would also support the suggestions that have been made to increase the companies of Central paramilitary forces.

My last suggestion is that precaution should be taken while issuing documents for establishing identities. We are issuing documents for passports, we are issuing documents for driving licence, we are issuing documents for ration cards, and we are also issuing photo identity cards. While issuing these documents to identify a citizen of this country, lot of care should be taken.

Research and Analysis Wing also has to be strengthened, which is not being done at a rapid pace that is required.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I take part in this debate, first of all, I would like to make it clear that our party is second to none to defend the security of the nation. Time and again we have expressed our view the Leader of the Opposition, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi also expressed it that in fighting the cross-border terrorism, we are one with everyone including the Government. Why did we choose this debate today? It is because we strongly feel that the time has come for us to alert the Government.

Our first criticism against the Government is that the Government lacks vision, vision to the entire perception of terrorism posed by Pakistan right from day one to this date. In 1998, long before the famous journey of our Prime Minister to Lahore, in this very House on 31st July, 1998, the present Deputy Prime Minister and the then Home Minister had said.

> "As the hon. Members are aware, militancy is sponsored, aided, abetted by Pakistan and thus sustained and systematic effort should be there to tackle it. I assure this august House that the Government is determined to take all possible steps to deal with the problem effectively."

This was a very nice statement made in 1998. The journey of the Prime Minister to Lahore was made in 1999. Nobody knew in the country whether terrorism, which was the agenda in the Agra Summit long after the Kargil war, was the agenda in the Lahore Summit. The Home Minister may clarify whether this agenda was there. If the agenda of terrorism, as you have stated in 1998 in Lok Sabha, had been there in the Lahore Summit, was the Kargil war a fight of the Lahore Summit? When the Kargil war was on, of the first 15 days—I say with all humility—the Government was divided on the whole perception as to who was behind this war. One Minister was saying. May be it is not Islamabad and Nawaz Sharief's Government as a whole, but a part of the contingent led by Pervez Musharraf with the northern infantry and other are intruding into Kargil'. Later the Government came to a conclusion at end of the war it was a war waged by Pakistan. I am citing this point because of the lack of perception and vision of the Government of India in regard to the entire operation of Pakistan. This is one point.

The Annual Report of the Home Minister says that internationally we are scoring grounds and also the Government is keen to handle terrorism as if we have already scored the points internationally. Paragraph 1.23 of the Home Ministry's Annual Report for 2001-02 says:

> "The Government is determined more than ever to root out this scourge of terrorism and militancy, and to restore peace, normalcy in the disturbed areas. A loud and clear message has been given to the terrorists and their patrons in our neighbourhood that their nefarious designs will not be allowed to succeed. This has been followed by both pro-active and retaliatory action on the ground. The stand of the Government has received unequivocal positive support from the international community also."

If that were so, I would like to know as to why our Prime Minister had to lament in the meeting of his own Party, which was reported in the newspapers. The Home Minister may clarify because I will come to him as to what he has said.

I will come to what the Prime Minister said in that meeting of the BJP Party conclave. The Home Minister was present in that meeting. I will come to what the Home Minister said a little later. I will take first what the Prime Minister said. The Prime Minister said:

> "The action of the United States in this regard should have been more as is expected."

It means, the Prime Minister expressed his disappointment. The Home Ministry is on record. It said, 'It is gaining total support from the international community on the war against terrorism.' Did the European Union join you in the same voice as the Parliament stood by you? Did they join you in the same voice as Tony Blair stood in the war against Afghanistan? No. Why do you not consede? There may be some shortcomings here and there which the Government and the Parliament together can think of and take care of it. You always hide something. It is not a matter of conceding defeat or victory. We are all one with you fight terrorism. But somewhere, something is wrong.

The other day I raised this matter in this House. The Defence Minister had answered in this same House that the deployment of the Army on the border has yielded good positive results. What did he reply?

> "The Deployment of the Army right from 13th December onwards yielded results. It reduced the entry of the terrorists into India. Pervez Musharraf has confiscated some properties and declared some terrorist organisations as banned, etc., etc.,"

It is very indirectly glorifying Pervez Musharraf. This is how he responded to the army's deployment on the border.

In the same tune, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry says, "No, the infiltration is on the rise". I immediately wrote to the hon. Prime Minister. The same Government is having two separate perceptions. One perception is that infiltration is being reduced and the other is that it is on the rise. How shall we show our face before the international community? How shall we build up a strong case? That is why, I say that the Government is lacking perception and vision. If there is no co-ordination within your own Cabinet, how do we expect the co-ordination with the State Governments, Intelligence Agencies and other Bureaus in the country to combat terrorism? This is what is shocking to me.

I am sorry to take up an issue today, which I hope, the Home Minister will not mind. I quote what the Prime Minister said in a report published on the 13th December in the *Hindustan Times*.

> "The Prime Minister has forcefully emphasised that there cannot be double standards in judgement of act of terrorism. We believe that the US and other Western nations can do much more to put effective pressure on Pakistan."

It means he concedes. The Prime Minister of India conceded that the international community's response is not there as it should have been. You tell us whether you agree or disagree with this. Let us not make everybody fool. You address something in the gallery outside, but on the record of Parliament, you say, yes. Do you feel that the international community is behind you totally to expose the truth of Pakistan's terrorism? If you say, yes, then why did the Prime Minister say so? I quoted him. He said, 'double standards.' What is all the reply from Washington? An impressed George Bush says what a wonderful job you have done! We are also following your footpath. What is that footpath? It is Raghunath Mandir, Akshardam Temple, Parliament, Lal Quila and all these things. This is all about the Prime Minister.

Then, what did our Home Minister say? I am sorry, perhaps, Shri Advani had, out of emotion, said it. If my quote is wrong, Shri Advani may contradict me and I will be too happy. When the BJP Party's conclave was held, the workers in the conclave asked why nothing was being done. It is because it is not the Opposition which played the hot pursuit. You played to the gallery saying *aar paar*. It is you said, 'finish'. It is you said, '10 people should be brought back to this country.' You gave the list. It is you said before Bill Clinton's arrival in India that Pakistan should be declared as a terrorist State. All these measures were made to make the minds of the people of India nothing is left but only war is waiting.

You created that impression. When your party workers in the conclave asked you what preparations you had made, you said and I quote from the clipping.

> "Though the people of India were outraged by the December 13 attack and favoured strong action, he said, they needed to be mentally prepared to accept the arrival of dead bodies in case of a military operation. He reminded BJP leaders that the US had to abandon Vietnam because of the high cost of American lives and its impact on public opinion."

What an analogy you are giving to your party people!

The Pakistan President Pervez Musharraf said in Agra that the militants were involved in a freedom struggle in Kashmir, which you could not condemn of his face. You took time to do that. It is your perception whether President Musharraf is good or bad. He said that the

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

terrorists were involved in a liberation struggle in Kashmir, which we all condemned.

Shri L.K. Advani is giving a logic to his party colleagues in the conclave, 'How can I take big action? For a big action, people should be mentally prepared to receive body bags.' What an analogy is he giving! His analogy is that the Americans had to abandon Vietnam because of sacrifice of Life. The Vietnam War was a patriotic national struggle by the Vietnamese for liberation from the American jaws. Are you comparing that with our fight against cross-border terrorism? If this kind of an analogy is given by the Home Minister of this country to his party colleagues, I do not know how things would proceed. I think, Shri Advani and reacted emotionally; he did not react logically and he was not in his wisdom frame on that day. Maybe, he was too busy with other preoccupations.

I have seen a Government when I was a student, at a very early age and so I cannot remember the dates. When Gandhiji died, India was receiving refugees from across the border and the riots had almost ended in Calcutta. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru could have easily given a speech in a Congress meeting which could have set flames in the country. It was Prime Minister Pandit Nehru who took control of the nation in a manner that not a single untoward incident took place. Gandhiji's death was mourned by the whole world; the nation moved with more commitment towards unity.

I have seen the Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. When the situation was bad in the North-Eastern States, she gave confidence to the people to come to the mainstream, declaring them as seven sisters of India. I have seen the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. When there was terrorism in Mizoram and violence in Assam, every day, people were being killed. I have seen how he resolved it and brought back peace. I have seen Darjeeling in Flames. Shri Jyoti Basu was our strong opponent at that time but we did not take any advantage. The Prime Minster continued the dialogue and brought peace to Nagaland.

Today, the Government has declared 31 outfits as terrorist organisations in the official list. In that list, the NSCN (I-M) is also included. We do not say that Government should not talk with them. They must talk. They have declared it officially as a terrorist outfit and are also negotiating with them. They are not sharing the outcome of the negotiations with the Chief Minister of the North Eastern states, who have embraced the Mainstream long ago and much before the dialogue began. This is why I say that he lacks perception, cohesion and vision to combat the situation and preserve the internal security.

Shri Adavni reacts so much emotionally outside Parliament that he does not know how to translate it into action at his desk in the Home Ministry. On the 6th December, 1999, he said, 'The Government would soon come out with a white Paper on Pakistan's ISI- Sponsored activities. in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of the country and adopt a two-pronged strategy to effectively combat terrorism.' I do not know of any such White Paper having come out.

Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, did you prepare a White paper? Did you present it to Parliament? Did you discuss it with the parties which have supported you in your fight against cross-border terrorism? Whenever you visit a spot after a terrorist onslaught, you become a more emotional L.K. Advani than a constitutionally appointed Home Minister of the country.

Therefore, we cannot cope up with what he says and what he translates. I, therefore, call that he lacks vision.

I want to say another important point. Take the meeting of your BJP conclave. Do you hold by the Resolution of the BJP Party? I quote the Resolution.

> "There are tens of thousands of Pakistanis who are staying in India even after their visas have expired and many of them are ISI agents."

Sir, I want to ask the hon. Deputy Prime Minister one thing. If there are 10,000 Pakistani ISI Agents in India with expired passports and expired visas and he cannot put them behind the bar, then who is accountable to Parliament? You have to answer it. It is your Party's opinion in the conclave. They gave the number as 10,000. Why does the accuse anybody else? It is his Job. *...(Interruptions)* The hon. Member says that it is more than that I am thankful to him. Even if one ISI agent is staying in India with an expired visa and passport and the Government cannot detain him. Who is accountable to Parliament and who is answerable to Parliament? It is his responsibility.

Hon. L.K. Advani went to Leone in France accompanied by the CBI Chief and a special officer, Shri Shyamal Datta, who is now the Government of Nagaland. He went to Interpol himself for the trial of Dawood Ibrahim. The hon. Minister went personally to Leone. If I am wrong he can correct me, and I shall apologise to him. He pleaded that Dawood Ibrahim should be brought back. The Extradition Treaty was signed between Shri Ram Jethmalani, the then hon. Minister of Law and the UAE Government. I know about it. It happened in this 13th Lok Sabha. What happened to that? Only the hon. Minister prefers to maintain that he is fighting and fighting, but in reality, there are no results.

The hon. Minster is present here. Two days before the Gujarat elections I found in the Agenda of this House that, the hon. Minister Shri I.D. Swami would make a statement on the arrest of Annees Ibrahim. We all were anxiously waiting another score on the fight against cross-border terrorism. The hon. Speaker conceded that the hon. Minister wants some more time to make the statement. Till date the statement has not come. I will take it up later on. Later on I came to know that Anees Ibrahim got bail in Dubai. On the one hand our judiciary convicted those dreaded terrorist who attacked Parliament, on the other hand, the dreaded terrorist, Maulana Masood Azhar, was released in Pakistan. Annes Ibrahim got a bail. Shri Bal Thackeray and Shri Mohan Rawale may cry and cry. The operation of the Government and its planning, internationally and nationally, is so poor that it can address the gallery outside the Parliament, but is cannot satisfy the need of the hour. That is our comment. That is how they are behaving. They lack cohesion totally. They have to explain it.

Abu Salem stayed in India and he went back to Portugal. Then, we are thinking as to how to bring Abu Salem. While he was in India we did not bring him to book. If a minister of Home Affairs of a country pleading before an interpol, having signed the Extradition Treaty, and even placing the list of ten dreaded terrorists, then what will happen?

I was amazed that the hon. Prime Minister did not get that much response in the United States of America as much as Shri L.K. Advani got during his visit to Washington. I thought that Mr. George Bush is deposing more faith in him to combat the terrorists. I instantly provided the list of ten people which should be brought back to India. What is the response of the Government. The Hon. Minister has to answer all these issues. He must say, yes, internationally, we are nor getting enough support. What can we do? You call an all-Party Meeting and we will cooperate. The hon. Minister can say that his system is failing. He said and it is on record that IB's Department is going to be reorganised. I do not want to take the time of the House.

The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Girish Saxena, said that there are loopholes in the entire system, which should be geared up. Should I Quote his statement? He said and the hon. Minister said thereafter that the IB Department would be reorganised in a manner, which can cope with the situation and the problem. The hon. Minister can share in this matter. He can explain the position in Parliament. We share with him.

I fully support Shri Shivraj V. Patil that we should not see internal security only from the terrorist point of view. There is a lot of frustration among people. One unit after another unit is closed down.

The workers are on the streets. The pensioners are crying for not getting interest on their savings. The people are being evicted in various parts of the country.

Finally, I would say that it should not only be that you do good but it should be that you appear to be good. If some sections of the people, be it the Muslims, the Christians or the Hindus, feel that one kind of fundamentalism is condemned but the other kind of fundamentalism is encouraged, it will not be good. If any Islamic fundamentalist group like SIMI is banned and the other Hindu fundamentalist group say from the dais of VHP that they would train our people by creating private army, and if that is not brought to the notice of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, then what is the internal security of the country? These is the point which I would like to highlight and I hope that the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will clarify all these points and take the House into confidence.

18.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for the opportunity given. The internal security management bristles with considerable difficulties. One points, However, is extremely clear. There is no scope and no room for any politics in maintenance of internal security, any politics in maintenance of peace and security of the nation. No one is safe if the nation is not safe. No one can prosper if the nation suffers. The minorities in particular, I must mention, are fully aware of their greater stake in the prevalence of peace and security because it is they who otherwise suffer the most.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to refer to the need for the strengthening of the intelligence. Even if we cannot prevent suicide attacks, we should at least be able to reduce its impact or damage through proper security arrangements and through a strong intelligence. Intelligence is a must for effective policing. One can dwell a lot on this aspect But, I do not think there is need for the same.

I must also emphasise the need for reform and modernisation of our police and security force.

You look at the very first report of the Minorities Commission. Long ago, it clearly stated that it is unfortunate that the PAC and the State Police have anti-minority trends within them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are in the Chair and I may remind you about Maharashtra. Later

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

on, the Madon Commission, in its reports on riots in Maharashtra stated clearly that sections of all ranks of Police in Bhivandi and Jalgaon behaved in most undesirable and objectionable manner.

In view of the constraint time, it is not possible for me to now given you a list of the observations made by so many Commissions of inquiry. They are there as a matter of record. The question is what is being done about it. Promises were made that there would be screening of the Police and reform and modernisation and so on and so forth.

One hardly sees any satisfactory performance in this particular aspect.

There is also a question of the composition of the police, the intelligence, the para-military forces and so on and so forth. There is a need that these forces be cosmopolitan in nature and all sections of the society must be represented so that we have a balanced force to meet any and every threat that the country or the place may face.

Here, I may refer to the Home Ministry's guidelines to promote communal harmony issued on 22.10.1997. Guideline number 43 says:

"It has been commonly observed that the presence of minority community members in the police force deployed in communally sensitive areas goes a long way in winning the confidence of the minority community. This is of vital importance. The following steps, which were recommended from time to time, should be taken earnestly.

(a) Launching of special campaigns to recruit more members of minorities in the State Police Force;

(b) Creation of composite battalions of armed police which should include members of all religious communities including SCs/STs for exclusive use in maintaining communal peace and amity in the sensitive areas;

(c) Starting of special training orientation programmes for State police force with a view to maintaining communal harmony."

In the present context, in the details of which I do not want to go, how important and relevant is this guideline issued by our own Ministry of Home Affairs. Unfortunately, there is no action taken on it. I support very much the Government when it says that there will be more and more CRPF and other para-military forces, but let this guideline be also observed in its composition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must emphasise the non-partisan attitude of the Government towards criminals and those who defy the law. Criminals who remain at large after committing crimes pose a great threat to security, but the country's record in this respect is very dismal. I have been referring to the Home Ministry's own guidelines. Guideline number 49 on punitive action clearly states:

"If stringent judicial action is taken against a criminal and well publicised, it would impose constraint upon others."

Guidelines are there and recommendations are also there, but there has to be a political will and complete neutrality to move in the matter.

The atmosphere is vitiated through threats that Gujarat will be repeated throughout the country, through thorough threats that Hindu *rashtra* will be there in matter of two years. Even Koran is challenged and a demand is made for re-writing of Koran or omission of sentences from Koran and so on and so forth. Koran, as you know Sir, is the Allah's revelation on the Prophet. Peace be upon him. Not a word can be altered. For 1,400 years, there ash not been a single alteration of a single word there, and Muslims would be prepared to even lay down their lives on even single word. Let koran and its teaching be studied in order to realise the message of peace and to realise the message of justice that is there.

I will conclude with only one sentence that there should not be any attempt to vilify unnecessarily *madarsas* and the Islamic teachings.

There is no evidence and, yet, the campaign goes on.

Sir, I conclude by striking a note of warning. No amount of sophisticated weapons and no degree of intelligence alertness can alone meet the threat to security. There remains the inevitable need for a united society to stand against all threats. This united society based on justice and equitable and indiscriminatory social order for one and all can effectively frustrate all subversive activities and threats to security.

Sir, Let me assure he Government that the entire nation stands as one in any hour of peril.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may also be given an opportunity to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I had fixed time limit of two hours for the discussion on the subject but three hours have already elapsed.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may also be given on opportunity to speak on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER : All right, I will give one minute to each of the hon. Members.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am obliged that you gave me the opportunity to speak. Three types of calamities strike a nation-natural calamity, man made calamity and the third is country wide calamity. A country experiences various types of calamities such as flood, droughts etc. Second is created by human beings. Hon. Home Minister is a nice old man. I appreciate his good work in holding electing successfully in Kashmir and Gujarat, but just holding elections is not enough, his responsibility is much bigger.

Sir, I also appreciate congress for making Mufti Mohammand ji as the Chief Minister. They kept in view the national Interests and this way they did the right thing. They revived Muftiji who had almost retired politically. ...*(Interruptions)* But he did not do right thing by releasing the terrorists. He did not seek advice even from the Congress and it was wrong. It was his won deed. Babri Masjid was demolished on 6th December and the same day also marks the 'Mahanirvan' of Baba Saheb Ambedkar. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why BJP does not have faith in it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now whatever you say will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the issue. The basic reason for such incidents in our country is that some of the countries are trying to forment trouble in our country.

This is the root of the trouble brewing in the country. People of various religions, castes and classes live in India. But all of them did not get the fruits of freedom in an equitable manner. They did not get adequate opportunities of development. Development projects were not taken up in some of the regions as they should have been. It caused emergence of terrorism in some of the states. You might be aware that Assam was a peaceful State until the commencement of agitation.

*Not recorded.

[English]

Sir, it was only because of the negligence and discriminatory attitude of the Government of India and due to a half-hearted policy and total failure in respect of resolving many great number of genuine problems and issues including 'Foreign National Issue' among many others, that the ULFA menace emerged in the State of Assam. Likewise, because of he failure on the part of the Government of India as well as on the part of the State Government of Assam to bring about a lasting political solution to the Bodoland issue that the menace of terrorism has erupted within the Bodoland territory-too, at later stage.

Sir, My humble submission to the Government of India is that the Bodoland issue should be resolved very honourably without any further delay. But today I am sorry to say that we do not know as to what kind of policy this Government would adopt toward solving this Bodoland issue. We are in a very dark and difficult situation. My humble submission and a strong demand to the Government is that an amicable and an honourable political solution should be found to this burning Bodoland issue without any further delay.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (Berhampur, Orissa) : Sir, I would not go either into the epilogue or prologue of my speech. I would dwell upon religious fundamentalism that has been going on in the this country for the last so many years which has been causing internal security problems to this country.

Sir, first of all, let me tell you that a theocratic State that is ruled by the *Allah* and the Army is our neighbour and has been creating such problems that militancy is on the increase. Pan-Islamic militant outfits, with active support from Pakistan and some Arab countries who are funding these militant outfits, have been creating problems in this country. The mindset in Pakistan has been paved by the *Deoband* group of Muslims. The *Deoband* group of Muslims are active both in India and Pakistan and has started *Madarsas* along the Line of Control and the Indian border.

Sir I would like to request my friends from West Bengal to find out as to how there have been a mushrooming of *madarsas* in places like Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Malda and other nearby areas in the State of West Bengal. The Central Government, in its IB report, had warned the Government of West Bengal that they would be getting into difficulties because of this. But unfortunately, for some time , the Government of West Bengal had turned a Nelson's Eye to this and later on they found how difficult it was to check those people. Now, of course, the Government of West Bengal has come forward to restrict the people who have been starting *madarsas* with a view to giving

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

instructions to prepare *Mujaheedins* for attacks in a different manner.

Sir, I would like to mention about the mindest of Pakistan by quoting a few lines, with your kind permission, from Iqbal the fundamentalist poet and not Iqbal who was liberal. This point is being quoted in every religious meeting by the Pakistani people. It says:

"Our essence is not bound to any place;
The vigour of our wine is not contained
In any Bowl; Chinese and Indian
Alike the shared that constitutes our jar,
Forming our body; neighter is our heart
Of India, Or Syria, or Rum
Nor any fatherland do we profess,
Except Islam.

That is the mindest of Islamic fundamentalists who do not profess about the country of our origin. That is the difficulty we are facing.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, he referred to the Deobandi school of muslims. ...*(Interruptions)* During the freedom movement, Deobandis were against creation of Pakistan itself. ...*(Interruptions)* On the other hand, along with Gandhiji they were opposing the creation of Pakistan. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANADI SAHU : Deobandis are the most dangerous militant groups in Pakistan now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH (Balia, Bihar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, internal security is being discussed. The condition of internal security in our country has come to such a pass that a person is alive only because nobody wants to kill him or the property or modesty of a person is unviolated only because nobody is interested in violating them. Why and how such a situation arose? It is considered that a country faces danger from two sides-one from outside and other is from indide. My colleagues spoke about meeting external challenges. I don't want to repeat all that. We had four wars with our neighbour but the problem remained. The outcome are war can never be peace or solution to a problem. America attacked Afghanistan. Taliban were dislodged, Government changed but Osama Bin Laden could not be caught either dead or alive. An alternate way is of peace. I would like to remind all of you about an incident. After the death of the Egyptian President Colone Nasser, Saadat became the new President. Suddenly he goes to Israel without any formal invitation. There he deliberates with Israeli President and Prime Minister that they are neighbours and constant fight between them is coming in the way of development and killing youth from the two sides. Why can't they live in peace. Our Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee did the same thing. He travelled Lahore on a bus. It was not a 'bus yatra' but a 'Vishwas Yatra'. A hundred crore Indians showed that they do not want war. They want amity and peace with their neighbour. But still the problem remained. Agra talks failed. Now there could be a third way. Our able Home Minister often says that proxy war is going on. Actually this proxy war has taken a toll of 65000 live. Such figures are often quoted. I would like to say to our able Home Minister that if both war as well as peace are not working then what stops him from indulging in proxy war with them?

"Vinay Na Manat Jaladhi Jad
Gaye Tin Din Beeti, Bole Ram Sakop Tab
Bhay Bin Hoyee Na Preeti"

Who stops you from waging proxy war? Please do not take otherwise that I say. There is a Bajrang Dal. It often indulges in heroics in our country. If it really wants to emulate Bajrangbali, that is Lord Hanuman, then they should go there and promote proxy war. Then see whether situation improves or not. Go there for the work. Sir, it can be a way out.

As far as internal challenges are concerned, I would like to remind you, though I may have confused the dates. When Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister, the Solicitor General was killed in Delhi itself. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, who was an MP, asked the Prime Minister to intervene otherwise it was the Solicitor General who got murdered today, Tomorrow it could be the Prime Minister or the President. We have discussed the murders of Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi and also of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Chief Minister Beant Singh were also murdered. Recently Nagappa was murdered. In all humility, I would like to submit that such incidents are bound to happen if we nurture men like Godse, Bhindrawale, Veerappan and organizations like LTTE. We should try to check these.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concluding. I would like to say that we have discussed security scenario in the country, but please do not raise your fingers at the security forces or police forces or paramilitary forces if there is an incident like Ansal Plaza. Such an action may be morally right or wrong. There may be a mistake due to wrong information, wrong indication, wrong recognition or wrong assessment. The whole issue is then given hype by media. Please do not do it. The people who lay down their lives for us please do not do anything to demoralize them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I accept all the suggestion and support them. Bur have you ever thought, why our country remained slave for 800-900 years. Though people like Maharana Pratap, Shivaji, Tantya Tope, Veer Kunwar Singh or Bahadur Shah Zafar did try to rebel. Yet our country remained slave since there was no national level political organization in our country. The day Mahatma Gandhi raised national organisation in the country, it became free without any military help. There is a need that all the people, in political organizations should raise their character. All the political parties have lose their credibility. The day it is done, Internal security would cease to be problem.

With these words, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I conclude.

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today's discussion is continuation of the discussion that started on Thursday. In my view all the Members who participated in it designated terrorism as a challenge to security and presented their views on it and also termed the crisis very severe. The entire county including all the political parties are ready to enter their support to the Government. Some of the Members also said that the Government could not win the battle against terrorism even then. Shri Dasmunsi ji cited the reasons that the stand of the Government is not clear.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Shivraj Patilji said in the beginning of the discussion that the prime responsibility of maintaining the internal security belongs to the states because as per the constitution–law and order is a state subject. I am of the view that the constitution does not seek the maintenance of internal security from the states alone. The internal security is wider conception than law and order and centre shares the equal, if not more obligation in this regard. In one way it is more a responsibility of the state Government. Few members raised the issue of Veerapan today, I accept that Veerapan is a threat to the security in a way but the constitution requires the centre to observe certain restraints due to which centre can not play a pro-active role in certain affairs. We have to remind both the Government repeatedly about the seriousness of the crisis and the need to resolve it. This situation has been dragging along for many years and much losses including the murders of several persons have taken place? Even though we criticise America for their failure in tracing Osama Bin Laden despite making so many efforts, whenever the mention of Veerapan is made. I feel extremely embarrassed and perturbed, I visited Maharashtra a few days ago and found that in Mumbai, the Chura society has prominently displayed slogan.

[English]

'Talk of the Town'.

19.00 hrs.

[Translation]

Which states that "India can win a war only if it can capture Veerappan" and it gave me great pain to read it. However we have been tackling these challenges of our internal security for the last four and a half years despite observing all restraints imposed by the constitution and there is no doubt that the biggest problem we are facing is cross border terrorism. It is accepted that our Government have done some experiments but not lacking in vision. However a thought was lurking in mind that this misconception should be removed from the world and from the minds of people as well as intellectuals of Pakistan that the Government headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee does not want peace. This misconception had been prevailing and there might be some basis. I am of the opinion that the initiative taken by Shri Vajpayee in form of Lahore Bus journey left a very positive impression on the world and may be on the certain community in Pakistan also. This initiative also left a very good impression on the then President of America who had met with the hon. Prime Minister and the White House report also mentioned that the Prime Minister had also taken it on a high note and our Prime Minister gave an assurance to the American President to follow up this spirit.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, mentioning about the Minister of Defence, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi said that there is no congruence in the statements made by the Minister—there was nothing of that sort. This is a clear fact. There is no doubting the fact that the then Prime Minister of Pakistan might be having some prior information about the Kargil operation and hence it won't be fair to absolve him completely from any responsibility but primarily this operation was manufactured by the top brass of the army which had in it the genesis of the future changes in Governance. Hence the assessment was not wrong. I have mentioned it because the issue was raised otherwise it is not significant at all as to who was involved.

Therefore, The report of the month of January of the Home Ministry was also quoted that report is prepared in January and presented in the House in February. Secondly you also quoted the statement of hon. Prime Minister made in December. Both of these quotes are right. Our assessment at that time was that the international approach towards terrorism started to change after 11th September incident and has completely metamorphosed after the 13th December attack on Parliament. During my visit to America in the first week of January when I met with the American President and their dignitaries, the hon. President made it explicitly clear that he also has the some anger and rage as we do

[Shri L.K. Advani]

Indians have in regard to the incident. It is not correct to say that America does not share our concern on the 13th December attack. How should I take their feelings. Should I interpret it that they are no longer worried? This is not proper. Thereafter several dignitaries met me and asked for the resolution of the Kashmir problem. I replied that this incident does not bear any relation with Kashmir. Then they restricted that I should wait for his statement likely to be made within a week and it would certainly entail some solution. Now if we look at those statement we find that there is a huge disparity in the statements made by him in Agra and the later ones. However despite those statements it has always been the stand of the Government of India that it does not believe in the statements given by whom and won't react to it. We would only respond when we are assured that Pakistan is honestly willing to shun sponsoring terrorism and when we would notice a certain sift in the ground realities and perceptions, but it was not to be observed. Hence whenever the American and its allies pressed us to inter into dialogue with Pakistan we presented them with fresh evidences of Pakistan's involvement every time and finally they also conceded that talks can not take place till Pakistan dismantles the very infrastructure of terrorism sponsoring created by Pakistan. They conceded that our view point is right. However we also had this thing in our mind during my visit there and also said it clearly that I do not hope that our Kashmir problem will be resolved with their party intervention. We have always believed it as our bilateral problem. Whether it be a direct or proxy war with Pakistan the problem is our's and only we would resolve it. However at least we expect from the international fraternity that if it does not help us, it will do but it should not help those either who have been sponsoring terrorism. Hence during my talks with the representatives of various countries whether it be Britain, America, France or any other country, I always stressed that though terrorist organisations are dangerous, those rogue or terrorist states who have terrorism as a part of policy of their Government and are sponsoring terrorism are even more dangerous and these countries have kept on extending financial and moral help to terrorist organisations all through these years and it has continued unabated.

Many magazine and Journals in America clearly supports the view that the financial and economic aid given to Pakistan during these one to one and half years, has, in a way encouraged it to pursue sponsoring terrorism without any hitch. Hence the Government of India is very clear in its intent and it has been discussed in detail by us. In these last four years many incidents including Kargil has taken place

[English]

The Cabinet Committees on Security has been having constant discussions and debates on all these issues relating to cross-border terrorism.

[Translation]

That is why there is no lack of clarity and vision and there is no misunderstanding about it. Some newspaper writes something and I believe it is not proper to hold discussion on that basis. I was of the opinion that the discussions will not be held in this manner more especially when Shivraj ji initiated it.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: No tangible solution came out of it.

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: There is a tangible solution. Solution would be there. Today it has only changed the language and it is because of our response.

[Translation]

The changes have taken place on account of our response. Who was hopeful about the changes that took place in Jammu and Kashmir? Nobody was expecting that changes to this extent will take place. When the cross-border terrorism was started by them they believed that they would take the people of Jammu and Kashmir out of the country and train them and then send them back to create reign of terror in the State. It was a strategy of proxy war whose central objective was to spread terrorism. The people there used to say that

[English]

It is bleeding by thousands cuts. We bleed India by a thousand cuts.

[Translation]

Just today I was going through an article somewhere in which Kloziwits, a German philosopher and thinker says.

[English]

> 'Each age has had its own peculiar forms of war. Each, therefore, would also keep its own theory of war.'

[Translation]

In twenty first century, more especially after 11 September incident, the entire world admits now that it is a new kind of war. However, if the reaction that comes is similar what were heard sometimes in India like how terrorists attacked Akshardham temple or how the terrorist broke into the Parliament House is not appreciable. While on the one hand we express such views and on the other hand ask whether Member will also have to pass

through a blocked near the gates of the Parliament House. These two things are contradictory and opposite to each other. We have not adopted, the route full to hurdle of our own choice.

Sir, for this purpose, a Committee was constituted by the Hon. Speaker under the Chairmanship of Deputy Speaker. Whatever they are contemplating in this regard is not wrong. If they are concerned about the chemical warfare, biological warfare and nuclearised terrorist attack then it is not only your concern rather it is the concern of the entire nation. I would not like to reveal about the term of reference was the discussion as to what was discussed in this regard and at what level as there is no need to say anything in this regard. However, every country of the world whatever may be its might will have to think seriously over this issue. We are not that powerful as Americans thought about themselves however, you all are aware as to what happened there. Four planes were hijacked on a single day and two struck the World Trade Centre towers while the third one fell on Pentageon and the target of the fourth one was the White House where it could fall.

Sir, Putin, the President of Russia had recently visited India. The theatre incident that happened there was very horrible. As Minister of Home Affairs I can submit that in last four and half years.

[English]

had it not been for pre-emotive intelligence by our intelligence agencies, there could have been so many tragedies.

[Translation]

The way we are criticising the security forces daily is not proper as

[English]

Security forces were combating terrorism or a danger of this kind.

[Translation]

In a way we depreciate them, we say that it is intelligence failure or it is a failure on this or that front. So many people died they could not get preemptive intelligence. What is the use of these security forces.

[English]

I do not think that this is the way of fight this particular war. This is a war of a different kind.

[Translation]

There is a need to look at this war in a different way. In a recent incident two terrorist were killed. I can tell you that

[English]

I cannot but have immense praise for the agencies which were able to inform me ten days earlier.

[Translation]

that they have made terrorist plan ten days earlier. The terrorists will come here and they want to launch terrorist activities in Delhi or spectacular basis on 6th or 13th of this months. 6th passed peacefully. I was once again informed on the night of 13th that the armed terrorists who had come to execute terrorist plan in India were rebuked by Pakistan that 6th and 13th passed without any incidents. So terrorist must strike on 14th in the morning at any cost. Our intelligence officials intercepted the entire development on 14th killed two terrorists and the third one escaped. On our part we are constantly monitor the situation.

Sir, after watching the entire operation.

[English]

I have nothing but praise for them.

[Translation]

One terrorist may escape. What can be done and who should be held responsible of that. It is not proper to criticise security personnel day in and day out that the incident of Kaluchak has been repeated or this thing has been repeated.

[English]

In the last several months, I would say that the damage done has been Minimum and almost invariably, the assailants have been Pakistanis.

[Translation]

It can be possible that within a couple of days we will be able to know the names and addresses of the terrorists killed in encounter. That is the state of affairs, now, so I can say that

[English]

In this war against terrorism the security agencies.

[Shri L.K. Advani]

[Translation]

both central and the State agencies have contributed significantly and in their absence we would not have been able to fight terrorism. One incident took place in Kolkata. I would not like to blame the State police for that incident that they are not efficient, rather they are efficient. They did what they could do. Such things may happen.

[English]

Even a country like America has to face it.

[Translation]

Even there it happened. Recently a major incident took place in Bali or it happened in Mumbai. What can we do after that? It is correct that

[English]

Pre-emptive intelligence is the best way of protection. Nothing else is like that.

[Translation]

We will do whatever we can. The present Government have seriously identified and taken the issue of security after the Kargil conflict.

I would like to congratulate the Prime Minster that he has constituted for the first time after independence a group of Ministers to study and analyse the entire security system of the country and inspect it. All of us who are Member of Cabinet Committee on Security have been told that they will be the Member of the Cabinet Committee on security.

[English]

But I am formally constituting a GOM to examine the National Security system in its entirety.

[Translation]

Today we have discussed internal security. Shri Shivraj Patil has rightly said that.

[English]

Internal security is no less important than Defence. In a way, in the present context, when the country is facing not a overt war, not a declared war, but an undeclared proxy war, it is even more important.

[Translation]

It is absolutely correct. Since we are politicians and well conversant with security matters so I thought that security experts should be involved in this matter. Four task forces were constituted. First was constituted to monitor intelligence apparatus, second was to monitor internal security, third to look after border management and fourth was set up to monitor the management of the defence. The Chairman of those four task forces have worked in the particular field and have a fairly long experience and whose excellence has been recognised. Several experts were employed along with them. Probably it was set up in April, 2000 and it submitted its report in January or February 2001. This report has been laid on the Table of the House.

I feel that there is good analysis at least on the issue of security. There are several recommendations given by them. It is the responsibility of the Cabinet secretary to review and monitor after three months as to which of the recommendation have been implemented and which have not been implemented Overall, I would like to submit in this debate that a large number of the recommendations made regarding the internal security have been implemented. The process is still going on. 94 recommendations have been made with regard to international security out of which 55 recommendations have already been implemented. By the end of this year 10 more recommendations will be implemented.

I hope that we will be able to strengthen the internal security not only in terms of terrorism but in other aspects too. In all, we have tried to give detailed information to the members of our advisory committee. An important aspect of security is border management. Some steps have been taken and some are proposed to be taken with regard to border management for instance. I believe that if we make citizen identity cards, multipurpose cards and a national register of citizens it would be helpful to resolve many problems.

Steps are being taken in this regard. However, states are required to extend their full support and it is due to this reason that we have laid a tradition of convening Chief Ministers conferences on the issue of internal security during last few years. Two conferences have already been convened and another one will be convened in year 2003. I think, right now I need not say anything. I extend my gratitude to you for assuring the Government for your full support in this matter.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: With your permission I would like to ask two-three questions.

MR. SPEAKER: You know the rules.

[English]

You may ask only one question.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Please allow me to put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: No more questions are allowed. Shri Shivraj Patil, you can ask only one question.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We would like to have some information from the Government. The government have agreed that the Union Government are primarily responsible for providing internal security. I had sought the information as to how the Union Government is going to assist State Government in performing their responsibility. The second thing I wanted to know was that in view of the fact that terrorists can also use chemical, biological and small nuclear weapons, what steps are being taken by the Government to counter that. Thirdly, I had submitted that though we would not be at the mercy of other countries, but we would definitely help other countries as well as we will take their help as and when needed. What kind of help we need. The help we need is all those people who spread terrorism here may not get shelter there, they should not get financial assistance from the people who spread terrorism here may shelter there, they should not get financial assistance from the people of other countries and that small nuclear weapons should not be available easily to such people. What type of steps are being taken by the government in this regard. I want to know all this today because after this we could not meet for next two three month and these question, if replied in detail, will prove beneficial to all.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: As far as the first question is concerned, I would like to read from this report.

[English]

> "The Ministry of Home Affairs has the nodal responsibility for maintenance of internal security in the country and has to ultimately deal with the consequences of any dereliction of responsibility at the local level and must, therefore, play a more pro-active role vis-a-vis the State Governments."

[Translation]

We have, in this way, bound ourselves. Secondly, you have asked about the discussions taking place specially with Naga Organisations. I would like to say that whenever we reach to some substantial stage of the talks we will convey it to the State Government the way we did at the times of the talks held with Bodo's Liberation Tigers and shared the information with Assam Government from time to time. During the earlier stage of these talks A.G.P. was the ruling party in Assam whereas later on after elections Congress Government took over but it hardly affected the talks and the tripartite negotiations among them progressed smoothly and I believe that in few days their result will be out. The talks regarding nagas have not reached any substantial stage. The discussion held so far, were formal. Secondly, we always preferred that these talks are held in our country. Therefore, we have convinced them to come to our country for talks and I am glad to say that we would be holding the next talks in our own country. I would also like to assure you that whenever any substantive issue will arises, we will definitely seek the contribution of the State Government, we will not bypass them at any stage. ...*(Interruptions)*

The suggestion given by you about the weapons is a good one and we will definitely refer to world community in our talks regarding terrorism but we are more concerned about that they get all these weapons from a State and not from any private agency or from some whereelse as far as the terrorism in India is concerned they get it from State Government.

Therefore, with regard to the terrorism in India, we always have the approach.

[English]

that what is necessary is not statements abandoning terrorism or saying that we would not indulge in infiltration. What is necessary is that the infrastructure on terrorism that has been built up by Pakistan has to be dismantled. This infrastructure comprises of training camps, provision of arms and finance to terrorists—to the terrorists themselves or to their families—and lastly providing refuge and asylum to terrorists who commit acts of terrorism in India and go back to Pakistan

[Translation]

and we will keep on stressing on it. But the suggestion given by you is important with regard to the terrorism in the country as well as in case of global terrorism, and thus the Government would pay attention to it.

19.26 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 18, 2002/ Agrahayana 27,1924 (Saka)

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